**Перелік питань до ЗИМОВОГО ЗАЛІКУ З ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ 3 КУРСУ 2019-2020 Н.Р.**

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| №  п/п | Текст завдання |
| 1. | The word “transport” means \_\_\_\_\_ people or goods from place to place. |
| 2. | Since 1876 motor transport began \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe very rapidly. |
| 3. | The rapid \_\_\_\_\_ of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors. |
| 4. | The history of transport is divided into two \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 5. | The \_\_\_\_\_ motor driving the tram was usually with electric current from overhead wires. |
| 6. | Give English equivalent to the following:  двигун внутрішнього згоряння |
| 7. | Give English equivalent to the following:  паровий двигун |
| 8. | Give English equivalent to the following:  виробник автомобілів |
| 9. | Give English equivalent to the following:  транспортний засіб |
| 10. | Give English equivalent to the following:  перевозити |
| 11. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  electric current |
| 12. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  passenger |
| 13. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  petrol engine |
| 14. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  power |
| 15. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  wire |
| 16. | Automobiles are trackless, self-propelled \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 17. | There are three main \_\_\_\_\_ of automobiles. |
| 18. | The automobile consists of the following components: a) the \_\_\_\_\_; b) the framework; c) the mechanism that transmits the power from engine to the wheels; d) the body. |
| 19. | Passenger cars are, as a rule, propelled by an internal \_\_\_\_\_ engine. |
| 20. | The activities that take place in the engine cylinder can be divided into four stages which are called strokes. The four strokes are: \_\_\_\_\_, compression, power and exhaust. |
| 21. | The upper limit of piston movement is called top \_\_\_\_\_ centre, TDC. |
| 22. | The lower limit of piston movement is called \_\_\_\_\_ dead center, BDC. |
| 23. | The engine needs \_\_\_\_\_ so it does not become too hot, and oil to lubricate the bearing surfaces. |
| 24. | The motor car is a form of mechanical \_\_\_\_\_ and it is composed of many different working units and parts. |
| 25. | There is the \_\_\_\_\_ system of clutch, gearbox, propeller shaft and axle, which transmits the power from the engine to the wheels to move the car along the road. |
| 26. | \_\_\_\_\_ mechanism is needed to guide the car in the right direction, |
| 27. | \_\_\_\_\_ are needed to slow down and stop the car, and suspension to smooth out most of the bumps and jolts. |
| 28. | Give English equivalent to the following:  безрейковий |
| 29. | Give English equivalent to the following:  вантажний автомобіль |
| 30. | Give English equivalent to the following:  такт (in a vehicle) |
| 31. | Give English equivalent to the following:  впуск (in a vehicle) |
| 32. | Give English equivalent to the following:  випуск (in a vehicle) |
| 33. | Give English equivalent to the following:  поршень |
| 34. | Give English equivalent to the following:  клапан |
| 35. | Give English equivalent to the following:  запалювання |
| 36. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  cooling |
| 37. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  compression |
| 38. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  lubrication |
| 39. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  wheelbase |
| 40. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  transmission |
| 41. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  steering mechanism |
| 42. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  suspension |
| 43. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  propeller shaft |
| 44. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  axle |
| 45. | Find the synonym:  truck |
| 46. | Find the synonym:  engine |
| 47. | Find the synonym:  movement |
| 48. | Find the synonym:  number |
| 49. | Find the synonym:  position |
| 50. | Find the synonym:  to apply |
| 51. | In 1784, the Russian \_\_\_\_\_ Kulibin built a three-wheeled carriage. |
| 52. | Isaac Newton was the first suggested to propel a \_\_\_\_\_ by mechanical power. |
| 53. | In 1825 a steam \_\_\_\_\_ was built in Great Britain. |
| 54. | From 1860 to 1900 there was a period of the application of \_\_\_\_\_ engines to motor cars in many countries. |
| 55. | \_\_\_\_\_ engines came into use after World War I. |
| 56. | In 1890’s Rudolf Diesel, a German, invented the engine that bears his \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 57. | In 1896 motorists had to carry large cans of \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 58. | The French military engineer Cugnot built a self-propelled vehicle which had three \_\_\_\_\_. |
| 59. | The Red Flag Act limited the speed of a steam-driven vehicle to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ per hour. |
| 60. | The turbine and Stirling are multifuel \_\_\_\_\_ . |
| 61. | Diesels usually are much larger and heavier than \_\_\_\_\_ engines. |
| 62. | The \_\_\_\_\_ of diesels as passenger-car engines are slow performance, noise and smoke. |
| 63. | The Stirling concept involves \_\_\_\_\_ instead of internal combustion. |
| 64. | Unlike typical internal combustion engines, the Stirling engine is powered by \_\_\_\_\_ from an external source. |
| 65. | In the new design of the Stirling engine, \_\_\_\_\_ gas is heated by a burner. |
| 66. | Engineers point out that the Stirling engine would be quieter than an equivalent \_\_\_\_\_ . |
| 67. | Having no need for \_\_\_\_\_ or cams, the Stirling engine would also have fewer parts. |
| 68. | Diesels get better \_\_\_\_\_ than gasoline engines. |
| 69. | Even the Mercedes \_\_\_\_\_ when started on a cold morning. |
| 70. | Progress in \_\_\_\_\_ holds the key to making turbines practical alternatives to present-day engines. |
| 71. | Give English equivalent to the following:  паровий двигун |
| 72. | Give English equivalent to the following:  дизельний двигун |
| 73. | Give English equivalent to the following:  бензиновий двигун |
| 74. | Give English equivalent to the following:  двигун Стерлінга |
| 75. | Give English equivalent to the following:  турбінний двигун |
| 76. | Give English equivalent to the following:  двигун внутрішнього згоряння |
| 77. | Give English equivalent to the following:  транспортний засіб |
| 78. | Give English equivalent to the following:  автозаправка |
| 79. | Give English equivalent to the following:  швидкість |
| 80. | Give English equivalent to the following:  запасна шина |
| 81. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  self-propelled vehicle |
| 82. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  steam engine |
| 83. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  diesel engine |
| 84. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  Stirling engine |
| 85. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  turbine engine |
| 86. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  internal combustion engine |
| 87. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  steam locomotive |
| 88. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  tricycle |
| 89. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  multifuel engine |
| 90. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  smoke |
| 91. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  a gallon of fuel |
| 92. | Give Ukrainian equivalent to the following:  fuel saving |
| 93. | Find the synonym:  speed |
| 94. | Find the synonym:  engine |
| 95. | Find the synonym:  pressure |
| 96. | Find the synonym:  reliability |
| 97. | Find the synonym:  fuel |
| 98. | Find the synonym:  can |
| 99. | Find the synonym:  to lag |
| 100. | Find the synonym:  vehicle |
| 101. | The word transport means to carry people or goods from place to place. It is also used for the vehicles that carry people or goods – for example, motor transport includes buses, lorries, motor coaches and motor cars.  What does the word transport mean? |
| 102. | The history of transport is divided into two stages. The first stage is that in which all forms of transport depended directly on the power of men or animals or on natural forces such as winds and current. The second stage began with the development of the steam engine, which was followed by the electric motor and the internal combustion engine as the main sources of power for transport.  Today all forms of transport depend directly on the power of: |
| 103. | Buses were started in Paris in 1820. In 1828 they were introduced in London by George Shillibeer, who used the French name Omnibus which was obtained from the Latin word meaning “for all”. His Omnibuses were driven by three horses. Then in the 20th century reliable petrol engines became available.  Which statement corresponds to the text? |
| 104. | Trams were introduced in the middle of the 19th century. The idea was that, as the rails were smoother than the roads, less effort was needed to pull a tram than a bus. The first trams were horse-drawn but the later trams were almost all driven by electricity.  Which sentence is not false? |
| 105. | Another form of transport used in London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kyiv and some other crowded cities is the underground railway.  London’s first underground railway of the “tube” type was opened in 1862, the Kyiv underground – in 1960.  Which sentence corresponds to the text best? |
| 106. | The first trams were horse-drawn but the later trams were almost all driven by electricity. The electric motor driving the tram was usually with electric current from overhead wires. Such wires are also used by trolleybuses, which run on rubber tyres and do not need rails.  Which is true? |
| 107. | The first practical internal combustion engine was introduced in the form of a gas engine by the German engineer N. Otto in 1876.  Since then motor transport began to spread in Europe very rapidly.  Which is true? |
| 108. | The history of transport is divided into two stages. The first stage is that in which all forms of transport depended directly on the power of men or animals or on natural forces such as winds and current. The second stage began with the development of the steam engine, which was followed by the electric motor and the internal com-bustion engine as the main sources of power for transport.  The text is about: |
| 109. | The rapid development of the internal combustion engine led to its use in the farm tractors, thereby creating a revolution in agriculture. The use of motor vehicles for carrying heavy loads developed more slowly until the 1930s when diesel-engined lorries became general.  Which is false? |
| 110. | The motor car is a form of mechanical transport and it is composed of many different working units and parts. To provide the energy to make it go, it has an engine which in turn needs electric current, petrol and air. The engine needs cooling so that it does not become too hot, and oil to lubricate the bearing surfaces. Which is true? |
| 111. | The transmission system of clutch, gearbox, propeller shaft and axle, which transmits the power from the engine to the wheels to move the car along the road. Steering mechanism is needed to guide the car in the right direction, brakes to slow it down and stop it, and suspension to smooth out most of the bumps and jolts.  Which is true? |
| 112. | The motor car is a form of mechanical transport and it is composed of many different working units and parts. To provide the energy to make it go, it has an engine which in turn needs electric current, petrol and air. The engine needs cooling so that it does not become too hot, and oil to lubricate the bearing surfaces.  The text is about: |
| 113. | The person who was the first to make motor transport really popular was Henry Ford, an American manufacturer who introduced the first cheap motor car, the famous Ford Model “T”.  Which sentence corresponds to the text best? |
| 114. | Automobiles are trackless, self-propelled vehicles for land transportation of people or goods, or for moving materials.  Which is true? |
| 115. | There are three main types of automobiles. There are passenger cars, buses and lorries (trucks).  The passage is about: |
| 116. | The automobile consists of the following components: a) the engine; b) the framework; c) the mechanism that trans-mits the power from engine to the wheels; d) the body.  Which sentence corresponds to the passage? |
| 117. | Passenger cars are, as a rule, propelled by an internal combustion engine. They are distinguished by the horse-power of the engine, the number of cylinders in the engine and the type of the body, the type of transmission, wheelbase, weight and overall length.  Which sentence corresponds to the text? |
| 118. | There are engines of various designs. They differ in the number of cylinders, their position, their operating cycle, valve mechanism, ignition and cooling system.  The passage is about: |
| 119. | Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders, although some four-, twelve-, and sixteen-cylinder engines are used. The activities that take place in the engine cylinder can be divided into four stages which are called strokes. The four strokes are: intake, compression, power and exhaust.  Which is true? |
| 120. | The engine cylinder performs activities called strokes. “Stroke” refers to the piston movement. The upper limit of piston movement is called top dead centre, TDC. The lower limit of piston movement is called bottom dead center, BDC. A stroke constitutes piston movement from TDC to BDC or from BDC to TDC. In other words, the piston completes a stroke each time it changes the direction of motion.  Which sentence is true? |