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Кафедра иностранных языков

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ

2 КУРСА СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ «ЛОКОМОТИВЫ»

Составитель: С.Я. Никитина

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**LESSON ONE**

Ex. 1. Practice the reading of the following words and word combinations:

merely, tonnage, modernization, private, enthusiast, strategy, separately,

purchase, adequate, survive, bargain, prototype, logistics, dilapidated, obsolete, inherit,

occur, regauging, whether, available, obviously;

Brazilian Federal Railways, financial losses, tonnage share, ordinary

maintenance, familiar situation, retired locomotives, recent import, microprocessor

control, with very few exceptions, second-hand standard-gauge locomotives, latest

technology products.

Ex. 2. These are the key words to lesson 1. You are to copy them and

memorize their meanings.

Word-box:

an axle – ось;

a booster – локомотив-толкач;

a grade – уклон, подъем;

a bogie, a bogie gauge – тележка вагона (локомотива);

to regauge – менять тележки;

a steep grade – крутой уклон (подъем);

loading gauge – габарит нагрузки;

(the) power – тяговый подвижной состав;

density – плотность;

tractive effort - тяговое усилие;

to switch – маневрировать.

Ex. 3. Copy the following words and memorize their meanings:

a share – доля, часть; акция,

to share – делить, пользоваться совместно;

available – имеющийся в распоряжении, наличный,

availability – наличие; эксплуатационная готовность;

obvious(ly) – очевидный; очевидно;

loss – потеря,

to suffer losses – понести потери;

lack – недостаток,

to lack – испытывать недостаток.

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. The cake was shared between the three children. 2. Jim won a lot of money

and decided to share some of it with his friends. 3. You have your own room, but

you’ll have to share the kitchen and bathroom facilities. 4. She took a temporary job

because a permanent job was not available. 5. The availability of books and magazines has been threatened by the strike. 6. When Grandpa died, we each got a share of his

property. 7. The factory closed with the loss of 45 jobs. 8. They lived in difficult

conditions, lacking even the most primitive sanitation. 9. The problem with having a

shared telephone is that someone else always seems to be using it. 10. This type of

specialized treatment is not available at all hospitals. 11. Nicky and I shared the driving

so it wasn’t so tiring. 12. We pay rent separately, but we share the other bills. 13. We

have tried to make the best use of the available space. 14. A free counseling service is

available to all students. 15. It must be quite obvious to everyone that we cannot go on

as we are. 16. Since the military government took control, the population has suffered

a general loss of civil liberties. 17. There are obviously a lot of problems that still have

to be dealt with. 18. Be careful with my camera – I’m not insured for accidental loss.

Ex. 4. Translate the words given in the box into English:

cовместно владеть, очевидный (-о), потеря, доля,

отсутствие, наличный (имеющийся в распоряжении)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word and translate the sentences.

1. In this business we always … the profits. 2. From the very start it was … that

Jack had outstanding natural ability. 3. The three men sold their business – Jeremy’s …

was $US 500,000. 4. We have already used up all the funds … . 5. She showed a

complete … of interest in her study. 6. You should report the … of your passport to the

police station. 7. These books are … from any good bookstore. 8. “… the experiment

has been a success,” said the professor. 9. … of hair is one symptom of the disease.

Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the

conjunctions until – до тех пор пока (не) and whether – ли.

1. I’ll wait until she gets here. 2. You’re not going home until you’ve finished

that report. 3. I waited until the rain had stopped. 4. He didn’t learn the news until he

read the morning paper. 5. The question is whether the man can be trusted. 6. Whether

you like it or not, I’m staying here. 7. Let me know whether you can come or not.

8. I asked whether she had any letters for me.

Ex. 6. Match the words in column A with the explanations given in column

B. Translate the words and word combinations into Russian:

A B

1) to vanish; a) to receive (property, a title, etc) left by someone who has died;

2) to diminish; b) to modernize;

3) obsolete; c) to disappear, to go out of sight, to come to an end;

4) to prosper; d) broken or old;

5) to survive; e) to continue to live, esp. after coming close to death;

6) to upgrade; f) to become or seem smaller;

7) dilapidated; g) to become successful and rich;

8) to convert; h) no longer used, out of date;

9) to inherit; i) to change to or into another form, substance or state;

10) to purchase. to buy.

Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. The computer is going to make the ordinary typewriter obsolete. 2. We stayed

at an old, dilapidated hotel with a leaky roof. 3. My father was prospering in business,

and had purchased another shop. 4. The plane crashed and caught fire, and only 12 of

the 140 passengers survived. 5. Who will inherit the house when he dies? 6. Many

types of animals have now vanished from the earth. 7. His illness diminished his

strength. 8. Does electricity convert easily to other forms of power? 9. The city has

spent $US 3 million on upgrading its sports facilities.

Ex. 7. It’s obvious that the words (to) rest – отдых, (отдыхать) and the

rest – остальные, остаток are often mixed up. Copy these words and

memorize their meanings. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Don’t use a computer for long periods of time – take a rest occasionally.

2. They have covered twelve hundred miles with only two days’ rest. 3. Why don’t you

have a rest? 4. He lay down and rested, using his coat as a pillow. 5. What are you

going to do with the rest of the money? 6. Many of the residents have already left the

island; the rest are preparing for the typhoon. 7. After the tragic accident he’ll be in a

wheelchair for the rest of his life.

Ex. 8. GRAMMAR REVISION: Infinitives. Replace the attributive clause

by the infinitive as in the models:

A. He is the only man who can do it better than me. →

He is the only man to do it better than me.

1.Who was the last person who saw the young man alive? 2. Her mother was the

first who kissed her and wished good luck. 3. I have a few more project papers which

must be corrected. 4. Who was the oldest astronaut who flew into space? 5. There

seemed to be no one there who could be asked for direction.

B. They didn’t want to attend his lecture. (wish) . →

They had no wish to attend his lecture.

1. I can’t remember whether you promised to lend him some money.

(promise) 2. We were short of time and couldn’t go to see him. (time) 3. It was

impossible to book the tickets in advance. (possibility) 4. The problem was that he just

didn’t know what to start with. (idea) 5. The trainer instructed the cyclists to examine

their bicycles before the competition. (instruction)

Ex. 9. GRAMMAR REVISION: Past Simple and Past Participle of regular

verbs (-ed forms). Translate the following sentences paying attention to

different functions of-ed forms.

1. They spoke through the locked door. 2. I looked out of the room, attracted by

a strange sound. 3. What do you think of the equipment being used here? 4. He will tell

you about the equipment used in the studio. 5. The children who had played in the yard

went home. 6. He wished to forget that sad story told to him by his sisters. 7. He gave

me some printed pages. 8. Having finished that book, I quit writing at all. 9. Why don’t

you have your eyes tested? 10. The speed limit is to be introduced gradually. 11. The

runways are being lengthened at all the main airports. 12. This notice has been altered.

13. The damaged ship was being towed into harbour when the towline broke. 14. This

scientific theory has been proved to be false. 15. Why wasn’t the car either locked or

put into the garage? 16. For a long time the Earth was believed to be flat. 17. The

referee was being escorted from the football field by a strong police guard. 18. They

should have planned the expedition more carefully. 19. He watched TV when the phone

rang. Very unwillingly he turned down the sound and went to answer it. 20. When I

arrived, she had lunch. She apologized for starting without me but said that she always

lunched at 12.30.

Read the text and check your reading speed. Translate the text using a

dictionary if necessary.

**MODERNIZING LOCOMOTIVES AT LOW COST**

Brazilian Federal Railways (RFSA) was going from bad to worse, with

increasing financial losses and reductions in tonnage and market share. It was merely a

question of time until much of the railway would probably vanish, as the government

faced growing financial losses plus diminishing tonnages, and the railway lacked funds

even for ordinary maintenance. RFSA could only dream of modernization – a familiar

situation in many third world countries today.

Against this background, the government decided to privatize the railway in the

hope that the new owners would not only stem the losses, but invest enough to begin

modernization and to win back traffic that had been lost to the highways.

The private railways that came into being as a result found the network in need

of heavy investment. Cutting out all nonsense, to the dismay of rail enthusiasts, they

abandoned electrification and passenger trains (commuter trains are operated separately

by one private and several different companies) and began to modernize their freight

operations.

One of the solutions the railways adopted right from the beginning was the

reconstruction of retired locomotives, and the repair of existing but non-functioning

locomotives. Another act, well published in Brazil, was the purchase of used

locomotives from Namibia and South Africa, rebuilt and regaguged from 1067mm to

the meter gauge used by more than 80 per cent of Brazil’s railways. The strategy itself was fine, but a railway in the late 1990s was using power

adequate for the 1970s – that is, about 20 years obsolete! The railways were facing

heavy competition from modern highways – usually built during the last 40 years and

thus designed to more modern standards than the railways – on which heavy nine-axle

lorries are now allowed. The railways soon realized they needed something more

modern if they were to survive and prosper.

Modern locomotives are available, built either in Brazil by the GE1-controlled

Gevisa plant or imported. Other than the cost involved, there is little to be said against

them.

The ALL company came up with a new solution, certainly cheaper than

upgrading engines as MRS was doing. It took retired GV G12s, rebuilt them as

boosters, placed each one between two normal GM2 G22s, and thereby increased

tractive effort by 50 per cent at low speeds. Boosters are used in the United States for

switching. ALL decided to use them on main lines with steep grades.

ALL has so far converted 17 retired locomotives to boosters. It estimates that a

retired locomotive can be converted into a booster for $US 250,000, which is

considered to be a profitable bargain3 as locomotive prices go up these days!

Both FCA and MRS have announced they would test the concept. FCA will take

a retired Montreal GE-built 160kW locomotive and convert it into a booster to operate

between two similar locomotives. MRS is still studying what will be the first prototype

it will build.

Boosters can’t always be used, which explains MRS’s recent import of used

locomotives, even at the cost of regauging.

MRS Logistics bought the richest part of RFSA, which wasn’t as dilapidated as

much of the rest of the railway. RFSA, however, lacked the resources for much needed

modernization. As a result MRS Logistics took over lots of obsolete locomotives. One

of its first steps was to pay local rebuilder, Tecfer to rebuild and upgrade GM Sd40s

and Sd40-2s. MRS then signed a contract with Gevisa for 19 GE U23Cs retired

locomotives to be rebuilt and upgraded to C30-7MPs, i.e. C30 with microprocessor

control.

Meanwhile United States Class 1 railways sold some of their older locomotives

to regional railways. As GM and GE will finance new locomotives even for regionals,

MRS decided to take advantage of the fact and buy these locomotives.

In fact, some of the locomotives the Class 1 were selling dated from the 1980s,

have much more modern equipment than the power inherited from RFSA. RFSA had

stopped buying locomotives in the 1970s with very few exceptions, a problem that

occurred in many developing countries.

But what about regauging? This can be costly, but MRS tried to solve the

problem buying second-hand standard-gauge locomotives and fitting them with the

bogies of old broad-gauge units. The mechanical parts of the standard-gauge bogies

were installed on the old broad-gauge bogies. A standard-gauge locomotive runs on

broad-gauge bogies without the cost of regauging!

MRS has bought nine locomotives in the United States, GE C36-8s, to be

converted using bogies from retired GE U23Cs. Gevisa will begin the rebuilding in

Brazil. If it works as expected, it means a railway anywhere in the world can buy a used

standard-gauge locomotive and regauge it.

The concept is not limited to GE locomotives. MRS is discussing whether to buy

used GM SD40s from the Carajas Railway (EFC), which has the same gauge, if EFC

buys new power. But if this fails, MRS may buy used SD40s in the United States, bring

them to Brazil, upgrade them to what US regionals4 call SD40-3s, and place them on

available broad-gauge bogies of retired GM SD18s. The bogies will be upgraded with

the mechanical equipment of the newer power. MRS calculated the cost of a second-

generation locomotive, bought second-hand locs and rebuilt them, at one-third to the

price of a similar new locomotive!

An initial objective that anyone might have to this process is quite obvious: the

railway will be spending money to buy locomotives that are 15 or more years old. True,

but in lightly trafficked railways anywhere in the third world, a rebuilt locomotive with

technology of the middle 1980s is good enough.

The technology of changing bogie gauge is available and the cost acceptable.

Obviously this solution is only for lines of light to medium density – it would not be

wise to try to sell this idea to busy carriers like ore-handling Vitoria a Minas Railway.

This railway only buys latest-technology products including locomotives. In power

hungry Brazil they have no problem selling used locomotives.

Notes: 1) GE – General Electrics; 2) GM – General Motors; 3) a bargain –

сделка: 4) a regional – местная (региональная) железная дорога.

Ex. 10. Go back to the text, guess the meaning of the following attributive

groups and translate them into Russian:

lightly trafficked railways; busy carriers; power hungry Brazil; much needed

modernization; (with) very few exceptions.

Ex. 11. Search the text for the English equivalents of the following

Russian phrases:

(дела) идут все хуже и хуже; на этом фоне; прийти к решению; за счет …;

воспользоваться преимуществом; сталкиваться с чем-либо.

Ex.12. Each of the sentences below is followed by two paraphrases.

Decide which paraphrase (a, b) is closer in meaning to the original comment.

Translate the original comment and the paraphrases into Russian.

1. Other than the cost involved, there is little to be said against them (these

locomotives).

a) These locomotives are not used because they are very expensive.

b) These locomotives have many advantages, but their price is too high.

2. In fact, some of the locomotives the Class 1 were selling dated from the 1980s,

have much more modern equipment that the power inherited from RFSA.

a) The locomotives produced in the 1980s have more modern equipment as

compared to the locomotives used by RFSA.

b) RFSA were selling their locomotives because they had old equipment.

Ex. 13. Answer the following questions to the text. Do it in written form.

1.What railways does this text tell about? 2. Why did the government decide to

privatize the railway? 3. What was the first step taken by the new owner? 4. Did the

private railway begin modernization with electrification? 5. What was the solution

adopted by the railway right from the beginning? 6. What is the gauge on the Brazilian

railway? 7. Why were the railways facing heavy competition from modern highways?

8. In what way did the railway increase tractive effort? 9. Is Brazil the only country to

use boosters? 10. What are the railways mentioned in the text? 11. Why do standard-

gauge locomotives run on broad-gauge bogies without the cost of regauging? 12. Do

Brazilian railways buy only locomotives produced by General Electrics? 13. From the

text you’ve learnt that a rebuilt locomotive with obsolete technology may be good

enough. What kind of railways are meant in this case? 14. What railway is considered

to be the most modern one in Brazil?

Ex.14. Go back to the word-box and make up your own sentences. Do

not copy the sentences from the text.

**LESSON TWO**

Ex. 1. Practice the reading of the following words and word combinations:

refurbishment, joint-venture, Norwegian, interiors, agencies, signaling, adhere,

peripheral, although;

tilting trains, Nordic Triangle, refurbishment facilities, interior design and layout,

locomotive-hauled rolling stock, ambitious timetable, superior acceleration.

Ex. 2. These are the key words to lesson 2. You are to copy them and

memorize their meanings.

Word-box:

a tilting train – скоростной поезд;

to haul – тянуть, тащить;

locomotive-hauled rolling stock - подвижной состав на локомотивной тяге;

acceleration – ускорение;

a curve – кривая;

a tilting mechanism – противоопрокидывающий механизм;

suspension – подвеска;

a suspension mechanism – механизм подвешивания (тягового электродвигателя);

hunting – виляние, неустойчивое движение подвижного состава;

revenue service – коммерческая эксплуатация;

alternating current, a.c. – переменный ток;

direct current, d.c. – постоянный ток.

Ex. 3. Copy the following words and memorize their meanings:

delivery – доставка, поставка;

a schedule – расписание, график (движения),

to have a busy (tight) schedule – быть очень занятым,

to have a light schedule – быть (относительно) свободным;

to lease – сдавать в аренду;

to employ – нанимать на работу;

to appoint smb (as) …– назначать кого-либо кем-либо;

to cope with smth – справляться с чем-либо;

to compare smth (smb) with/to smth (smb) – сравнивать что-либо или кого-

либо с чем-либо или кем-либо,

(as) compared with/to smth (smb) – по сравнению с чем-либо или кем-

либо;

to be about to do smth - собираться что-либо сделать.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Americans think that they are good drivers compared to drivers in other

countries. 2. She looked as if she was about to faint. 3. We must find a new way of

coping with the situation. 4. I was employed as a night-watchman by the local hospital.

5. The farmers don’t own the land – it’s leased to them by the government. 6. I’m afraid

she has a very busy schedule at the moment and she doesn’t have time for interviews.

7. The next delivery of coal will be in two weeks’ time. 8. They appointed him

chairman. 9. We’re employing three new secretaries next Monday. 10. This is the first

time that a woman has been appointed to this post. 11. Bad weather has again put the

shuttle launch behind schedule. 12. When they had finished their surveys, the students

were asked to compare their results. 13. I was about to speak when he interrupted me.

14. Compare the styles of these two poets.

Ex. 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Следующее отправление почты будет в 3 часа. 2. Мы сдаем в аренду

компьютерные системы и занимаемся их техническим обслуживанием. 3. Фирма

наняла нового секретаря. 4. Я не могу понять, почему они решили назначить

Вильсона на пост управляющего директора – он только что закончил

университет. 5. Сьюзан очень неопытна, но я надеюсь, что она справится с этим

заданием. 6. У вашей машины очень мощный двигатель, поэтому она дороже посравнению с другими автомобилями этой фирмы. 7. Я собирался уходить из

комнаты, когда зазвонил телефон.

Ex. 5. Choose the right definition of each word given below and translate

the words into Russian:

to refurbish – a) to design anew,

b) to polish up or make bright again (smth old),

c) to place new furniture in a house;

a logo – a) a shape using letters that represents a company or product,

b) a name of a company,

c) initial letters of the owner of a company;

livery – a) a badge,

b) a piece of meat,

c) uniform of a special type for servants employed by the same person

or firm;

layout - a) an emergency exit,

b) the planned arrangement of a town, garden, etc.,

c) a service room.

Ex. 6. GRAMMAR REVISION: Complex Subject. To remind you what

Complex Subject is we give you the example:

He is believed to be in London now. - Полагают, что он сейчас в Лондоне.

Translate the following sentences unto Russian.

1. High-speed trains are said to be introduced on this section of the mainline

early next year. 2. Mr. Smith is considered to be the best expert in brake systems. 3. He

is likely to be appointed top manager of the project. 4. The introduction of tilting trains

is sure to reduce journey time on this line. 5. The timetable is known to be changed for

the summer period. 6. The failure in power supply system is reported to have caused

considerable alarm in the work of several industrial enterprises. 7. The delegation is

expected to arrive on Monday. 8. This child is considered to be in need of care and

protection. 9. The agreement is unlikely to be reached by the end of the week.

10. Everyone seems to be worried about environmental protection and careful use of

resources. 11. She happens to know your brother. 12. Energetic investigations by

Scotland Yard are said to be in progress, but no details have been disclosed.

Ex. 7. GRAMMAR REVISION: -ing forms. Translate the following

sentences paying attention to different functions of-ing forms.

1. Tom’s coming back was unexpected. 2. Do you mind my opening the

window? 3. I am tired of being told lies. 4. Thank you for supporting me at the meeting.

5. On entering the room he was surprised to see many people here. 6. The book is worth

reading. 7. It was no use crying. 8. I am surprised at being given such an easy task.

9. There is no chance of catching the train. 10. Having answered all the questions he got quiet. 11. Hearing the news, the girl smiled pleasantly. 12. Being typed in a hurry,

the article contained many mistakes. 13. The promising help wouldn’t come. 14. The

girl speaking over the telephone put down the receiver and turned. 15. The children

were amusing, playing with a dog.16. Scuba diving is thrilling to many people.17. I am

thrilled by Frankenstein movies. They are horrifying. 18. Generally speaking, I am not

an early riser. 19. She was kept waiting for a long time. 20. Did you see her taking the

money?

Ex. 8. Fill in the prepositions if necessary. Translate the sentences into

Russian.

1. It rained … three days … stopping. 2. She is gone … hospital … a check-up.

3. The test will last … about two hours. 4. Daniel is complaining of a stomach ache …

a couple … days. 5. This machine is … cleaning the carpet … getting it wet. 6. The

bridge was supposed to have been completed … 1992. 7. I saw him standing … the

window. 8. Brighton is a fashionable resort … the sea. 9. The easiest way … producing

hydrogen … water is … means of electrolysis. 10. As it left the Earth’s atmosphere the

rocket was travelling …a speed … 7 miles … second. 11. Cut the pie so that there are

two pieces … person. 12. Write your name … the top … the page. 13. I like this picture

hanging… the wall… the kitchen. 14. There were a lot … people … the shop.

15. Where is the nearest telephone booth? – Go along … this road and turn left … the

shop. 16. The train service isn’t good: the trains are rarely … time. 17. I nearly forgot

that it was Joe’s birthday. Fortunately I remembered … time. 18. When you leave …

the hotel, please leave your key … the reception. 19. Don’t meet me … the station. I’ll

take a taxi. 20. I’ll be … work until 5.30, but I’ll be … home … the morning.

21. The train arrived … Moscow, … the Kazansky terminal,… 3 p.m., … Sunday.

Read the text and check your reading speed. Translate it into Russian

using a dictionary if necessary.

**TILTING TRAINS UPGRADED FOR NEW LINX SERVICES**

Train refurbishment is currently a thriving business in Sweden, where several projects are underway1 or about to begin.

LINX, the joint-venture2 passenger operating company created by Swedish Railways (SJ) and Norwegian State Railways (NSB), is planning to introduce 11 refurbished X2000 tilting trains on its Nordic Triangle high-speed passenger services during 2004. Delivery of the first of these trains is scheduled in January.

SJ, which will lease the trains to LINX, was expected to award the contract by the beginning of this month for the refurbishment of the fleet. The trains will be stripped down completely and will have new interiors with a wooden theme. They will have four seats per row, and every seat will be fitted with a computer screen, enabling passengers to use the Internet or watch movies. This service, together with at-seat meals, will be included in the price of business-class tickets.

TGOJ Railway, Sweden, has submitted a bid3 to refurbish the trains and it is sure to be awarded the contract by SJ. Although TGOJ is best known as an operator, it possesses refurbishment facilities, and has employed Westart to design the logo and livery, and Sifab to provide the interior design and layout. Both these agencies are based in Gothenburg. Travel Design, Sweden, has also been appointed as consultant for the project.

The trains will operate between Gothenburg and Copenhagen initially, offering a journey time of 3h 30min. They are already being equipped to cope with the signaling and electrical power supply systems on the rail network in Denmark.

Meanwhile, TGOJ, is undertaking its so-called BlueX project, which involves renovating other types of locomotive-hauled rolling stock to replace X2000 trains in the event of a breakdown. SJ’s X2000 trains will operate an ambitious timetable which will limit the amount of time available for maintenance and repairs.

Three BlueX trains will be hauled by a.c. locomotives, refitted for 180 km/h operation. Their superior acceleration compared with X2000s will enable the BlueX trains to adhere to the improved timetable on upgraded track radiating from Stockholm to Gothenburg, Malmo, and north to Gavle. However, this will not be possible on peripheral, curving lines where the X2000’s suspension and tilting mechanism reduce journey times significantly. The BlueX trains may also be put into regular revenue service to ease the pressure on the X2000 fleet at a later stage.

It’s needless to say that refurbishment is no longer a simple affair of making a management decision and carrying out work in the railway’s own workshop. Instead, a project can involve the operator, an independent workshop, and a range of designers and consultants.

Notes: 1) to be underway – проходить, осуществляться; 2) a joint venture -

совместное предприятие; 3) to submit a bid - представить документы для

заключения контракта.

Ex. 9. Go back to the text and guess the meaning of the following

phrases; translate them into Russian:

at-seat meals; 180 km/h operation; track radiating from…; to ease the pressure;

to make a management decision; to operate a timetable.

Ex. 10. Search the text for the English equivalents of the following

Russian phrases:

в случае поломки; свести к минимуму; придерживаться расписания; само

собой разумеется; заключить контракт; начать (выполнение) проекта.

Ex. 11. These are the attributive groups picked out from the text:

a passenger operating company – компания, занимающаяся пассажирскими

перевозками;

X2000 trains – поезда серии Х2000;

journey time – время в пути.

Can you continue this list and give us some more attributive groups?

Ex.12. Each of the sentences below is followed by two paraphrases.

Decide which paraphrase (a, b) is closer in meaning to the original comment.

Translate the original comment and the paraphrases into Russian.

1. The trains will be stripped down completely and will have new interiors

with a wooden theme.

a) The interiors of the trains will be renovated by replacing plastic materials

with wooden ones.

b) The interiors of the trains will be changed completely; more natural materials

will be used for refurbishment.

2. Both these agencies (Westart and Sifab) are based in Gothenburg.

a) There is a railway line connecting the cities of Westart and Sifab.

b) The administrations of the Westart and Sifab factories are situated in

Gothenburg.

Ex. 13. There are several mistakes in the questions that follow. Correct

them and answer the questions. Do it in written form.

1. About what country this text tells? 2. What is LINX? 3. How much trains is

this company planning to introduce? 4. Where these trains will be introduced? 5. What

kinds of services will include in the price of business-class tickets? 6. What company

will be refurbished the trains? 7. What was journey time on the Gothenburg-

Copenhagen line? 8. What the BlueX project is? What he involves? 9. What locs are

used to haul BlueX trains? 10. On what lines will it be possible for these trains to

adhere to the improved timetable? 11. What be the reason of putting the BlueX trains

into regular service?

Ex. 14. Translate the last paragraph of the text into Russian. Do it in

written form.

Ex. 15. Translate the words given in brackets into English. Translate the

whole text into Russian.

**FINLAND STEPS UP TEMPO**

The new (сверхскоростные поезда) will be playing one of the leading roles in

the future (высокоскоростные перевозки) on Finnish railways.

The leading role will be played by the new Sr2 electric locomotive.

“The target is to cut (время в пути) by an average of 30 per cent by the year

2012. To do this, we must also increase the speed of Intercity trains to 200 kmh. We

also need more Sr 2s in our (локомотивный парк)”, says Erkki Hдmдlдinen, managing

director of VR Ltd.

Of the total of 20 Sr 2 locomotives in the first (заказ), 18 have already been

delivered to VR by Adtranz. (Доставка) will be completed (к концу года).

**LESSON THREE**

Ex. 1. Practice the reading of the following words and word combinations:

efficiency, adhere, privatized, recently, geometrically, initially, except,

advantages, accommodate;

iron ore trains, perfectly maintained track, existing trains, even though,

throughout the train, GE-Harris Locotrol, coupler wear.

Ex. 2. These are the key words to lesson 3. You are to copy them and

memorize their meanings.

Word-box:

to handle heavy-haul traffic – осуществлять большой объем перевозок;

a loop – обгонный железнодорожный путь; окружная железная дорога;

derailment – сход с рельсов;

remote control – дистанционное управлениe;

to transmit a signal – передавать сигнал;

a transmission tower – опора ЛЭП;

a head end – головной вагон;

to couple – сцеплять,

a coupler – сцепка;

a brake shoe – тормозная колодка, башмак.

Ex. 3. Copy the following words and memorize their meanings.

a shortage of something – недостаток, нехватка, дефицит чего-либо;

a demand – требование, потребность;

due to something – из-за чего-либо;

so far – до сих пор;

even though – даже если;

wear – износ,

to wear (out, away) – изнашиваться;

to consume – потреблять,

a consumer – потребитель,

consumption – потребление.

Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. Basic provision of shelter, heat and light often consume more than half of the

total income of unemployed people. 2. Excessive fuel consumption is usually caused by

a fault in the ignition system of a car. 3. Even though he was so much older than me,

I was actually his first girlfriend. 4. So far we have finished about half of the jobs we

have to do. 5. Could the camera crew come to a meeting after rehearsal this afternoon,

please? 6. This is the hottest day we’ve had so far this summer. 7. In some areas the

shortage of accommodation is serious. 8. Due to circumstances beyond our control, we

regret to inform our customers that this store will close early.

Ex. 4. Translate the words given in the box into English and fill in the

blanks with the appropriate forms of these words. Translate the sentences into

Russian.

до сих пор, бригада, износ, потребитель,

из-за, недостаток, потребность, даже если

1. … no one had noticed that they key was missing. 2. He hated to go to

Springville, …he had had a happy childhood there. 3. Excessive tyre … may be caused

by faulty brakes. 4. The captain returned to find some of the … members busily

repairing the engine. 5. A large variety of green products are available to …. . 6. Our

flight was delayed … a strike by air-traffic controllers. 7. There is a … of skilled

workers in the electronics industry. 8. The workers’ … for higher wages seems

reasonable.

Ex. 5. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form. Translate the

sentences into Russian.

1. Over the years the carpet (to wear) away, leaving bare patches in it. 2. Last

year British households (to consume) over 50 million tons of coal. 3. (to be) there much

demand for teachers in this town? 4. (Not to use) your windshield wipers too often –

you (to wear) the motor out. 5. Since 1975, British consumption of beef (to decrease)

by 20 percent. 6. The plane (to crash) shortly after take-off and everyone on board,

including the pilot and his crew (to kill).

Ex. 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Нехватка воды часто является проблемой в больших городах.

2. В настоящее время существует большая потребность в нефти и

нефтепродуктах. 3. Его болезнь была вызвана плохим питанием. 4. до сих пор мы

перевели только пять предложений. 5. Он несколько раз перематывал (to rewind)

пленку, до тех пор пока плеер не вышел из строя. 7. Где находится в данный

момент бригада путевых обходчиков? 8. Любое увеличение транспортных

расходов сказывается (is passed to) на потребителях.

Ex. 7. GRAMMAR REVIISON: degrees of comparison. Complete the

sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the word in the box.

Use than where necessary.

big crowded early easily high important

interested peaceful reliable serious simple thin

1. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed earlier than usual. 2. I’d like to

have a more reliable car. 3. Unfortunately, her illness was … we thought at first. 4. You

look…. Have you lost weight? 5. I want a … flat. We don’t have enough space here. 6.

He doesn’t study very hard. He’s … in having good time. 7. Health and happiness are

… money. 8. The instructions were complicated. They could have been … . 9. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was … usual. 10. I like living in the countryside. It’s

… living in a town. 11. You’ll find your way around the town … if you have a good

map. 12. In some parts of the country, prices are … in others.

Ex. 8. What do you say in these situations? Use a superlative + … ever … .

Use the words given in brackets (in the correct form).

1. You’ve just been to the cinema. The film was extremely boring. You tell your

friend: (boring/film/see). That’s the most boring film I’ve ever seen.

2. Your friend has just told you a joke, which you think is very funny. You say:

(funny/joke/hear). That’s … .

3. You’re drinking coffee with your friend. It’s really good coffee. You say:

(good/coffee/taste). That’s … .

4. You’re talking to a friend about Mary. Mary is very patient. You say:

(patient/person/meet). She is … .

5. You have just run ten kilometres. You’ve never run further than this. You say

to your friend: (far/run). That … .

6. You decided to give up your job. Now you think this was a bad mistake. You

say to your friend: (bad/mistake/make). It is … .

7. Your friend meets a lot of people, some of them famous. You ask your friend:

(famous/person/meet?). Who …?

Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

**EFVM INVESTS TO MEET GROWTH IN TRAFFIC**

EFVM is a private Brazilian railway owned by Compania Vale de Rio Doce

(CVRD), one of the world’s largest iron ore producers, and it has no shortage of funds

to invest in the latest technology to handle heavy-haul traffic.

(1) Brazil’s Vitoria a Minas Railway (EFVM) is currently investing in new

rolling stock and control systems which will increase its capacity and improve

efficiency on a heavy-haul network which must handle an increasing amount of freight

traffic.

(2) EFVM began operating iron ore trains consisting of 160 wagons during the

1970s. These wagons, each 100 tones gross in weight, were hauled by two GM-built

DDM-45 locomotives – modified versions of SD-45 locomotives, which were fitted

with four-axle bogies to adhere to the 25-tonne axle load limit of EFVM’s meter-gauge

track.

(3) In 1995, the state-owned railway began buying GE-built BB 40-9s, which are

modernised conventional C40-9s. At the same time, the iron ore trains remained 160

wagons long, despite the growing traffic demand.

(4) However, since it was privatized in 1997, EFVM has been revising its

operating practices, and tests have begun recently with the operation of longer trains.

(5) This solution would reduce staff costs and save fuel, but it raises technical

questions concerning the length of passing loops, and the effects of hunting in longer

trains.

(6) Hunting increases almost geometrically with the growth of the size of the

train, and increases the danger of derailment on perfectly maintained track, due to the

size of the train. The danger is so real even on the existing trains, that 160-wagon iron

ore trains must come to a full halt when meeting the single daily return passenger train

on the same line, even though much of the line is double track.

(7) Tests have been conducted with trains of different sizes. Initially, EFVM

began operating trains with up to 270 wagons using three locomotives: one BB 40-9 at

the head and two DDM-45s spread throughout the train, all controlled by GE-Harris

Locotrol remote control equipment. Signals between the locomotives are transmitted by

radio. Transmission towers aren’t necessary, except near tunnels due to the possibility

of losing the signal.

(8) EFVM has now bought 47 Locotrol units, and a further 24 have been bought

by Central Atlantic Railway (FCA), which is also controlled by CVRD. Since

privatization, there has been a growing interchange of traffic between the two railways,

and FCA’s steep gradients of up to 3.8% mean that Locotrol fits like a glove into its

longer trains.

(9) EFVM has so far installed four Locotrol units. At the moment they are being

used in 200-wagon trains, which have a BB 40-9 at the head end, and a second similar

locomotive after the 12-th wagon.

(10) Advantages of the system include reduced coupler wear, reduced danger of

coupler breakage, increased life span for rails and wheels, reduced brake shoe wear,

increased tractive effort, and increased train control.

(11) The Locotrol system also means that fewer trains and crews are to be

employed for the same amount of traffic, enabling EFVM to accommodate an

increasing level of traffic. The railway also expects a 5% saving in diesel fuel

consumption per tonne carried.

Ex. 9. Go back to the text and using the paragraph reference find words

which are similar to:

volume (paragraph 1);

to purchase (paragraph 3);

to review (paragraph 4);

personnel (paragraph 5);

increase, only, to stop (paragraph 6);

first of all (paragraph 7);

a locomotive (paragraph 8);

presently (paragraph 9);

service life (paragraph 10);

to transport (paragraph 11).

Ex. 10. Search the text for the English equivalents of the following

Russian phrases:

новейшая технология; перевозить руду; соответствовать нагрузке на ось;

государственная железная дорога; со времени приватизации; (данное решение)

влечет за собой технические проблемы; меньшее количество составов и

локомотивных бригад.

Ex. 11. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Begin with the

introductory phrases listed below.

That’s right. I can’t agree with you. To my mind …

I think you’re right. I’m afraid you’re not right. In my opinion …

I quite agree with you. I don’t agree with you. As far as I know…

You’re quite right.

You’d better look through the text once more because …

1. Brazilian railways are investing in computer technologies. 2. Wagons

transporting iron ore were hauled by the locomotives produced by General Motors.

3. The size of freight trains didn’t change. 4. Brazilian train operators are facing a lot of

technical problems, one of them is to pass loops. 5. Derailment may be caused by the

growth of the train size. 6. A long freight train has to come to a full stop to avoid

collision with a passenger train going in the same direction. 7. Signals between the

locomotives are transmitted by radio, and transmission isn’t possible in tunnels.

8. About 80 locomotives have been bought by Vitoria a Minas Railway and Central

Atlantic Railway. 9. A 200-tonne freight train is hauled by two Locotrol locomotives

coupled to the first wagon. 10. There are many advantages in using this system of train

formation, increasing traction capacity being the most important one. 11. Railways can

save operating and labor costs thanks to the use of remote control equipment produced

by GE-Harris Locotrol.

Use your own statements (ex. 11) to retell the text.

Ex. 12. Translate paragraphs 5 and 8 into Russian. Check your

translating speed.

Ex. 13. Go back to the word-box and make up your own sentences. Do

not copy the sentences from the text.

**LESSON FOUR**

Ex. 1. Practice the reading of the following words and word combinations:

suburban, measures, crashworthy, ergonomically, via, asynchronous, auxiliary,

utilize, capacity, diameter;

eventual successor, computerized information technology, crashworthy structure,

throughout the train, pre-operation inspection, regenerative braking, emergency

braking, self-ventilated motors.

Ex. 2. These are the key words to lesson 4. You are to copy them and

memorize their meanings.

Word-box:

an electric multiple unit (emu) – электричка;

software – программное обеспечение компьютера;

crashworthiness – стойкость к ударным нагрузкам;

a propulsion system – система тяги;

an inverter – преобразователь;

a consist – состав;

a trailer – прицепной вагон,

a driving trailer – ведомый прицепной вагон;

a bodyshell – корпус кузова;

a leading car – головной вагон;

a level crossing – переезд;

a bus – шина;

wheelbase – база вагона;

a bogie frame – рама тележки.

Ex. 3. The text of the lesson will describe different types of brakes and

braking. Match the word combinations in column A with the translations given in

column B.

A B

1) a disk brake, a) стояночный тормоз,

2) a tread brake, b) дисковый тормоз,

3) regenerative braking, c) пневмотормоз,

4) normal braking, d) механический тормоз,

5) emergency braking, e) рекуперативное торможение,

6) an air brake, f) аварийное торможение,

7) electrical braking, g) колодочный тормоз,

8) mechanical braking, h) электрический тормоз,

9) a parking brake, i) ручной тормоз,

10) a hand brake. j) обычное торможение.

Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

**NEW JR EAST TRAINS OFFER MORE AT LOWER COST**

JR East, Japan, is introducing a large fleet of series E231 emus on its commuter

network in the Tokyo area up to 2003. The first of these trains began operating on the

Chuo-Sobu suburban line last year.

(1) The fleet of series E231 emus currently being built will provide JR East with

1832 new cars by 2004. JR East is constructing the trains at its own Nitsu facilities, and

will employ them on its Chuo-Sobu, Tokuku, Joban, and Yamanote lines in Tokyo

during the next three years.

(2) The series E231 train was developed by JR East in partnership with Tokyo

Car Corporation as an eventual successor to the existing series 209 family, which

incorporates series E217 and 701 trains. Presently, there are more than 2000 of these

cars in operation on suburban services in Tokyo, representing about a quarter of the

total rolling stock in the region.

(3) JR East developed Series 209 trains under a half-cost, half-weight, half-

lifetime concept, and began introducing them in 1992. The replacement series E231 is

expected to improve passenger services, increase capacity, and reduce costs. A 10-car

prototype, completed in October 1998, entered service on the Chou-Sobu line in March

1999 and had been tested for a full year before series production started. Delivery of the

first train took place last year.

(4) The aim of developing the 120 km/h series E231 was to increase capacity by

50%, reduce the construction cost by 10%, compared with the series 209. New

computerized information technology was introduced to reduce costs and improve

performance.

(5) The series E231 is capable of operating either as an urban or suburban train.

Its acceleration, speed, and tractive effort can be modified by the software installed in

inverters, depending upon which version of the train is employed in service.

(6) It can operate in consists of five, ten, fifteen cars. A 10-car train comprises

four motorcars, two driving trailers, and four trailers. A 5-car train comprises two

motor cars, two driving trailers, and one trailer. Each car is 20m long between couplers

and 2.95m wide, with four 1.3m-wide sliding doors on each side. The lightweight

stainless steel bodyshell is the same as the series 209 trains. A crashworthy structure

was also developed for the suburban version of the E231 because of the additional risk

of a collision at level crossings. The driving trailer has blocks1 made of aluminum

honeycomb2 and stainless steel to absorb crash energy, while couplers between the

leading and second car incorporate a shock-absorbing buffer to reduce shock forces

throughout the train.

(7) The driver’s cab is ergonomically designed. The driver or conductor can

monitor and control on-board systems and equipment from the cab, which incorporates

a train information system (Tim). Among other functions, Tim controls air-conditioning

and braking, as well as detecting the number of passengers on board via load sensors.

(8) Tim has reduced pre-operation inspection time by 85%. The self-checking

system consists of central units in driving trailers and terminal units in each car. Each

32-bit central processing unit (CPU) is connected via a bus. The network has a capacity

of 2.4 Mbps.

(9) Each motor car has four 95 kW asynchronous traction motors. Two motor

cars are coupled electrically. One motor car (M) has a pantograph and two sets of

inverter each driving four traction motors. Another one (M’) has an air compressor and

a static inverter for auxiliary power supply3. It supplies 210 kVA, three-phase a.c., and

440V, 60Hz.

(10) An electrical air brake system with regenerative braking provides normal

and emergency braking, and is to cope with melting snow and ice on the line in winter.

Braking is controlled via Tim, and a brake control unit which allows mixed electrical

and mechanical braking. A parking brake has also been introduced to replace the hand

brake on the leading car.

(11) The series E231 utilizes the same bogies as the series 209 family. However,

the structure of the motor bogie has been slightly modified to adapt to robot welding.

Its wheelbase is 2.1m, wheel diameter is 860mm when new, and the two self-ventilated

motors are installed on the bogie frame. The motor bogies have tread brakes, while

trailer bogies combine tread and disk brakes.

(12) The series E231 represents a revolution in design, maintenance and

operation through the introduction of improved computer information system

technology. For example, Tim has enabled JR East to change its maintenance program

from a periodically-planned one to a condition monitoring one.

(13) As a result, the construction cost of the series E231 has been reduced by

about 12% compared with the series 209. And the series E231 trains will reduce energy

consumption by half. The development of the series E231 shows that a strategic design

to reduce costs and energy can bring success in railway business.

Notes: 1) a block – колодка; 2) honeycomb - сотовое покрытие; 3) auxiliary

power supply – покрытие собственных нужд электростанции.

Ex. 4. Search the text for the English equivalents of the following Russian

phrases:

пригородная сеть (линия); весь подвижной состав; ускорение;

в зависимости от …; моторвагон; раздвижная дверь; нержавеющая сталь; наряду

с (другими функциями); датчик; система автоматического контроля; тяговый

двигатель; моторная тележка; электродвигатель с самовентяляцией; ведущая

тележка; тележка прицепного вагона.

Ex. 5. Go back to the text, guess the meaning of the following phrases

and translate them into Russian:

in place of older trains; construction cost; collision (of trains); to absorb energy;

a shock-absorbing buffer; a shock force; to detect the number of passengers; pre-

operation inspection time; central processing unit; an air compressor.

Ex. 6. Go back to paragraph 12 of the text and explain what’s the

difference between periodically-planned maintenance and condition monitoring

one.

Ex. 7. Complete the following sentences choosing the right variant.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. JR East is introducing up-to-date emus on its a) Shinkansen lines;

b) conventional lines; c) suburban lines.

2. The series E231 train was developed by JR East together with a) a number of

foreign firms; b) one of the Japanese companies; c) a number of American car

manufacturers.

3. The series E231 has a) 17cars; b) 12cars; c) 10 cars.

4. The series E231 a) was being tested for a year; b) was put into operation in

1998; c) was not tested at all.

5. As compared with the series 209, the series E231 a) has better performance

characteristics; b) is more attractive in design; c) can also be used on mainlines.

6. The length of each car is a) 20m; b) about 3m; c) about 1.5m.

7. There is the additional risk of an collision at a) railway stations; b) level

crossings; c) test bed tracks.

8. Tim is a) a train information system; b) a time information system; c) a track

information system.

9. Load sensors are used to detect the number of a) conductors; b) cars; c) people

travelling on board the train.

10. A parking brake is to a) replace the hand brake on the loading car; b) increase

tractive effort; c) replace the emergency brake.

11. Robot welding is possible because a) the structure of the motor bogie has

been radically changes; b) the structure of the motor bogie has been slightly modified;

c) the motor bogie has been removed.

12. The series E231 is an example of latest technology because a) computer

information technology has been introduced on this train; b) its speed is incompatible to

any other prototypes; c) its interior is great.

13. As compared with the series 209 trains the series E231 trains are a) more

economical; b) more comfortable; c) faster.

Ex. 8. Choose the correct tail-question given in brackets. The first one is

done for you.

1. Japan is introducing a large fleet of modernized electric trains, (doesn’t it,

isn’t it, does it?)

2. Older trains will be replaced by more powerful ones, (is it, won’t they, aren’t

they?)

3. JR East developed Series 209 trains under a half-cost, half-weight, half-

lifetime concept, (don’t they, didn’t they, isn’t it?)

4. The aim of developing the 120 km/h series E231 is to increase capacity, (isn’t

it, was it, wasn’t it?)

5. Tractive effort can be modified by new software, (can it, can’t it, isn’t it?)

6. This engine can’t start below –15o, (can it, doesn’t it, does it?)

7. Couplers between the leading and second car incorporate a shock-absorbing

buffer, (do they, are they, don’t they?)

8. The driver’s cab is ergonomically designed, (is it, isn’t it, doesn’t it?)

9. Tim system provides detecting the number of passengers on board, (isn’t it,

doesn’t it, don’t they?)

10. The network has a capacity of 2.4 Mbps, (doesn’t it, does it, hasn’t it?)

11. A parking brake has recently been introduced to replace the hand brake,

(is it, hasn’t he, hasn’t it?)

12. The motor bogie hasn’t been modified since 1998, (has it, does it, isn’t it?)

13. The series E231 trains will reduce energy consumption,(won’t it, won’t they,

don’t they?)

Ex. 9. Go back to the word-box and make up your own sentences. Do not

copy the sentences from the text.

**LESSON FIVE**

Ex. 1. Practice the reading of the following words and word combinations:

quite, initiative, expiry, guarantee, exclusive, preserve, privately, drawing,

purchase, incurred, privatization, concentrate, outsource, Bombardier, experts,

maintainability, reliability, employees, wiliness;

manufacturer’s responsibility, guarantee period, detailed technical specifications,

drawing board, non-technical functions, maintenance experts, multi-million pound

maintenance facilities.

Ex. 2. These are the key words to lesson 5. You are to copy them and

memorize their meanings.

Word-box:

maintenance facilities – ремонтные мастерские;

maintainability – ремонтная технологичность;

удобство обслуживания.

Ex. 3. Copy the following words and memorize their meanings:

to expire – истекать (о сроке),

expiry – истечение срока;

inevitable(-ly) – неизбежный (-о);

a consequence – последствие;

to admit – признавать;

to involve – вовлекать;

responsible – ответственный,

responsibility – ответственность,

to take responsibility, to accept responsibility -

брать (принимать) ответственность;

former – бывший;

indeed – действительно, на самом деле.

Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. I’m afraid we can’t accept this credit card – it expired last week. 2. She retired

six months before her contract expired. 3. What’s the expiry date of your driving

license? 4. It was inevitable that he would find out her secret sooner or later. 5. A build-

up of gas in the mine could have terrible consequences. 6. “Well, I suppose there is

some truth in what you say,” she admitted. 7. You may not like her, but you have to

admit that she’s good at her job. 8. You enjoyed the concert, didn’t you? Come on,

admit it. 9. A good manager will try to involve everyone in the decision-making

process. 10. The school has gained improved exam results by involving parents more in

the education of their children. 11. We are involved, whether we like it or not. 12. The

manager wasn’t very helpful, but I told her clearly that she should take responsibility

for the staff’s actions. 13. At the moment the chemical industry will accept no

responsibility for the health of its workers. 14. Marina is a former Miss World who is

now a top model. 15. Yes, it is indeed beautiful weather. 16. Did you hear the engine

starting? – Indeed I did.

Ex. 4. Translate the words given in the box into English and fill in the

blanks with the appropriate word.

истекать, неизбежный, последствие, признавать, вовлекать,

ответственный, ответственность, бывший, на самом деле

1. The Government is … for the general management of the economy. 2. I didn’t

mind. …, I was pleased. 3. Is it of much … to you that the government has lost the

election? 4. In the end she had to … that I was right. 5. My passport doesn’t …

until 2010. 6. Don’t … other people in your mistakes. 7. An argument was … because

they disliked each other so much. 8. I walked down a corridor of portraits of all the …

presidents.

Ex. 5. GRAMMAR REVISION: Possessive Case. Translate the following

sentences paying attention to the possessive forms.

1. India’s new railway minister has presented Indian Railways’s budget to

parliament. 2. Italy’s government is expected soon to approve a plan to restructure the

management of Italian Railways. 3. Railtrack’s plans to improve day-to-day

performance of passenger and freight services are as follows … . 4. Britain’s Freight

Transport Association noted improvements in cost reductions. 5. The Australian state

of Victoria’s main railfreight operator, V/Line Freight, is to be privatized later this year.

6. Since equipment finance of any type generally involves the concept of repayment,

the speaker’s response (answer) was interesting. 7. The International Monetary Fund

provided a loan of $US 57 billion to ease the country’s huge financial problems. 8.

PKP’s financial performance is improving. (PKP – Polish State Railways). 9. Your

products should take into account the customers’ requirement for performance and

economy. 10. Last year was very good for Paris’ public transport authority, with

ridership (volume of passenger traffic) increasing for the first time in three years.

Ex. 6. GRAMMAR REVISION: relative clauses.

Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. That was the last time Timothy saw Jane. 2. You don’t realize the danger we

were in ten minutes ago. 3. What is happening is a massive outflow of capital from

Russia. 4. I think I can manage the rest of it alone. 5. Carella parked his car two blocks

from 1847 Pershing, the closest spot he could find. 6. You are the kind of man we need.

7. Better the devil you know than the devil you don’t know. 8. A man is known by the

company he keeps. 9. He thought back to the questions he had asked her on the night of

the murder. 10. There is nothing I can do.

Ex. 7. GRAMMAR REVISION: Conditional Sentences. Put the verbs in

brackets into the correct form. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. They would be rather offended if I didn’t go to see them. (not/go)

2. If you took more exercise, you would feel better. (feel)

3. If I was offered the job, I think … it. (take)

4. I’m sure Any would lend you money, I d’ be very surprised if she … .

(refuse)

5. If I sold my car, I … much money for it. (not/get)

6. A lot of people would be out of work if the factory … . (close down)

7. What would happen if I … that red button? (press)

8. Liz gave me this ring. She … very upset if I lost it. (be)

9. Mark and Carol are waiting for us. They would be disappointed if we … .

(not/come)

10. If somebody … in here with a gun, I’d be very frightened. (walk)

11. I’m sure Sue … if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

**MANUFACTURERS TAKE OVER TRAIN MAINTENANCE**

(1) A quiet revolution is taking place in train maintenance as major

manufacturers increasingly take over the lifetime care of the vehicles they build. The

result should be better and more reliable trains.

(2) There was a time when a train manufacturer’s responsibility for his product

ended after a two- or three-year guarantee period. Trains were produced to detailed

technical specifications written by the operators1, and manufacturers were not expected

to show any initiative regarding the period after the expiry of the guarantee.

Maintenance became the exclusive preserve2 of the operator.

(3) There is a story of a light rail vehicle manufacturer admitting privately at a

conference that if he had to maintain the vehicles he was supplying he would have to go

back to the drawing board and start again if he was to make money.

(4) Railway practice shows that initial purchase price was just a fraction of the

costs incurred3 during a 30-year vehicle life. After that came privatization with new

operators wanting to concentrate on their core skills and outsource most technical and

many non-technical functions. Indeed, technology is now so advanced and complex

that operators are not easily able to maintain their new vehicles.

(5) The changing nature of the global market, with rolling stock sales expected to

remain flat for the next few years, has also influenced major companies, such as

Alstom, Bombardier, and Adtranz, all of which have been searching for new income

streams.

(6) Nowhere has the impact of these changes been more strongly felt than in

Britain where all the major manufacturers are involved in serious long-term care of the

trains they are now building, and in some cases trains built by other manufacturers.

What is more, maintenance experts have become part of the design process so that cost-

effective maintainability and reliability is incorporated into the initial design.

Manufacturers should be responsible for service and maintenance because it improves

the product. The outcome should be more operator-friendly, passenger-friendly, and

reliable trains.

(7) Taking a look at train maintenance in Britain today is to take a look at

tomorrow’s railway. Manufacturers are building new multi-million pound maintenance

facilities to maintain new fleets of trains they are constructing for operators, or

pumping millions into existing building to bring both the fabric and the equipment up

to modern standards.

(8) Alstom, for example, no longer has depots for its maintenance tasks; it has

Traincare Centre instead. And it no longer just maintains trains; it is involved in Total

Trainlife Management. Bombardier’s ₤30 million state-of-the-art Central Rivers facility

between Derby and Birmingham, which is nearing completion, is designed specifically

to maintain the new fleet of trains being built by Bombardier for Virgin Trains’

CrossCountry services. Only 30% of the staff will be former railway employees and they have been selected not only for their traditional skills but also for their wiliness to

embrace change. The rest will not carry any historical railway baggage at all.

Notes: 1) a (railway) operator - железная дорога; 2) a preserve – зд.: забота,

проблема; 3) costs incurred - понесенные издержки.

Ex. 8. Search the text for the English equivalents of the following Russian

phrases:

брать на себя …; гарантийный период; технические условия; чертежная

доска; снять с себя ответственность …; оставаться на прежнем уровне; близится к

завершению; решимость в проведении реформ.

Ex. 9. Go back to the text and guess the meaning of the following

phrases; translate them into Russian:

lifetime care; to detailed technical specifications; a light rail manufacturer;

global market; an initial design; to bring something to modern standards.

Ex. 10. Translate the following sentences into English using phrases from

exercises 8 and 9.

1. Это оборудование отвечает всем необходимым стандартам, так как онo

было построено в соответствии с техническими требованиями. 2. Если вы

уверены, что изготовленный на вашем предприятии автомобиль достаточно

надежен, вам следует выпустить его на мировой рынок. 3. Строительство нового

испытательного полигона близится к завершению. Мы надеемся, что он войдет в

действие к концу года. 4. Если бы главному инженеру удалось внести изменения

в первоначальный проект, у нас не было бы проблем с поставщиками. 5. Задачей

инженеров было показать, что система торможения не была доведена до

современных стандартов. 6. Я уже не ребенок, подумайте серьезно о моем

предложении.

Ex. 11. Go back to the text and using the paragraph reference find words

which are similar to:

maintenance (paragraph 1);

in connection with (paragraph 2);

to buy, a very small piece, the most important, modern (paragraph 4);

influence, producer, effect (result) (paragraph 6);

materials (paragraph 7);

up-to-date, luggage (paragraph 8).

Ex. 12. There is something wrong with the word order in the attributive

groups that follow. Correct the mistakes and translate these attributive groups

into Russian:

practice railway; life vehicle; stock sales rolling; experts maintenance; pound

facilities multi-million maintenance; Central ₤30 state-of-the-art Rivers facility million.

Ex. 13. Translate the following questions into English and answer them.

1.Что вы можете сказать о результатах реформ, проводимых фирмами,

выпускающими подвижной состав? 2. Кто раньше (used to) отвечал за

техническое состояние подвижного состава? 3. Кто разрабатывал (писал)

технические условия? 4. Были ли поставщики заинтересованы в содержании

(ремонте) поездов по истечении гарантийного периода? 5. Что сделал бы

представитель фирмы-поставщика, если бы ему пришлось заниматься

техническим содержанием своего подвижного состава? 6. Какие основные

фирмы-поставщики упоминаются в тексте? 7. В какой стране наиболее ощутимо

влияние проводимых реформ? 8. Кто должен теперь отвечать за обслуживание и

техническое содержание подвижного состава? 9. Почему фирмы-производители

строят дорогостоящие производственные мощности? 10. В центрах по

техническому обслуживанию будут работать только железнодорожники?

LESSON SIX

Ex. 1. Practice the reading of the following geographical names:

Europe, European, Ireland, Welsh, Scandinavian, France, Germany, Cologne,

Netherlands, Belgium, Community of Independent States, Lithuania, Balkans, Estonia,

Croatian.

Ex. 2. These are the key words to lesson 6. You are to copy them and

memorize their meanings.

Word-box:

intermodal service (traffic) – интермодальные перевозки;

cross-border services – приграничные перевозки;

a heavy-haul locomotive – мощный локомотив;

structural design – проектирование конструкции;

emissions – выбросы.

Ex. 3. Copy the following words and memorize their meanings:

to announce – объявлять, заявлять;

once – однажды; как только;

to set up, to establish, to found – основывать, учреждать;

to incorporate – включать;

to regard – считать; относиться (к кому-либо);

to bid – предлагать цену на торгах;

an associate – коллега;

an order – заказ,

to order – заказывать;

the authorities – власти.

Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. The winners will be announced in next month’s issue of this magazine. 2. She

used lemon rather than vinegar in her salad dressings. 3. Rather than driving around all

day looking for somewhere to park, why don’t you take a bus into town? 3. No one

remembers that once-popular singer. 4. Once printed, this dictionary will be very

popular. 5. Taylor is now in the process of setting up a new marketing company called

BMT. 6. Most of the money is to be used to establish local industries and mobilize the

workforce. 7. My grandfather founded a big chemical company at the turn of the

century. 8. Susan worked out a fitness programme incorporating the exercises shown to

her in the clinic. 9. If you incorporated a user’s guide it would be much simpler to

learn. 10. I have always regarded Dr Fisher as a personal friend. 11. At the auction I bid

€10 for a small mirror, but it sold for ₤ 25. 12. Competition between the two companies

bidding for the contract is fierce. 13. He is not a friend, but a business associate.

14. I’ve ordered a green skirt from the catalogue and I’m praying that it comes in time

for the wedding. 15. I’m afraid we don’t have that style of shoe in your size at the

moment, but I can easily order a pair from another branch. 16. The letter from the shop

says that we can come and collect our order at once. 17. The pilot was picked up by

local fishermen who handed him over to the French authorities. 18. The military

authorities would not allow us to film any damaged buildings.

Ex. 4. GRAMMAR REVIISON: verb tense forms.

A. Put the verbs in brackets into the required tense form and translate the

sentences.

1. The government (to announce – Present Perfect Active) the date of the next

election. 2. He once (to know – Past Simple Active) her, but they are no longer friends.

3. She once called me a liar and I (not to think – Present Simple Active) I ever forgave

her. 4. How long have you been running the business, Mrs Hardwick? – We (to set up –

Past Simple Active) in 1991. 5. As soon as Ruanda became independent, it (to establish

– Past Simple Active) its national bank. 6. The college (to found – Past Simple Passive)

by Andrew Carnegie in 1918. 7. The train’s design is traditional, but it (to incorporate –

Present Simple Active) the best of the new features. 8. The architect (to incorporate –

Present Perfect Active) Egyptian and Renaissance themes in the building’s design.

9. Edith wore strange clothes and (to regard – Past Simple Passive) widely as eccentric.

10. The two men (to bid – Past Continuous Active) against each other for the table until

the price reached over $ 4000. 11. John and Paul (to be – Present Simple Active)

associates in business. 12. We (to order – Past Perfect Active) a pale blue armchair but

the one that (to deliver – Past Simple Passive) was red. 13. The authorities (to try –

Present Continuous Active) to prevent illegal immigrants from remaining in this

country.

B. Choose the correct tense form of Continuous: either Active or Passive.

The first one is done for you.

1. Two men (are being questioned / are questioning) at the police station

tonight in connection with last week’s armed robbery.

2. My friends (are traveling/are being traveled) to the South these days.

Meanwhile, their doggie (is being looked/is looking) after by their neighbor.

3. Lorry-driver Albert Whittaker had a lucky escape this afternoon when a

concrete block, which (was loading/was being loaded) on to his lorry, fell off

and landed inches from his feet.

4. What (was being displayed/was displaying) in the Pushkin Museum when you

visited it?

5. Mum (was watching/was being watched) some stupid film after dinner, so she

made me cooking dinner for the whole family.

6. I think we (are following/are being followed).

7. The police have found the people they (were looking/were being looked) for.

8. Jane (was waiting/was being waited) for me when I arrived.

9. How fast (were you driving/were you being driven) when the accident

happened?

10. Was Carol at the party last night? – Yes, she (was wearing/was being worn) a

really nice dress!

11. I haven’t seen Alan for ages. When I last saw him, he (was being tried/was

trying) to find a job in London.

Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

GENERAL MOTORS’ ELECTRO-MOTIVE DIVISION EXPANDS IN EUROPE

(1) General Motors’ Electro-Motive Division (EMD), United States, aims to

increase its influence significantly in Europe’s diesel locomotives market during the

next five years. General Motors’ EMD feels that it can become a stronger force in the

European market, despite the presence of competitors who have the advantage of

possessing local manufacturing facilities.

(2) So far, EMD has pursued a relatively successful policy of forming

partnerships with the manufacturers already based in Europe. As a result, GM-built

locomotives now operate on rail networks in 19 countries. This includes a fleet of 400

locomotives in Britain and Ireland, comprising Class 59s supplied to the former British

Rail (BR), plus Class 66 locomotives which are currently being delivered to English

Welsh & Scottish Railway (EWS).

(3) Additionally, the company has supplied 300 diesel locomotives to railways in

the Scandinavian region, 600 in central and western Europe, and 400 in eastern Europe.

Typically, most of these locomotives are built by local manufacturers under license to

EMD.

(4) Contractual partnerships have meant that 75% of GM EMD-powered

locomotives supplied to railway operators in Europe have been manufactured in

alliance with associates. EMD expects to announce new orders soon under further

partnership agreements. However, in the long term, the company says it will eventually

be able to establish its own manufacturing bases in Europe.

(5) Mr Don Raih, the director of GM EMD’s international business division

explained the company’s philosophy to IRJ (International Railway Journal), and

outlined its plans for future development in the European market. He said: “ Our

locomotive business is based on two key pillars – tailoring the technology to1 local

needs, and working in partnership. In Europe, our business strategy focuses on

providing innovative products, services, and financial solutions. Clearly, the market is

changing rapidly with increasing commercialization and privatization. In addition,

diesel lcoomotive fleets in Europe are getting old and reaching the stage where they

have to be replaced. We have a long history of having our locomotives built under

license in Europe, so we are well placed to continue to serve the market. In Britain, we

already have a large fleet of basic locomotives which we are now proposing to

introduce in modified versions in continental Europe.

(6) At the moment we are talking to a lot of people about possible new orders,

but these are going to be in small rather than large quantities. We will maintain our

partnering policy until we can gain momentum2 and the volume of orders picks up.

Then, we will consider setting up local production facilities. I think this could happen

in the next two or three years, and certainly within the next five years.

(7) Once we see the smaller fleets established in Europe, I think the effect of

people seeing the new locomotives in operation will have a knock-out effect with an

increase in the size of subsequent orders. This should provide the momentum for us to

set up our own facilities, perhaps in one of the major regions such as France or

Germany.

(8) The face of railways in Europe is changing, and we realize that we must

respond to our customers’ needs. The development of our Class 66 JT 42CWR and

Class 67 JT 42HW-HS high-speed locomotives is only a part of this overall change. To

meet the needs of the market, we also expect to provide a lease fleet of locomotives for

customers in Europe. Among the German operators which have already shown a

tangible interest in EMD’s Class 66 locomotives is the regional operator, Cologne Port

& Railway, which has agreed to lease one locomotive for hauling regional freight and

long distance intermodal container traffic as soon as3 it is certified by the German rail

safety authority. This demand is expected to extend to other parts of continental

Europe. Another Class 66 locomotives is currently being modified in Tilburg, the

Netherlands, to enable it to be used in cross-border services between Germany, the

Netherlands, and Belgium.

(9) In the Community of Independent States (CIS), GM EMD is developing a

modern 2983kW heavy-haul diesel locomotive known as Tera 1, which combines

Russian and American technologies. In partnership with LTZ (Lyudinovo

Teplovozostroitelniy Zavod), EMD has incorporated its diesel engine and traction

motors together with Russian bogie technology, structural design, and safety systems.

(10) The Tera 1 locomotive is designed to cope with the harsh environmental

conditions in the region. It also produces far fewer emissions than the locomotives

which it will replace.

(11) Looking further to the future, EMD expects to be active in the Estonian

market as soon as Estonian Railways is privatized next year. Lithuania and the Balkans

are also regarded as important markets, while EMD is also currently bidding to upgrade

GM-built G26 locomotives for Croatian Railways.

Notes: 1) to tailor smth to smth – специально приспосабливать что-либо для

определенной цели; 2) to gain momentum - наращивать темп; 3) as soon as – как

только.

Ex. 5. Match the verbs in the left column with the nouns in the right

column and translate the word combinations:

1) to pursue, a) technologies,

2) to include, b) a plan,

3) to supply, c) the needs,

4) to announce, d) a policy,

5) to establish, e) locs,

6) to outline, f) the stage,

7) to reach, g) (new) orders,

8) to combine, h) a manufacturing basis,

9) to cope with, i) (difficult climatic) conditions,

10) to meet. j) a fleet.

Ex. 6. Search the text for the English equivalents of the following Russian

phrases:

несмотря на присутствие …; производственные помещения; совместно

с …; последующие заказы; проявить заинтересованность; смотря в будущее… .

Ex. 7. Go back to the text and guess the meaning of the following

phrases; translate them into Russian:

diesel locomotive market; contractual partnerships; manufacturing bases; within

the next five years; the overall change; to be active in the market.

Ex. 8. Go back to the text and using the paragraph reference find words

which are similar to:

to have (paragraph 1);

to establish, at present (paragraph 2);

as a rule (paragraph 3);

railway, in cooperation with, over a long period of time, in the end, (paragraph4);

to concentrate, obviously, quickly, to offer (paragraph 5);

to increase (paragraph 6);

to answer, a client, to handle traffic (paragraph 8);

ecological (paragraph 10);

to look at, to modernize (paragraph 11).

Ex. 9. Go back to paragraph 5 of the text. These are the dictionary

definitions of the words you’ve come across while reading this paragraph. Can

you find the words in the text and translate them into Russian?

a) a rule or set of rules for living one’s life, especially based on one’s own

beliefs and experiences;

b) an official paper showing that permission has been given to do something,

usually in return for a fixed payment.

Ex. 10. Each of the sentences below is followed by two paraphrases.

Decide which paraphrase (a, b) is closer in meaning to the original comment.

Translate the original comment and the paraphrases into Russian.

1. We have a long history of having our locs built under license in Europe, so we

are well placed to continue to serve the market.

a) For a long time we have been producing our locs in Europe, that’s why we

have great experience and can continue our business.

b) Our company is very old, and we have our enterprises in many European

cities.

2. Once we see the smaller fleets established in Europe, I think the effect of

people seeing the new locomotives in operation will have a knock-out effect with an

increase in the size of subsequent orders.

a) The moment people see our locs they will be shocked because the

locomotives look very strange.

b) The more locs will be supplied to Europe the more effect it will have on the

amount of subsequent orders, because we will find them more powerful,

convenient and suitable to their needs.

Ex. 11. Go back to the word-box and make up your own sentences. Do

not copy the sentences from the text.

**LESSON SEVEN**

Ex. 1. Practice the reading of the following words:

euro, further, double-deck, supply, medium-distance, dual-mode, articulated,

throughout.

Ex. 2. These are the key words to lesson 7. You are to copy them and

memorize their meanings.

Word-box:

a double deck coach (train) – двухэтажный вагон (поезд);

medium-distance services – перевозки на средние расстояния;

a diesel-multiple unit (dmu) – дизель-поезд;

a dual-mode train – дизель-электровоз;

a body – кузов;

a gangway – межвагонный переход;

seating capacity – вместимость.

Ex. 3. The words last, latest, final are rather often mixed up because a

non-native speaker of English finds it difficult to see any difference in their

meanings. However, the difference is essential:

last – after all others; following all the rest (the last two days of the week

/the last name on the list);

latest – the most recent (the latest news);

final – last in a series of actions, events, parts of a story (the final episode

of the film).

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word and translate the sentences

into Russian.

1. According to our … information from the scene the passengers and crew are

all safe. 2. What we are talking about is the introduction of … technologies. 3. I was the

… person to get the ticket for the train. 4. I’d like to make one … point before we move

on to another subject. 5. There’s always the risk that something will go wrong in the …

stages of the operation. 6. The show won’t finish till midnight and the … train goes

before then. 7. The next game will be the … one of the 2005 season.

Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

**SNCF PLACES HUGE TRAIN ORDERS**

French National Railways (SNCF) has awarded a Euros 1.65 billion contract to

Bombardier Transportation for a fleet of 500 high-capacity TER regional express trains.

SNCF has also ordered further 18 TGV Duplex double-deck high-speed trains from

Alstom and Bombardier Transportation.

Bombardier Transportation is to supply the TER trains, which are intended for

medium-distance and regional passenger services. The final agreement was signed last month by Mr Louis Gallois, president of SNCF, and Mr Robert Brown, president of

Bombardier Transportation.

The 600 km/h type AGC TERs will be built in several versions. They will be

available as emus, dmus, or as dual-mode electro-diesel trains. All the trains will be

wide-bodied and separated by interconnecting gangways, low floors will be provided

throughout the train. Seating capacity will range between 160 and 200, depending on

the number of coaches. Delivery to the regions will begin in the first quarter of 2004

and production is expected to reach eight trains/month.

The latest order for Duplex trains will expand SNCF’s Duplex fleet to 82 sets by

2006. The extra trains are needed to cope with strong traffic growth on the expanding

TGV network. The TGV Mediterranee has already carried its 10 millionth passenger

since the new line opened on June 7. A new TGV line linking Perpignan and

Barcelona, Spain, is due to open in 2005, followed a year later by TGV Est.

Ex. 4. Search the text for the English equivalents of the following Russian

phrases:

намереваться что-либо делать; заключать контракт; предназначены для …;

в зависимости от …; как ожидается; дополнительные поезда; должна открыться.

Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Она намеревается вернуться на работу после окончания дневного

отделения института. 2. В зависимости от объема перевозок руководство может

принять решение реконструировать этот участок пути или закрыть его.

3. Поставки новых компьютерных программ, как ожидается, начнутся на

следующей неделе. 4. Представители управления железной дороги уверены, что

дополнительные поезда, введенные в прошлом месяце, помогут справиться с

возросшим объемом пригородных перевозок. 5. Единственная причина, почему

мы не хотим заключать контракт с этой фирмой на поставку запасных частей,

- это недостаток надежной информации о ее деятельности. 6. Новый завод по

производству телекоммуникационного оборудования должен войти в действие

к 2006 году.

Ex. 6. Some students were asked to fill in the blanks with the missing

words given in the word-box. Here is the result. Could you search for clumsy

phrases and make corrections? How many were you able to find? Translate the

phrases into Russian.

Word-box:

network, a contract, services, to cope with,

to sign, floors, gangways, an agreement, trains.

1) to award network;

2) double-deck services;

3) medium-distance agreement;

4) to cope with an agreement;

5) interconnecting contract;

6) international gangways;

7) to sign traffic growth;

8) expanding trains.

Ex.7. Agree/disagree with the following statements, using the introductory

phrases. (See Lesson 3, page 19).

1. French National Railways has signed a $US 1.65 billion contract with

Bombardier Transportation and hopes to get high-capacity long-distance trains.

2. Bombardier Transportation is the only company French National Railways wants to

deal with. 3. Mr Louis Gallois, president of Bombardier Transportation was responsible

for regional express trains delivery. 4. The 160 km/h type TER trains will be hauled

both by diesel and electric engines. These trains are very comfortable for passengers.

5. The more the number of coaches the more passengers can travel by this train. 6. The

last train is expected to be delivered in the first quarter of 2004. 7. TGV Mediterranee

has already carried more than 10 million people. This line was opened in 2002.

8. TGV Est line was opened for public traffic in 2004.

Ex. 8. Give a short summary of the text. The following phrases may be

helpful:

The headline of the text (article) is … - Текст (статья) называется …

The article deals with … - Статья рассматривает (проблемы) …

The point of the article is that … - Суть статьи заключается в том, что …

The article pays special attention to … - Статья обращает особое внимание на…

Of great (special) interest is (that) … - Особый интерес представляет то, что …

My opinion is … - Я считаю …

I doubt that … - Я сомневаюсь, что …

It’s common knowledge that… - Общеизвестно, что …

I might as well add that … - Я мог бы также добавить, что …

Needless to say that … - Нет необходимости говорить, что …

There are many pros and cons here. – Здесь много за и против.

On the one hand … - С одной стороны, …

On the other hand … - С другой стороны, …

I’m sure that … - Я уверен, что …

In conclusion I’d like to … - В заключение я хотел бы …

Ex. 9. Translate the text without using a dictionary. Check your translating

speed.

**SNCF ORDERS TER TRAIN FLEET**

French National Railways is to order 100 new TER regional express electric

railcars1 worth € 137million from Alstom. The 140 km/h trains, from Alstom’s

Coradia family, have 81 seats per car. Some of them will be dual-voltage to enable

them to operate on lines entering Germany.

The vehicles will be built at Reicheshoffen, in the Alsace region of northern

France, between June 2003 and September 2004.

SNCF has also taken up an option with Alstom for 12 double-deck emus worth

€ 85 million for TER line in the Ille-de-France region. Each air-conditioned emu

consists of two motor cars and two trailers and can carry 600 seated and 400 standing

passengers.

Note: 1) a railcar = an emu.

Ex. 10. Translate the text using a dictionary. Do it in written form.

MORE COMMUTER TRAINS ORDERED

British Rail invested ₤21 million to ease overcrowding in a number of inner

suburban commuter routes.

Similar in design to the existing fleet of four-car Class 455 units, the new units

will give suburban routes greater flexibility in matching capacity to changing peak and

off-peak demands.

During peak hours, a Class 456 will be also able to run in multiple with a Class

455 to strengthen overcrowded four-car trains. Off-peak, when traffic is light, a two-car

Class 456 will offer significant savings compared with a Class 455.

Introduction of the Class 456 will also enable 22 four-car Class 455 units to be

transferred to other suburban services, replacing some of the oldest commuter stock and

improving the quality of service.

One very important thing about the Class 456 is that it does not differ greatly

from the existing Class 455, as far as their designs are concerned. This will simplify the

provision of maintenance, using existing facilities.

LESSON EIGHT

Imagine that you’ve been offered a job at the company which deals with

railway travel. The job is supposed to be interesting, promising, and well-paid.

You’re just a beginner, your experience in this kind of business isn’t great, but

you want to have a try. You had an interview with the manager and got your

first task:

Make up a written advertisement to show your potential clients that

railway travel is the best way of travel and railways are the best means of

transportation. Remember that your ad should be informative, explicit,

impressive to attract more clients, to produce more profits for the company

you’re going to join.

You’ve looked through a lot of newspapers and magazines on the subject

and eventually found a text which you think is the most suitable one for this

purpose. Unfortunately, the text has been damaged and some letters are

missing. You decided to reconstruct the text …

MOBILITY FOR A MOVIN… WOR…D

More a…d more people are …hanging thei… min…s. They’re …inding out

h…w eas… and comforta…le it is to ge… somewhere b… rail. When the… take a

subw…y, com…uter or hig…-…peed ICE (Inter-City Express) train, they can …ead,

pr…pare for meet…ngs or s…mply rela… while tra…elling through cities and

countryside – and …ithout burdenin… the en…ironment. R…il s…stems are gentle

wa… to br…ng …eople toget…er in the …orld tod…y. We’re workin… for bet…er

desi…ns and high…er speed…, for more …omfort and easier informat…on. So, even

more people c…ange …heir m…nds and en…oy the benefits of t…avelling …y rai… .

Are you ready? How did you like this task? Haven’t you changed your

mind to joint the company? Before taking your ad to the manager translate it

into Russian to make sure you understand it properly!

**LESSON NINE**

Ex. 1. These are the key words to lesson 9. You are to copy them and

memorize their meanings:

Word-box:

overhaul – капитальный ремонт;

to shunt, to switch – маневрировать, сортировать;

a shunter – маневровый локомотив;

a battery electric locomotive – аккумуляторный локомотив;

traction current – тяговый ток.

Ex. 2. GRAMMAR REVISION: phrasal verbs.

Phrasal verbs are combinations of a verb and adverb, or a verb and

preposition - to switch on, to look through, etc. Often they are difficult to

understand because they have not only its normal meanings but also mean

something different.

Translate the following sentences paying attention to phrasal verbs.

A. 1. Who will look after the children while you go out to work? 2. The two

brothers look so much alike that even their own mother can hardly tell the difference

between them. 3. She looked at him in great surprise wondering what he meant.

4. What results are you looking for? 5. Looking through a magazine in the doctor’s

waiting room I found a photograph of my own daughter’s wedding. 6. If you don’t

know the meaning of a word, look it up in a good dictionary.

B. 1. We had to take the whole engine apart to discover the cause of the trouble.

2. These books are for reading in the library and may not be taken away. 3 I’m sorry,

I took you for your brother, you’re so much alike. 4. Taking off his coat, he jumped

into the river to save the drowning child. 5. The government has promised to take over

the responsibility for paying people hurt by criminals.

C. 1. I wanted to make a dress but I didn’t know how to set about it. 2. Mothers

are well-known for setting the needs of the family above their own interests. 3. This is

not what I set out to learn when I took this course six months ago. 4. A special

committee was set up to examine the details and causes of this accident. 5. The washing

machine broke down again, so we called the repairman to see if he could set it right.

6. The committee’s plans are set forward in the report.

D. 1. In his new book, the writer has switched from his usual poetic style to a

plainer manner. 2.Why did you switch off the radio? I was enjoying the music. 3. With

this special instrument, you can set the cooker to switch on by itself while you’re out.

4. The power machine will be switched over at midnight.

Ex. 3. GRAMMAR REVISION: perfect tenses.

A. Respond to the following remarks by using the Present Perfect and the

adverbs just and already.

Model: You must translate the text. → But I’ve already translated it.

1. Your hand luggage is too heavy. Will you take anything off? 2. Will you put

my name up for the music class? 3. You need to confirm your arrival, as they’ll be

meeting you at the airport. 4. She could save some money every week for her summer

holiday. 5.If you look through the catalogue, you might see something you like. 6. You

have to make a written application for the job offered. 7. You are to answer all the

questions in the application form. 8. They promised to put down the fees for the

evening class. 9. You can’t leave the restaurant without paying the bill. 10. Pay cash for

these books. You can’t buy them on credit. 11. You’d better think about using

alternative sources of energy. 12. Barbara should try to phone the project manager to

get more information.

B. Answer the following questions using yet.

Model: Have you seen the new film at the local cinema? →

No, I haven’t seen it yet, but I’m going to see it.

1. Has Jerry asked Diana to marry him? 2. Have you eaten at the new Italian

restaurant? 3. Have you bought a Ford? 4. Have you had trouble with the police? 5.The

exhibition is closed tomorrow. Have you visited it? 6. Have you studied abroad? 7. You

need money to finish the building. Have you borrowed more money from the bank?

8. Has your sister been to Japan? 9. Has Clive talked to the boss about his promotion?

10. Have you phoned the Programme Director? He’s waiting for your answer. 11. Have

you established contacts with Procter and Gamble?

Read the text and translate it using a dictionary if necessary.

LOCOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE CONTRACT FOR BREL

BREL (British Rail Electric Locomotives) has won contract to overhaul over

100 locomotives at its Crew works. Under a 6 million pounds contract, 90 British Rail

Class 08 shunting locomotives will receive overhauls during the next three years. The

Class 08 is a British Rail’s standard shunting locomotive and over 70 of these locs are

in service nowadays.

London Underground has signed a 300,000 pounds contract with BREL covering

the maintenance of a fleet of 27 battery electric locomotives. These units are used to

haul works trains in the Underground when the traction current supply is switched off

during track maintenance work..

Ex. 4. Read the statements below and translate them into Russian. Go

back to the text (if necessary) and say which statements are wrong/right and

which statements have nothing to do with the content of the text. Use the

introductory phrases (see Lesson 3, p.19).

1. BREL is a British locomotive manufacturer. 2. BREL has signed a contract to

overhaul about 150 locs at its repair facilities. 3. 90 British shunters will be repaired at

BREL during the next three years. 4. In future the company plans to overhaul

Underground coaches. 5. Battery electric locs are operated in London Metro. 6. Battery

electric locs don’t haul passenger trains. 7. When traction current supply is switched off

in London Underground passengers are evacuated into the safety of underground

platforms. 8. In London Underground there are special works trains hauled by battery

electric locomotives. 9. It will cost London Underground 300,000 pounds to get its locs

repaired by the BREL. 10. To pay for repair works London Underground has to take

bank credits.

Ex. 5. Read the following text and translate it with a dictionary if

necessary.

DB RATIONALIZES WORKSHOPS

German Rail (DB) has decided to rationalize its overhaul workshops by the end

of 2005. DB will sell or close down eight workshops and concentrate overhauls on the

remaining ten. The objective is to improve the train maintenance productivity by at

least 25 per cent. The eight workshops under threat employ 5000 people.

DB says its overhaul workshops are under-utilized with only 57 percent of the

capacity being used. DB’s investment of 3.75 million dollars in new trains up to 2007

will have a consequence: the maintenance concept will be radically different as the

trains will have maintenance-friendly technology. DB will also end up with a smaller

train fleet. DB says that if it does not rationalize its workshops, the utilization will fall

to 30 per cent by 2007 and just 20 per cent in some cases.

Ex. 6. Answer the following questions to the text. Do it in written form.

1. What country does this text tell about? 2. How many workshops are there at

German Rail? 3. Why is DB going to sell or close down a number of its workshops?

4. How many people might lose their jobs if the workshops are sold or closed down?

5. Are DB’s overhaul workshops working to full capacity? 6. What will change the

maintenance concept? 7.Will it be a slight change or a radical change? 8. What will

happen if DB does not rationalize its workshops? 9. What is maintenance-friendly

technology? What do you understand by it?

TEXTS FOR HOME READING

TEXT I

Read the text and translate it with a dictionary. Do it in written form. Use

the terminological dictionary provided at the end of the present manual.

REDUCING THE IMPACT OF FAILURES

In today’s commercial international market it is of vital importance to provide

timely and reliable services because every breakdown or failure has an adverse effect

on revenue. This is particularly important in the privatized Britain market: train

operators face significant financial penalties to the infrastructure owner, Railtrack, for

delays arising from faults or failures attributable to the operator.

Of course, it is best not to have failures at all, but there is also a need to reduce

the impact of failures when they do occur. First, there is a need to provide train crew

and operations staff with a clearly defined set of instructions so they can take

immediate action following a failure in traffic.

Consultant Interfleet Technology, Britain, has developed fault-finding manuals,

together with an interactive PC-based software system for use by the operations control

center.

It is essential to study the root cause of the failure. Operators need a system for

monitoring failures so that repeat defects can be quickly identified and addressed.

TEXT II

Read the text and translate it with a dictionary. Do it in written form. Use

the terminological dictionary provided at the end of the present manual.

FIRST TWO-SECTION HEAVY-HAULED LOCO DELIVERED

Adtranz has handed over the first of nine heavy-haul electric freight locomotives

to LKAB which operates iron-ore trains between Lulea and Kiruna in Sweden and the

Norwegian port of Narvik. The 10.8 MW two-section locomotives will haul trains of up to 8160 tones. According to Adtranz’s project leader, Mr Erhard Heider, these are “up

to now the biggest locomotives in the world”.

Each 12-axle 45.80-m long locomotive weighs 300 tones, but is ballasted to

360 tones, which results in a 30-tonne axleload, LKAB also has 30-tonne axleload iron-

ore wagon on order from Transwerk, South Africa. The new locomotive will haul

68 wagons each carrying 100 tones of ore. This compares with existing trains of

52 wagons each carrying 80 tones.

The first unit is scheduled to complete acceptance trials by December 1 when it

will undergo further tests in revenue service. When these have been completed

satisfactorily, the second and third locomotives will be built and delivered. It has a

maximum speed of 80 km/h and a starting effort of 120 kN. The locomotive is powered

by modified traction motors, with water-cooled traction converters, and water-cooled

auxiliary converters.

TEXT III

Read the text and translate it with a dictionary. Do it in written form. Use

the terminological dictionary provided at the end of the present manual.

TEST OF THE LOCOMOTIVE

The locomotive is subjected to a series of adjusting tests in the factory which

includes test bed tests of the various machines, assembles and equipment of the

locomotive, tests of the locomotive under rheostatic load, as well as tests on the

Ministry of Railways’ test tracks.

The factory tests include tests of the diesel equipment, cooling devices of the

diesel, of the system of hydraulic drive, of the system of centralized air supply of the

electrical machines and apparatus, rectifier unit, etc.

Testbed checks of the diesel generator for stability of parameters, efficiency and

wear of the main units are made, as well as for stability of the physical and technical

properties of the oil and water, made according to the country’s industrial standards.

The tests are carried out for maximum permissible temperatures of the water and

oil.The adjusting tests in the factory, the rheostatic tests and trial runs of the locomotive

facilitate the establishing of the efficiency of all systems, equipment and the locomotive

as a whole. Factory tests prepare the locomotive for service tests on the railways.

The final stage of the factory tests of the new locomotive is service trial run with

a passenger or freight train. During the period of preparation of the locomotive a group

of specialists from the depot undergoes a special training course at the diesel

locomoticve plant and at other plants which manufacture components for the

locomotive. Locomotive and depot repair crews also undergo training courses

organized at the depot. Special groups for the engineers and technical staff are also

organized.

A group is organized at the depot called the Reliability Group whose task is the

continuous control of the locomotive working, its fuel and lubrication consumption and

other items of performance. The depot is supplied with the necessary manuals,

drawings and spare parts which facilitate the organization of the trial runs and

servicing.

Besides the inspection procedure additional tests of various equipment are

carried out, mainly for future improvements of locomotive design.

TEXT IV

Read the text and translate it with a dictionary. Do it in written form. Use

the terminological dictionary provided at the end of the present manual.

NEW ECOLOGICAL STANDARDS TO DIESEL TRACTION

IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Strict rules require diesel engines to meet clean air targets and force North

American Railroads and their suppliers to seek fresh ways of cutting pollutants from

diesel exhausts. It has been found out that such techniques as the use of low-sulphur

fuel or electronic fuel injection and low-temperature after-cooling help meet more strict

emission standards.

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed new standards, and

railroads and their motive power suppliers begin to develop new diesel engine

technologies or alternative fuel sources that will be needed.

These emission standards have been used since 1977, when EPA began to study

emissions of air pollutants from railroad power plants. Oxide of nitrogen,

hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, oxides of sulphur are principal air pollutants from

diesel engines.

In developing the new emission standards, EPA engineers have worked in close

cooperation with both the railroads, through the Association of American Railroads

(AAR), and the locomotive builders, through an Association of Engine Manufacturers.

The principal US diesel locomotive manufacturers are already on the way

towards developing technologies that ensure their engines comply with the new

standards. Among the most promising techniques one can mention: retardation of fuel

injection, low temperature after-cooling, electronic fuel injection, alternative fuels and

some others.

TEXT V

Read the text and translate it with a dictionary. Do it in written form. Use

the terminological dictionary provided at the end of the present manual.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS FOR LOCOMOTIVES

One of the alternative fuels which most probably will find its use in the nearest

future is liquefied natural gas (LNG). The principal locomotive builders and several

railroads in the USA have begun LNG research and development programs. In addition

to emission reduction that could reach 50 per cent of those from diesel fuel, the use of

LNG also promises important fuel cost savings.

The first testing of LNG was begun by Burlington Northern Railroad in 1982,

and 10 years later BN began operating two LNG-fuelled locomotives in coal train

service. More recently, however, BN successor Burlington Northern Santa Fe has come

to the conclusion that LNG does not have significant application for medium horse-

power units, and has stopped the test program.

Instead, BNSF thinks that LNG will have more application for high horse-power

units, and is now converting some of its engines for LNG tests.

Early in 1994, Union Pacific started a 15 million dollars LNG test program that

includes four 4000 HP road locomotives and two 1200 HP shunting locomotives. Road

locomotives will be dual-fuel units operating both on gas and diesel fuel. Although all

four units have now been delivered, LNG-test operation has not yet begun. UP expects

to work out some engine design problems soon, and to begin test on LNG operation

with at least one locomotive later.

UP is already testing two LNG shunting locomotives in the Los Angeles area.

The Caterpillar 3516 engine used in the shunters uses spark ignition which reduces

NOx emission. BNSF is also testing two shunters.

TEXT VI

Read the text and translate it with a dictionary. Do it in written form. Use

the terminological dictionary provided at the end of the present manual.

ELECTRIC CIRCUIT OF THE DIESEL-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

The electric circuit ensures automatic diesel starting, the starting of the

locomotive and effective utilization of diesel power. The operational experience with

diesel devices has shown that locomotive electric circuit requires several protection

devices. The traction generator and rectifier units are protected against short-circuit and

when this protection operates, a light signal “Load drop” appears on the control panel.

This signal also lights up when the power circuit protection operates for insulation

failure. If any switch is set erroneously, the locomotive will not move because a special

relay is provided for such cases in the circuit. If, when the locomotive runs, the door of

the equipment chamber or rectifier unit is opened, the excitation of the traction

generator will be stopped and power circuits broken. Thus, the personnel is protected

against high-voltage hazards. In such cases the signal “Load drop” on the control panel

is illuminated.

The electric circuit of the locomotive provides protection for the diesel. Whenthe oil pressure drops below 3 kg/cm2, the load is removed from the diesel, andilluminated signals appear on the control panel: “Load drop” and “Oil pressure”. If the

oil pressure drops below 3 kg/cm2 the electric circuit provides for stopping of the

diesel. When the maximum permissible temperatures of the water and oil reach 98o and 90o respectively, the relay will operate and drop the load from the diesel; signal lights

“Load drop” and “Temperature of water and oil” appear.

TEXT VII

Read the text and translate it with a dictionary. Do it in written form. Use

the terminological dictionary provided at the end of the present manual.

WORKING CONDITIONS OF A LOCOMOTIVE CREW

To provide safe and reliable operation of the locomotive it is very important to

pay attention to the working conditions of locomotive crews.

Large, well lighted driver’s cabs are convenient. Front window glass made of

plexiglass allows a good panoramic view. To clean the glass a wiper with an individual

electric drive and washing device is used with sun protection screens fixed thereon. The

windows are protected against freezing by a warm air blast. When the side windows are

opened, a transparent protection screen protects the eyes against dust and wind.

The cab has sufficient lighting as well as lighting of the control desk and

individual lights for the instruments. The headlight below the front window improves

the lighting of the track at night time.

The cab is heated by heaters near the driver’s and assistant driver’s armchairs

which use hot water from diesel cooling system.

The ceiling, front, side and rear walls of the cab have soundproof insulation

made up of a layer of capron fibers covered with a perforated steel sheet.

The internal surface of the cab lining and the main frame flooring has a

vibrodamping covering. The diesel silencer reduces the noise level. With an increase of

diesel load the effectiveness of the silencer is increased.

The diesel is fitted with a refrigerator, a toilet, clothing closet, and first-aid kit.

КРАТКИЙ АНГЛО-РУССКИЙ

ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ

absorbtion - поглощение

shock absorbtion - амортизация ударов

acceleration – ускорение

axle – ось

axleload – нагрузка на ось

emu – электричка

inverter – преобразователь

ballast, n - балласт

ballast, v – размещать на локомотиве добавочный груз

body – кузов

bodyshell – корпус кузова

bogie – тележка вагона (локомотива)

motor bogie - ведущая тележка

trailer bogie - тележка прицепного вагона

booster – локомотив-толкач

bus – шина

capacity – вместимость; производительность; емкость

seating capacity – вместимость (пассажирского вагона)

car – вагон; автомобиль

end car – хвостовой вагон

leading car – головной вагон

chamber – камера; ящик

equipment chamber – ящик для приборов

checks – испытания

circuit – цепь; схема

power circuit – силовая цепь

coach – пасажирский вагон

double deck coach – двухэтажный вагон

collision - столкновение

consist – состав

control – управление

brake control - управление торможением

remote control – дистанционное управлениe

converter – преобразователь

auxiliary converter – дополнительный преобразователь

traction converter – тяговый пробразователь

water-cooled traction converter – тяговый преобразователь с водяным охлаждением

couple – сцеплять

coupler – сцепка

crashworthiness – стойкость к ударным нагрузкам

crew – бригада

locomotive crew - локомотивная бригада

crossing – переход; переезд

level crossing – переезд

current - ток

alternating current, a.c. – переменный ток

direct current, d.c. – постоянный ток

traction current – тяговый ток

curve – кривая

density – плотность

derailment – сход с рельсов

design – конструкция; проект

structural design – проектирование конструкции

door – дверь

sliding door – раздвижная дверь

drawing – чертеж

drive – привод

driver – водитель

assistant driver – помощник машиниста

locomotive driver – машинист

drop – падение

load drop – сброс нагрузки

efficiency – КПД

effort - усилие

starting effort – пусковая сила тяги

tractive effort - тяговое усилие

emissions – выбросы

end - конец; конечный

head end – головной вагон

excitation - возбуждение

exhaust(s) – выхлопы

facility – устройство, помещение

maintenance facilities - ремонтные мастерские

manufacturing facilities - производственные помещения

failure – сбой; авария

frame – рама

bogie frame – рама тележки

gangway – межвагонный переход

gauge – ширина колеи; измерительный прибор

bogie gauge – тележка вагона (локомотива)

loading gauge – габарит нагрузки

grade – уклон, подъем

steep grade – крутой уклон (подъем)

haul – тянуть, тащить

headlight – фара

hunting – виляние, неустойчивое движение подвижного состава

ignition - зажигание

spark ignition – искровое (принудительное) зажигание

injection – впрыскивание, инжекция

fuel injection – впрыскивание (инжекция) топлива

lining - обшивка

load - нагрузка

rheostatic load – реостатная нагрузка

locomotive - локомотив

battery electric locomotive – аккумуляторный локомотив

heavy-haul locomotive – мощный локомотив

road locomotive – магистральный локомотив

loop – обгонный железнодорожный путь; окружная железная дорога

lubrication – смазка

maintainability – ремонтная технологичность; удобство обслуживания

mechanism - механизм

suspension mechanism - механизм подвешивания (тягового электродвигателя)

tilting mechanism – противоопрокидывающий механизм

motor – мотор, двигатель

traction motor - тяговый двигатель

self-ventilated motor - электродвигатель с самовентиляцией

operator – оператор; железная дорога

оverhaul – капитальный ремонт

part – часть; деталь

spare parts - запасные части

performance – рабочие характеристики

plant - установка

power plant – энергетическая установка

pollutant – загрязняющее вещество

(the) power – тяговый подвижной состав

rectify – выпрямлять

regauge – менять тележки (вагона, локомотива)

retardation - замедление

ridership – объем пассажирских перевозок

run – пробег

trial run - пробный (испытательный) пробег

sensor - датчик

service(s) – обслуживание; перевозки

cross-border service(s) – приграничные перевозки

intermodal service(s) – интермодальные перевозки

medium-distance service(s) – перевозки на средние расстояния

revenue service(s) – коммерческая эксплуатация

shoe – колодка, башмак

brake shoe – тормозная колодка, башмак

short-circuit – короткое замыкание

shunt – маневрировать, сортировать

shunter – маневровый локомотив

signal - сигнал

to transmit a signal – передавать сигнал

silencer – глушитель

software – программное обеспечение компьютера

start – запускать двигатель

steel – сталь

stainless steel – нержавеющая сталь

stock – запас; подвижной состав

locomotive-hauled rolling stock - подвижной состав на локомотивной тяге

rolling stock - подвижной состав

supply – снабжение

air supply - подача воздуха

suspension – подвеска

switch – маневрировать

system - система

propulsion system – система тяги

tests – испытания

adjusting tests – доводочные испытания

factory tests – заводские испытания

test bed tests – испытания на стенде

to subject to tests – подвергать итспытаниям

to undergo tests – проходить испытания

tower – опора контактной сети

transmission tower – опора ЛЭП

track – путь, полотно

test tracks – испытательный полигон

traffic – перевозки; движение

intermodal traffic – интермодальные перевозки

to handle heavy-haul traffic – осуществлять большой объем перевозок

trailer – прицепной вагон

driving trailer – ведомый прицепной вагон

train - поезд, состав

double deck train – двухэтажный поезд

dual-mode train – дизель-электровоз

tilting train – скоростной поезд

trials – испытания

acceptance trials – приемочные испытания

service trials – эксплуатационные испытания

unit – блок, узел; единица (подвижного состава)

diesel-multiple unit, dmu – дизель-поезд

electric-multiple unit, emu – электричка

high horse-power unit – сверхмощный локомотив

medium horse-power unit – локомотив средней мощности

rectifier (unit) – выпрямительный блок

wheelbase – база вагона

wiper – стеклоочиститель