МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«КРЫМСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ В.И. ВЕРНАДСКОГО»
(ФГАОУ ВО «КФУ им. В.И. ВЕРНАДСКОГО»)

**Бахчисарайский колледж строительства,
архитектуры и дизайна (филиал)
ФГАОУ ВО «КФУ им. В.И. Вернадского»**

Утверждаю
Директор Бахчисарайского
колледжа строительства,
архитектуры и дизайна (филиал)
ФГАОУ ВО «КФУ им. В.И.
Вернадского»
_____ Г.П. Пехарь

Методическое пособие
по организации самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

для обучающихся заочной формы обучения

Специальность:

08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений

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Методическое пособие включает различные виды заданий для самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы с целью развития навыков и умений чтения и понимания профессионально-ориентированной литературы, необходимых для будущей профессиональной деятельности, а также лексический минимум. Предназначено для обучающихся 1-3 курсов заочного отделения по специальности: 08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений.

Утверждено на заседании цикловой комиссии
«11» декабря 2015 г.
Протокол № 5

Председатель ЦК _____ Сатарина Л.А.

Пояснительная записка
Содержание дисциплины, методические указания

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» изучается студентами заочного отделения по специальности **08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений** в цикле общих гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин.

Основной целью обучения английскому языку в среднем специальном учебном заведении является достижение ими практического владения этим языком, что предполагает при заочном обучении формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности с целью извлечения информации из иностранных источников.

Особенностью овладения иностранным языком на заочной форме обучения является то, что объем самостоятельной работы обучающегося по выработке речевых навыков и умений значительно превышает объем практических аудиторных занятий с преподавателем. Самостоятельная работа по изучению иностранного языка охватывает: заучивание слов английского языка, уяснение и понимание текста, чтение текстов на английском языке вслух в соответствии с правилами чтения, слушание текстов, записанных на магнитофонной ленте, с тем, чтобы научиться правильно произносить и понимать на слух содержание сообщения, построение вопросов и ответов к текстам, перевод на русский язык (устный и письменный).

Для того, чтобы достигнуть указанного в целевой установке уровня владения языком, следует систематически тренировать память заучиванием иностранных слов, текстов. Надо помнить, что способности развиваются в процессе работы, что осмысленный материал запоминается легче, чем неосмысленный, что навык вырабатывается путем многократного выполнения действия.

В результате изучения дисциплины обучающийся должен:

знать:

- Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.
- Обладать элементарными умениями общения на иностранном языке.

уметь:

в области устной речи:

- участвовать в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни, учебы, отдыха, знать речевой этикет;
- выражать свои мысли в устной форме по пройденной тематике с использованием активного усвоения грамматических правил, а также по темам, относящимся к учебно-производственной деятельности обучающегося и его будущей специальности в рамках определенной лексики;

- понимать на слух речь, в том числе в аудиозаписи (допускается использование незнакомой лексики, знание которой раскрывается на основе умения пользоваться языковой и лексической догадкой).

в области чтения:

- работать со словарем;
- читать со словарем тексты страноведческого, общенаучного характера и тематически связанные с профессией обучающегося;
- читать без словаря тексты, содержащие диалоги по пройденной тематике с ситуациями общения, и тексты, смысловая ситуация которых может служить предметом беседы, высказываний и обсуждения на иностранном или родном языке.

в области письма:

- правильно писать слова и словосочетания, входящие в лексический минимум, определенный программой;
- с помощью словаря излагать в письменной форме содержание текста.

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» изучается в течение трех лет обучения. На каждом курсе выполняется одна контрольная работа, изучение завершается сдачей зачета.

Данное методическое пособие предназначено для самостоятельной внеаудиторной работы обучающихся, изучающих английский язык на первом, втором и третьем курсе заочного отделения. Направлены на формирование умений и навыков самостоятельной работы со специальной литературой с целью получения профессиональной информации и передачи ее на иностранном языке.

Работая с текстами, необходимо прочитать и перевести текст устно, выписать и выучить ключевые слова, выполнить послетекстовые упражнения письменно.

ПЕРВЫЙ КУРС

Text 1

I. Read and translate the text

From the History of Building

Many thousands of years ago there were no houses such as people live in today. In hot countries people sometimes made their homes in the trees and used leaves to protect themselves from rain or sun. In colder countries they dwelt in caves. Later people left their caves and trees and began to build houses out of different materials such as mud, wood or stones.

Later people found out that bricks made of mud and dried in the hot sunshine became almost as hard as stones. In ancient Egypt especially, people learned to use these sun-dried mud bricks. Some of their buildings are still standing after several thousands of years.

The ancient Egyptians discovered how to cut stone for building purposes. They erected temples, palaces and huge tombs. The greatest tomb is the stone pyramid of Khufu, king of Egypt. The ancient Egyptians often erected their huge constructions to commemorate their kings or pharaohs.

The ancient Greeks also understood the art of building with cut stone, and their buildings were beautiful as well as useful. They often used pillars, partly for supporting the roofs and partly for decoration. Parts of these ancient buildings can still be seen today in Greece.

During the last hundred years many new methods of building have been discovered. One of the most recent discoveries is the usefulness of steel as a building material.

Nowadays when it is necessary to have a very tall building, the frame of it is first built in steel and then the building is completed in concrete. Concrete is an artificial kind of stone, much cheaper than brick or natural stone and much stronger than they are.

Exercises

I. Choose the correct variant and complete the sentences. Memorize them:

1. People first lived in … . a) houses, b) palaces, c) trees or caves.
2. Egyptian pyramids are made of ... . a) stone, b) wood, c) bricks.
3. The cheapest building material is … . a) wood, b) bricks, c) concrete.
4. The ancient Greeks knew the art of building with ... . a) steel, b) cut stone, c) concrete.
5. Nowadays very tall and huge buildings are made of … . a) steel and concrete, b) bricks, c) stone.

II. Complete the following sentences:

1. The ancient Greeks used pillars for ... .

2. We usually make houses of ... .
3. Bricks are made of ... .
4. The ancient Egyptians made their homes of ... .

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did people live many thousands years ago?
2. Did ancient people use wood or bricks to build their houses?
3. What kinds of buildings did the ancient Egyptians erected the ancient Greeks use pillars for?
5. Is steel a widely used building material?
6. What kinds of building materials do you know?

Text 2

I. Read and translate the text

Construction Works

The first houses were built for the purpose of protecting their owners from the weather and, therefore, were very simple – a roof to keep off the rain or snow, and walls to keep out the wind.

The building erected now can be divided into two broad classifications: they are either for housing or for industrial purpose.

As far as the material is concerned, the building can be divided into stone (or brick), wood and concrete types. The brick is an artificial material made of clay then burnt to harden it. The natural stone (rubble masonry) is used for footing and foundations for external walls carrying the load. The buildings made of stone or brick are durable, fire-proof and have poor heat conductivity.

The tiers or levels which divide a building into stages or storeys are called floors. These may be of timber but in stone buildings they are made of ferro-concrete details in great and small sizes.

The coverings or upper parts of buildings constructed over to keep out rain and wind and to preserve the interior from exposure to the weather, are called roofs. These should tie the walls and give strength and firmness to the construction.

Every building must be beautiful in appearance and proportional in various parts. The interior should be planned to suit the requirements of the occupants while the exterior .must be simple without any excesses.

Every building should be provided with water, electricity, ventilation and heating systems. The water supply and sewerage systems are called plumbing.

Careful consideration must be given to the amount of money which is going to be spent in building the house. An estimate depending upon the design of the building must be calculated after which work on the building can be started.

Exercises

I. Choose the correct variant and complete the sentences. Memorize them:

1. Artificial building materials are made ... . a) of wood, b) of brick.
2. Buildings made of stone are ... . a) indurable, b) durable.
3. The coverings or upper parts of the building are called ... .a) ceilings, b) roofs.
4. The exterior of a building must be ... . a) with superfluous decorations, b) simple.
5. The water supply and sewerage systems are called ... .a) heating, b) plumbing.

II. Complete the following sentences:

1. Building materials are divided into ... .
2. The interior should be planned to suit ... .
3. Every building should be provided with ... .
4. An estimate depending upon the design of the building must be calculated ... .

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Into what groups can buildings be divided as far as material is concerned?
2. Of what material are buildings built?
3. How should the interior be planned?
4. In what way should the exterior be planned?
5. What should every building be provided with?
6. What must be calculated first of all?

Text 3

I. Read and translate the text

Parts of a building

Almost everybody saw the construction of a building and followed its progress with interest. First the excavation is dug for the basement, then the foundation walls below ground level are constructed; after this the framework is erected and clothed with various finishing materials and protected by several coats of paint.

The part upon which the stability of the structure depends is the framework. It is intended for safety carrying the loads imposed. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts of the building must be carefully designed and proportioned.

The architect or designer must decide what the size of the walls, the floors, the beams, the girders and the parts, which make up the framework, will be and how they will be placed and arranged.

Here are the main parts of a building and their functions.

Foundations serve to keep the walls and floors from contact with the soil, to guard them against the action of frost, to prevent them from sinking and settling which cause cracks in walls and uneven floors.

Floors divide the building into stories. They may be either of timber or may be constructed of a fire-resisting material. Walls are built to enclose areas and carry the weight of floors and roofs. The walls may be solid or hollow. The materials used for the walls construction can be brick, stone, concrete and other natural or artificial materials.

Roofs cover the building and protect it from exposure to the weather. They tie the walls and give strength and firmness to the structure.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is done first when the construction of a building begins?
2. What keeps the walls and floors from contact with the soil?
3. What are the floors for?
4. What do the walls of a building serve for?
5. Does the stability of a building depend on the framework?

II. Complete the following sentences:

1. The excavation is dug...
2. The stability of the structure depends upon...
3. The building is divided into stories by...
4. The main parts of a building are...

III. Read and translate the following word combinations into Russian:

several coats of paint; stability of the structure; size of the waifs; to keep the floors from contact with the soil; fire-resisting materials; natural and artificial materials

Text 4

I. Read and translate the text

Some Building Professions

A man, who has been an apprentice for some years in a building trade and has therefore enough skill to be considered a skilled worker at his trade, is called tradesman or craftsman.

He may be a carpenter-and-joiner, bricklayer, mason, slater-and-tiler, plumber, electrician, house painter, glazier, floor-and-wall tiler, plasterer, paper-hanger, steeplejack, hot water fitter and so on.

Bricklayer is a tradesman who builds and repairs brickwork, lays and joints salt glazed stoneware drains, sets, chimney pots, manhole frames and fireplaces. He renders brickwork, including the insides of manholes. A sewer and tunnel bricklayer is a specialized bricklayer. In some districts of Great Britain, bricklayers also fix wall and flooring tiles and slating and lay plaster and granolithic floors. But elsewhere these are plasterer's specialties.

Carpenter is a man who erects wood frames, fits joints, fixes wood floors, stairs and window frames, asbestos sheeting and other wall-board. He builds or dismantles wood or metal formwork. The two trades of carpenter and joiner were originally the same, and most men can do both, but specialize in one or the other. In the USA the term „carpenter" includes a joiner. The word is derived from the French word carpenter, which means a wood or metal framework.

Joiner is a man who makes joinery and works mainly at the bench on wood, which has been cut and shaped by the machinists. His work is finer than the carpenter's, much of it being highly finished and done in a joinery shop which is not exposed to weather.

In Scotland a joiner is a carpenter-and-joiner.

Mason is a stone worker or stone setter. In Scotland and the USA a bricklayer is usually also a mason. A fixer or a fixer mason or a builder mason is a mason who sets prepared stones in walls, whether the stone be only facing or to the full wall thickness.

Plasterer is a tradesman who may be a fibrous plasterer or a plasterer in solid work. The latter lays successive coats of plaster or rendering and fixes fibrous plaster such as mould cornices and wall pattern. He can use a horsed mould, erect lathing for plaster, and apply stucco.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is called a tradesman or a craftsman?
2. Whose trades were originally the same?
3. Whose work is finer: the carpenter's or the joiner's?
4. What kind of work does a plasterer perform?

II. Read and translate the following word combinations into Russian:

wood or metal formwork; exposed to weather; successive coats of plaster; wall pattern

III. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. A bricklayer renders brickwork.
2. A bricklayer can fix wall and flooring tiles.
3. A carpenter erects wooden frames.

4. Joiner’s work is done in a joinery shop.
5. A plasterer lays successive coats of plaster.

Text 5

I. Read and translate the text

The Manege

The Manege (Manezh) is a building in Moscow, standing in the square on the western side of the Kremlin. Officially, it is called now the Central Exhibition Hall.

The Manege was built in 1817 for parades and the training of the Moscow garrison cavalry, and as a memorial of Russian victory in 1812. So it had to be one of the largest and most attractive buildings in the city.

Its project was worked out by General Bethencourt. The walls of the building were 166.1×44.7 m long. There is not a single internal support. The roof rests on crosswise timber rafters (a canopy).

Architect Bove, who did a lot to restore Moscow, ornamented the building with strong half columns and decorated the walls with stucco moulding. The building was completed in 6 months and won praise from all. Contemporaries wrote that there was "nothing anywhere in Europe that had such architectural grandeur or such an original roof. Many engineers have made a study of the roof, which has been described in many building textbooks. Its architecture still gladdens the eye by its harmony, classicism and simplicity.

In the 19th century the Manege became a major cultural centre in the city. It was used for architectural, agricultural, scientific, technical and ethnographic exhibitions. In 1908 the building was used for the first international exhibition of cars, bicycles and sports equipment.

The finest musicians in Russia and Europe, including Hector Berlioz, have played at gala concerts at the Manege building. On December 27, 1867, Berlioz conducted a choir and orchestra of 700 there, playing his own music and that of Russian composers, before an audience of 12,000.

In 1957 the Soviet Government decided that the Manege should be turned into a Central Exhibition Hall. Since then it has housed many art exhibitions which attract over a million visitors a year.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where does the Manege building in Moscow stand?
2. When was this building built?
3. What was the Manege built for?
4. “Who worked out the Manege project?

5. What can you say about the roof of this building?
6. What is the Manege used for now?

II. Read and translate the following word combinations into Russian:

not a single internal support; crosswise timber rafters; a major cultural centre; for architectural and technical exhibitions; its architecture still gladdens the eye.

III. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. This building has been described in many building textbooks.
2. There is not a single internal support for the roof.
3. The architecture of this house gladdens the eye by its simplicity.
4. In 1957 this building was turned into an exhibition hall.
5. This is a memorial of Russian victory in 1812.

Text 6

I. Read and translate the text

St. Paul's Cathedral in London

St. Paul's Cathedral stands on the site of former Saxon and Norman churches. The latter were destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666 and the present building completed in 1710, is the work of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren. Londoners have a particular affection for St. Paul's. The 110-meter high dome, containing a remarkable Whispering Gallery, is a prominent landmark towering above the many-storied buildings which lines the Thames bank.

Christopher Wren was an architect who had built many buildings. In 1675, he started on his greatest work. For 35 years the building of St. Paul's Cathedral went on, and Wren was an old man before it was finished.

From far away you can see the huge dome with a golden ball and cross on the top. The inside of the cathedral is very beautiful. After looking around, you can climb 263 steps to the Whispering Gallery, which runs round the dome. It is called so because if someone whispers close to the wall on one side, a person with an ear close to the wall on the other side can hear what is said. Then, if you climb another 118 steps, you will be able to stand outside the dome and look over London.

But not only can you climb up, you can also go down underneath the cathedral, into the crypt. Here many great men, including Christopher Wren himself, are buried.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Christopher Wren?
2. How long did it take to build St. Paul's Cathedral?
3. What is the height of the building?
4. What kind of a gallery does this cathedral contain?

5. What is the acoustic phenomenon of the gallery?

II. Read and translate the following word combinations into Russian and use them in the sentences of your own:

this huge building; from far away; a prominent landmark; above the many-storeyed buildings

III. Translate the following into Russian using a dictionary:

London has an indefinable character and charm of its own. In this historic city the modern rubs shoulders with the old.

The first mayor of London was elected in 1193 but for more than a thousand years before that London had been the place of importance.

London survived the Plague which killed nearly 100,000 people and the Great Fire which followed. Little damage occurred during World War I, but World War II brought tremendous destruction. Many buildings of great historic value were laid in ruins and today the face of London is changed.

ВТОРОЙ КУРС

Text 1

I. Read and translate the text

Silicate Industry

The industry processing the natural compounds of silicon is called the silicate industry. It embraces the production of cement, glass, and ceramics. The production of ceramic goods is based on the property of clay when mixed with water to form putty from which various articles can easily be moulded. When these articles are dried and then baked, that is, ignited at a high temperature, they become hard and retain their shape, no longer being softened by water.

In this way clay mixed with water and sand is moulded into bricks, which are then dried and baked. The materials used to make silicate bricks are white sand and slaked lime.

Cement Production. Cement is made from limestone and clay, or from their natural mixture, marls. The materials roasted in cylindrical rotary kilns are charged into a slowly rotating kiln at its upper end and travel, mixing continuously, towards the lower end, while a current of hot gases, the products of the burning of fuel, flows in the opposite direction. During the period of their movement through the kiln the clay and the limestone react chemically, and the material emerging from the kiln in lumps of a caked mass is cement, which is then ground.

When cement is mixed with water, it forms mortar, which hardens, binding various objects, such as bricks or stones, very firmly. It is for this reason that

cement is used widely as a binding material in large-scale construction, including underwater construction.

Cement is often mixed with sand or gravel, in which case we get concrete. Concrete has roughly the same coefficient of thermal expansion as iron.

Glass Production. The initial materials for the production of ordinary glass are mainly soda Na_2CO_3, limestone $CaCO_3$, and sand SiO_2. A mixture of these substances is heated in a bath-shaped furnace.

When it cools, the liquid mass of glass does not become hard at once. At first it becomes viscous and readily assumes any shape. This property of glass is used in making various articles out of it. Definite portions of the cooling semi liquid mass are taken from the bath, and these are blown or pressed to make various glassware. By machine methods glass sheets, tubes, etc., can be drawn continuously from the molten mass.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the name of the industry processing the natural compounds of silicon?
2. What materials are used for making silicate bricks?
3. What are the initial materials for getting glass?
4. How do we get concrete?
5. What is the difference between cement and concrete?

II. Read and translate the following word combinations into Russian:

natural compounds of silicon; production of cement; coefficient of thermal expansion; bath-shaped furnace; property of glass; to retain the shape; binding material

III. Translate the text into Russian using a dictionary:

Concrete Danger in Many Buildings. Schools, offices, blocks, supermarkets, dance and bingo halls are among hundreds of buildings throughout the country in danger of collapse, a group of architects and structural engineers says in a report published recently in Britain.

The report mentions a recent circular from the Department of the, Environment which says that hundreds of buildings are at risk because the concrete they are made of could be unsafe.

Text 2

I. Read and translate the text

The prestressed concrete

Prestressed concrete is not a new material. Its successful use has been developed rapidly during the last two decades, chiefly because steel of a more suitable character has been produced.

Concrete is strong in compression but weak when used for tensile stresses.

If, therefore, we consider a beam made of plain concrete, and spanning a certain distance, it will at once be realised that the beam's own weight will cause the beam to "sag" or bend. This sagging at once puts the lower edge of the beam in tension, and if the cross-sectional area is small, causes it to break, especially if the span is relatively large.

If, on the other hand, we use a beam of similar cross-section, but incorporate steel bars in the lower portion, the steel will resist the tensile stress derived from the sag of the beam, and thus assist in preventing it from breaking.

In prestressed concrete steel is not used as reinforcement, but as a means of producing a suitable compressive stress in the concrete. Therefore any beam (or member) made of prestressed concrete is permanently under compression, and is consequently devoid of cracks-under normal loading, or so long as the "elastic limit" is not exceeded

Prestressed concrete is not only used for beams but is now employed extensively for columns, pipes, and cylindrical water-towers, storage tanks, etc.

Exercises

I. Choose the correct variant and complete the sentences. Memorize them:

1. Prestressed concrete is... a) a completely new building material, b) not really a new material.
2. The successful use of prestressed concrete has been developed rapidly... a) long ago, b) during the last two decades.
3. Plain concrete is... a) strong in compression, b) weak in compression.
4. Plain concrete is... a) weak when used for tensile stress, b) strong when used for tensile stress.
5. In prestressed concrete steel is used... a) as reinforcement, b) as a means of producing a suitable compressive stress.
6. Prestressed concrete is used... a) only for beams, b) for beams, columns, pipes, etc.

II. Complete the following sentences:

1. Prestressed concrete has been used during... .
2. Plain concrete is strong in... .
3. The sagging of a beam made of plain concrete may cause it to ... .
4. Incorporated steel bars in the lower portion of a beam prevent ... .
5. A beam made of prestressed concrete is permanently under ... .
6. Prestressed concrete is now employed extensively for ... .

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Is prestressed concrete a new building material?
2. How long has prestressed concrete been used in construction?
3. What disadvantages has plain concrete?
4. What is steel used in prestressed concrete for?

5. What will happen if “elastic limit” of a beam is exceeded?
6. What is prestressed concrete used for?

Text 3

I. Read and translate the text

Modern Building Materials

Some of the most important building materials are: timber, brick, stone, concrete, metal, plastics and glass.

Timber is provided by different kinds of trees. Timbers used for building purposes are divided into two groups called softwoods and hardwoods. Timber is at present not so much used in building construction, as in railway engineering, in mining and in the chemical industry where it provides a number of valuable materials.

However, timber is still employed as a building material in the form of boards. For the interior of buildings plywood and veneer serve a number of purposes.

A brick is best described as a “building unit”. It may be made of clay by moulding and baking in kilns, of concrete, of mortar or of a composition of sawdust and other materials. In shape it is a rectangular solid and its weight is from 6 to 9 Ib.

There exists variety of bricks for different purposes: ordinary, hollow or porous, lightweight, multicolor bricks for decorative purposes, etc. Bricks are usually laid in place with the help of mortar. The shape and convenient size-of brick enables a man to grip it with an easy confidence and, because of this, brick building has been popular for many hundreds of years. The hand of the average man is large enough to take a brick and he is able to handle more than 500 bricks in an eight-hour working day.

It is necessary, therefore, for the “would be” bricklayer to practice handling a brick until he can control it with complete mastery and until he is able to place it into any desired position.

The brick may be securely handled by placing the hand over the surface of the upper part of a brick and by placing the thumb centrally down the face of the brick with the first joints of the fingers on the opposite face. It is better to protect the thumb and the fingers with leather pads, which also prevent the skin from rough bricks.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What materials is brick made of?
2. Why brick-building has been popular for many hundreds of years?
3. What is the shape of a brick?
4. What is the brick’s weight?

II. Read and translate the following word combinations into Russian:

the shape and size of a brick; with an easy confidence; the width of a brick; with complete mastery; to place a brick into a desired position

III. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. A brick can be made of burnt clay.
2. Brick-building has been popular for many hundreds of years.
3. A “would-be” bricklayer must practise handling a brick until he can control it with complete mastery.
4. A bricklayer is able to place a brick into any desired position.
5. The bricklayer's thumb and the fingers must be protected with leather pads.

Text 4

1. Read and translate the text

Metals: Aluminum, principally in the form of various alloys, is highly valued for its durability and especially for its light weight, while brass is frequently used for decorative purposes in facing.

Steel finds its use in corrugated sheets for roofing, for girders, frames, etc. Various shapes are employed in construction.

Plastics are artificial materials used in construction work for a vast number of purposes. Nowadays plastics, which are artificial materials, can be applied to almost every branch of building, from the laying of foundation to the final coat of paint. Synthetic resins are the main raw material for plastics. Plastics have some good advantages as they are lighter than metals, not subject to corrosion, and they can be easier machined. Besides, they are inflammable, they can take any color and pattern, and they are good electrical insulators. More over, they possess a high resistance to chemical action.

A lot of decorative plastics, now available, have brought about a revolution in interior and exterior design. But plastics are used now not only for decoration. These materials are sufficiently rigid to stand on their own without any support. They can be worked with ordinary builders' tools.

Laminate is a strong material manufactured from many layers of paper or textile impregnated with thermosetting resins. This sandwich is then pressed and subjected to heat. Laminate has been developed for both inside and outside use. It resists severe weather conditions for more than ten years without serious deformation. As a structural material it is recommended for exterior work. Being used for surfacing, laminate gives the tough surface.

1. Answer these questions:

1. What are the properties of Aluminum?
2. Are Plasticrs artificial or a natural materials?
3. What good advantages have Plastics?
4. What material is made from many layers of paper or textiles?

5. Does Laminate resist severe weather conditions?

II. Read and translate the following word combinations into Russian:

various alloys, durability, light weight, is used in facing, for roofing, for girders, frames, can be applied to, not subject to corrosion, inflammable, good electrical insulators, for exterior work.

***III.* Match a line in A with a line in B to define the words :**

steel	white substance obtained by burning limestone
plastic	wood for building
lime	a light artificial material produced chemically
timber	a metal consisting of iron used in building materials
cement	a grey powder, made from lime and clay, which becomes hard like stone after being mixed with water and allowed to dry, used in building to join bricks together and in making concrete.

Text 5

I. Read and translate the text

Engineering Components (Bolts and Nuts)

One of the most common forms of "component" is perhaps the bolt/lit is used for fastening together any two or more parts of a machine which may require dismantling quickly in any emergency, such as in repair work.

The body of a bolt is called the "shank", one end of which has a "head", whilst the opposite end is "screw-threaded" to accommodate a "nut".

There are many forms of "heads", each of which is designed for a specific purpose. The most common type is the "hexagon". Incidentally, most types of spanners are made to fit the standard "hexagon-head" bolt.

The bolt is often fitted with a plain round "washer", which forms a sort of a "cushion" between the underside of the nut and the face of the work piece which it secures. In some cases, in addition to an ordinary nut being fitted to a bolt, another nut is fitted, to provide extra security. The latter is called a lock-nut, and is usually half the height of an ordinary nut. Whenever a lock-nut is fitted, the bolt must be slightly longer, and its shank must be screw-threaded correspondingly to accommodate both the nut and lock-nut-and a "washer", if one is to be used. A lock-nut and nut are "locked" together, causing extra pressure to be exerted. In this way they are assisting in preventing the nut from inadvertently becoming, unscrewed due to vibration, etc.

In addition to the hexagonal type of nut square nuts are sometimes used.

Another type of nut is the wing-nut, which is intended for hand use, and does not require a spanner for tightening it. A further kind is a thumb-nut, which

also does not require a spanner, but is intended to be screwed between the thumb and fingers.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the bolt used for?
2. How many types of nuts do you know?
3. What is a lock-nut used for?
4. What is the usual height of a lock-nut?
5. Does a wing-nut require a spanner for tightening it?
6. What kind of nut is a thumb-nut?

II. Read and translate the following word combinations into Russian. Use them in the sentences of your own:

to be designed for a specific purpose; many forms; in addition to another nut; to provide extra security; to be intended for hand use; it does not require a spanner.

III. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. The bolt is used for fastening together any two or more parts of a machine.
2. Every form of a bolt's head is designed for a special purpose.
3. A lock-nut is usually half the height of an ordinary nut.
4. A lock-nut and a washer prevent the nut from inadvertently becoming unscrewed, due to vibration.
5. A wing-nut is intended for hand use.

ТРЕТИЙ КУРС

Text 1

I. Read and translate the text

Testing of Materials

a. Non-Destructive Tests

Tests carried out on materials may be divided into two classes: destructive and non-destructive.

In the former case the specimen during its test is destroyed, and consequently is of no further use, beyond having served its purpose of indicating certain characteristics of metal from which it was made.

With regard to non-destructive tests these can be performed on any finished article, prior to its intended use-for during such a test the article (or specimen) is not destroyed.

In this category comes the X-ray test, which is taking an X-ray photograph of the specimen. This test serves a useful purpose for detecting internal flaws, blow-holes, or cracks, in castings and welded work.

Normally a cracked casting can readily be detected if gently struck by a hammer and noting the dull tone of the sound emitted, as compared with the clear tone given by a perfect casting. Other non-destructive tests are also used.

b. Destructive Tests

Of the destructive or damageable tests, two of the most commonly used are: the tensile, and hardness types. The former consists of exerting a tensile (pulling) force on the specimen and carefully recording its characteristics until it breaks. The final or breaking load is known as its ultimate stress, and is denoted in tons per square inch of the material.

The hardness test consists of pressing into the surface of the specimen a very hard steel ball-usually of 10 mm in diameter. The pressure is applied evenly, and the extent of indentation resulting in the specimen is carefully measured across its diameter and depth.

Certain values (or numerals) have been adopted and tabulated for the relative degrees of hardness of various materials, from which comparisons can be made with specimens tested.

Other tests for a metal's hardness are also made.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What tests may be carried out on materials?
2. When are non-destructive tests used?
3. What is the X-ray test?
4. How can a cracked casting be detected?
5. What types of the destructive tests are most commonly used?
6. What does the hardness test consist of?

II. Complete the following sentences:

1. Non-destructive tests can be performed on any ... .
2. The X-ray test is ... .
3. The X-ray test is performed for detecting ... .
4. A cracked casting can also be detected if ... .
5. The breaking load is denoted in ... .

III. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. The X-ray test serves for detecting internal flaws, blowholes, or cracks, in castings and welded work.
2. Non-destructive tests can be performed on any finished article.
3. The destructive test consists of exerting a pulling force on the specimen.

4. The hardness test consists of pressing a very hard steel ball into the surface of the specimen.

Text 2

I. Read and translate the text

Mechanical handling on construction Sites

Too many buildings are still designed without thought to mechanized handling. But the common task of architects and site engineers is to cut handling time and save costs.

In the last few years, architects and engineers have realized that mechanical handling requirements should be incorporated into the design process. However, apart from general lifting and transport problems, specific design is difficult! Contractors often apply different methods of handling, as this depends on trailer and crane availability.

Mechanical handling during construction should be treated as a normal design parameter.

The elements of a building should be designed as the optimum solution for the building type, preferred method of construction and cost available, but should incorporate sufficient strength for all reasonable handling requirements.

In low rise work prefabricated roof trusses are plumbing “heart” units, and packaged handling by rough terrain forklift trucks and special machines.

Architects and engineers engaged on large projects realize that it is in their interest to minimize the weight of components to reduce cranage costs and to consider site access for delivery vehicles.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why lifting and transport problems on the construction site must be taken into account by architects?
2. Why is it important to minimize the size of structural elements?
3. How should mechanical handling during construction be treated?
4 What does a method of handling depend on?
5. How should the elements of a building be designed?

II. Read and translate the following word combinations into Russian and use them in the sentences of your own:

structural components; to cut handling time; to minimize the size; to reduce cranage costs; to consider site access for delivery vehicles.

III. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. Architects have now realized that mechanical handling requirements should be incorporated.
2. It is important to minimize the weight of components to reduce cranage costs.
3. The lifting and transport problems during construction should be treated as a normal design parameter.
4. It is important to consider site access for delivery vehicles.
5. The method of handling can depend on trailer and crane availability.

TEXT 3

I. Read and translate the text

Deformation

Whenever a force acts upon a body, there is an accompanying change in shape or size of the body. This is called deformation. In designing structures, it is often necessary that we know what the deformation in certain members will be. A floor joist, for instance, may deflect to such an extent that the floor will vibrate or the plastered ceiling below may crack. For the usual cases we can readily determine what the deformation will be.

Tension. When a force acts upon a body in such a manner that the body tends to lengthen or pull apart, the force is called tensile.

Compression. When the force acting upon a body has a tendency to shorten it, the force is called compressive and the stresses within the member are compressive stresses. A typical example of compression is a column having a load on its upper end.

Shear. A shearing stress occurs when we have two forces acting on a body in opposite directions but not in the same line. Forces acting as a pair of scissors, tending to cut a body, is an illustration.

Bending. The fibers in the upper part of the beam are in compression, and those in the lower part are in tension. These stresses are not equally distributed over the cross section.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What is called deformation?
2. What kind of deformation do you know?
3. What happens when a force acts upon a body?
4. What kind of force is called compressive force?
5. When does a shearing stress occur?

II. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

Изменения в форме и размере; когда сила действует на тело; тенденция сокращаться; типичный пример компрессии; волокно в верхней части балки - в компрессии, а в нижней в растяжении.

***III.* Match a line in A with a line in B to define the words:**

A	**B**
ferro-concrete	the solid stonework, brickwork, etc. first set in holes dug deep in the earth, to support a building
lime	concrete strengthened by metal rods placed in it before it hardens, and used in building
brick	a white substance obtained by burning limestone the solid stonework, brickwork, etc. first set in holes dug deep in the earth, to support a building
pile	a hard rectangular piece of baked clay used for building
foundations	a heavy wooden, metal, or concrete post hammered upright into the ground as a support for a building, bridge

TEXT 4

I. Read and translate the text

Kinds of Loads. The two types of loads that commonly occur on beams are called concentrated and distributed, A concentrated load is assumed to act at a definite point, such as a column resting on a beam. A distributed load is one that acts over a considerable length of the beam. A concrete slab supported by a beam is an illustration of a distributed load.

Designing Steel Beams. In designing beams, the loads are never known accurately because the size of the beam and consequently its. weight are unknown when the computations are begun. One method employed is to estimate the weight due to the beam itself and to check this assumed load with the actual weight of the beam selected as a result of computations.

Design of Steel Columns. In the absence of safe load tables, the design of columns is accomplished by the trial method. Data include the load and the length of the column; the designer selects a trial cross section and, by means of a column formula, computes the allowable load that it will support. If this allowable load is less than the actual load the column will be required to support, the column section assumed is too small and another section is tested in a similar manner.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the two types of loads called that commonly occur on beams?
2. Where is a concentrated load assumed to act?
3. What does a distributed load act over?
4. Why are the loads never known accurately in designing beams?
5. By what method is the design of columns accomplished?

II. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

Виды нагрузки: концентрированные и распределенные; значительная длина балки; проверить допустимую нагрузку; результаты расчета; рассчитать допустимую нагрузку

***III.* Match a line in A with a line in B to define the words:**

A	**B**
weight	a tall solid upright stone post used in a building as a support or decoration
support	a large long heavy piece of wood, esp. used as part of the structure of a building
column	a thick flat usually four-sided piece (of stone, metal, wood, etc.)
beam	something that bears the weight of something else
slab	the heaviness of something

TEXT 5

I. Read and translate the text

Interior and Exterior Painting

Let the painting commence. The initial coat of paint that is applied on the raw surfaces is usually called the primer, sealer, sanding sealer, and so on. What it means is that this first coat is a little thinner than regular paint so that it will penetrate deeper into the surfaces. After this coat dries, it is sanded and dusted off, and the finish coats of paint are applied. The finish coats of paint will be the ones where the color and sheen are selected. The color is something only you can pick. The sheen has to do with whether the paint is flat or glossy. Most people use water-based flat paint for the walls and oil-based semi-gloss for the trim. Paint can be applied in many ways. Spraying, rolling, and brushing are the typical ways houses are painted. All of the methods will work for getting the right amount of the

right color and the right type of the right paint on the right part of the right house. After all that, the color probably would be pastel chartreuse.

Painting the exterior of the house is totally independent from the interior. The outside can be painted anytime the exterior of the house is ready. The preparation is the same. The only major difference is the weather. Paint should be applied per the manufacturer's written recommendations. Usually, the manufacturer wants the weather to be at least forty-five degrees and rising so that the paint does not freeze. It's just common sense; do not paint in the rain and things like that.

So one more time, paint the Sheetrock with flat, water-based latex and the trim with semi-gloss oil-based enamel and use as many coats as it takes to make the paint look rich.

Exercises

I. Match the following English words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents::

1 to commence	a украшение, внутренняя отделка
2 the initial coat of paint	b покраска
3 painting	c поверхность
4 primer	d первый слой краски
5 to penetrate	e блеск
6 surface	f начинать(ся)
7 sanding	g применяется
8 sheen	h шлифовка
9 trim	i проникать
10 is applied	j грунтовка

II Answer the following questions:

1. What is called the primer?
2. When is the coat of paint sanded?
3. What kinds of paints are applied for interior painting?
4. What typical ways houses are painted?

АНГЛО-РУССКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ
(Лексический минимум)

absorb	поглощать, абсорбировать
accommodation	помещение, жилище
in accordance with	в соответствии с
account	расчет
accumulate	собирать, накапливать
achievement	достижения
acute	острый
adaptable	легко приспосабливаться

add добавлять
additional дополнительный
advanced передовой
advantage преимущество
affect воздействовать
all-round всесторонний
altitude высота
amenities удобства
amount количество
ancient древний
angular угловой
aperture пролет
application применение
apply применять
appreciate ценить
apprentice ученик (на предприятии)
approach подход
appropriate подходящий
approximate приблизительный
arch арка
architectural архитектурный
area район, площадь
arrange размещаться
arris острый угол
art искусство
article предмет, изделие
artificial искусственный
assemble собирать
assistance помощь
associated (with) связанный с
attractive привлекательный
availability наличие
average средний
avoid избегать, устранять

B

bake обжигать кирпич
bar стержень
base основа; основываться
basement подвал
batch замес бетона
bath ванна
beam балка
bend сгибать (ся)
beauty красота
block *1.* блок; *2.* задерживать; **block of flats** жилой дом
blueprint план, проект
board *1.* доска; *2.* плинтус
boom стрела (крана)
branch отрасль, ветвь
brick кирпич

bridge мост
broad широкий
built in встроенный (у)
building здание, сооружение

C

calculate рассчитывать
canopy шатер
cantilever консоль
capacity мощность, пропускная способность, грузоподьемность
carpenter плотник
carving резьба по дереву
carry нести; **carry on** продолжить; **carry out** осуществлять
cast отливать
caterpillar гусеничный трактор
cave пещера
ceiling потолок
ceramics керамика
characteristic (of) характерный
cheap дешевый
check проверять
choice выбор
church церковь
circulate циркулировать
citizen гражданин
city город
civil гражданский
civil engineering гражданское строительство
cladding облицовывать
clay глина, глинозем, земля
collect собирать
colour цвет; *2.* красить
combination сочетание
combine соединять
come true осуществлять
common общий
compact компактный, плотный
compare сравнивать
compete соревноваться
complete *1.* полный; *2.* заканчивать
compose составлять
composition состав
compression сжатие
compute считать
concave вогнутый
conclusion заключение
concrete бетон; **in situ concrete** монолитный бетон;**reinforced concrete** армированный бетон; **prestressed concrete** предварительно напряженный бетон; **concrete** layer бетонщик
concrete mixer бетономешалка

conduct проводить
conform відповідати
connect соединять
consider рассматривать
considerable значительный
consist (of) состоять из)
constant постоянный
construct строить
construction site строительная площадка
contain содержать
continual бесконечный
contractor подрядчик
contribute содействовать
control контроль, руководство
conveniences удобства
conventional обычный
conversion переделка
convert (into) переделывать в
cooperation сотрудничество
copper-smith медник
corner угол
corresponding соответствующий
corrugated гофрированный, рифленый
cost стоимость, стоить
count считать
country страна, сельская местность
courtyard двор
cowshed коровник
crack *1.* трещина; *2.* трескаться
carnage *1.* использовать подъемный кран
crane кран; **floating crane** плавающий кран
crawler гусеничный ход
cross-section поперечный разрез
crosswise крестоподобный
crumble крошиться; разрушаться
cube куб

D

danger опасность
data данные
deal (with) иметь дело с
decade десятилетие
decay *1.* разрушение; *2.* разрушаться
decisive решающий
decorate украшать
decrease уменьшать
deep глубокий темный (о краске)
deformation деформация
degree степень; градус
deliver доставлять

density плотность
depth глубина, густота
design *1.* проект, план, конструкция; *2.*, проектировать
destroy разрушать
destruction разрушение
detect определять, обнаружить
detrimental вредный
develop розвивать (ся); конструировать, разрабатывать
device прибор
differ отличать (ся)
dig, dug, dug копать, рыть
dimension размер
dip опускать
direct прямой
direction направление
distance расстояние
distinguish различать
district район
divide делить (ся)
division деление
dome купол
door-post косяк дверной рамы
door-screen шторные двери
double двойной
dozen дюжина
drain дренаж, водосток, канализационная труба, которая соединяет дом с общей сетью
drought proof не создает сквозняк
drop падать
due to вследствие, из-за
dull глухой (звук)
durable крепкий, стойкий
dwell поселяться, проживать
dwelling жилье
dye красить

E

earth земля
efficiency продуктивность, эфективность
efficient умелый
efficiently эффективно
effort усилия
elevator лифт, подъемник
embedded спрятанный (про проводку)
employ использовать , применять
employer предприниматель
enable давать вожможность
engineering техника, инженерное дело; **structural engineering** строительная техника
enter входить, поступать

enterprise предприятие **industrial enterprise** промышленное предприятие
entire целый
entrance вход
environment среда, окружающая среда
equipment оборудование
erect сооружать
essential существенный
establish устанавливать, учреждать
establishment учреждение, заведение
estimate предварительный расчет
evident очевидный
exact точный
excavation выемка грунта
exceed превышать
exchange обмен
exist существовать
expand расширять
expense *1.* расходы; *2.* цена
expensive дорого
experience опыт
exterior снаружи, внешняя сторона
extra допонительный

F

face стоять лицом к …
face-lift натягивать, разглаживать
facet грань
facilities приспособления
facing облицовывать
factory фабрика, завод
famous известный
feature особенность, характер
fibre волокно, фибра
field поле; отрасль
figure фигура, цифра
fill наполнять
filling наполнение
fine красивый; мелкий
finish *1.* заканчивать *2.* обработка
finished material готовое изделие; обработанный материал
fire resisting огнеупорный
fireproof огнестойкий
fit монтировать
fitter слесарь, монтажник
flag-stone выстилать плитами
flat *1.* квартира; *2.* плоский
flaw дефект
floor этаж; пол, перкрытие
foamed glass пеностекло
foot (pi. feet) *1.* стопа; *2.* (мера длины) фут (= 30,48 см)

force *1.* сила; *2.* Заставлять, принуждать
foreman мастер (на стройке)
form *1.* форма; *2.* создавать, формировать
formwork опалубка
foundation фундамент
frame каркас, рама
framework *1.*, каркас; *2.* рама, обрамление, коробка
framing рама
free 1. свободный; 2. Бесплатный
freeze замерзать
frieze бордюр
function функция
furnish меблировать, обставлять
furniture мебель
further дальнейший
furthermore далее, кроме того

G

gain получать (опыт)
gas pipeline газопровод
general общий, главный;
girder балка, поперечная, прогон
g**lass** стекло;
goods товары
gravel гравий
grid сетка
grind шлифовать, дробить
ground земля, грунт; **ground floor** первый этаж
grout заливать раствор; цементировать
grow расти

H

hammer молоток
handle обрабатывать, управлять
handling обслуживать, транспортировка
mechanical handling механизация работ;
hard твердый, крепкий; тяжелый
hardwood твердая древесина
hazardous вредный (для здоровья)
head головка (болта)
heat 1. тепло; 2. нагревать
heating отопление
heavy тяжелый
height высота
hexagon шестиугольник
high высокий
hole отверстие, дыра;
hostel общежитие

housing жилищное строительство
housing block квартал
housing conditions жилищные условия
huge огромный

I

importance значение, важное значение
impractical непрактичный
improve улучшать, усовершенствовать
inadequacy несоответствие требованиям
inch дюйм
increase увеличивать (ся)
indicate указывать
industry промышленность
influence *1.* влияние *2.* влиять
inhabitant житель
inside внутри
installation установка
institution заведение, учреждение
instrument прибор, инструмент
insulate изолировать
insulating изоляционный; **insulating concrete** изоляционный бетон
insulation изоляция
interior интерьер
invent изобретать

J

job работа
joiner столяр
joint *1.* соединять

K

kiln печь для обжига
kitchen кухня; **kitchen cabinet** кухонный шкаф

L

labour работа, рабочая сила
labour productivity продуктивность труда
laminate пластик
lasting длительный, крепкий
latter последний (из двух)
lay класть
layer *1.* слой; *2.* укладчик
length длина
level уровень
lift поднимать

light *1.* свет; *2.* светлый, легкий
limestone известняк
limit *1.* граница; *2.* ограничивать **elastic limit** предел гибкости (упругости)
link связывать
living-room гостинная
load *1.* нагрузка; *2.* нагружать
loan ссуда
lobby вестибюль; коридор
locality местность
location место расположения
low низкий; **lower pitched** с низким потолком
luxurious роскошный

M

machine *1.* машина; *2.* обрабатывать на машине;
machinery механизм
maintain *1.* поддерживать, *2.* обслуживать
maintenance эксплуатация, обслуживание.
manhole люк, колодец
manner способ
manual ручной
manufacture *1.* прроизводство
marble мрамор
marl мергель, кирпич из мергеля
masonry каменная кладка; **rubble masonry** бутовая кладка
matter *1.* дело; *2.* материя
means способ. средство
measure измерять
member элемент, часть (конструкции)
mix смешивать
moist влажный
moisture-vapour увлажнить
mortar известковый раствор
mould *1.* форма, опалубка для бетона;
moulding лепное украшение; **stucco** лепное украшение из гипса
move двигаться
mud грязь
multi-faceted многогранный
mutual взаимный

N

nail *1.* гвоздь; *2.* прибивать гвоздями; **drive nails** забивать гвозди
narrow узкий
nearside левая сторона
noise шум
number число, количество; номер
numerous многочисленный

nut гайка; **nut lock** контргайка; **nut wing** гайка с баранчиком; **nut thumb** гайка с накаткою

O

object объект; цель
observation наблюдение
observe наблюдать
obstacle препятствие
obtain получать
obvious явный
occupy занимать (территорию)
ochre охра
office учреждение
oil нефть
old старый
opening прорез
operate работать об аппаратах
order порядок; приказ; орден
ordinary обычный
ornamentation украшение
outer наружный
output продукция
outrigger выносная опора
outstanding выдающийся
overhang нависать

P

pads перчатки
paint краска, красить; **house painter** маляр
palace дворец
panel панель
parking place стоянка для автомобилей
parquet Полог паркетный пол; **parquet layer** паркетчик
part часть
partial частичный
particular особенный
partition перегородка
penetrate проникать
per cent процент
perforate просверливать
perform исполнять, работать
permit позволять
pillar колона, опора
pipe труба
place место
plain *1.* обычный; *2.* поле (равнина)
plant завод
plasterer штукатур

plumber	водопроводчик, сантехник
plywood	фанера
porosity	пористость
position	положение
pound	фунт
powder	порошок
power	сила, энергия
precast	сборные, заводского изготовления
precision	точность
prefabrication	заводское изготовление сборных строительных элементов
preservation	сохранение
pressure	давление. напряжение
prevent	предотвращать
proceed	происходить
produce	производить
production	производство
profitable	вигодный
promote	способствовать, поддерживать
proper	соответственный, правильный
property	свойство
prospect	перспектива
protect	защищать
prove	доказывать
provide	поставлять, обеспечивать
public	общественный
pure	чистый
purpose	цель
put into effect	выполнять, претворять в жизнь
put together	соединять, монтировать
putty	*1.* цементное, известковое тесто; *2.* замазка, шпаклевка

Q

quality	качество
quantity	количество
quarry	карьер

R

raise	поднимать, повышать
range	ряд, ассортимент
rapid	быстрый
rare	редкий
raw materials	сырье
reach	достигать
realize	ясно понимать
reason	причина
recognize	признавать
rectangular	*1.* прямоугольный; *2.* прямоугольник
reduce	уменшать

region район, область
regular регулярный
regulation *1.* правило; *3.* устав, инструкция
reliable надежный
remain оставаться
rent квартирная плата
require требовать
research исследования
resin смола
resist сопротивляться
resource (s) ресурсы
restore реставрировать
rich богатый
right правый; правильный, верный
rigid твердый; **to keep rigid** придавать твердость
rise подниматься
road дорога
roof крыша, кровля; **float roof** плоская крыша
rubber *р*езина
rust ржавчина

S

safe безопасный; **safety** безопасность
sag изгиб
sawdust опилки
scale масштаб
science наука
scientific научный
sea море
self-contained автономный
separation раздел
service служба
set устанавливать
sewage system канализация
sewer коллектор, канализационная труба
shank стержень
shape форма
sheet лист
shine светить (ся)
shop мастерская, цех
shortage недостача
shower душ
side сторона
siliceous кремниевый
silicon кремний
similar подобный
simple простой
simultaneously одновременно
single один, единственный
sitting-room вітальня

size размер
skill мастерство
skilled квалифицированный
slab плита
slag шлаки **slag concrete** шлакобетон
smith слесарь, кузнец;
solid colour ровный цвет
solution раствор;
sound звук
space простор
span пролет; *2.* перекрывать (про арку)
spanner гаечный ключ
specimen образец
spot место; пятно
square площадь, квадрат; *2.* квадратный
stable стойкий
steady постоянный
steel сталь
stem основа, профиль
step шаг, этап
stone камень; **cut stone** резаный камень;
storehouse склад
storey этаж
stress усилие
stretch растягивать
strong крепкий
structure здание, сооружение, структура
stucco штукатурка
substance субстанция
superfluous лишний
supervise контролировать

T

take into account принимать во внимание; **take part** принимать участие
tap кран; пробка
target цель
task робота, задание
technique способ, метод; техника
tension напряжение
test эксперимент
timber древесина
tomb гробница
tool инструмент
torn down сносить
trace след
trade ремесло
traffic движение
transparent прозрачный
treatment обработка
tremendous огромный
trihedral тригранный

truck грузовик
truss ферма (связывание)

U

unbreakable нерозрывный
underground подземный
underlaying закладка (дома)
unit единица; элемент (конструкции)
unsuitable непригодный
use использовать, использование
useful полезный
utilization использование

V

valuable ценный
value величина
variation смена
various разный
vast большой
vehicle транспортное средство
vibrate колебаться
viscous вязкий
volume объем

W

wall стена; **separation wall** перегородка (между квартирами)
washer шайба
water supply водоснабжение
weight вес
welder сварщик
wire провод
withstand противостоять, выдержать
wood дерево (лесоматериал)
work *1.* работа; *2.* работать
work out разрабатывать
workpiece заготовка
workshop мастерская

Y

yard двор

Z

zero ноль
zinc 1. цинк; 2. покрывать цинком
zone зона, участок

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