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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК:

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ИНЖЕНЕРНОГО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ФАКУЛЬТЕТА



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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данное vчебное пособие по английскому языку предназначено ДЛЯ студентов инженерного факультета всех направлений специальностей И продолжающих изучать английский язык.

Основной целью является подготовка студентов к чтению на английском языке профессионально ориентированной литературы, совершенствование сформированных ранее умений устной речи и формирование новых умений группового общения по профессионально ориентированным темам в пределах знаний студентами иностранного языка в сфере профессиональной коммуникации.

Все тексты учебного пособия являются оригинальными, но несколько сокращенными и адаптированными в учебных целях. Тексты являются актуальными и касаются вопросов механизации сельского хозяйства. Каждый урок содержит два текста, которые объединены общей тематикой. Первый текст отрабатывается во время аудиторного занятия, а второй текст - предназначен для самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы. Материал уроков нацелен на закрепление и изучение терминологической лексики. Каждый снабжен кратким словарем, предтекстовыми текст послетекстовыми упражнениями, целью которых является усвоение контроль понимания лексики данного текста, содержания прочитанного, развитие навыков чтения и устной речи.

В конце учебного пособия даются грамматический справочник с упражнениями, таблица форм неправильных глаголов, тексты для дополнительного чтения и англо-русский словарь.

UNIT I. WHAT IS AGRICULTURE?

Ex.1. Guess the meaning of the following international words and word combinations.

activity, materials, Latin, cultivation, intensification, climate, hybrid, mechanization, herbicides, biological, equilibrium, sector, economy, industry, factor, system, agronomy, technical, tractor, combine, machinery, electricity, chemical, material, chemization, mineral, organic, biological.

Ex.2. Read and translate the text.

WHAT IS AGRICULTURE?

Agriculture is a human activity in which people use areas of land to produce food, clothing and other necessary materials.

The word ager is a Latin word. It means a field. The word agriculture means the cultivation of fields and growing crops. But this is the old meaning of this word. Now it also means the use of land to breed animals.

Agriculture is the vital sector of the economy. Its condition and development largely determine the country's achievements, the supply of the population with foodstuffs and many industries with raw materials.

At present there are two main branches of agriculture. They are crop growing and livestock breeding.

We do not know when people began to grow crops. It was many thousand years ago. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture.

The soil is the basis of agriculture. Enough food for all the people can be grown if there is sufficient good soil for crops to produce high yields. So an increase in the yield of grain and other crops is ensured by a number of factors. First comes the system of agronomical measures. All farms have to introduce better crop rotation systems. Rotation systems naturally differ in various areas and under various conditions. Second goes the technical equipment of farms. Tractors, combines, lorries and other machinery will considerably reduce the time required for agricultural work. Field work has already been mechanized to a very high degree. Power stations provide farms with electricity. Third, an increase in the deliveries of chemical fertilizers and the improvement of their quality.

The enlargement of the material and technical basis of agriculture and its intensification through chemization, the comprehensive mechanization of crop and animal farming and improvement are the key conditions for increasing agricultural production.

Active words

Agriculture	[ˈægrɪkʌlʧə]	сельское хозяйство;
		земледелие; агрономия
Application	[ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n]	применение, использование,
		употребление
Branch	[bra:ntʃ]	отрасль, подразделение
Breed	[bri:d]	выводить, разводить
		(животных); вскармливать
Cattle	[ˈkætl ˈbriːdɪŋ]	скотоводство
breeding		
Crop	[krop 'grəuɪŋ]	растениеводство
growing		
Crop	[krɔp rəˈteɪʃ(ə)n]	севооборот
rotation		
Cultivate	['kʌltɪveɪt]	пахать, обрабатывать,
		возделывать, культивировать
Disturb	[dɪˈstɜːb]	нарушать, срывать (планы),
		расстраивать
Feed	[fi:d]	кормить, содержать, пасти
Flax	[flæks]	лен, льняной
Food crop	[fu:d krop]	продовольственная культура
Foodstuff	['fu:dst f]	пища, еда, корм;
		продовольствие, продукт
		питания
Grain crops	[grein krops]	зерновые культуры
	511 1 12	-
Herbicide	['hɜːbɪsaɪd]	гербицид
Industrial	[ɪnˈdʌstrɪəl	технические культуры
crops	krops]	технические культуры
	krops] ['ɪrɪgeɪt]	орошение
crops	krops]	, ,,

Mineral	['mɪn(ə)r(ə)l	минеральное удобрение
fertilizer	'fɜːtɪlaɪzə]	
Plant	[pla:nt	защита растений
protection	prə'tek∫(ə)n]	
Poultry	['pəultrı 'bri:dıŋ]	птицеводство, разведение птиц
breeding		
Protein	['prəuti:n]	белок, протеин
Raw	[ro: məˈtɪərɪəls]	сырье
materials		
Soil	[lica]	почва, земля, грунт, почвенный
		слой
Utilization	[ju:tılaı'zeıʃ(ə)n	использование удобрения
of fertilizer	əv 'fɜːtɪlaɪzə]	
Yield	[ji:ld]	урожай, плоды

Ex.3. Complete the sentences with the words in the box below.

clothing; branches of agriculture; of agriculture; the cultivation of fields;	Crop gro	wing; to breed animals	; the vital sector; food,
	<u> </u>	s of agriculture; of agric	culture; the cultivation of

1	The	soil	ic	the	basis	
ı.	1 He	SOII	IS	une	Dasis	

- 2. Agriculture is a human activity in which people use areas of land to produce ____ and other necessary materials.
- 3. Agriculture is _____ of the economy.
- 4. Two main are crop growing and livestock breeding.
- 5. Now it also means the use of land .
- 6. The word agriculture means and growing crops.
- 7. ____ is a highly developed branch of agriculture.

Ex.4. Give Russian equivalents for the words.

Crop growing, livestock breeding, sufficient good soil, to produce high yields, crop rotation, chemical fertilizers, comprehensive mechanization, plant breeding, poultry-breeding, pig-growing, nutrient substances.

Ex.5. Scan through the text and say if these statements are true or false. Prove your point using the information from the text.

e.g. In my opinion that's right. / I'm afraid I disagree.

- 1. The word ager is a German word.
- 2. Agriculture is a human activity in which people use areas of land to produce food, clothing and other necessary materials.
- 3. At present there are many branches of agriculture.
- 4. All farms have to introduce better crop rotation systems.
- 5. Power stations provide farms with energy.
- 6. Tractors, combines, lorries and other machinery will considerably reduce the time required for agricultural work.
- 7. Now crop growing is a highly developed branch of agriculture.

Ex.6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. All farms have to introduce better	a) for increasing
	agricultural production
2. We do not know when people	b) under various
began	conditions
3. The enlargement of the material	c) to breed animals.
and technical basis of agriculture and	
its intensification through	
chemization are the key conditions	
4. At present there are two main	d) crop rotation systems.
5. Rotation systems naturally differ in	e) other necessary
various areas and.	materials.
6. Now it also means the use of land	f) branches of agriculture.
7. Agriculture is a human activity in	g) to grow crops
which people use areas of land to	
produce food, clothing and	

Ex.7. Open the brackets using the appropriate English words.

- 1. Enough food for all the people can be grown if there is sufficient good (почва) for (зерновые культуры) to produce high yields.
- An increase in the (урожай) of grain and other crops is ensured by a number of factors.
- 3. All farms have to introduce better (севооборот) systems.
- 4. The soil is the basis of (сельское хозяйство).
- 5. Now crop growing is a highly developed (отрасль) of agriculture.
- 6. Third, an increase in the deliveries of chemical (удобрения) and the improvement of their quality.

7. Now it also means the use of land to (разводить) animals.

Ex.8. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer these questions. Give reasons for your answers.

- 1. What is agriculture?
- 2. What does the word ager mean?
- 3. What branches of agriculture do you know?
- 4. What is Agriculture?
- 5. Do you know when people began to grow crops?
- 6. What branch is a highly developed branch of agriculture today?
- 7. What is soil?
- 8. When can enough food for all the people be grown?

Ex.9. Speak about Agriculture as a human activity.

Ex.10. Read and translate the text, say what new information you have found.

Text. LAND ECONOMICS

Land economics deals with the efficiency of the use of land, soil conservation and irrigation practices. Crop production greatly depends on land and its productivity.

The cropland varies greatly both from one region to another and within each region. Soils are the most important natural resources. Farming destroys them to some extent, removing the essential plant-food elements and exposing soil to the effects of erosion. The latter is the result of the action of wind and water. Erosion lowers productive value through the loss of the soil itself and removal of nutrients and organic material. The net effects are: higher cost of tillage and lower income.

Better land use means first of all soil conservation. It includes measures for controlling erosion, proper rotations to increase the organic matter, the application of fertilizers and manure, proper tillage methods as well as drainage and irrigation practices.

The better is the soil, the higher is the yield. But yields are known to be affected by many other factors as well. Among them there are: high-quality seeds of the crops adapted to the climatic and soil conditions of the region, application of fertilizers, good preparation of the land, proper

rotations, drainage and irrigation where needed, timely planting, cultivating and harvesting.

Crop being well adapted to the region, better and more economical yields are obtained. Crops should be produced where physical conditions are most favourable for their growth. Thus, it is necessary to study the main physical needs of the crops to be grown.

Proper varieties should be chosen to get high yields. The proper selection of high-producing, good-quality varieties is an important part of high production efficiency.

Of all agricultural practices affecting yields seedbed preparation has been found to be the most important. Plowing is the first step in seedbed preparation. Due to this operation the soil is loosened, better conditions for the crop being provided. The right kind of preparing a seedbed is to get a fine, moist and mellow soil.

Good crop rotation is known to keep up the productivity of the soil. A rotation usually includes: a grass-farming crop, especially one that includes legumes to add nitrogen and increase the organic matter of the soil; a cereal and a cultivated crop, at which time manure and fertilizers can be applied. Well-planned rotation increase yields because of their conserving and improving the soil. They increase the supply of organic matter, which has such a good effect on the physical condition of the soil. Crop rotation proved to be highly effective in controlling weeds and diseases.

Unit II. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Ex.1. Guess the meaning of the following international words and word combination.

Industry, biological factor, engineer, principle, adaptable, effectiveness, mechanically, operation, period, design, variations, mechanization, automatic compact construction, milk, modern, reconstruction, intensification, classification, organize, stimulation, original.

Ex.2. Read and translate the text.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING



Agricultural engineering means the application of engineering knowledge to agriculture. The agricultural engineer must understand that there are basic differences between agriculture and other industries. The biological factor is an important one in engineering application, and the engineer must know well the basic principles and practices of agriculture.

Changes in agricultural practices often need to make a machine adaptable or to increase its effectiveness. Processing equipment may also need changes to harvest crops mechanically, for the quality of yield of a crop may sometimes be reduced by the use of an improper machine.

Most field operations are seasonable in nature often with only a short period of time in which to do the job. Therefore field machinery in many cases has a low annual duty (i. e. very few hours of operation per year).

The field of farm machinery design gives greater opportunity to an engineer than any other field of engineering. Farm machines must work where the temperature may be above 100 F or where it is below freezing. They must be able to work in rain and in snow as well. Instead of resting on the floor of a factory, they must operate over any kind of land. They must also be designed to handle wide variations in crop and soil conditions.

Not only agricultural engineers in the field of mechanization are in demand on the farm today. Electricians, i. e. agricultural engineers capable of designing, operating, controlling and adapting any form of electric energy to farm needs are wanted by modem agriculture.

As is known, electric power has become the main source of energy in agricultural production and its sphere of application is ever increasing.

For example, it is a most reasonable source of mechanical power for some kinds of equipment such as electric motors which are very suited for farm jobs because of their automatic control, long life, compact construction, ability to run in cold or hot weather, etc.

All kinds of equipment for handling milk, such as milking machines, milk coolers, water heaters and others are also operated by electricity.

The great effects of various types of radiation on seeds, plants, insects, and animals have been studied and are well known today. Those are but a few examples of electric power application on the farm which a modern agricultural engineer must work with.

Active Words

Ability	[əˈbɪlətɪ]	способность, возможность,
		квалификация
Automatic	[ˌɔːtəˈmætɪk	автоматическое управление,
control	kən'trəul]	автоматическое
		регулирование
Compact	[ˌkəm'pækt	компактная конструкция,
construction	kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n]	компактное сооружение
		(устройство)
Cooler	[ˈkuːlə]	радиатор
Demand	[dɪˈmɑːnd]	требование, спрос, нехватка,
		потребность
Design	[dɪˈzaɪn]	план, проект, конструкция
Effectivenes	[ɪˈfektɪvnəs]	эффективность,
S		результативность,
		производительность,
		экономичность
Electric	[i'lektrik 'pauə]	электроэнергия
power		
Engineering	[endʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ]	техника, аппаратура,
		разработка, проектирование
Freezing	['fri:zɪŋ]	застывание, затвердение,
	233	промерзание
Handle	['hændl]	управлять, справляться,
		ухаживать, следить
Opportunity	[ˌɔpə'tjuːnətɪ]	возможность, шанс,
		перспектива
Processing	['prəusesiŋ	оборудование для

equipment	'kwɪpmənt]	переработки
Reasonable	[ˈriːz(ə)nəbl]	разумный, рациональный,
		здравый
Reduce	[rɪˈdjuːs]	понижать, сокращать,
		уменьшать; снижать;
		сбавлять; ограничивать
Seasonable	[ˈsiːz(ə)nəbl]	своевременный, уместный,
		подходящий,
		соответствующий времени
		года
Source	[sɔːs]	источник, начало,
		первоисточник,
		происхождение
Variations	[ˌveərɪ'eɪ∫(ə)nz]	изменения, колебания

Ex.3.	Complet	e the	sentences	with	the	words	in	the	box	belov	W.
-------	---------	-------	-----------	------	-----	-------	----	-----	-----	-------	----

Handle; basic principles; main source; field machinery; agricultural engineering; demand; application

- 1. ____means the application of engineering knowledge to agriculture.
- 2. The engineer must know well the____ and practices of agriculture. Therefore_____ in many cases has a low annual duty.
- 3. They must also be designed to ____ wide variations in crop and soil conditions
- 4. Not only agricultural engineers in the field of mechanization are in on the farm today.
- 5. Electric power has become the_____ of energy in agricultural production.
- 6. Those are but a few examples of electric power____ on the farm which a modern agricultural engineer must work with.

Ex.4. Match the words on the right (A) with their definition on the left (B).

A	В
I) engineer	a) outfit, tools, apparatus
2) industry	b) the application of engineering
	knowledge to agriculture
3) selection	c) a person who works in a branch of

	engineering
4) biology	d) branch of trade or manufacture
5) agricultural engineering	e) the system when only best animals,
	plants or trees are taken and used for
	future production
6) nutrients	f) science of physical life of plants and
	animals
7) equipment	g) substances serving as or providing
	nourishment

Ex.5. Give Russian equivalents for the words:

Engineering, application, difference, biological, adaptable, effectiveness, processing, equipment, mechanically, seasonable, freezing, resting, mechanization, designing, operating, controlling, adapting, production, reasonable, automatic, construction, ability, cooler, heater, various.

Ex.6 Scan through the text and say if these statements are true or false. Prove your point using the information from the text.

e.g. In my opinion that's right. / I'm afraid I disagree.

- 1. Agricultural engineering means the application of engineering knowledge to agriculture.
- 2. The agricultural engineer must understand that there are no basic differences between agriculture and other industries.
- 3. Most field operations are seasonable.
- 4. Therefore field machinery in many cases has very many hours of operation per year.
- 5. Farm machines are not able to work in rain and in snow as well.
- 6. Electric power has become the main source of energy in agricultural production.
- 7. The great effects of various types of radiation on seeds, plants, insects, and animals have not been studied and aren't well known today.

Ex.7. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The biological factor is	a. to handle wide variations in
	crop and soil conditions
2. Processing equipment may	b. they must operate over any
also need changes	kind of land

3. They must also be designed.	c. greater opportunity to an engineer than any other field of engineering.
4. All kinds of equipment for	d. for some kinds of equipment
handling milk, such as	such as electric motors.
milking machines, milk	
coolers, water heaters and	
others are	
5. Instead of resting on the	e. an important one in
floor of a factory,	engineering application
6. The field of farm	f. also operated by electricity.
machinery design gives	
7. For example, it is a most	g . to harvest crops mechanically.
reasonable source of	-
mechanical power	

Ex.8. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer these questions. Give reasons for your answers.

- 1. How is the equipment for handling milk operated?
- 2. Why are electric motors suitable for farm jobs?
- 3. Why are electricians wanted in modern agriculture?
- 4. Can radiation affect crops or animals?
- 5. What is meant by agricultural engineering?
- 6. What is there specific about field operations?
- 7. What factor can sometimes reduce the quality and yield of a crop?

Ex.9. Speak about Agricultural engineering.

Ex.10. Read and translate the text, say what new information you have found.

CLIMATIC REQUIREMENTS OF PLANTS

Man cannot influence climatic conditions. However, with new progress in science, crop production can be controlled by applying improved farming practices.

So, the farmer cannot regulate the amount of rainfall, but he can prevent loss of moisture by proper cultivation and by incorporating into the soil large amounts of organic matter which helps conserve moisture. In some areas irregularities in rainfall and lack of moisture are compensated by irrigation.

Proper temperature is also essential for successful plant growth. In addition it helps conserve water in the soil. So, some plants grow best in cool climate not only because of direct effect of temperature, but due to higher supply of water under such conditions.

Wind is another climatic factor influencing crop production. The farmer cannot control the wind, but he can farm his land in such a way as to lose as little soil as possible due to wind erosion. He can plant winter crops in areas where they will mature before dry, hot windy weather becomes a problem the next summer.

Sunlight is highly important for many processes taking place in the growing plant. There exist a relationship between length of the day and the flowering and fruiting of plants. Some plants produce flowers only when days are long and nights are short. They are called long-day plants. Some plants produce flowers and fruit in autumn when days are short and nights are long. They are called short-day plants. Some plants are not likely to be affected by the length of the day.

Crops vary in their climatic requirements. Corn can be grown under a variety of climatic conditions, the most favourable environment being the one where the average summer temperature is between 70 and 80 F. Wheat sown in the fall does best in regions where the climate is cool and moist during the fall, winter and early spring months followed by warm and dry harvest period. Low yields may often result from too low temperatures and abnormally dry weather. Wheat and corn may sometimes be grown in rotation with each other, because wheat is a winter and spring crop, and corn is a summer crop. Like potatoes, oats and barley do best in cool, moist climate. Both quality and yield of potatoes are better in cool regions. Vegetables, because of their high adaptability, are grown under different soil and climatic conditions, soils of good physical properties being especially important.

To obtain high yield of a good quality crop it is necessary to select a proper variety best adapted to the conditions of the region it is to be grown in.

Unit III. No barriers for this ATV

Ex.1. Scan the text to define the terms below.

All-terrain transporter; handlebar; conventional steering, outboard motor, turbocharged diesel engine

Ex.2. Read and translate the text.

No barriers for this ATV



Driving through deep sand, rushing water, fresh snow and black ice are all in a day's work for the all-terrain Supacat. Designed and built in Britain, the Supacat is winning a reputation as one of the world's most capable all-terrain transporters. The vehicle has a rugged six-wheel-drive system, providing mobility and agility across every type surface, from tropical mud to Arctic snow. Controlled by a simple handlebar, the Supacat has conventional steering on the front two axles, along with skid steering which operates when the driver pulls backwards on the handlebar.

The Supacat can climb 100 per cent (one-in-one) gradients and drive along sideways slopes of up to 40° . The vehicle also floats and, when fitted with an outboard motor, becomes truly amphibious. Further, a 1.9-litre turbo-charged diesel engine with automatic transmission gives the Supacat enough power to pull a heavily laden vehicle and three trailers.

Ground surfaces are not harmed by the Supacat's six low-pressure tyres and environmentally friendly steering system. Supacats have been driven in the Far East, North and South America, Africa, Europe and Scandinavia. The vehicle has been used for military operations, mountain search and rescue work, forestry, agriculture and nature conservation duties and work in the electricity, defence and antipollution fields.

Active Words

1101/0 //0100			
Agility	[əˈʤɪlətɪ]	динамичность,	
		подвижность,	

Wheel-drive	[wi:1 draiv	система полного привода
		машина
Vehicle	['viəkl]	транспортное средство,
diesel engine	'diːz(ə)l 'enʤın]	турбонаддувом
Turbocharged	['tɜ:bəvˌtʃɑ:dʒə	дизельный двигатель с
Surface	['sɜːfɪs]	поверхность
		механизм
Steering	[StiAiii]	управление, рулевое управление, рулевой
Steering	[ˈstɪərɪŋ]	СКЛОН, ОТКОС
Slope	[sləup]	уклон, покатость, наклон,
Clama	[claum]	колеса без пробуксовки
		колесами одного борта;
		подтормаживание
Skid steering	[skid 'stiəriŋ]	бортовой поворот;
GI ' I · · ·	F.1. 11.4. 3	предоставлять
Provide	[prə'vaɪd]	обеспечивать,
Operate	['op(ə)reit]	управлять
		управления, руль
Handlebar	['hændlba:]	рукоятка, тяга, рычаг
		сторона
Front	[frʌnt]	передняя часть, передняя
Field	[fi:ld]	область, пространство
D' 11	F. (7, 1, 1, 1)	окружающей среды
friendly	nt(ə)lı 'frendlı]	безвредный для
Environmentally	[ınˌvaɪər(ə)n'me	экологически безопасный;
Engine	['endʒɪn]	двигатель, мотор
- ·	F! 1 3	перевозить
Drive	[draɪv]	управлять, водить, возить,
	ə)l]	стандартный
Conventional	[kən'ven(t)f(ə)n(обычный, традиционный,
Capable	[ˈkeɪpəbl]	способный, действенный
		обратном направлении
Backwards	['bækwədz]	обратно, обратный, в
		полуось, ведущий мост
Axle	[ˈæksl]	ось, вал, шпиндель,
All-terrain	[ɔ:l təˈreɪn]	вездеходный
		маневренность
		быстроходность,

system	'sıstəm]	
Tyre	[ˈtaɪə]	шина, покрышка

Ex.3. Find the sentences describing the following in the text and write them down.

- 1. Sphere of application of Supacat;
- 2. Environmental safeness of the machine;
- 3. A very capable all-terrain transporter;
- 4. The system of steering of the vehicle;
- 5. The drive system of the machine;
- 6. The advantages of Supacat;
- 7. Engine and transmission.

Ex.4. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Driving through deep sand,	a) becomes truly amphibious.
rushing water, fresh snow and	
black ice are	
2. Designed and built in Britain,	b) every type surface, from
the Supacat is winning a	tropical mud to Arctic snow
reputation as	
3. The vehicle also floats and,	c) work in the electricity, defence
when fitted with an outboard	
	and antipollution fields
motor,	35 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4. The Supacat can climb 100 per	d) which operates when the driver
cent (one-in-one) gradients and	pulls backwards on the handlebar.
drive	
5. The vehicle has a rugged six-	e) all in a day's work for the all-
wheel-drive system, providing	terrain Supacat.
mobility and agility across.	_
6. The vehicle has been used for	f) one of the world's most capable
military operations, mountain	all-terrain transporters.
search and rescue work, forestry,	an verrain transpervers.
agriculture and nature	
conservation duties and.	
	a) -1
7. Controlled by a simple	g) along sideways slopes of up to
handlebar, the Supacat has	40° .
conventional steering on the front	
two axles, along with skid	

steering	

Ex.5. Scan through the text and say if these statements are true or false. Prove your point using the information from the text. e.g. In my opinion that's right. / I'm afraid I disagree.

- 1. Supacat is a very capable all-terrain transporter.
- 2. The vehicle has a four-wheel-drive system, providing mobility across every type of surface.
- 3. The Supacat has a hydrostatic power steering to the rear axle.
- 4. The Supacat can climb 100 per cent gradients.
- 5. The Supacat can't pull a heavily laden vehicle.
- 6. The vehicle may be used only for agricultural work.

Ex.6. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1. Езда по глубокому песку, через стремительный поток воды, по свежевыпавшему снегу и гололеду, все это за один рабочий день доступно для вездехода Supacat.
- 2. Автомобиль имеет прочную систему шестиколесного полного привода, обеспечивающую мобильность и маневренность на любой поверхности.
- Транспортное средство также плавает и, при установке на него подвесного мотора, становится настоящим автомобилем амфибией.
- Дизельный двигатель с турбонаддувом и автоматическая коробка передач дают Supacat достаточно мощности, чтобы тянуть тяжело нагруженное транспортное средство с тремя прицепами.
- 5. Поверхность земли не подвергается разрушительному воздействию, так как Supacat имеет шесть шин низкого давления и экологически безопасную систему рулевого управления.
- 6. Транспортное средство используют для военных действий, горных поисково-спасательных работ, лесозаготовительных работ, сельского хозяйства и природоохранной деятельности, а так же для работ в области электроэнергии, защиты и организации противозагрязнительных мероприятий.

Ex.7. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer these questions. Give reasons for your answers.

- 1. What is Supacat?
- 2. Where is this vehicle designed and built?
- 3. What reputation does the Supacat have?
- 4. What is the specification of the Supacat?
- 5. Where have Supacats been driven?
- 6. What has the vehicle been used for?

Ex.8. Speak about all-terrain vehicle the Supacat.

Ex.9. Read and translate the text, say what new information you have found.

ENERGY PRODUCTION: PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS

The nation's need for reliable energy supplies has helped move forward a major new farm policy objective: conversion of biomass from the nation's farms and forests to liquid fuels. The most promising application of biomass technologies is the production of ethyl alcohol (ethanol) from corn. When mixed with gasoline in a1:9 ethanol to gasoline ratio, this product yields the popular new fuel, gasohol. Although attention is focused on farm crops as major biomass feedstocks, any plant material-crops, trees, water plants, even algae and seaweed — could be used in biomass conversion.

A coalition of farmers, citizens and politicians advocates rapid expansion of the nation's gasohol production capacity as farmers perceive several advantages in gasohol production: by production energy directly from grain, crop residues, or animal wastes, gasohol offers rural communities a degree of independence from the spiralling costs and unreliable supply of gasoline (also contributing positively to national efforts to solve serious energy supply problems), and, once gasohol production capacity expands, it is a potential positive influence on farm income. The wait for expansion may be relatively short.

Many observers question the economic and environmental effects of a massive and rapid change in the use of major farm crops. An important environmental problem associated with energy production from crop residues is that of maintaining soil fertility and preventing excessive soil loss. World nutrition may also be affected if the food needs of the hungry

compete with the demand for liquid fuels derived from grain crops.

The full costs of maintaining soil fertility when crop residues are removed for ethanol production are poorly understood and quantified. Nutrients removed by and contained in the crop, including any residues (such as corn stocks or grain straw) removed from the farm, must be supplied again by some means if soil productivity is to be maintained. The quantity of nutrients removed in the grain and residue of major crops is large. The amount of nitrogen in crop residues alone is about 1 per cent of the nitrogen applied in commercial fertilizer to primary crops in Illinois, a major farm state.

The biological process by which crop residues decompose in the soil, providing nutrients to a growing crop, is complex. It is also highly sensitive to a number of natural and human factors.

Although the exact exchange between residue removal and use of fertilizers can be determined only under specific conditions, farmers would have to increase fertilizer applications greatly in order to maintain soil fertility if crop residues are removed regularly.

Unit IV. High-powered wheeled tractors

Ex.1. Scan the text to define the terms below.

Adaptability, a range of duties, rear-wheel-drive tractors, conventional design, four-wheel-drive machines, equal-sized wheels, high-powered tractor, heavy tracklayers, suitable implement

Ex.2. Read and translate the text. High-powered wheeled tractors



Different types of

large tractors differ in their adaptability to a range of duties. In general, rear-wheel-drive tractors of conventional design tend to be most adaptable to a wide range of jobs: four-wheel-drive machines with moderately small

front wheels are reasonably adaptable, tractors with equal-sized wheels being used mainly for soil cultivation, drilling and forage harvesting. It is therefore necessary to consider for each individual farm whether the large tractor is expected to do such jobs as fertilizer distributing, spraying, mowing or the many other light jobs involved in making hay or silage. On most of the lighter work, such as spraying, fertilizer distributing, tedding, etc., the high-powered tractor has no technical advantages over much smaller machines; and there are often good physical reasons, such as avoidance of soil compaction, why use of a lighter and less powerful tractor is preferable.

Four-wheel-drive tractors with four large drive wheels show a high efficiency, especially where the work is on heavy land. Efficiency tends to be lowest for tractors with only rear-wheel-drive. When considering choice of equipment, due account should be taken of the influence of soil characteristics on performance. Thus, on wet, heavy soil adhesion and soil compaction can present serious problems. On such soils, where draught(draft) is likely to be double that of light land, the superior ability of the tractors with four large drive wheels is likely to be most beneficial. On some lighter soil adhesion and the performance of rear-wheel-drive tractors with very large tyres can be entirely satisfactory. Ability to exploit high tractor power naturally depends on providing suitable implements.

Heavy tracklayers are very expensive both to buy and to operate. There are marked economic advantages in using wheeled tractors rather than track machines wherever they are effective, and much turns on ability of the tractor wheels to transmit power without excessive slip.

Active words

advantage	[ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ]	преимущество;
		превосходство выгода;
		польза
depend on	[dɪˈpɛnd]	зависеть от
design	[dıˈzaɪn]	замысел, план; проект;
		цель; расчет;
		проектировать;
		конструировать
differ	[ˈdɪfə]	отличаться, различаться
drive	[draɪv]	ехать, водить везти,
		управлять, передача,
		привод

efficiency	[iˈfiʃ(ə)n(t)si]	эффективность,
		результативность,
		действенность
equipment	[ɪˈkwɪpmənt]	оборудование, оснащение,
		снаряжение
heavy land	['hɛvɪ lænd]	тяжелая почва
high-	[ˌhaɪˈpaʊədˈtræktə]	мощный трактор
powered		
tractor		
implement	[ˈɪmplɪmɛnt]	выполнять, осуществлять
		инструмент, прибор;
		орудие, средство
soil adhesion	[sɔɪl ədˈhiːʒən]	налипание почвы,
		сцепление грунта
soil	lics]	уплотнение почвы,
compaction	kəmˈpækʃ(ə)n]	уплотнение грунта
track	[træk məˈʃiːn]	гусеничная техника
machine		
tracklayer	[ˈtrækˌleɪə]	гусеничный трактор
transmit	[trænz'mɪt]	передавать, пропускать,
		проводить
tyre	[ˈtaɪə]	шина, покрышка
wheel	[wi:l]	колесо, штурвал

Ex.3. Complete the sentences with the words in the box below.

Four-wheel-drive tractors, fertilizer distributing, spraying, mowing, expensive, soil characteristics, adaptability, four large drive wheels.

1.	Different types of large tractors differ in their to a range of duties.
2.	When considering choice of equipment, due account should be
	taken of the influence of on performance.
3.	with four large drive wheels show a high efficiency,
	especially where the work is on heavy land.
4.	Heavy tracklayers are very both to buy and to operate.
	It is therefore necessary to consider for each individual farm
	whether the large tractor is expected to do such jobs as or the
	many other light jobs.

6. Four-wheel-drive tractors with show a high efficiency, especially where the work is on heavy land.

Ex.4. Scan through the text and say if these statements are true or false. Prove your point using the information from the text.

e.g. In my opinion that's right. / I'm afraid I disagree.

- 1. Different types of large tractors differ in their adaptability to a range of duties.
- 2. On most of the lighter work, such as spraying, fertilizer distributing, tedding, etc., the high-powered tractor has a lot of technical advantages over much smaller machines.
- 3. There are often good physical reasons, such as avoidance of soil compaction, why use of a lighter and less powerful tractor is preferable.
- 4. Heavy tracklayers are not very expensive both to buy and to operate.
- 5. Four-wheel-drive tractors with four large drive wheels show no efficiency, especially where the work is on heavy land.
- 6. Ability to exploit high tractor power naturally doesn't depend on providing suitable implements.

Ex.5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. of conventional design tend to be most adaptable to a wide range of jobs.	a) are reasonably adaptable
2. Four-wheel-drive machines with moderately small front wheels	
3. Tractors with equal-sized	c) Rear-wheel-drive tractors

wheels being used mainly for	
4. can present serious problems.	d) is likely to be most
	beneficial.
5. On such soils, where	e) or the many other light jobs
draught(draft) is likely to be	involved in making hay or
double that of light land, the	silage.
superior ability of the tractors	
with four large drive wheels	
6. It is therefore necessary to	f) economic advantages in using
consider for each individual	wheeled tractors
farm whether the large tractor is	
expected to do such jobs as	
fertilizer distributing, spraying,	
mowing.	
7. There are marked rather than	g) soil cultivation, drilling and
track machines wherever they	forage harvesting.
are effective.	

Ex.6. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1. Различные типы больших тракторов различаются по своей приспособляемости к целому ряду назначений.
- 2. Как правило, заднеприводные тракторы обычной конструкции, как правило, наиболее приспособлены к широкому спектру работ.
- 3. Полноприводные машины с относительно маленькими передними колесами являются достаточно адаптируемыми, а тракторы с одинакового размера колесами используются главным образом для обработки почвы, рядового посева и для уборки кормовых культур.
- 4. Полноприводные тракторы с четырьмя большими ведущими колесами показывают высокую эффективность, особенно при работе на тяжелых почвах.
- **5.** Выполнение работ полноприводными тракторами с очень большими шинами на некоторых легких адгезийных почвах может быть полностью удовлетворительным.
- 6. Тяжелые гусеничные тракторы очень дорогие и для покупки, и для эксплуатации.

Ex.7. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer these questions. Give reasons for your answers.

- 1. What are high-powered wheeled tractors?
- 2. What a range of duties do the rear-wheel-drive tractors perform?
- 3. What a range of duties do the four-wheel-drive machines perform?
- 4. What a range of duties do the tractors with equal-sized wheels perform?
- 5. Do the high-powered tractors have any technical advantages over much smaller machines?
- 6. In which case do four-wheel-drive tractors show a high efficiency?

Ex.8. Speak about high-powered wheeled tractors.

Ex.9. Read the text and say what new information you have found.

Self-propelled vehicle

Automobile, self-propelled vehicle used primarily on public roads but adaptable to other surfaces. Automobiles changed the world during the 20th century, particularly in the United States and other industrialized



nations. From the growth of suburbs to the development of elaborate road and highway systems, the so-called horseless carriage has forever altered the modern landscape. The manufacture, sale, and servicing of automobiles have become key elements of industrial economies. But along with greater mobility and job creation, the automobile has brought noise and air pollution, and automobile accidents rank among the leading causes of death and injury throughout the world. But for better or worse, the 1900s can be called the Age of the Automobile, and cars will no doubt continue to shape our culture and economy well into the 21st century.

Automobiles are classified by size, style, number of doors, and intended use. The typical automobile, also called a car, auto, motorcar, and passenger car, has four wheels and can carry up to six people, including a driver. Larger vehicles designed to carry more passengers are called vans, minivans, omnibuses, or buses. Those used to carry cargo are called pickups or trucks, depending on their size and design. Minivans are van-style vehicles built on a passenger car frame that can usually carry up to eight passengers. Sport-utility vehicles, also known as SUVs, are more rugged than passenger cars and are designed for driving in mud or snow.

Auto manufacturing plants in 40 countries produced a total of 63.9 million vehicles, including 42.8 million passenger cars, in 2004, according to Ward's Auto, an auto industry analyst. About 16.2 million vehicles,

including 6.3 million passenger cars, were produced in North America in 2004.

The automobile is built around an engine. Various systems supply the engine with fuel, cool it during operation, lubricate its moving parts, and remove exhaust gases it creates. The engine produces mechanical power that is transmitted to the automobile's wheels through a drivetrain, which includes a transmission, one or more driveshafts, a differential gear, and axles. Suspension systems, which include springs and shock absorbers, cushion the ride and help protect the vehicle from being damaged by bumps, heavy loads, and other stresses. Wheels and tires support the vehicle on the roadway and, when rotated by powered axles, propel the vehicle forward or backward. Steering and braking systems provide control over direction and speed. An electrical system starts and operates the engine, monitors and controls many aspects of the vehicle's operation, and powers such components as headlights and radios. Safety features such as bumpers, air bags, and seat belts help protect occupants in an accident.

Unit V. Power System

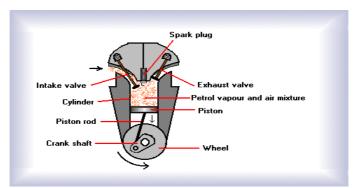
Ex.1. Scan the text to define the terms below.

Gasoline internal-combustion engines, diesel fuel, ignition key, a starter motor, engine's crankshaft, electric current, fuel mixture, braking systems, power plant, body

Ex. 2. Read and translate the text.

Power System

Gasoline internal-combustion engines power most automobiles, but some engines use diesel fuel, electricity, natural gas, solar energy, or fuels derived from methanol (wood alcohol) and ethanol (grain alcohol).



Most gasoline engines work in the following way: turning the ignition key operates a switch that sends electricity from a battery to a starter motor. The starter motor turns a disk known as a flywheel, which in turn causes the engine's crankshaft to revolve. The rotating crankshaft causes pistons, which are solid cylinders that fit snugly inside the engine's hollow cylinders, to move up and down. Fuel-injection systems or, in older cars, a carburetor deliver fuel vapor from the gas tank to the engine cylinders.

The pistons compress the vapor inside the cylinders. An electric current flows through a spark plug to ignite the vapor. The fuel mixture explodes, or combusts, creating hot expanding gases that push the pistons down the cylinders and cause the crankshaft to rotate. The crankshaft is now rotating via the up-and-down motion of the pistons, permitting the starter motor to disengage from the flywheel.

The automobile is made up of three basic parts: the power plant or the engine, the chassis and the body. The engine is the source of power that makes the wheels rotate and the car moves. It includes fuel, cooling, lubricating and electric systems. Most automobile engines have four, six or eight cylinders. The chassis includes a power train (transmission), a running gear, steering and braking systems as well.

The power train carries the power from the engine to the car wheels. The power transmission, in turn, contains the clutch, gearbox, propeller or cardan shaft, final shaft, differential, rear axle and axle shafts. The running gear consists of a frame with axles, wheels and springs. The body has a hood, fenders and accessories: the heater, stereo recorder, windscreen wipers, conditioner, electric windows and so on.

Active words

engine	[ˈɛndʒɪn]	двигатель, мотор, машина	
cooling	[ˈkuːlɪŋ]	охлаждение	
crankshaft	[ˈkræŋkʃɑːft]	коленчатый вал	
flywheel	[ˈflaɪwiːl]	маховое колесо, маховик	
fuel	[fju:əl]	топливо, горючее; заправлять	
		топливом	
ignition	[ɪgˈnɪʃ(ə)n]	зажигание, возгорание	
lubricating	[ˈluːbrɪkeɪtɪŋ]	смазка, смазывание	
piston	['pɪst(ə)n]	поршень, клапан	
spark plug	[ˈspɑːkˌplʌg]	свеча зажигания, запальная	
		свеча	

Ex.3. Search the text for the following words and combinations.

Плотно прилегают, из, двигатель состоит производит механическую энергию, повреждений, причины смерти И предназначены для, поворот ключа зажигания, электрическая система заводит двигатель, поршни сжимают смесь внутри цилиндра, самодвижущееся транспортное средство, дворники, электростеклоподъемники, смазывает движущие части, продажа и обслуживание автомобилей, вращающийся коленчатый вал, система впрыска топлива.

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with the words in the box below.

automobile engines, chassis, hot expanding gases, electricity, the gas tank, most automobiles, to rotate, a frame with axles

1.	Gasoline internal-combustion engines power, but some
	engines use diesel fuel, electricity, natural gas, solar energy, or
	fuels.
2.	Fuel-injection systems or, in older cars, a carburetor deliver fuel
	vapor fromto the engine cylinders.
3.	Most gasoline engines work in the following way: turning the
	ignition key operates a switch that sends from a battery to a
	starter motor.
4.	The fuel mixture explodes, or combusts, creating that push
	the pistons down the cylinders and cause the crankshaft .
5.	Most have four, six or eight cylinders.

- 6. The running gear consists of ____, wheels and springs.
- 7. The ____includes a power train (transmission), a running gear, steering and braking systems as well.

Ex.5. Scan through the text and say if these statements are true or false. Prove your point using the information from the text.

e.g. In my opinion that's right. / I'm afraid I disagree.

- 1. An automobile is made up of three basic parts: body, wheels and a steering wheel.
- 2. Turning the ignition key causes pistons to move up and down.
- 3. Automobiles changed the world during the 20 th century.
- 4. Vans, minivans can carry up to 6 people.
- 5. The engine produces mechanical power.
- 6. Safety features include bumpers, air bags and seat belts.
- 7. Only petrol is used for engines.

Ex.6. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer these questions. Give reasons for your answers.

- 1. Where do the pistons compress the vapor?
- 2. Where does an electric current flow through?
- 3. What does a diesel engine differ from a petrol one?
- 4. What is an automobile made up of?
- 5. What types of fuel are used in engines of automobiles?
- 6. How many cylinders do automobile engines have?
- 7. What does the power transmission contain?

Ex.7. Speak about Power System.

Ex.8. Read the text and say what new information you have found.

Mitsubishi Shogun

The Mitsubishi Shogun is well established as one of the best 4wd vehicles on offer in the UK and when you consider that it has just won the 1986 Cop Drive event for the third year running, there is no doubt as to the reasons why.

It is surprising therefore to learn that the Shogun was only introduced to the UK by the Colt Car Co in 1983.

During the last three years the last three years the firm has increased its sales of the Shogun so much that this year it expects the model to account for 25 percent of its imports.

Sales in 1985 were 66 percent higher than those recorded in 1984.

There is no doubt as to the vehicle's capabilities both on and off the road and it was with this in mind that I took delivery of a 5-door long wheelbase model recently.

My first impression was that it was too high and had the appearance of a minibus, but within two days I had grown to like the styling.

There are two engine types - a four cylinder 2600cc petrol and four cylinder 2300cc turbocharged diesel unit - I had the latter.

I completed some 500 miles during the week and was surprised at the fuel consumption figures. Admittedly, most of the distance covered was on motorway, though it averaged some 24mpg from the 20.2 gallon capacity tank.

The Shogun has a heavy-duty front independent suspension system complete with anti-roll bar while the rear system uses leaf springs.

All models, three and five door, have variable power steering with power-assist front disc and rear drum brakes fitted with load proportioning valve.

The steering was very responsive though on some fast turns I found that the rear of the vehicle slid round rather than hugging the road. This could have something to do with the centre of gravity as the Shogun is 1.94m high. Ground clearance is 230 mm and I was certainly aware of sitting well above other vehicles on the road.

Up to seven passengers can be carried due to further forward facing seats which fold out of the way when not in use. The middle bench seat, which carries three passengers, folds forward by lifting two buttons to increase the cargo area.

The five-door Shoguns can even be used for overnight sleeping, as the second and third rows of seats convert to a 1.8 m bed.

Both models have full carpeting, arm rests, roof handgrips, front and rear seat belts, full heating and ventilation systems and instrumentation and warning lights. Of particular interest on the dashboard was an inclinometer.

The meter indicates the inclination angle of the vehicle, both front-

to-rear and side-to-side.

I never managed to discover to what angle the vehicle had to be subjected to tip it over!

Other standard fitments included tinted glass, laminated windscreen, headlamps washers and rear wash wipe unit.

An additional Diamond option pack is available for both five door Shogun models and this adds a limited slip differential and electric windows. The electric windows were one luxury I could quickly become used to even at £480

It would be wrong of me not to mention the gearbox. This is fivespeed and a transfer box selects -or 4wd. For 1986 the transmission has been modified so that it is no longer necessary to push down on the gear lever to select reverse.

Also the interior tailgate lock handle has been removed for extra safety. Locking and unlocking of the tailgate can be controlled from a dashboard switch.

приложение і

GRAMMAR REFERENCE AND EXERCISES

§ 1. Употребление временных форм глагола в действительном залоге

(Active Form)

(на примере стандартного глагола to work – работать)

Active Voice (Действительный залог)						
	Present	Past	Future			
Indefinite	I, You, We, They	worked	shal			
(Simple)	work	took (2 форма)	l work			
	He, She works		will			
			work			
(служит для	every day	yesterday вчера,	tomorrow			
выражения	каждый день,	last week на				
обычного	always всегда,	прошлой неделе,	week на			
действия в	usually обычно,	an hour ago час	следующей			

настоящем,	often часто,	тому назад,	неделе, <i>in</i>
прошедшем и		on	two years
будущем)	1	Monday- B	
		понедельник,	года
		in 1978 в	
		1978 году	
Continuous	I am working	was working	shall be
(Progressive)	He, She, It is	were working	working
to be	working		will be
+ V-ing	We, You, They		working
	are working		
(служит для	пож сейчас,	at that moment B	at 5 o'clock
выражения	at this moment	тот момент;	tomorrow
действия,	в данный	the whole day	завтра в 5
протекающего	момент,	<i>long</i> весь день	часов
В	at 5 o'clock в 5		
определённый	часов		
момент)			
Perfect	I, You, We, They	had worked	shall (will)
to have +3	have worked		have
форма	He, She, It has		worked
	worked		
(служит для	<i>yet</i> ещё не;	by 5 o'clock к 5	•
выражения	never никогда;		к 5 часам
действия,	<i>already</i> уже;		
	<i>just</i> только что;	<i>week</i> к концу	the week к
завершилось)	ever когда-	недели	концу
	нибудь; <i>for</i> в		недели
	течении		
Perfect	have (has) been		, ,
Continuous	working	working	have been
to have +			working
been + V-ing			
	•	ľ	for an hour
выражения	течение часа,	течение часа,	в течение
длительного	for a month B	J	,
	течение месяца, since yesterday	течение месяца	for a month
		ı	в течение

долго оно	со вчерашнего	месяца
совершается)	дня, since 5	
	o'clock c 5	
	часов	

Exercises

Ex.1. Употребите глаголы в Present Simple Active, сделайте следующие предложения отрицательными и вопросительными.

- 1. She (to ask) me a different question.
- 2. Agricultural engineers (to deal) with the development and improvement of cultivation methods
- 3. He (to design) machineries and structures for alternative energy systems.
- 4. Agricultural processing engineering (to describe) all processing steps.
- 5. This big company (to provide) fuel for many plants and factories in this area.
- 6. He always (to smoke) before lunch.
- 7. They (to spend) the weekend in the country.
- 8. His sister (to study) English every day.
- 9. Kate usually (to cook) dinner.
- 10. I (to get up) at eight o'clock every morning.

Ex.2. Поставьте глагол в Present Continuous.

- 1. Look! It (to snow).
- 2. Where is Nick? He (to have) a bath.
- 3. They develop equipment for food processing now.
- 4. They (not/to work) at the lab. They (to read) a book.
- 5. Why you (to cry)? I 've lost my money.
- 6. Peter and Ann (to plant) flowers? Yes, they are.
- 7. What you (to do) tonight? I (to go) to a concert.
- 8. It (to rain) at the moment.

Ex.3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя Present Perfect.

1. I ... never (to see) him in the library.

- 2. She ... already (to meet) her sister from England.
- 3. They (not/ to eat) the soup yet.
- 4. We just (to leave) for London.
- 5. My friend never (to be) to France.
- 6. Tom (to write) a long letter.

Ех.4. Поставьте глагол в правильной форме. Переведите предложения.

- 1. He (to help) them with their homework last week.
- 2. Nick (to take) a shower every morning.
- 3. I ... just (to leave) my umbrella.
- 4. We (to meet) him when he (to turn) the corner of the street.
- 5. She (to cook) the cake before the quests (to come).
- 6. The weather (to change) tomorrow.
- 7. You (to write) this letter for me for 5 o'clock.
- 8. We (to leave) home at 9 a.m. every day.
- 9. Yesterday he (to go) to the South with the whole family.
- 10. Look! It (to snow).

Ех.5.Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. Their work remains challenging as technology advances, production practices change and equipment manufacturers expand globally.
- 2. Agricultural engineers have understood the importance of creating and maintaining a healthy environment for growing agricultural commodities.
- 3. Agricultural engineers are designing the animal housing now.
- 4. They are experts in pasteurization, sterilization, and irradiation.
- 5. Food and process engineers have combined design expertise with manufacturing methods.
- 6. The list is growing it includes biomass fuels, biodegradable packaging materials, and nutraceuticals, pharmaceutical and other products.

- 7. He can plant winter crops in areas where they will mature before dry, hot windy weather becomes a problem the next summer.
- 8. Wheat and corn have the same climatic requirements.

§2. Модальные глаголы и их заменители

Модальные глаголы не выражают действие, а лишь передают отношение говорящего к действию. Модальный глагол в предложении сочетается с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы to.

Молальные глаголы:

can – мочь, уметь (физическая возможность)

тау – мочь, уметь (разрешение)

must – должен (обязан)

should – должен (следовало бы)

Модальные глаголы не имеют форму будущего времени, а глагол must – и форм прошедшего времени, поэтому вместо них могут употребляться их заменители – эквиваленты.

can – **be able to** – быть в состоянии, мочь (для выражения «физической» или «умственной способности»).

may – be allowed to – разрешают, позволяют

must – have to - быть вынужденным

be to - быть обязанным (в силу договорённости, плана)

Past	Present	Future
could	can	shall be able to
was able to	am able to	will
were	is	
	are	
might	may	shall be allowed
was allowed to	am allowed to	to
were	is	will
	are	
was to had to	must	shall have to
were	to be to	will
	to have to	

I **can** read this book = Я **могу** прочитать эту книгу.

I am able to read this book =

I **may** visit her = \Re могу навестить ее.

I am allowed to visit her =

I must visit her.
I have to visit her. = Я должен навестить ее.
I am to visit her.

Exercises

Ех.1. Напишите следующие предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени.

1. We can help you. 2. I should go to school. 3. You may take any tape you like. 4. They need a new flat. 5. He must be at the library at 9 o'clock. 6. We need buy a present for him. 7. You must learn this poem by heart. 8. He may come tonight. 9. She needs a new dress. 10. I can do this work myself.

Ех.2. Переведите предложения.

1. I can easily carry this bag. 2. Last summer I had to stay at home. 3. We are to do this experiment today. 4. You should work more at your English. 5. He might learn this rule. 6. I am able to drive a car. 7. He said that he could sell the goods in November. 8. Last summer he had to work in the field. 9. He could not have missed the airplane. 10. He is to read this book today. 11. He should take an umbrella. 12. She might have helped him. 13. He is able to see in the dark. 14. I can go to the club with you.

Ех.3. Переведите предложения.

1. Я не могу закончить работу сегодня. 2. Он не мог говорить бегло по-английски в прошлом году. 3. Можно мне взять ваш журнал? — Да, можно. 4. Она должна пойти туда немедленно. 5. Я должен был (мне пришлось) остаться дома вчера. 6.Можете ли вы перевести этот договор на английский?

Ex.4. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них модальный глагол или его заменитель, предложения переведите на русский язык.

- 1. Our high standard of living and comfort can not be maintained without energy.
- 2. They should constantly look for ways in which the safety of equipment, materials and agricultural practices can be improved.
- 3. Agricultural engineers must apply engineering to solve natural resource and environment problems in forest production systems.

- 4. Agricultural Engineers are able to assist in policy decision making by project planning and analysis.
- 5. Advanced students are allowed to join the Student's scientific society and carry out their research work under the guidance of supervisors.
- 6. We may subdivide these crops into food crops, feed crops, industrial crops and vegetables.
- 7. Animals can eat the plants and change the plant chemicals into their own.
- 8. Processing equipment is allowed also to change to harvest crops mechanically.

§3. Страдательный залог.

Действительный залог показывает, что субъект- подлежащее производит действие. Страдательный залог показывает, что сам субъект не производит действие, а действие направлено на него.

На русский язык страдательный залог (Passive) можно перевести 3 способами:

- 1. Неопределенно-личным оборотом с глаголом в действительном залоге в 3-м лице множественного числа. Например: пишут, навещают ; писали, навещали; напишут
- 2. Сочетанием глагола быть с краткой формой страдательного причастия. Например: было написано; буден написано
- 3. Глаголом с окончанием на -ся. Например: пишется, навещается; писалась; напишется

<u>1)</u> Simple Passive Voice Образуется: to be + Participle II

Present	Past	Future
I am visited	was visited	shall be visited
He=		
She= is visited	was visited	will be visited
It=		
We are visited	were visited	shall be visited
You are visited	were visited	will be visited
They are visited	were visited	will be visited
Перевод:		
1. меня навещают	1. меня навещали	1. меня навестят

I am not visited		I (He, She , It) was not
Negative	He (It, She) is not visited	visited
	We(You, They) are not	We(You, They) were not
	visited	visited
Question	Am I visited?	Was I (he, she, it) visited?
	Is he (it, she) visited?	Were we (you, they)
	Are we(you, they) visited?	visited?

Eх.1. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1. New progress in science, crop production are controlled by applying improved farming practices.
- 2. The list is limited only by the creative vision of food and bioprocess engineers.
- 3. The ways to reduce waste by devising alternatives for treatment, disposal and utilization have been found by food and process engineers.
- 4. Engineering skills and expertise are needed to address problems related to equipment design and manufacturing.
- 5. Forest engineers are being involved in a full range of activities at that moment.
- 6. They have been designed to handle wide variations in crop and soil conditions.
- 7. All kinds of equipment for handling milk, such as milking machines, milk coolers, water heaters and others are also operated by electricity.
- 8. The great effects of various types of radiation on seeds, plants, insects, and animals have been studied and are well known today.

приложение п.

List of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Infinitive	Past Participle (Partticiple II)	Translation
arise	arose	arisen	возникать
be	was, were	been	быть
bear	bore	born	рожать
bite	bit	bitten	кусать(ся)
break	broke	broken	ломать
breed	bred	bred	выводить, разводить
dig	dug	dug	копать
eat	ate	eaten	есть
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать
grind	ground	ground	разжевывать
grow	grew	grown	расти
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hit	hit	hit	ударять
hold	held	held	держать(ся)
hurt	hurt	hurt	повредить, ранить
keep	kept	kept	хранить
leap	leapt	leaped [-t]	прыгать, скакать, перепрыгивать
lie	lay	lain	лежать
mean	meant	meant	означать
ride	rode	ridden	ехать верхом
rise	rose	risen	подниматься
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
smell	smelt	smelt	нюхать, пахнуть
spoil	spoilt	spoilt	портить(ся)
spread	spread	spread	распространять(ся)
strike	struck	struck	ударять, бить
swell	swelled	swollen	распухать
take	took	taken	брать
tear	tore	torn	разрывать(ся)
write	wrote	written	писать

приложение III.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING Text I

- 1. Read and translate the text.
- 2. Make up Essential Vocabulary (15-20 words).

Combine harvester



The combine

harvester, or simply combine, also known as a thresher is a machine that combines the tasks of harvesting, threshing, and cleaning grain crops. The objective is to complete these three processes, which used to be distinct, in one pass of the machine over a particular part of the field. Among the crops harvested with a combine are wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn (maize), soybeans, and flax (linseed). The waste straw left behind on the field is the remaining dried stems and leaves of the crop with limited nutrients which is either chopped and spread on the field or baled for feed and bedding for livestock.

History

The first combine was invented by Hiram Moore in 1838. It took many decades for the combine to become popular. Early combines often took more than 16 horses to drive them. Later combines were pulled by steam engines. George Stockton Berry joined the combine into a single machine using straw to heat the boiler. The header was over forty feet

long, cutting over one hundred acres per day. Early combines, some of them quite large, were drawn by horse or mule teams and used a bull wheel to provide power. In 1902, a combine could harvest enough grain in one hour to make 10 loaves of bread. Tractor-drawn, PTO-powered combines were used for a time. These combines used a shaker to separate the grain from the chaff and straw-walkers (grates with small teeth on an eccentric shaft) to eject the straw while retaining the grain. Tractor drawn combines evolved to have separate gas or diesel engines to power the grain separation. Newer kinds of combines are self-propelled and use diesel engines for power. A significant advance in the design of combines was the rotary design. Straw and grain were separated by use of a powerful fan. "Axial-Flow" rotary combines were introduced by International Harvester "IH" in 1977. In about the 1980's on-board electronics were introduced to measure threshing efficiency. This new instrumentation allowed operators to get better grain yields by optimizing ground speed and other operating parameters.

Text II

- 1. Read and translate the text.
- 2. Make up Essential Vocabulary (15-20 words).

Combine Heads

Combines are equipped with removable heads that are designed for particular crops. The standard header, sometimes called a grain platform (or platform header), is equipped with a reciprocating knife cutter bar, and features a revolving reel with metal or plastic teeth to cause the cut crop to fall into the auger once it is cut. A variation of the platform, a "flex" platform is similar but has a cutter bar that can flex over contours and ridges to cut soybeans that have pods close to the ground. A flex head can cut soybeans as well as cereal crops, while a rigid platform is generally used only in cereal grains.

Some wheat headers, called "draper" headers, use a fabric or rubber apron instead of a cross auger. Draper headers allow faster feeding than cross augers, leading to higher throughputs due to lower power requirements. On many farms, platform headers are used to cut wheat, instead of separate wheat headers, so as to reduce overall costs. Dummy heads or pick-up headers feature spring-tined pickups, usually attached to a heavy rubber belt. They are used for crops that have already

been cut and placed in windrows or swaths. This is particularly useful in northern climates such as western Canada where swathing kills weeds resulting in a faster dry down. While a grain platform can be used for corn, a specialized corn head is ordinarily used instead. The corn head is equipped with snap rolls that strip the stalk and leaf away from the ear, so that only the ear (and husk) enter the throat. This improves efficiency dramatically since so much less material must go through the cylinder. The corn head can be recognized by the presence of points between each row. Occasionally row crop heads are seen that function like a grain platform, but have points between rows like a corn head. These are used to reduce the amount of weed seed picked up when harvesting small grains. Self propelled Gleaner combines could be fitted with special tracks instead of tires or tires with tread measuring almost 10 in. deep to assist in harvesting rice. Some combines, particularly pull type, have tires with a diamond tread which prevents sinking in mud. These tracks can fit other combines by having adapter plates made.

Text III

- 1. Read and translate the text.
- 2. Make up Essential Vocabulary (15-20 words).

Conventional combine

The cut crop is carried up the feeder throat by a chain and flight elevator, then fed into the threshing mechanism of the combine, consisting of a rotating threshing drum, to which grooved steel bars are bolted. These bars thresh or separate the grains and chaff from the straw through the action of the drum against the concave, a shaped "half drum", also fitted with steel bars and a meshed grill, through which grain, chaff and smaller debris may fall, whereas the straw, being too long, is carried through onto the straw walkers. The drum speed is variably adjustable, whilst the distance between the drum and concave is finely adjustable fore, aft and together, to achieve optimum separation and output. Manually engaged disowning plates are usually fitted to the concave. These provide extra friction to remove the awns from barley crops.

Maintaining threshing speed

Another technology that is sometimes used on combines is a continuously variable transmission. This allows the ground speed of the

machine to be varied while maintaining a constant engine and threshing speed. It is desirable to keep the threshing speed since the machine will typically have been adjusted to operate best at a certain speed.

Self-propelled combines started with manual transmissions that provided one speed based on input rpm. Deficiencies were noted and in the early 1950s combines were equipped with what John Deere called the "Variable Speed Drive". This was simply a variable width sheave controlled by spring and hydraulic pressures. This sheave was attached to the input shaft of the transmission. A standard 4 speed manual transmission was still used in this drive system. The operator would select a gear, typically 3rd. An extra control was provided to the operator to allow him to speed up and slow down the machine within the limits provided by the variable speed drive system. By decreasing the width of the sheave on the input shaft of the transmission, the belt would ride higher in the groove. This slowed the rotating speed on the input shaft of the transmission, thus slowing the ground speed for that gear. A clutch was still provided to allow the operator to stop the machine and change transmission gears.

Text IV

- 1. Read and translate the text.
- 2. Make up Essential Vocabulary (15-20 words).

Operation of the Four-Stroke Petrol Engine

The internal combustion engine is called so because fuel is burned directly inside the engine itself. Most automobile engines work on a 4-stroke cycle. A cycle is one complete sequence of 4 strokes of the piston in the cylinder. The operating cycle of the four-stroke petrol engine includes: inlet stroke (intake valve opens), compression stroke (both valves closed), power stroke (both valves closed), exhaust stroke (exhaust valve is opened).

To describe the complete cycle, let's assume that the piston is at the top of the stroke (top dead center) and the inlet and the exhaust valves are closed. When the piston moves down the inlet valve opens to intake a charge of fuel into the cylinder. This is called the inlet (intake) stroke. On reaching the lowest position (bottom dead center) the piston begins to move upward into the closed upper part on the cylinder, the inlet valve is closed and the mixture is compressed by the rising piston. This is called the compression stroke. As the piston again reaches the top dead center the spark plugs ignite the mixture, both valves being closed during its combustion. As a result of burning mixtures the gases expand and great pressure makes the piston move back down the cylinder. This stroke is called the power stroke. When the piston reaches the bottom of its stroke, the exhaust valve is opened, pressure is released and the piston rises again. It lets the burnt gas flow through the exhaust valve into the atmosphere. This is called the exhaust stroke which completes the cycle. So the piston moves in the cylinder down (intake stroke), up (compression stroke), down (power stroke), up (exhaust stroke).

The heat released by the fuel is transformed into work so that the reciprocating movement of the pistons is converted into rotary movement of a crankshaft by means of connecting rods.

Text V

- 1. Read and translate the text.
- 2. Make up Essential Vocabulary (15-20 words).

Components of an engine

The engine block is manufactured with internal passageways for lubricants and coolant. Engine blocks are made of cast iron or aluminum alloy and formed with a set of round cylinders.

The upper part of the engine is the cylinder head.

Cylinder head. The upper ends of the cylinders are closed by the cylinder head, which is securely bolted to the engine block. To make a tight fit between the engine block a copper and asbestos cylinder head gasket between them.

Piston pin. A tubular steel pin attaches the piston to the upper end of the connecting rod. Several different means are used for attaching it: (1) a locked set screw in the piston to clamp bolt in the connecting rod, (3) retaining rings in the piston.

The movement (oscillation) of the piston pin is slight, but the pin is subject to high pressure; it transmits nearly all the pressure acting on the piston. Because it is subjected to such high pressure and also because it must be small in size, the piston pin should be made of the best material.

Connecting rod. The pressure on the piston is transmitted

through the piston pin to the connecting rod which transmits it to the crankshaft. High-carbon, heat-treated steel is used in the connecting rod, for it is subject to severe shocks when the engine is running.

Crankshaft. Power from the piston is transmitted through the piston pin and connecting rod to the crankshaft, which transforms the reciprocating motion of the piston into rotary motion. Rotary motion is what is needed at the drive wheels, belt pulley, and PTO.

The crankshaft is the largest and heaviest shaft in the engine; it is made of alloy steel carefully heat-treated to give the necessary strength, durability, and hardness. It is carried in large, steel-backed, babbit-lined bearings.

The rear of the crankshaft is flanged so that the flywheel can be bolted to it. The front of the crankshaft carries the small crankshaft gear and also a pulley used for driving the fan of the cooling system.

Valves and valve-operating parts. Each cylinder has two valves. One, called the intake valve, admits fuel mixture: the other, the exhaust valve, permits burned gases to escape.

Text VI

- 1. Read and translate the text.
- 2. Make up Essential Vocabulary (15-20 words).

Agricultural machinery

Agricultural machinery is machinery used in farming or other agriculture. Combines might have taken the harvesting job away from tractors, but tractors still do the majority of work on a modern farm. They are used to push implements—machines that till the ground, plant seed, and perform other tasks.

Tillage implements prepare the soil for planting by loosening the soil and killing weeds or competing plants. The best-known is the plow, the ancient implement that was upgraded in 1838 by John Deere. Plows are now used less frequently in the U.S. than formerly, with offset disks used instead to turn over the soil, and chisels used to gain the depth needed to retain moisture.

The most common type of seeder is called a planter. Some crops are planted by drills, which put out much more seed in rows less than a foot apart, blanketing the field with crops. Transplanters automate the task of transplanting seedlings to the field. With the widespread use of plastic mulch, plastic mulch layers, transplanters, and seeders lay down long rows of plastic, and plant through them automatically.

After planting, other implements can be used to cultivate weeds from between rows, or to spread fertilizer and pesticides. Hay balers can be used to tightly package grass or alfalfa into a storable form for the winter months.

Modern irrigation relies on machinery. Engines, pumps and other specialized gear provide water quickly and in high volumes to large areas of land. Similar types of equipment can be used to deliver fertilizers and pesticides.

Besides the tractor, other vehicles have been adapted for use in farming, including trucks, airplanes, and helicopters, such as for transporting crops and making equipment mobile, to aerial spraying and livestock herd management.

The basic technology of agricultural machines has changed little in the last century.

However, technology is changing the way that humans operate the machines, as computer monitoring systems, GPS locators, and self-steer programs allow the most advanced tractors and implements to be more precise and less wasteful in the use of fuel, seed, or fertilizer. In the foreseeable future, there may be mass production of driverless tractors, which use GPS maps and electronic sensors.

VOCABULARY

A

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ability - [əˈbɪlətɪ] способность
absorber – [əbsəbə] амортизатор
acceleration – [əksələreisn] ускорение, разгон
accelerator – [əkselereitə] ускоритель, педаль газа
accident – [`æksɪdənt] несчастный случай, происшествие
accumulator – [əkju:mjuleɪtə] аккумулятор
accumulator cell – [əkju:mjuleɪtə sel] аккумуляторный элемент
actuating mechanism – [æktʃueɪtɪŋ mekənɪzm]
                                                     исполнительный
механизм, приводной механизм
actuating medium – [æktfueitin midiəm] рабочая среда, рабочее тело
actuator – [æktfueitə] привод
adhesive power – [əd`hi:sıv pauə] сила сцепления
adjustable jack – [ə'dʒʌstəbl dʒæk] домкрат
adjustment – [ эфльттэнт] регулировка
admission – [ə'dmiſn] πγκκ
admission gear – [ə'dmisn qıə] подводящий механизм, механизм
распределения впуска
aftercooler – [a:ftəkulə] дополнительный охладитель
air bag – [ɛəbæq] подушка безопасности
air filter – [εә filtə] воздушный фильтр
aircooled – [ɛəku:ld] воздушного охлаждения
air cleaner – [ғә kli:nə] воздухоочиститель, воздушный фильтр
air cushion shock absorber [ғә kufn fɔk ə'bsɔ:bə] – пневматический
амортизатор
alloyage – [əlɔ] сплавление, легирование
alloy – сплав
all-purpose – универсальный
alternator – генератор переменного тока
amperage – сила тока
атреге – ампер
amplification – усиление
anchor ear – анкерный зажим (контактного провода)
angle – угол
answer-back mechanism - устройство для обратного вызова
anticreeper clip – противоугонная скоба
antifreezing lubricant – низкозамерзающая смазка
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antiknock gasoline - высокооктановый бензин antiknock value – показатель детонационной стойкости (топлива) antisplash guard – брызговик arm – рычаг, рукоятка armature – якорь, броня assemblage – монтаж assembly - сборка assemble - монтировка assembling – установка assorting engine - с.х. сортировочная машина attach – прикреплять atomizer cone – распылитель, форсунка, диффузор atomizer – распылитель, форсунка atomizing carburettor – жиклерный карбюратор attenuation band – полоса затухания (фильтра) auger - шнек automotive fuel - моторное топливо для двигателей внутреннего сгорания auto-tyre case – автопокрышка available capacity – полезная или располагаемая мощность axle – ось, ведущий мост axle base - база, расстояние между осями axle case – картер заднего моста, балка заднего моста

R

васк axle — задняя ось back-lash — мертвый ход backwash — завихрение воздуха за автомобилем baffle — щит baffler — дроссельная заслонка, регулировка масла balanced type carburettor — карбюратор, в котором сапун соединен в воздушной трубой baler — пресс для упаковки в кип baling — тюкование ball planting — с.х. посадка со "стулом", посадка с комом земли Balle-and-socket attachment — шаровое шарнирное соединение bar — брусок, штанга, стержни

bare - неизолированый

barge - копнитель

barn-yard – c.x. ток

barring gear – механизм для пуска в ход

barring – пуск в ход машины

base - база, базовый компонент

batcher – бункерь, дозатор

batterfly governor – дроссель

battery clip – зажим аккумуляторной батареи

battery – батарея, аккумуляторная батарея

bayonet clutch – байонитовая (штыковая) муфта

bead forming – загибание бортов

bead – борт покрышки, разбарцовывать

bearing friction – трение в подшипниках

bearing – подшипник

bearing-up pulley - натяжной шкив

beater drum – бичевой молотильный барабан

belt – ремень, лента

belt-pulley flywheel – ременный шкив, маховик

bench - верстак

bend – изгиб

bevel clutch – коническая муфта

bevelled-claw - муфта сцепления с наклонными зубцами

bin – ларь, бункер

binder – зажим, сноповязалка

binding – обвязка, обшивка

blade – попасть

blade root - комель лопасти

blast – дутье, обдувка, компрессор

blaster – пескоструйная установка

bleed – посадка, жиклер

bleeder – предохранительный клапан

blender - смеситель

blending – смешивание

block – блок, препятствие

blower - компрессор, вентилятор

body – корпус

bogie - тележка

boiler fluid – антинакипин

boll braker – с.х. гузоломка, гузокарчевалка

bolt – болт, шпилька

bolted - соединенный болтом

bonnet – капот

boot – багажник, решетный стан

bore stroke ratio – отношение внутреннего диаметра цилиндра к

ходу поршня

bottom of stroke – нижняя мертвая точка

bowl – валик, ролик

bracket - кронштейн, консоль

brake adjuster – механизм регулировки тормозов

brake arm – тормозной рычаг

brake assembly – тормозная система

brake bar – тормозная тяга

brake cable – тормозной трос, тормозной канат

brake carrier - тормозной подвес

brake control – управление тормозами

brake crank – тормозная ручка

brake drag – захватывание тормоза brake drum – тормозной барабан

brake gear – тормозная передача

brake governor – регулятор с тормозом

brake lever - тормозной рычаг, тормозная рукоятка

brake rod – тормозная тяга, тормозной рычаг

brake value – тормозное усилие brake - тормозное устройство

brake - тормозная передача, тормозной привод

braking action – срабатывание тормозов

braking contact – тормозной контакт

braking distance – тормозной путь

braking effort – тормозное усилие, сила торможения

braking fluid – тормозная жидкость

braking position – положение торможения, установка на

торможение

braking ratio – коэфициент торможения

breaker – выключатель, прерыватель

break-down – поломка

break-down crane — аварийный кран, кран скорой технической помощи brush — щетка
brush braker — кустарниковый плуг, кусторез
bubbling carburettor — карбюратор взбалтывающего типа
bucket excavator — ковшовый экскаватор
bucket valve — поршневой клапан
bumper — бампер
bumpy — ухабистый (о дороге)
bumper arm — кронштейнбуфера
burning — горение
bush — втулка, вкладыш, волочить
bushing — втулка, вкладыш
button — кнопка

 \mathbf{C}

саь – кабина cable - кабель cable run – электропроводка, место прокладки кабеля cam drive – кулачковый привод сат - кулачок, кулачный диск, эксцентрик camshaft – распредлительный вал capacity - емкость, вместимость, производительность, мощность сар - колпак, крышка capote - капот автомобильного двигателя capping - головка, насадка, крышка car – автомобиль, тележка carburetor – карбюратор carburate – карбюрировать carburation - карбюрация, насыщение воздуха парами бензина carburetor assembly – карбюраторный комплект carburettor engine – карбюраторный двигатель carburettor float chamber – поплавковая камера карбюратора carburettor – карбюратор, смеситель cardan axle – карданный вал cardan gear – карданный привод cardan – кардан cargo - груз carrying capacity - грузоподъемность

carrying power – несущая способность, грузоподъемность case - кожух, общивка, чехол cast - отливка, плавление, литой casting – литьё caterpillar attachment – гусеница caterpillar band – гусеничная лента caterpillar – гусеница, гусеничный ход cavitation – пустота centrifugal clutch – центробежная муфта centrifugal governor – центробежный регулятор chafing - износ, изнашивание chain – цепь chamber - камера, отсек change gear – сменное зубчатое колесо change of speed – переключение на другую скорость change of stroke – перемена хода поршня change-over gear - коробка передач charger – зарядный выпрямитель, зарядное устройство charging - зарядка chassis - шасси chatter - вибрация, дрожание, дребезжание check – проверка chill - охлаждение choke - воздушная заслонка, заглушка chute – лоток, желоб circuit – цепь, контур, схема, сеть circulation – циркуляция cistern – цистерна clamp – зажим, зажимное приспособление, скоба, крепление clamp(ing) ear – зажим claw clutch – кулачковая муфта clearance - зазор, помежуток, просвет clog – забиваться, засоряться clutch arm - рычаг сцепления clutch block – фрикционная колодка clutch control – управление сцеплением clutch – сцепление, муфта (сцепления)

coal dust engine – двигатель, работающий на полевидном топливе

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coarse control – грубая регулировка
coating – покрытие
cock – кран, затвор, копна
coefficient - коэффициент
сод – зуб, зубец, шип, клин, штырь, выступ, кулак
cogged flywheel – зубчатый маховик
coil condenser – змеевиковый конденсатор, змеевиковый охладитель
coil constant – постоянная катушка самоиндукции
coil friction clutch – фрикционная муфта с винтовой пружиной
coil - катушка, намотка, спираль
colter – предплужник, резак, сошник сеялки
column - колонка
combine - комбайн, комбинированная жатка-молотилка
combined drill – комбинированная сеялка
combustion chamber – камера сгорания
combustion engine – двигатель внутреннего сгорания
combustion gas - выхлопные газы
combustion
            - горение, сожжение, воспламенение
commercial
               - заводской, промышленный, серийный
commutator – коллектор
compaction – сжатие
compartment – ячейка (коммунитационного устройства)
compatible - совместимый
component – узел, блок, составная часть, деталь
compression ignition engine – двигатель с воспламенением от сжатия
compression ratio – степень сжатия, коэфициент уплотнения
compression strenght – прочность на сжатие, сопротивление сжатию
compression volume – объем сжатия
compression - сжатие
compressor
               - компрессор
concave - с.х. дека, подбарабанье (молотилки), вогнутый
condition - кондиция, кондиционировать
conductivity – удельная проводимость, электропроводность
conduit – кабелепровод, изоляционная труба
cone claw - коническая кулачковая муфта
cone ratchet – коническая храповая муфта
cone – коническая фрикционная муфта
cone - ступенчатый шкив
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confidence level – граница достоверности constant-duty engine – двигатель, работающий с постоянной нагрузкой consumption – потребление, расход contamination – загрязнение contact ratio - коэфициент перекрытия (в зубчатом зацеплении) continuous run – непрерывная работа (двигателя) control – управление conversion - механический эквивалент тепла conveyor band – конвейерная лента conveyor – конвейер, транспортер coolant - охладитель, охлаждающая эмульсия cooler – охладитель, радиатор cooling body - корпус радиатора cooling - охлаждение соге - сердечник, сердцевина corn cleaner – зерноочистительная машина corrector - корректирующие устройство corrode – подвергать действию коррозии, разъедать, ржаветь corroded - корродированный, разъеденный corrodent – едкое вещество corrosion endurance limit – предел коррозийной выносливости corrosion fatigue – коррозионная усталость corrosion - коррозия, разъедание cotter - шплинт coulter – нож плуга coupled engine – спаренные двигатели coupler guard arm – щека (автосцепки) coupler - муфта, сцепление, стяжка, сцепной прибор coupling band – ленточная муфта coupling – муфта, хомут, соединительное устройство cover - крышка, колпак, кожух, футляр, чехол coverer - с.х. окучник, опашник, зарыватель борозды cowl – обтекатель, кожух, торпедо кузова, капот cowling former – каркас капота cowling - кожух, капот, обтекатель crack – трещина, цель, раскол crane - кран, поднимать краном crank chamber – картер

crank – кривошип crankcase – картер crankpin – палец кривошипа, шатунная шейка коленвала crankshaft case – картер или кожух коленчатого вала crankshaft – коленчатый вал crawler - гусеничный трактор, гусеничный ход стеер – ползучесть (металла), пластическая деформация creeping - ползучесть crib – ряж, сруб, ясли, кормушка, ларь, закром crossbar – поперечина, крестовина cross rod – штанга ползуна cross-country car – автомобиль повышенной проходимости cross-country power – повышенная проходимость автомобиля cruising crude-oil engine – двигатель работающий на тжелом топливе crush – дробление, раздавливание, измельчение crusher – дробилка, дробильная установка crustification -отложение накипи cultivator – культиватор cure – вулканизация (резины), термообработка curing – вулканизация (резины) curing chamber – вулканизационная камера current - ток, эл. ток curve - кривая (линия), дуга, изгиб cushion effect – амортизирующее действие cut - жать, косить cutter – режущий инструмент, фреза, резец, кусачки cycle – кругооборот, последовательность, период (переменного тока) cylinder base – лапа цилиндра cylinder drain – продувание цилиндра, удаление воды из цилиндра cylinder end – днище цилиндра cylinder escapement – цилиндрический ход cylinder port – окно цилиндра cylinder – цилиндр

D

damage ['dæmidʒ] – повреждение, поломка, аварийный damp [dæmp] – амортизировать

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damper ['dæmpə] – демпфер, амортизатор, глушитель, успокоитель
damping device ['dæmpin di'vais] – демпфирующее устройство,
амортизирующее устройство
damping ['dæmpin] – затухание, успокоение, заглушение, ослабление
dashboard ['dæʃbɔ:d] – приборная панель
dead engine [ded 'endʒin] – выключенный или заглушенный двигатель
deadener ['dednər] – глушитель
deadening ['dedənin] – демпфирование, приглушение, подавленая
declutch ['di: 'klлt[] – разъединять
deflate [dı'fleit] – выкачивать воздух
deflector [dı'flektə] – отклоняющий щиток, направляющая заслонка
deform [dı'fɔ:m] – деформировать, искажать, портитьформу
deformation [ˌdi:fɔ:'meiʃ(ə)n] – деформация, искажение
degree [dı'qri:] – интенсивность
degerminator – росткоотбивная машина
deicing – противообледенительная система
dehuller [ di: halə] – клеверотерка
delivery [dɪ'lɪv(ə)rɪ] – подача, питание
density ['densiti] – плотность, кучность, концентрация, интенсивность
depreciation [dɪ,pri:ʃi'eɪʃ(ə)n] - амортизация, изнашивание, моральный
износ (оборудования)
desiccator ['desikeitə] – сушильный шкаф, испаритель, сушилка
design [dı'zaın] – план, чертеж, проект, расчет
detonation [ detə neɪʃ(ə)n] – детонация
development [dı'veləpmənt] – достижения, разработка
device [dı'vaıs] – устройство, приспособление, аппарат, прибор
dial ['daɪəl] – циферблат
diathermancy [ daiə 'θз:mənsi] – теплопроницаемость
diathermanous [daiə'θз:mənəs] – теплопроводный
diesel ['di:z(ə)l] – дизель
diesel engine ['di:z(ə)l 'endʒɪn] – дизельный двигатель
die [dai] – ползун
differential [ˌdɪfə´renʃ(ə)l] – дифференциал
digger ['digə] – копатель, землероющая машина
dilution [daɪ'lu:ʃ(ə)n] – разжижение
dimension [d(a)i'menf(a)n] - pasmep
dip [dip] – погружение (в жидкость), погружать, макать
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discharge [dis't[a:dʒ] – выпуск, производительность (насоса), расход,
выход
discontinuity ['dis_konti'nju(:)ıtı] – разрыв эл. цепи
disengage [ disin'qeidʒ] – расцепная муфта
disk [disk] - дисковая муфта
dismantle [dis'mæntl] – разборка (агрегата)
displace [dis'pleis] – перемещать
displacement [dis'pleismont] – перемещение, смещение, сдвиг
displacement volume [dis'pleisment 'volju:m] – рабочий объем цилиндра
disruptive strength [dis'raptiv strent] – пробивная прочность
distiller condenser [dis'tilə] – холодильник опресительной установки
distortion [dis'to: ʃ(ə)n] – деформация, коробление, искривление
distributor [dis'tribju(:)tə] – распределительное устройство
distributor box [dis'tribju(:)tə bəks] – распредилительная корбка
ditcher ['dɪtʃe] – распашник, двухотвальный плуг
diversification [dai_v3:sifi'kei](ə)n] – разнотипность, смена культур
double-cone ['dʌbl-kəun] – двойная коническая муфта
dog [dog] – хомутик, поводок, палец, кулачок, зуб, зажимные клещи
dolly way ['doli wei] – эстакада
door [do:] – заслонка, входное или выпускное отверстие, дверь, люк
dope [dəup] – присадка, антидетонатор
doper ['dəupə] – шприц для смазки (двигателя)
doping ['daupin]
double toggle actuator ['dʌbl 'tɔg(ə)l 'æktʃueɪtə] – двойной тумблер
double-drum ['dʌbl-drʌm] – двухбарабанная лебедка
draft [dra:ft] – ход, тяга
drag [dræq] – волочение, драга
drawbar [drɔ:ba:] – прицепное устройство, буксирная сцепка
draught [dra:ft] – регулирование тяги
dressing shoe – ['dresin fu:] – стан веялки
drier ['draɪə] – сушилка
drill [dril] - сверло, дрель, сверлить, просверливать, бур, рядовая
сеялка
drill plough [dril plau] – с.х. бункер
drip-round condenser [drip-raund kən'densə] - оросительный
конденсатор
drive [draiv] – привод, передача, приводить во вращение
drive shaft [draiv [a:ft] – ведущий вал, приводной вал, трансмиссия
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driving axle ['draɪvɪŋ 'æks(ə)l] — ведущая ось dropper ['drɔpə] — ж.д. подвеска, струна, струнка (контактной сети) drum [drʌm] — барабан drum governor [drʌm 'gʌv(ə)nə] — поршневой регулятор drum screen [drʌm skri:n] — цилиндрический или барабанный грохот duck foot [dʌk fut] — труба с коленом под прямым углом, утиная лапка dummy ['dʌmɪ] — уравновешенный duster ['dʌstə] — пылеочиститель, пылеуловитель duty cycle ['dju:tɪ 'saɪk(ə)l] — рабочий цикл (двигателя) duty ['dju:tɪ] — нагрузка, режим работы

\mathbf{E}

ear [12] - ушко, петля, гнездо, отверстие, зажим earth $[3:\theta]$ – эл. заземление, заземлять earth board [3: θ bo:d] – отвал плуга earth current [$3:\theta$ 'k Λ rənt] – ток заземления ease [i:z] – разгружать, облегчать, ослаблять гайку, ease an engine [i:z æn 'endʒɪn] – уменьшить скорость eccentric [ık'sentrık] – эксцентрик, нецентральный economy [ı'kənəmi] – экономия, экономичный eddy currents ['edi 'kʌrənt] – вихревые токи, токи Фуко eductor – эжектор ejector [ı'dʒektə] – эжектор, струйный насос, выбрасыватель, выталкиватель ejector condenser [ı'dzektə kən'densə] – струйный конденсатор elastic [ı'læstık] – эластичный, упругий, пружинящий elasticity [elæs tısıtı] – упругость, эластичность electrode [i'lektroud] – электрод, электродый electroplating [1] lektrə(u)pleitin] – нанесение электролитического покрытия electrolyte [ı'lektrə(u)laɪt] – электролит electrolytic conductor [1.lektrə(u)lıtık kən'daktə] – электролит electromagnetic [1,lektrə(u) mægnətik] – электромагнитная муфта elevator ['eliveitə] – лифт, подъемник, элеватор embrittlement – мех. хрупкость, придание хрупкости emergency brake [1'm3:dʒ(ə)nsi breik] – экстренное торможение encrustate [ın'krлsteit] – крустифицированный end [end] – цапфа, наконечник

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end of cylinder [end ov 'sılındə] – основание цилиндра
energy consumption ['enədʒı kən'sʌmp[(ə)n] – потребление энергии
engage [in'qeidʒ] – зацеплять(ся), вводить в зацепление, включать
engagement [in'qeidament] – зацепление, защелкивание
engaging [ın'qeɪdʒɪŋ] – зацепляющий, включающий
engine ['endʒin] – машина, двигатель, мотор
engine case ['endʒin keis] – картер двигателя
engine compartment ['endzin kəm'pa:tmənt] – машинное отделение
engine cowling ['endʒin kaulin] – капот двигателя
engine displacement ['endʒɪn dɪs'pleɪsmənt] – рабочий объем (всех
цилиндров двигателя)
engine failure ['endʒin 'feiljə] – отказ двигателя, повреждение двигателя
engine oil ['endʒın ɔɪl] – машинное масло
engine power ['endʒın 'pauə] – мощность двигателя
engine-driven ['endʒin-'drivn] – приводной, механический
engineer [ endҳı'nıə] – механик, монтер
engineering [endqi'ni(ə)rin] – машиностроение, машиностроительный
enmesh [ım'mef] – сцеплять
entrefer – зазор между ротором и стартером (генератора)
envelope ['envələup] – оболочка, обшивка, кожух, обмазка
equalizer ['i:kwəlaizə] – уравнитель, компенсатор
equilibrium [ i:kwi'lıbrıəm] – равновесие
equipment [1'kwipmənt] – оборудование, снаряжение, аппаратура
evaparative surface condenser – холодильник с оросительной
поверхностью
event [i'vent] – такт
evolution [i:və'lu:ſn] – выделение
exhaust fume [ıg'zɔ:st fju:m] – выхлопные газы
exhaust [ід'zɔ:st ] – выхлопная труба, выпускная труба, выхлоп,
выпуск
expansion [ik'spænf(ə)n]
                          - компенсационная муфта, муфта с
компенсационным элементом
explosion engine [ik'spænf(ə)n
                                 'endʒin] – двигатель внутреннего
сгорания, работающий на легком топливе
explosion motor [ik'spænf(ə)n
                                  'məutə] – двигатель внутреннего
сгорания (работающий на легком топливе)
extension [ik'stenf(ə)n] – растяжение, удлинение, вытягивание
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F failure ['feiliə] – повреждение, неисправность, разрушение, отказ fan [fæn] - вентилятор, лопасть вентилятора fan case [fæn keis] – спиральная камера вентилятора, кожух вентилятора fan engine [fæn 'endʒɪn] – ав. веерообразный двигатель fan shut [fæn [лt] – заслонка вентилятора fanner ['fænə] – веялка, вентилятор fanning mill ['fænin] – веялка-сортировка, ветрогон fatigue [fə'ti:g] – усталость feed bin [fi:d bin] – загрузочный бункер feed bunk [fi:d bлŋk] - с.х. кормушка feed change [fi:d tʃeɪndʒ] – перемена (переключение) скорости подачи feed unit [fi:d 'ju:nit] – механизм подач, коробка передач feed [fi:d] - муфта включения и выключения самохода, муфта механизма подачи feeder ['fi:də] – питатель, подающий механизм fender ['fendə] – крыло автомобиля, предохранительная решетка ferrule ['ferul] – кольцо, манжета field [fi:ld] – поле field engine [fi:ld 'endzin] – трактор, локомобиль filling funnel ['filin 'fʌn(ə)l] – наливная воронка filter ['filtə] – фильтр, фильтровать, процеживать filter bed ['filtə bed] – фильтровый слой filter stock ['filtə stɔk] – фильтрованное смазочное масло filter transmission band ['filtə trænz'mı](ə)n bænd] – полоса пропускания фильтра filterability – фильтруемость filtration [fil'trei](ə)n] – фильтрация, фильтрование fin [fin] – радиаторная машина, ребро для воздушного охлождения fine [fain] - очищать, рафинировать, чистый очищенный finger bar ['fingə ba:] – пальцевый брус (уборочной машины) finish ['fini] – отделка, доводка, чистота поверхности, сглаживать firing ['fai(ə)rin] – разжигание, растапливание firmer [fə:mə] – заделывать, закрыватель борозд fit [fit] - пригонка, точно соответствовать, подходить

flame engine [fleim 'endʒin] – газовый двигатель, газомотор

fitting ['fitin] – пригонка, прилаживание

```
flange [flændʒ] – фланец
flap [flæp] – створка, заслонка, клапан
flat [flæt] – спускать
flattening ['flætnin] – выравнивание, сплющивание, правка
flaw [flo:] - трещина, разрыв, дефект, порок
fleet [fli:t] - парк (автомашин)
flexibility [ fleksə biliti] – гибкость, элостичность
float [fləut] – с.х. волокуша, шлейф,
flotation ['fləu'teɪʃ(ə)n] – плавучесть
flow [flou] - истечение, расход (воды), поток, течь, протекать
fluid converter ['flu:id kən'vз:tə] – гидротрансформатор
fluid ['flu:id] – жидкость, жидкий, текучий
fluidity [flu: 'iditi] – жидкое состояние, текучесть
fluid-tight ['flu:id-tait] – влагонепроницаемый
flush [flл] – струя жидкости
flute [flu:t] – выемка, канавка, паз, бороздка
flux [flʌks] – разжижитель, разжижать, плавить, поток
flywheel damping effect ['flaiwi:l 'dæmpin i'fekt] – сглаживающее
действие махового колеса, инерция вращающихся масс
flywheel effect ['flaiwi:l i'fekt] - маховой эффект, действие
вращающихся масс
flywheel governor ['flaiwi:l 'gлv(ə)nə] – маховик, регулятор
flywheel ['flaiwi:l] – маховик
follower ['fɔləuə] – следящий механизм, толкатель, подаватель
foot bar [fut ba:] – педаль
force [fo:s] - сила, усилие, форсировать, принуждать
forceol-induction engine – двигатель с нагнетателем
fordability [fo:də'biliti] - способность (автомобиля) приодолевать
броды
forge [fo:d<sub>3</sub>] – кузница, ковать
forgeability [,fɔ:dʒə'biliti] – ковкость
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forgeable ['fɔ:dʒəb(ə)l] – ковкий, тягучий

forging ['fɔ:dʒɪŋ] - ковка, ковочный, кузнечный

form [fɔ:m] – вид, тип, форма, модель, контур

former ['fɔ:mə] – катушка

forming ['fɔ:mɪŋ] – формовка

fouling ['fauliŋ] – неправильное срабатывание, авария

founding ['fauldıŋ] – отливка, литье

foundry ['fauldri] – литейная, литейный завод fracture ['frækt[ə] – разрыв, излом, перелом, трещина fragility [frə'dʒɪlɪtɪ] – хрупкость, ломкость, слабость fragment ['frægmənt] – фрагмент, кусок, обломок, остаток frame [freim] – рама, рамка, вставлять в рамку framework of body ['freimw3:k ov 'bodi] – каркас кузова framework ['freimw3:k] – каркас конструкция free-wheeling [fri:-'wi:lin] - муфта обгона, обгонная муфта, муфта свободного хода freezer ['fri:zə] - металлический кристаллизатор (для непрерывной разливки) freight carrier [freid 'kæriə] – транспорт (для перевозки груза) friction ['frɪkʃ(ə)n] – трение friction ['frikf(ə)n] — фрикционная муфта, фрикцион front beam [frant bi:m] – передний монжерон fruit evaporator [fru:t i'wæpəreitə] – плодосушилка fud [fлd] - подача, питание, приток, подавать, питать fuel atomizer [fjuəl 'ætəmaizər] – распылитель жидкого горючего fuel capacity [fjuəl kə'pæsiti] – емкость топливного бака fuel cell [fjuəl sel] – топливный бак fuel compartment [fjuəl kəm'pa:tmənt] – топливный отсек fuel consumption [fjuəl kən'sлmp](ə)n] – расход горючего fuel control unit [fjuəl kən'trəul 'ju:nɪt] – регулятор подачи топлива fuel flow control [fjuəl fləu kən'trəul] – топливодозирующий прибор fuel manifold [fjuəl 'mænıfəuld] – топливный коллектор fuel port [fjuəl po:t] – загрузочное отверстие для топлива fuel rod [fuəl rod] - топливный стержень fuel [fjuəl] – топливо, горючее, заправляться топливом funnel ['f Λ n(ə)l] — воронка furnace ['f3:nis] – печь, топка furrow ['fʌrəu] – бороздный плуг, пропашник, распашник furrower ['fʌrəuə] – с.х. бороздник, распашник, корпус окучника fuse [fju:z] - предохранитель, плавить

G

gabarit – габарит, предельное очерчение, профиль galling ['gɔ:liŋ] – истирание металла galvanic [gæl'vænɪk] – гальванический

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galvanize ['gælvənaiz] – гальванизировать, оценковывать
galvanizing [galvanizingɪŋ] – гальванизация, цинкование
gantry ['gæntri] – стрела экскаватора
дар [дар] – зазор, промежуток
gas [gæs] – газ, газообразное вещество, наполнять газом, бензин
gasket ['gæskit] – прокладка, сальник
gate [geit] – шибер, затвор, задвижка
gating - стробирование, засветка
gauge [geidʒ] - манометр, груб. измерительный прибор, щуп
gear case [giə keis] – картер коробки передач
gear change [giə tʃendʒ] – переключение передач
gear control [giə kən'trəul] – механизм переключения шестерен
gear [giə] – шестерня, зубчатая передача
gear-box [giә-bəks] – коробка передач
geared [giəd] - лебедка с механическим приводом
generator ['dʒenəreitə] – генератор
gig [gig] – лебедка, подъемная машина
gimbals – подвес кардана, универсальный подвес
gland [glænd] – уплотнение, набивка, сальник
glow [glau] – накол, накаляться
goose-neck [gu:s-nek] - гибкая муфта, двойное колесо S-образной
формы
governor ['gʌv(ə)nə] – регулятор
grab [græb] – ковш, черпак, грейфер
grade [greid] – градус, фракция
grader ['greidə] – пробник для масла
graduation [,grædʒu'eɪʃ(ə)n] – градуирование, деление
grain cleaner [grein 'kli:nə] – зерноочистительная машина
grain grader [grein 'greidə] – зерносортировочная машина
grain tank [grein tæŋk] – бүнкер для зерна
grate [greit] - колосник, грохот
grate bar [greit ba:] - колосник
grease [gri:s] - густая смазка, смазывать
grease gun [gri:s gлn] – шприц для густой смазки
grid [grid] – сетка, решетка, аккумуляторная пластина
grinder – шлифовальный станок
groove [gru:v] – паз, канавка, жёлобок
grounding ['graundin] – заземление
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grubber ['grлbə] — карчеватель grummet ['grлmɪt] — шайба, втулка guard [ga:d] — охрана, охранять, ограждение, защитное устройство gudgeon ['gлdʒ(ə)n] — болт, ось, цапфа gutter-plough ['gлtə-plau] — плуг-канавокапатель gymbal — карданный подвес, универсальное шарнирное соединение

H

half-track [ha:f-træk] – полугусеничный ход halting ['hɔ:ltɪŋ] – работающий с перебоями hammer ['hæmə] – молот, молоток hand control [hænd kɔn'rəul] – ручное регулирование handling ['hændlɪŋ] – управление, манипулирование, уборка транспортировки hard brake [hænd breɪk] – резкое торможение hardening car ['ha:dnɪŋ ka:] – углерод закалки harrow ['hærəu] – борона harvest combine ['ha:vist 'kɔmbaɪn] – хлебоуборочный комбайн harvester heater ['ha:vistə 'hi:tə] – нагревательный прибор

header ['hedə] – жатка, жатвенная часть комбайна

heat carrier [hi:t 'kærıə] – теплоноситель

heat conditioning [hi:t kən'dɪʃ(ə)nɪŋ] – теплопроводность

heat exchange [hi:t iks'tʃeindʒ] - теплообмен

hill [hɪl] - окучивать

hiller ['hɪlə] – окучник

hinged baffle [hindʒd 'bæf(ə)l] – отражательный щиток

hitch bar [hit∫ ba:] – сцепное устройство

hoist [hɔɪst] – лебедка

hoist [hɔɪst] – подъёмная лебедка

hoister ['hɔɪstə] – подъемник

horn [hɔ:n] – щека несущей головки домкрата

horsepower (h.p.) ['hɔ:s,pauə] – лошадиная сила

hose [həus] – шланг

hot-press [hot-pres] – гидравлический пресс

hub [nлb] – втулка, ступица

huller – лущильная машина

husker ['hʌskə] – с.х. хескер

hydraulic actuator [hai'drɔlık 'æktʃueɪtə] – гидравлический привод

hydraulic control [hai'drɔlık kɔn'rəul] – гидравлическое управление hydraulic crane [hai'drɔlık krein] – гидравлический кран hydraulic dock [hai'drɔlık dɔk] – гидравлический подъемный док hydraulic pressure [hai'drɔlık 'preʃə] – гидравлическое давление hydraulic seal [hai'drɔlık si:l] – гидравлический затвор, гидроизоляция hydraulic shock absorber [hai'drɔlık ʃɔk ab'zɔ:bə] – гидравлический амортизатор

hydraulic [hai'drɔlık] – гидравлическая муфта

Ι

idle [aidl] - неработающий, бездействующий, холостой idle adjustment [aɪdl ə'dʒʌstmənt] – регулировка при холостом ходе idle control [aidl kən'rəul] – регулирование холостых оборотов idle running [aidl 'глпіп] – холстой ход, пробег порожняка idler ['aidlə] – промежуточная шестерня, промежуточное зубчатое колесо idling ['aidlin] – холостой ход, работа на холостом ходу ignition [ɪg'nɪʃ(ə)n] – зажигание ignition accumulator [ɪg'nɪʃ(ə)n ə'kju:mjuleɪtə] – аккумулятор для системы зажигания ignition advance [ɪg'nɪʃ(ə)n əd'va:ns] – опережение зажигания ignition cam [ɪg'nɪʃ(ə)n kæm] – кулак распределителя зажигания ignition noise [ɪg'nɪʃ(c)n nɔɪz] – помехи от зажигания ignition temperature [1g'n1](ə)n 'temp(ə)rət[ə] – температура воспламенения ignitor [ıg'nıtə] – поджигающий электрод implement [impliment] – орудие, инструмент independent control [Indi/pendent kən'rəul] – независимое регулирование, автономное регулирование index ['indeks] – коэффициент indicator ['indikeitə] – указатель, отлитчик inductance [ın'dʌktəns] – индуктивность induction [in'dʌkʃ(ə)n] – впуск, всавывание inductivity [Indak'tiviti] – диэлектрическая проницаемость, диэл. постоянная inductor [ın'dʌktə] – катушка индуктивности, индуктор

inflammation [inflə'mei ((э)n] – воспламенение, возгарание

inflation $[\ln' f \log(\sigma)] - \text{возгорание},$ (воздухом). наполнение накачивание inflator [ın'fləɪtə] – нагнетательный насос inflow [in'flau] – засасывание (воздуха работающим винтом) inital running – разогрев двигателя inject [ın'dʒekt] – впрыскивать, вдувать, инъекцировать injection $[\text{In'dzek}](\mathfrak{d})$ – впрыск, впрыскивание, введение струи injection advance [in'dʒekʃ(ə)n əd'va:ns] – опережение впрыска injector [ın'dʒektə] – струйный питательный прибор, впрыскиватель, форсунка, шприц injector cone [ın'dʒektə kəun] – инжекторное сопло inleakage - подсос inspection [in'spek f(ə)n] – осмотр, контроль internal energy [in'ts:nl 'enərdʒi] – внутренняя энергия internal gear [ın'tз:nl gıə] – муфта с внутренними зубцами iron ['aɪən] – железо, чугун, паяльник irrigator ['irrigeitə] – ороситель, дождевальная машина

J

јаск [dʒæk] – подъемное приспособление, домкрат јаск screw [dʒæk skru:] – винтовой домкрат јаскеt ['dʒækɪt] – кожух, чехол, оболочка, рубашка јат [dʒæm] – заедать јеt [dʒet] – струя, факел, бить струей јеt carburettor - жиклерный карбюратор јеt carrier [dʒet 'kærɪə] – держатель жиклера или форсунки јіб [dʒɪb] – стрела (крана), крановая балка, консоль

K

key [ki:] – ключ, гаечный ключ kindle ['kındl] – зажигать(ся) kindling ['kındlıŋ] – воспламенение kinematics – кинематика knock rating [nɔk 'reɪtɪŋ] – детонационная характеристика (топлива) knuckle ['nʌk(ə)l] – шарнир, кулак, цапфа

L

latch clutch [lætʃ klʌtʃ] – сцепление с защелкой

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lathe [leið] – токарный станок, обрабатывать на токарном станке
Lead accumulator [li:d ə'kju:mjuleɪtə] – свинцовый аккумулятор
Lead [li:d] – проводник, шаг винта спирали, ход поршня
leaf springs levelling [li:f sprin 'lev(ə)lin] – выравнивание, рихтовка,
правка, нивелирование
lever ['li:və] – рычаг, рукоятка, балансир, коромысло
lifter ['liftə] – подъемный механизм, толкатель, съемщик
lifting power ['liftin 'pauə] – грузоподъемность, подъемная сила
lifting's expenses ['liftin es ik'spenses] — эксплутационные расходы
lift-truck [lift-trik] – транспортный механизм
light running [lait 'глпіп] – холостой ход, работа вхолостую
line capacity [lain kə'pæsiti] – пропускная способность линии
lining ['laɪnɪŋ] – прокладка, обкладка, облицовка, футеровка
linkage ['linkid3] – сцепление, связь, соединение
linkwork – распределительные рычаги, шарнирный механизм
lip [lip] – режущая кромка, режущее ребро
lipping ['lipin] – отгибание фланцев, фланцевание
liquid packing ['likwid 'pækin] – гидравлическое уплотнение,
гидравлический затвор
load carrier [laud 'kæria] – грузовой транспортер, грузовой автомобиль
load [ləud] – груз, нагрузка, загрузка, грузить, загружать
load-carrying capacity [laud-'kæriin ka'pæsiti] – грузоподъемность
loader ['ləudə] – транспортер, автопогрузчик
loading device ['laudin di'vais] – погрузочное (подающее) устройство
loop [lu:p] – петля, проушина, хомут, скоба, отверстие
lorry ['lɔrɪ] – грузовая автомашина, тележка
loss [los] – потеря, потери, убыток
lower crankcase [ˈləuə ˈkrænkkeɪs] – поддон
lubricant ['lu:brikənt] – смазочный материал, смазочное вещество,
смазка
lubricating gun [ lu:brɪ kəntıŋ gʌn] – шприц для смазки
lubricating liquid [ˌlu:brɪˈkəntɪŋ ˈlɪkwɪd] – жидкая смазка
lubrication arrangement [lu:bri'keif(ə)n ə'reindʒmənt] – смазочное
устройство
lubrication [ lu:brɪ keɪʃ(ə)n] – смазывание, смазка
lug [lʌg] – выступ, лапа, кронштейн, шип, зуб
luxury
         car
               ['lʌkʃ(ə)rɪ
                               ka:]
                                      автомобиль
                                                        повышенной
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комфортабельности

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machinable – поддающийся механической обработке
machine components [məˈʃi:n kəmˈрəunənts] – детали машин
machine finish [məˈʃi:n ˈfinɪʃ] – машинная гладкость, машинная отделка
machine [məˈʃiːn] – машина, станок, обрабатывать на станке
machine-assembly department [məˈsi:n-əˈsemblɪ
                                                    dı'pa:tmənt]
механосборочный цех
magnetic [mæg'netik] – электромагнитная муфта
mainspring ['mein_sprin] - главная (заводная) пружина, пружина
барабана
maintain - обслуживать, содержать, эксплуатировать, ремонтировать
maintenance cost – эксплутационные расходы
maintenance function ['meint(ə)nəns 'fʌnkʃ(ə)n] – ремонтные работы
maintenance ['meint(ə)nəns] – надежность эксплуатации
maintenance
               expenses ['meint(a)nans
                                          ık'spenses] – стоимость
содержания стоймость технического обслуживания
make [meik] – регулировать (двигатель), выверять прибор
manifold ['mænifəuld] – коллектор, патрубок
mate [meit] – парная деталь
measurability – измеримость
measure ['meʒə] – мера, измерять, мерить
mechanic [mi'kænik] – механик, слесарь-механик, техник
mechanical levelling [mi'kænik(ə)l
                                      [lev(a)lin] – механическое
нивелирование
mechanics [mi'kæniks] – механика
mechanism ['mekəniz(ə)m] – механизм, устройство, прибор, аппарат
medium duty ['mi:diəm 'dju:ti] – предназначенный для нормального
режима работ
member ['membə] - часть, звено (механизма), деталь, элемент
(конструкции)
memory ['mem(ə)ri] – память машины, запоминающие устройство
mesh [mef] – отверстие, ячейка (сетки), сеть, зацеплять(ся)
metal spraying gun [metl 'spreiin gan] – пистолет для распыления
металла
meter ['mi:tə] – измеритель, измерительный прибор, счетчик
method ['meθəd] – метод, прием, способ, технология, система
middle burster [midl 'b3:stə] – с.х. распашник, пропашник
```

mileage inspection ['mailidz in'spekf(ə)n] – тех. осмотр mill [mɪl] – дробилка milling ['mɪlɪŋ] – фрезерование, фрезеровка, фрезерный millwright ['mɪlraɪt] – техник-машиностроитель, слесарь-монтер missing ['misin] – перебои (двигателя), недостающий, утерянный mode [məud] – способ, метод, форма, вид modelling ['modlin] – исполнение по модели, моделирование molder line – рулевой трос monitor ['monitə] - контрольно-измерительный прибор, управляющие устройство, конторольный аппарат motion ['məuf(ə)n] - движение, ход, подачаmotive cycle ['məutıv 'saık(ə)l] – рабочий цикл motive ['məutıv] – движущий, двигательный motor grader ['məutə 'greidə] – автогрейдер, автоструг motor ['məutə] – двигатель, мотор, двигательный, моторный mould [məuld] – мульда, литейная форма, формовать, матрица moulder ['məuldə] – формовщик, литейщик moulding ['məuldin] – формовка, формовочный, формующий mount [maunt] - крепление, опора, монтажная стойка, устанавливать, монтировать movement ['mu:vmənt] – движение, перемещение, ход (механизма), такт mower ['məuə] - косец, жнец, косилка, сенокосилка muff[mлf] - муфтаmulticone friction – многоконусная фрикционная муфта

N

nave box [neiv boks] — ступница, втулка
nave [neiv] — ступица, втулка (колеса)
nip [nip] — тиски, захват, зажим, захватывать
nipple ['nip(ə)l] — ниппель, соединительная гайка, штуцер
nobbing ['nɔbɪŋ] — обжимка, проковка (сварочной стали под прессом
или молотом)
no-load [nəu-ləud] — непроводящий, изолирующий
non-conducting [nɔn-kɔnd'ʌktɪŋ] — непроводящий, изолирующий
non-conductor [nɔn-kɔnd'ʌktə] — непроводник, диэлектрик, изолятор
non-ferrous [nɔn-'ferəs] — цветной (о металле)

non-fusible – неплавкий nozzle ['nɔz(ə)l] – сопло, форсунка, наконечник, носок, насадок, патрубок nut [nʌt] – гайка, муфта, мелкий уголь

O

octane unit – октановая единица off design conditions [of di'zain kən'di ((ə)ns] – нерасчетные условия oil baffle [ɔɪl 'bæf(ə)l] – маслоотражатель oil cleaner [ɔɪl ˈkli:nə] – маслоочиститель, маслянный фильтр oil conduit [эɪl kəndɪt] – маслопровод oil container [ɔɪl kən'teɪnə] – масляный резервуар, маслобак oil distributor [oɪl dis tribiu(:)tə] – маслораспределитель oil filter [oil 'filtə] – маслофильтр, маслоочиститель oil guard [эіl ga:d] – маслоотражатель oil gun [эɪl gʌn] – маслонагнетатель oil pad [oɪl pæd] – смазывающая подушка, смазывачная набивка oil pan tray [oɪl pa:n trei] – лоток поддона картера двигателя oil tank [ɔɪl tænk] – масляной бак, цистерна для масла, маслосборник oil tray [ɔɪl treɪ] – масляный лоток, масляное корыто, маслоотстойник янатолф канялам – [lic] lio оі [оі] - нефть, нефтяной, масло (растительное или минеральное), маслянный, жидкая смазка oil-holder [ɔɪl-'həuldə] – масленка oiling ['oilin] - смазка, смазывание маслом, промывание маслом oilproof ['ɔɪlpru:f] – маслонепроницаемый, маслостойкий open ['aupan] - открытый, доступный, открытого типа operating conditions ['opereitin kən'dı ((ə)ns] – рабочие условия, эксплуатационный режим operation [.эрэ'reɪʃ(ə)n] – работа, эксплуатация ore [э:] – руда outstoke – ход выпуска или выхлопа, такт выпуска или выхлопа

P

раіnt-spray gun [реint-sprei gʌn] – краскопульт pall [рɔ:l] – собачка (храпового механизма), затормаживать посредством собачки pan [ра:n] – поддон, корыто, лоток

```
part [pa:t] – часть детали
patchet - храповик
pawl [po:l] – храповик
percussion arrangement [pə'kʌʃ(ə)n ə'reɪdʒmənt] – ударный механизм
performance
                - эксплуатация качества
petrol chamber ['petrəl 't[eimbə] – бензиновый бак
рід [рід] – болванка, чушка, брусок
pin [pɪn] – шпилька, штиф
pinion ['pınıən] – шестерня
ріре [рагр] – труба, трубопровод
piston baffle ['pistn 'bæf(ə)l] – козырек поршня
piston head ['pistn hed] - головка поршня
piston displacement ['pistn dis'pleisment] – рабочий объем цилиндра
(двигателя)
piston ['pistn] – поршень
pistonless – беспоршневой
ріт [ріт] – ремонтная яма (для автомобилей), заправочно-ремонтный
пункт, ставить автомобиль на ремонт
pitman arm ['pitmən a:m] – сошка руля
pitman shaft ['pitmən [a:ft] – ось рулевой сошки
pitch [pitf] – зазор между зубами (в зубчатом зацеплении)
pitch [pɪtʃ] – шаг резьбы
pivot ['pivət] – шарнир
planter ['pla:ntə] – сажалка, сажальщик
planting ['pla:ntɪŋ] – сев, посадка
plating ['plaitin] – гальваническое покрытие, метализация
plough [plau] - плуг, сошник, пахать
ploughshare ['plausea] – лемех, сошник
plug [plng] – пробка, заглушка, затычка, затыкать отверстие
plunger ['plʌndʒə] – плупжер
pole [paul] – полюс, опора, столб, шест
polish ['poli[] – шлифование, полирование, шлифовать
port [po:t] - отверстие, проход, окно
pouring ['pɔ:rɪŋ] – заливка (металла), разливка (по изложницам)
powder filter ['paudə 'filtə] – порошкообразный фильтр
power density ['pauə 'densiti] – удельная мощность
power range ['pauə reindʒ] – диапозон мощностей, заключительный
участок пускового режима реактора
```

power ['pauə] – сила, мощность, энергия preignition [pri:ig'nif(ə)n] — преждевременное воспламенение press [pres] – пресс, штамповать pressing ['presin] – прессование, прессовка pressure ['pre[a] – давление, сжатие pressure fluid ['prefə 'flu:id] – напорная (гидравлическая) жидкость probability density [probabiliti 'densiti] - плотность вероятности, плотность распределения вероятностей procedure [prə'si:dʒə] – операция, процедура, порядок действия process liquid ['prouses 'likwid] – технологическая жидкость propellant [prə'pelənt] – топливо для двигателей внутренного сгорания protection cover [prə'tekʃ(ə)n 'kʌvə] – предохранительный кожух, защитная оболочка pulley ['puli] – блок, шкив, ворот, ролик ленточного транспорта pump chamber [рлтр 't[eimbə] – цилиндр насоса, насосная камера рирт [рлтр] – насос push bar [puʃ ba:] – тормозной рычаг

0

quality ['kwɔlɪtɪ] – качество, добротность, свойство, характеристика quile – втулка, полый вал, сменный шпиндель

R

raddle — пломочный соломотряс radiator hood cover — ['reidieitə hud 'kavə] - чехол для радиаторов и капотов radius — ['reidiəs] -спица колеса rate — [reit] - норма, темп, скорость reacting fluid — [ri'æktiŋ 'flu:id] - компонент топлива reaper — ['ri:pə] - жатв машина reaper and binder — ['ri:pə ænd 'baində] - жатка сноповоз recoil arm — ['ri:kən' dıʃ(ə)n] - производственный осмотр reel — [ri:l] - мотовило relay — ['ri:lei] - реле release — [п'li:s] - муфта выключения, муфта сцепления repair — [ri'peə] - ремонт

```
reset - [ ri: 'set] - возврат в исходное положение, повторное включение
resilience
                        УПРУГОСТЬ
resistance – [rı zıstəns] - сопротивление, противодействие, стойкость
restore - [ri'stɔ:] - восстановление
reverse return – [rɪ'vɜ:s rɪ'tɜ:n] - обратный ход
revolution counter – [revə'lu:ʃ(ə)n 'kauntə] - тахометр, счетчик числа
оборотов
rib – [rib] - простенок поршня (для поршневых колец)
ricker – ['rɪkə] - стогомет
rigger – ['rɪgə] - решенный шкив, решенный барабан
rigging – ['rɪgɪŋ] - сборка, монтаж, регулирвка, установка
ring joint - [rɪŋ dʒoɪnt] - кольцевое соединение, кольцевой кардан,
замок поршневого кольца
rivet – ['rivit] - заклепка, клепать, соединять
rocker arm – ['rɔkə a:m] - качающийся рычаг
roll – [rəul] - вал каток
rosette – [rəu'zet] - соединительная муфта
rotary screen – ['rəut(ə)rı skri:n] - барабанное сито, барабанный грохот
rotating screen – [rəu'teitin skri:n] - барабанный грохот
routine maintenance – [ruː'ti:n 'meɪnt(ə)nəns] - текущие тех
обслуживание
rove – [rəuv] - шайба
row drill – [rau dril] - рядовая сеялка
run – [rʌn] - пробег, рейс ход, работа
running – ['rʌnɪŋ] - пробег, рейс , ход , работа (машины)
running order – ['rʌnıŋ 'ɔ:də] - рабочее состояние
running quality - ['rʌnɪŋ
                                'kwəliti] - рабочая характеристика,
характеристика работы (машины)
        - [rʌst] - ржавчина, ржаветь
```

S

safety procedure ['seifti pro'sidʒə] техника безопасности safety fuse [['seifti fju:z] предхранитель saloon [sə'lu:n] седан saw [so:] пила, пилить, распиливать, ~off отпиливать, to ~ out выпиливать, to ~ up распиливать scam [skæm] шов, спай scattering ['skæt əriŋ] разбрасывание, рассеяние

```
scooter [sku:tə] с.х. малый плуг, механические сани с канатной тягой
       [skræp] скрэп, металлический лак, металлические отходы
scrap
                       решето, решетка, заслонка, щит, экран
screen
        [skru:] винт, шуруп, ввинчивать, закреплять
screw
scrole cover [skroul kavə] спиральный кожух(турбины, вентиляторы)
scuffler [skлflə] раздвижной пропашник с лапками на пружинных
стойках
scythe [saið]
              коса, коса уборочных машин, косить
seal
        [si:1]
               уплотнение, заделка, запайка, заварка, сальник,
УПЛОТНЯТЬ
sealant ['si:lənt] материал для уплотнения
sealing fluid [si:lin `flu:id] уплотняющая жидкость,
                                                          жидкость
гидравлического затвора
season [si:zn] стареть (о металле)
sediment ['sediment] отстойник, грязевик
seed drill
               [si:d dril] зерновая рядовая сеялка, выбрасывающий
аппарат сеялки
        [si:d] ронять семена, сеять, засевать
seed
seeder [si:də] сеялка (разбросная)
self-acting [self æktɪŋ] автоматическая муфта
               [self baındə]
self-binder
                               жнейка-сноповязалка
separation [sepə'reı[n] отделение, разделение, сортировка
separator [sepə'reitə] сепаратор, сортировочный аппарат, триер
service conditions ['sə:vis kən'dı[ənz] условия эксплуатации, рабочие
service ['sə:vis] обслуживание, производить текущий ремонт машины
serviceability [sə:vɪsə`bılətɪ] эксплутационная надежность
serviceable conditions ['sə:visəbl] рабочее состояние
servicing ['sə:vısın]
                       обслуживание, уход
shaft
        [[a:ft] вал, стержень, ось, шпиндель
shafting [[a:ftin] трансмиссия, трансмиссионная передача, линия валов,
валы
sheafer [[i:fə] сноповязалка, жатка-сноповязалка
shear
       [[61]]
               срез, срезывающая или скалывающая сила, срезать
sheath [\int i:\theta] оболочка, обшивка, футляр, кожух, покрывать
sheave [[i:f] шкив, ролик, желабчатое колесо, собирать в снопы
               корпус, остов, оболочка, кожух
shell
       [[el]
sheller [`felə] кукурузная молотилка, лущилка, лускач, шеллер
```

```
shield
        [fi:ld] щит, защитное приспосабление или устройство
shock absorber [ʃɔk əb'səbə] амортизатор
shoe block [fu: blok] тормозная колодка
                колодка, башмак, лыжа, лапа, звено гусеницы
shoe
short circuit [s:t sə:kɪt]
                        короткозамыкатель
shortness [[5:tnis] хрупкость
shovel [`ſлvəl] с.х. сошник
shredder[ſredə] измельчатель, разрыватель целлюлозы, шредер
        [\int \Lambda t]
                место свайки или сварки
shut
sidesway
                [saidswei] боковой зазор, боковой люфт
sieve
       [si:v]
               сито, грохот
simulation
                [sımju`leı[n]
                                искусственное
                                                    воспроизведение,
имитания
single-disk [singl disk] однодисковая муфта
skid
        [skid] скользить.
                              буксовать
                                           (о колесах).
                                                            заносить
(автомашину)
skidder [skidə] скиддер, механическая лебедка
        [skə:t] юбка (поршня или изолятора), стакан, полый цилиндр,
плинтус, борт, фартук
slack adjuster [slæk ə`dʒʌstə] оттягивающая муфта
       [sli:v] рукав, втулка, гильза, мцфта, золотник
sleeve-type [sli:v taip] жесткая (нерасцепленная) муфта
           [slip dʒэint] кардан со скользящей вилкой
slip joint
        [slip] скольжение, пробуксовка, скользить
slippage [slipidʒ] буксование, проскальзывание, юз
slipping [slipin] предохранительная фрикционная муфта
sludge chamber [sladʒ tfeimbə] отстойник
solder ['sɔldə] паять, припой
solenoid switch
                 [solenoid switf]
                                      автоматический
                                                       соленойдный
переключатель
sorter [so:tə] сортировка, сортировальная машина
sower [souə] сеялка, раразбрасыватель
sowing [souin] сев, сеяние, посев, осеменение, посевной
spanner wrench[`spænə rentʃ]
                              гаечный ключ, ключ для крупных
гаек
spanner [`spænə]гаечный ключ
spar [spa:] балка, перекладина, брус, стропильная нога
spark adjustment [spa:k ə`dʒʌstmənt] регулировка зажигания
```

```
spark catcher[spa:k kæt[ə]искроуловитель
spark failure [spa:k feiljə] перебои в зажигании
        [spa:k распредилитель зажигания, разрядник
speed box [spi:d boks] коробка передач
speed counter [spi:d kauntə] измеритель скорости, тахометр
        [spaidə]крестовина
spider
spray
       [sprei] брызги, струя, разбрызгивать, распылитель
spreader [spredə]
                    расширитель,
                                                      приспособление
                                       разжимное
раскидывателя
spring boot [sprin bu:t] чехол рессоры
spring carrier arm [sprin `kæriə a:(r)m] рессорный подвес
spring rate [sprin reit] жесткость рессоры
spring shock absorber [sprin ʃɔk əb`səbə] пружинный амортизатор
        [sprin] пржина, рессора
sprinkle [sprinkl] обрызгивать, разбрызгивать
sprinkler [sprinklə] разбрызгиватель, дождевая установка
sprocket [sprokit] звездочка, ведущие колесо гусеницы
stacker [stækə] укладчик, копнитель, сенокопнитель, стогометатель,
солоподъемник
start [sta:t] пуск, пускать (машину)
        [sta:tə] пускатель, стартер, пусковое устройство
steam chamber [sti:m tfeimbə] паросборник, запарная камера
steering arm [stiərin a:(r)m] рулевая сошка
steering gear [stiərin giə]
steering box [stiərin bəks]
strain [strein]
                усилие, нагрузка, напряжение
straw dump [stro: dлmp]соломокопнитель
strength of materials [strengθ ov mə`tırıəlz] сопротивление материалов
stress [stress]
                усилие,
                           нагрузка,
                                         напряжение,
                                                         напряженное
состояние, подвергать напряжению
striker [straikə] вилка переключения (шестерен)
stroke adjustment [strouk ə'dʒʌstmənt] установка хода (поршня)
          [stлb æksl] цапфа на которой вращается колесо
stuffing box chamber [stлfin boks tfeimbə] втулка сальника
```

Т

tank [tænk] бак, цистерна, резервуар, наливать в резервуар tenacity [ti`næsiti] вязкость, липкость, клейкость, тягучесть

terminal ['tə:minəl] зажим, клемма, ввод, вывод, концевая муфта

tie-rod [tai rod] поперечная рулевая тяга

thermal capacity ['θə:məl] теплоемкость

thermal conductivity[[' θ ə:məl kəndлk'tıvıtı] теплопроводность, коэфициент теплопроводности

thermal decomposition [`θə:məl dekəmpə`zıʃn] -тепловой распад, термический распад, крекинг

thermal equilibrium [[` θ ə:məl ı`kwılıbrıəm] тепловое равновесие

thermostability [`θə:mə`stæbılıtı] теплостойкость, теплоустойчивость

thrasher [' θ ræ[θ] молотилка, молотильщик

thread [θred] (винтовая) резьба, нарезка, нарезать резьбу шины throttling control [θrotlin kən`troul] управление дросселем, плавное регулирование

toggle [tɔgl] муфта с коленчато-рычажным механизмом

tool carriage [tu:l `kærıʤ] суппорт

toothed clutch [tu:θt klлtʃ] зубчатая муфта

torsion [to:(r) fn] кручение, скручивание

total stroke volume [`tɔutl `strɔuk `vɔlju:m] полный рабочий объем цилиндра

tow(ing) line [tou lain] буксирный трос

towing ['touin] буксировка

traction motor ['træksn 'moutə] тяговый двигатель, тракторный двигатель

trial run [traɪəl rʌn] опытный пробег, пробный запуск

trailer [`treɪlə] прицеп

train [trein] зубчатая передача, система зубчатых передач

transmission level [trænz`mɪʃn `levəl]передаваемая мощность, уровень передачи, мощности передач

transmission line [trænz`mıʃn laın] линия передачи

trap [`træp] ловушка, улавливатель, улавливать, захватывать, поглощать

travelling belt ['trævəlin belt] транспортная лента

tread [tred] протектор покрышки, поверхность качения

treatment [tri:tment] обработка, пропитка, пропитывание

truck [trʌk] грузовой автомобиль

trunnion block [`trʌnıən blɔk] палец кордана

tyre [`taıə] шина

tyre carrier ['taıə 'kærıə] держатель запасной шины

tyre gauge [`taiə geidʒ] шинный манометр

U

underdrive ['Andədraiv] замедляющая передача, понижающая передача unit ['ju:nit] единица измерения

\mathbf{V}

[vælv] клапан, вентиль, задвижка, глибер, заслонка viscosity [viskositi] вязкость visibility distance [vizib`iləti `distəns] дальность видимости voltage change ['voltidy tfeindy] преобразователь напряжения voltage ['voltida] электрическое напряжение volume of traffic ['voljum əv `træfik] интенсивность движения, грузонапряженность volume ['vɔljum] объем, вместимость, ёмкость vortex chamber ['vo:təks 'ţfeimbə] -спиральный кожух, спиральная камера vulcanization [valkənai'zei[n] вулканизация

W

шайба, кольцо, промыватель, промывной аппарат washer [wɔʃə] ['wɔʃin 'aut] механическая суффозия, вымывание washing-out water chamber ['wɔtə 't∫æmbə] водяной бак, резервуар для воды water seal [wotə si:1] гидравлический затвор [weiv] волна, колебания, сигнал wave [weə] износ, изнашивание, амортизация, истираться wear [web] диск, диск колеса web weed-control equipment [wi:d kəntrəul] машина для уничтожения сорняков weeder [wi:də] полольник weight [weit] вес, тяжесть, груз, нагрузка [weld] сварной шов, сварное соединение, сваривать(ся) welder [weldə] сварщик, сварочный источник тока [wi:1] колесо, зубчатое колесо winding [waindin] эл. обмотка, изгиб, извилина, поворот, нашатывание, windrow ['windrou] рядовая жатка

winnow ['winəu] веять (зерно), отвеивать (мякину) winnowing [`winoiŋ] веялка wire ['waiə] проволока wiring ['waiəriŋ] проводка working cycle ['wɔ:kiŋ 'saikl] рабочий цикл working [wə:kiŋ] рабочая температура worm gear [wə:m giə] червячная передача wrecker ['reker] машина технической помощи wrench ['rent]]гаечный ключ, отвертывать, вывинчивать wrist ['rist] ось, цапфа, цапфа кривошипа, поршневой палец

Y

yoke ['iəuk] хомут, серьга

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