Управление образования и науки Липецкой области

Государственное образовательное бюджетное профессиональное

образовательное учреждение

«Грязинский технический колледж»

(ГОБПОУ «ГТК»)

**Методические рекомендации**

**по выполнению контрольной работы №2 по Иностранному языку в профессиональной деятельности для студентов заочного отделения**

**(группа СЗ-201з)**

Рассмотрено на заседании

цикловой комиссии

общеобразовательных дисциплинн

Протокол №\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

от «\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2021 г.

Председатель цикловой комиссии

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Лавровская Н.В.

Грязи, 2021 г.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы по английскому языку для студентов заочного отделения 2 курса, обучающихся по специальности 08.02.01 «Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений».

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***Аннотация:***

Данные методические рекомендации разработаны для студентов- заочников 1 курса, обучающихся по специальности «Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений».

Основным учебником для успешного выполнения контрольных заданий является учебник английского языка авторы Н.А. Бонк, Г.А. Котий, Н.А. Лукьянова -640с., В.А., Голубев, А. П. Английский язык: учебное пособие А. П. Голубев, А. П. Коржавый, Б. Смирнова. - 7-е изд., стер. – М.: Академия, 2016. - 208 с.; Немецкий язык для колледжей=Deutsch für Colleges (СПО), Учебник / Басова Н.В., Коноплева Т.Г. – М.: КноРус, 2016. - 352 с.**,** Кравченко А.П. «Немецкий язык для колледжей» - 425с., Тагиль И.П. Грамматика немецкого языка. – 10-е изд. СПб: КАРО2016

Указанные учебники имеются в библиотеке колледжа и в сети Интернет в полном объеме. Ресурсы сети Интернет:

Электронные издания (электронные ресурсы)

*Macmillanenglish [электронный ресурс], режим доступа:* [*www.macmillanenglish.com*](http://www.macmillanenglish.com)*.*

*British Council , [электронный ресурс], режим доступа:*www.britishcouncil.org

*Handouts Online, [электронный ресурс], режим доступа*: www.handoutsonline.com

www.enlish-to-go.com (for teachers and students)

*BBC - Video Nation – Christmas, [электронный ресурс], режим доступа:*

www.bbc.co.uk/videonation (authentic video clips on a variety of topics)

*Журнал "Deutsch",[электронный ресурс], режим доступа* http ://der1.september. ru/

*Goethe-Institut, [электронный ресурс], режим доступа:* http :// www.goethe.de /

*GrammaDe.ru, [электронный ресурс], режим доступа:* http :// grammade . ru/

*Изучение немецкого языка с Studygerman, [электронный ресурс], режим доступа:* http :// www. studygerman. ru/

позволяют получить консультативную помощь по всем вариантам контрольных работ.

***Введение***:

По учебному плану в соответствии с Госстандартом на базе основного общего образования на изучение учебной дисциплины отводится 200 часов. Для каждой темы имеется лексический словарь, где подобран необходимый лексический запас, используемый в контрольной работе. Для снятия трудностей в чтении слов, к каждому слову предусмотрена его транскрипция.

Для выполнения грамматических заданий следует изучить материал, данный в грамматическом справочнике. В заданиях даны наиболее используемые в устной и письменной речи грамматические явления. Это «Настоящее время группы Indefinite», «оборот to be going to», «Прошедшее и будущее время «Indefinite», «глаголы to be, to have, can, must, may, should, would, have to.», «Степени сравнения прилагательных», «Употребление артиклей».

В каждой контрольной работе даны тестовые задания по грамматике. Даются задания, направленные на развитие навыков чтения и перевода. Для чтения и перевода даны тексты по изученному лексическому материалу, поэтому они не представляют трудности для перевода текста без словаря. Лексика, грамматика и правила чтения закрепляются рядом упражнений, помещенных после текста в каждой теме. Большинство этих упражнений целесообразно выполнять студентам самостоятельно для успешной подготовки к контрольной работе и к зачету по иностранному языку.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 1**

1. **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

The baby boy saw ... in the mirror and started to cry.

[a. itself](javascript:void(0)) [b. herself](javascript:void(0)) [c. himself](javascript:void(0))

1. **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

A lot of trains ... late today due to the heavy storms.

[a. are run](javascript:void(0)) [b. run](javascript:void(0)) [c. are running](javascript:void(0))

**3.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

... was a strong wind last night.

[a. There](javascript:void(0)) [b. Here](javascript:void(0)) [c. This](javascript:void(0))

**4.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

Firstly, I want to congratulate you all. Secondly, I would like to wish you good luck and ... I hope you have enjoyed the course.

[a. in the end](javascript:void(0)) [b. at last](javascript:void(0)) [c. finally](javascript:void(0))

**5.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

You ... clean your teeth twice a day to avoid having problems.

a. can b. should c. will

**6.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

The children thought they were ... when they saw the bull.

[a. in a danger](javascript:void(0)) [b. in danger](javascript:void(0)) [c. in the danger](javascript:void(0))

**7. Некоторые слова часто используются вместе, например хорошая + погода. Выберите слово, которое часто используется с: concrete**

[a. builder](javascript:void(0)) [b. thrill](javascript:void(0)) [c. proposal](javascript:void(0))

**8. Некоторые слова часто используются вместе, например хорошая + погода. Выберите слово, которое часто используется с: tender**

[a. diet](javascript:void(0)) [b. words](javascript:void(0)) [c. beast](javascript:void(0))

**9. Выберите слово или фразу, значение которых аналогично с: return**

[a. account](javascript:void(0)) [b. go back](javascript:void(0)) [c. reverse](javascript:void(0))

**10.** **Выберите слово или фразу, значение которых аналогично с: report**

[a. go after](javascript:void(0)) [b. account](javascript:void(0)) [c. respect](javascript:void(0))

**11. Переведите текст на русский язык**

Windows were formerly made on the job site by highly skilled carpenters, but are now produced almost exclusively in factories. Some manufacturers make a range of standard sized from which the designer can select, while others build windows to order. The rationale for factory production in either case is one of higher efficiency, lower cost, and most importantly, better quality. Windows need to be made to a very high standard of precision if they are to operate easily and maintain a high degree of weathertightness over a period of many years. In cold climates especially, a loosely fitted window with single glass and a frame that is highly conductive of heat will significantly increase heating fuel consumption for a building, cause noticeable discomfort to the people in the building, and create large quantities of condensate to stain and decay finish materials in and the window.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 2**

**1. Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

That’s very good of you but you ... have paid me back until tomorrow.

[a. needn't](javascript:void(0)) [b. wouldn't](javascript:void(0)) [c. couldn't](javascript:void(0))

**2. Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

I ... intending to stop smoking even before I got this bad cough.

[a. would have been](javascript:void(0)) [b. had been](javascript:void(0)) [c. have been](javascript:void(0))

**3.** **Выберите лучшее слово или фразу для завершения диалога.**

Anne: Oh! I watched the new TV show last night.

Jo: Was it any good?  
Anne: Yes. ... the TV set is so old I could see very little.

[a. Mind you](javascript:void(0)) [b. Still](javascript:void(0)) [c. By the way](javascript:void(0))

**4.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

She hit her ... while she was playing football.

[a. motor](javascript:void(0)) [b. tail](javascript:void(0)) [c. shoulder](javascript:void(0))

**5.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

The ... went to the police.

[a. crime](javascript:void(0)) [b. solicitor](javascript:void(0)) [c. shoulder](javascript:void(0))

**6. Выберите слово или фразу, значение которых аналогично с: consider**

[a. think about](javascript:void(0)) [b. seem well](javascript:void(0)) [c. go for](javascript:void(0))

**7. Выберите слово или фразу, значение которых аналогично с: talk**

[a. stroll](javascript:void(0)) [b. point out](javascript:void(0)) [c. converse](javascript:void(0))

**8.** **Выберите слово или фразу, значение которых аналогично с: complete**

[a. finish](javascript:void(0)) [b. go through](javascript:void(0)) [c. full](javascript:void(0))

**9. Некоторые слова часто используются вместе, например хорошая + погода. Выберите слово, которое часто используется с: sophisticated**

[a. dress](javascript:void(0)) [b. purse](javascript:void(0)) [c. ship](javascript:void(0))

**10. Некоторые слова часто используются вместе, например хорошая + погода. Выберите слово, которое часто используется с: blunt**

[a. movement](javascript:void(0)) [b. proposition](javascript:void(0)) [c. instrument](javascript:void(0))

**11. Переведите текст на русский язык**

Fixed windows are the least expensive and the least likely to leak air or water because they have no openable components. Single-hung and double-hung windows have one or two moving sashes, which are the frames in which the glass is mounted. The sashes slide up and down in tracks in the frame of the window. In older windows the sashes were held in position by cords and counterweights, but today’s double-hung windows rely on a system of springs to counter-balance the weight of the sashes. A sliding window is essentially a single-hung window on its side, and shares with single-hung and double-hung windows the advantage that the sashes are always securely held in tracks in the frame. This allows the sashes to be more lightly built than those in projected windows.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 3**

**1. Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

It was bad but it was not a ... .

[a. gate](javascript:void(0)) [b. magazine](javascript:void(0)) [c. crime](javascript:void(0))

**2.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

Jack: I think it’s going to rain. Jill: I ... , the clouds are clearing. Jack: We’ll soon see.

[a. disagree](https://gamedata.britishcouncil.org/sites/all/modules/lep15loader/theme/) [b. complain](https://gamedata.britishcouncil.org/sites/all/modules/lep15loader/theme/) [c. argue](https://gamedata.britishcouncil.org/sites/all/modules/lep15loader/theme/)

**3.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

I really don’t like this meal. ... money in the world wouldn’t get me to eat it.

[a. Whatever](javascript:void(0)) [b. Enough](javascript:void(0)) [c. All the](javascript:void(0))

**4.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

Last year, Joanna bought two ... coats in New York.

[a. long, black, leather](javascript:void(0)) [b. black, long, leather](javascript:void(0)) [c. leather, black, long](javascript:void(0))

**5. Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

I must report to the meeting that Cyrus completed his first piece of work well ahead of schedule. ..., however, his work has been handed in late.

[a. Sequentially](javascript:void(0)) [b. Subsequently](javascript:void(0)) [c. Consequently](javascript:void(0))

**6.** **Выберите лучшее слово, чтобы завершить предложение.**

The children thought they were ... when they saw the bull.

[a. in a danger](javascript:void(0)) [b. in danger](javascript:void(0)) [c. in the danger](javascript:void(0))

**7. Некоторые слова часто используются вместе, например хорошая + погода. Выберите слово, которое часто используется с: concrete**

[a. builder](javascript:void(0)) [b. thrill](javascript:void(0)) [c. proposal](javascript:void(0))

**8.** **Выберите слово или фразу, значение которых аналогично с: complete**

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[a. movement](javascript:void(0)) [b. proposition](javascript:void(0)) [c. instrument](javascript:void(0))

**11. Переведите текст на русский язык**

Vapor retarders have received increased attention and are becoming extremely popular in connection with the problem of fuel economy.

A vapor retarder is a membrane of metal foil, plastic or paper. It is placed on the warm side of thermal insulation. Its function consists in keeping water vapor from entering the insulation and condensing into liquid. As thermal insulation levels increase, the role of vapor retarders increases also. That is reason for high-quality vapor retarders being widely installed in constructions of different types.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 4**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. High cost and low fore-resistance are classified as
2. advantages of construction materials
3. disadvantages
4. Cement, brick, and concrete may serve as examples of
5. natural materials
6. artificial materials
7. Durability, strength, and high fire-resistance are properties
8. of stone
9. of wood
10. Iron, steel, and alloys belong to
11. ferrous metals
12. non-ferrous metals
13. One of the advantages of cast iron is
14. its cheapness
15. its high cost
16. Aluminum is
17. a good conductor of electricity
18. a poor conductor of electricity
19. Wood is considered to be
20. the only naturally renewable material
21. one of the naturally renewable materials
22. In cut wood water content is
23. constantly increasing
24. constantly decreasing
25. Steel, brick, and concrete
26. differ in their properties
27. have the same structural properties
28. The drier is the cut wood
29. the lower is its strength
30. the greater is its strength

**11. Переведите текст на русский язык**

**CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.**

Materials used for construction purposes possess different properties. They differ in durability, strength, weight, fire-and decay-resistance and, naturally, cost.

Wood, timber, brick, stone, concrete, metals, and plastics belong to the most popular building materials used nowadays. They all have their advantages and disadvantages that are taken into account when designing a structure.

Wood belongs to naturally growing materials. It is known to be the oldest construction material and is still widely used for different purposes. Wood is popular since it has low weight and is easy to work. Besides, it grows naturally and is cheap. But its usage is limited because of its disadvantages: it easily burns and decays. As to stone, it also belongs to the oldest building materials. Among its advantages there are strength, high heat insulation and fire-resistance.

Brick belongs to artificial construction materials. It has been used in many countries and in different climates. In modern times bricks vary widely with the method of production and temperature of burning.

Concrete is known to be one of the most popular building materials. It is produced by mixing cement, gravel, water, and sand in the proper amounts.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 5**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. Large structural members are produced by glueing together
2. large strips of wood
3. small strips of wood
4. Wood panels are
5. mush easier to install than boards
6. mush more difficult to install than boards
7. Plywood panels are made up of
8. thin wooden veneers glued together
9. thick wooden veneers glued together
10. Timber is material that is
11. artificially renewed
12. naturally renewed
13. Removal of moisture from timber
14. increases its strength, hardness, and workability
15. decreases its strength, hardness, and workability
16. Birch and oak belong to
17. hardwoods
18. softwoods
19. Hardwoods are widely used
20. for sanitary purposes
21. for decorative purposes
22. In ancient Egypt bricks were produced
23. by burning
24. by drying in the sun
25. Russian is
26. poor in raw materials
27. extremely rich in raw materials
28. Overburned brick
29. should not be used in construction
30. can be used for construction purposes

**11. Переведите текст на русский язык**

**WOOD.**

Wood has been a highly used building material since prehistoric times. Among other highly used construction materials there are concrete, steel, brick, stone, and plastics. They all differ in their properties and in the methods of usage. Construction materials are known to differ in strength, hardness, fire-and corrosion-resistance durability, and, naturally, cost.

Being the oldest building material, wood is also known to be the only naturally growing organic material. Is wood strong? Hardly so, because wood always contains some water which decreases its strength. But after the wood is cut, the water content starts to evaporate and as the water content decreases the strength of cut wood and its hardness start to increase. It is a well-known fact that the drier is the cut wood the greater is its strength and hardness.

Trees are known to grow naturally, which makes wood a constantly renewable natural resource. Among other advantages of wood there are its low cost, low weight, and high workability. But, as any other construction material, wood has its disadvantages. The main ones are the following-it is not fire-resistant, it easily burns. Besides, it easily decays.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 6**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. Underburned brick is
2. highly porous
3. glass hard
4. Bricks are produced of
5. sand and water
6. mortar and burned clay
7. Many/Few growing forests serve for producing
8. mush timber
9. little timber
10. The properties of building materials
11. are of no importance for building purposes
12. should be taken into account
13. Ceramic tiles are
14. modern products
15. ancient products
16. World’s modern atmosphere is
17. clean and fresh
18. highly polluted by chemical waste
19. The colour of ceramic tiles
20. does not depend on the colour of clay
21. depends on the colour of the clay they are made up of
22. Ceramic tiles are applied by means of
23. glue
24. some adhesive substance
25. They are applied with an extremely
26. thin mortar joint
27. thick mortar
28. The properties of terracotta are
29. different from the properties of brick
30. similar to the properties of brick

**11. Переведите текст на русский язык**

**TIMBER.**

Timber belongs to one of the oldest building materials. It has been from ancient times and is still produced from cut wood. Timber has always been highly usable in construction because of its many advantages. To these belong its strength, light weight, cheapness, and high workability. Its other advantage is that it belongs to natural resources and is naturally renewable. It is the more so that about a third of the world is still considered to be covered with forests. Besides, timber is resistant to corrosion produced by chemical substances in the modern polluted atmosphere. One more advantage of timber is that it can be used for many construction purposes. But, naturally, timber has disadvantages and the main ones are that it is not fire-resistant and it easily decays; especially if it is not impregnated. Besides, freshly cut timber contains water that may cause great structural defects. Removal of water from timber is a necessary procedure that should take place before timber is used in practice. It increases strength and work-ability of the material and, of course, its durability.

What is timber mainly used for? Because of its many advantages it is highly used for producing window and floor frames, for flooring and roofing and for other various woodwork. The two main types of timber are hardwoods and softwoods. Of them, hardwoods are popular as materials used for decorative purposes: veneering in furniture and paneling. As to softwoods, they are mainly used for producing window and door frames and other kinds woodwork.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 7**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. Devices intended for light framing are made of
2. sheet metal
3. metal plate
4. Devices made of metal plate are used
5. for heavy timber
6. for light framing
7. Wood fasteners include
8. nails and bolts
9. nails, screws, bolts, anchors
10. Steel used for nails
11. is uncoated steel
12. is coated steel
13. The main property of finish nails is
14. that they have flat heads
15. that they are headless
16. Finish nails
17. differ in length from common nails
18. are the same length as common nails
19. Nails of a corrosion-resistant type
20. cannon be exposed to moisture
21. can be exposed to rain, snow and fog
22. Nails are popular for fastening wood since
23. they are simple to insert
24. they require no predrilling of holes
25. Screws have
26. only flat heads
27. round, flat, and raised heads
28. Screws are
29. little used in light framing
30. much used in light framing

**13. Переведите текст на русский язык**

**METALS.**

Metals began to be widely used as construction materials not so long ago. Before the beginning of the nineteenth century metals played little structural role in the process of building. Mostly they served for joining parts of buildings. The ancient Greeks and Romans are known to use bronze for joining slabs of stone.

It was only in the eighteenth century when the first all-metal structure was built in Europe. It was a cast-iron bridge across the river Severn in more than two centuries after its construction, it still carries heavy modern traffic across the Severn.

In the first half of the nineteenth century cast iron and wrought iron were introduced and used for industrial construction in Europe and North America. Steel was not widely used, being considered a rare and expensive building material. Inexpensive steel first began to be produced and used only with the invention of the Bessemer process, in the 1850s. From that period on, metal started to be used as rather popular and useful building material. The famous Eiffel Tower of Paris was constructed of wrought iron in 1889. By that period several steel frame skyscrapers had already been build in the United States. That was the beginning of the new era; a new highly useful and popular construction material had been born and introduced into building industry.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 8**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. The pitched roofs
2. do not dry themselves quickly of water
3. dry themselves quickly of water
4. The covering of pitched roofs consists of
5. small individual units
6. large heavy units
7. The advantages of flat roofs are
8. that they can cover very broad buildings
9. that they can serve as balconies and decks
10. Thatched roofing is mostly used
11. for country buildings
12. for roofs in big cities
13. for historically restorated buildings
14. The action of snow load and wind pressure
15. is the same on flat roofs and pitched ones
16. is quite different on flat roofs and pitched ones
17. The snow load on flat roofs
18. is at the minimum
19. is at the maximum
20. When the pitch of the roof increases
21. the weight of the snow load decreases
22. the weight of the snow load increases
23. In modern constructions the variants of the ceilings
24. limited
25. limitless
26. Nowadays ceilings are produced of
27. artificial materials
28. both natural and artificial materials
29. Ceilings may be attached to
30. wood joists
31. wood joists, steel joists, and wood rafters

**13. Переведите текст на русский язык**

**CONCRETE.**

Concrete is considered to be a universal material for construction. Different kinds of concrete can be used practically for every building purpose. The raw materials for producing concrete can be found in every part of the world. The main property that makes concrete so popular is that it can be formed into strong monolithic slabs. Another good quality is its relatively low cost. Besides, Concrete is known to be fire-and decay-resistant.

Concrete is produced by combining coarse and fine aggregates, Portland cement, and water. Coarse aggregate is generally gravel or crushed stone, and fine aggregate is sand. Cement, sand, gravel, and water are taken in proportional amounts and mixed. The quality of concrete depends mostly on the quality of the cement used. The process of production consists in pouring the mixed components into forms and holding them there until they harden. The process of hardening generally lasts for about 28 days.

There exist different ways of producing concrete. It can be produced by mixing the ingredients and pouring the mixture into position on the very site of building. Concrete can also be produced in a factory, and used as a material for manufacturing prefabricated blocks. Accordingly, there exit the so-called in-situ (cast-in-place) concrete and precast concrete.

Concrete, as any other building material, has not only advantages but also disadvantages. Its main disadvantage is that it has no form of its own. Also, it does not possess useful tensile strength. Because of these qualities, in modern times construction concrete is very frequently combined with different metals. Most common of them are iron and steel.

The introduction of metal into the structure of concrete is highly advantageous. It strengthens the material and helps to realize its limitless construction and architectural potential. It should be noted that the use of ferro-concrete started only in the nineteenth century and is still gaining popularity.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 9**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. In hot countries people made their homes in the \_\_\_ and used leaves to protect themselves from rain or sun.

A Trees

B roofs

C roads

D tables

E sun

2. In colder countries they dwelt in \_\_\_

A mountains

B caves

C moon

D towns

E cities

3. Later people left their caves and trees and began to build houses of different

materials such as \_\_\_\_

A air, water, sugar

B salt, stones, ground

C mud, wood, stones

D concrete, brick, salt

E sugar, milk, coffee

4. Concrete is an artificial kind of stone, much cheaper than \_\_\_

A wood

B leaves

C stones

D brick

E mud

5. Modern buildings have …….

A two major parts

B three major parts

C six major parts

C five major parts

D four major parts

6. Many thousands of years ago there were no houses people live in \_\_\_

A houses

B palaces

C trees or caves

C streets

D water

7. Egyptian pyramids are made of \_\_\_\_

A stone

B wood

C brick

D water

E milk

8. The cheapest building material is\_\_\_\_

A wood

B brick

C concrete

d) sugar

e) water

9. \_\_\_ is a man who erects wood frames, fixed wood floors, stairs and window frames.

A carpenter

B doctor

C teacher

D student

E driver

10. \_\_\_ is a tradesman who builds and repairs brickwork, lays frames.

A carpenter

B teacher

C mason

D bricklayer

E student

**11. Переведите текст на русский язык**

**CONCRETE (A BIT OF HISTORY)**

The ancient Romans discovered a mineral on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius. The mineral when mixed with limestone and burned, produced cement, that hardened underwater as well as in the air. This cement was harder and stronger than the ordinary lime mortar they had been using. As time passed, the new material not only became the preferred type for use in all their building projects but changed the character of Roman construction. Masonry of stone or brick was used to construct only the surfaces of masonry piers and walls but the interiors were filled with large amounts of the new type of mortar.

We now know that mortar continued the main ingredient of modern Portland cement. Thus, one can say that the Romans were the inventors of concrete constructions.

With the fall of the Roman Empire, knowledge of concrete construction was lost. But in the eighteenth century English inventors began experimenting with both natural and artificially produced cements. In 1824 an artificial cement, named Portland cement, was patented. This type of cement soon became very popular and the name Portland is in common use in the present day.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

**Вариант № 10**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. \_\_\_\_ is a stone worker or stone setter.

A teacher

B student

C mason

D carpenter

E doctor

2. …… is a tradesman who may be a fibrous plasterer or a plasterer in solid work.

A plasterer

B electrician

C crane operator

D mason

E plumber

3. There are two couches and an armchair in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A master bedroom

B living room

C bathroom

D utility room

E kitchen

4. What is the English for “плотник”?

A teacher

B brick

C use

D size

E carpenter

5. The low level of monument is situated \_\_\_\_

A underground

B over ground

C in the sky

D in the river

E in the ocean

6. She \_\_\_ in the construction site an hour ago.

A working

B work

C worked

D has worked

E works

7. We ……study special subjects next year.

A shall study

B studying

C were studying

D studies

E study

8. We ……mane houses last year.

A building

B was building

C builds

D were build

E built

9. Find international word

A specialist

B skilled worker

C a builder

D building trade

E plumber

10. He \_\_\_ his leg while riding his bike at the weekend.

A was break

B broke

C breaking

D was breaking

E were breaking

**11. Переведите текст на русский язык**

**CLIMATIC AND WEATHER CONDITIONS**

Orientation and construction of buildings should receive special attention in places where environmental and climatic factors have a significant effect. Structural design, style and materials should be compatible with local climatic and weather conditions. For example, flat roofs should be avoided in areas with frequent rainfalls. Snow and wind are variable loads that should be taken into account while designing a structure and its roof. Tall buildings are not recommended in places where strong winds, humidity or fog are likely and bring damage.

Solar radiation can be also unpleasant, but if it is controlled, it can bring many advantages. Among these advantages there may be water heating through solar panels.

Local industries and their disposition should be also taken into account and controlled as atmospheric and pollution may be highly injurious and bring mush harm.

Location and coordination of all services must also be preplanned and located on a site plan, worked out in accordance with the local climatic conditions. Sanitary accommodation is of primary importance. All conveniences must have ventilation, a cover, partitions and doors with suitable fasterings.