

Федеральное агентство воздушного транспорта (Росавиация)  
ФГБОУ ВО «Санкт-Петербургский государственный  
университет гражданской авиации»

# **ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)

Методические указания и контрольные задания **№ 6**

Для студентов 3Ф

Профиль **ОрАД**

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Составитель            К.М. Суворина к.ф.н., доцент

Рецензент              А.В. Ожигова ст. преподаватель

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**

1. Данное контрольное задание имеет 5 вариантов. Студент должен выполнить один из этих вариантов в соответствии с последней цифрой своего шифра.

Последняя цифра шифра студента	Номер варианта задания
3 и 4	1
5 и 6	2
7 и 8	3
9 и 10	4
	5

2. Контрольное задание должно быть написано четко, аккуратно.

Необходимо оставлять поля для замечаний и рекомендаций рецензента.

3. К зачету или экзамену допускаются студенты, выполнившие контрольное задание в соответствии с учебным графиком.

4. Для сдачи зачета или экзамена студент должен:

- а) прочитать и перевести текст;
- б) выполнить задание, обращая внимание на инфинитив и инфинитивные конструкции;
- в) выполнить задание, связанное со словообразованием;
- г) выполнить лексические задания по тексту;

## МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

### Грамматический комментарий к контрольному заданию №6

#### Инфинитив и инфинитивные конструкции

В английском языке встречаются следующие формы инфинитива:

Форма инфинитива	Залог	
	действительный	страдательный
Неопределенная	to discuss	to be discussed
Продолженная	to be discussing	-
Перфектная	to have discussed	to have been discussed

Перевод форм инфинитива на русский язык зависит от функции, которую они выполняют в предложении. Рассмотрим эти функции более подробно.

#### Синтаксические функции инфинитива

##### 1. Инфинитив в функции подлежащего.

Инфинитив, стоящий в начале предложения перед глаголом-сказуемым выполняет функцию подлежащего.

Например: *To change from one vehicle to another in the course of a journey means to transfer.* Пересесть с одного вида транспорта на другой означает трансфер.

##### 2. Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства цели.

Инфинитив, стоящий в начале предложения перед подлежащим или в конце предложения после сказуемого или дополнения, выполняет функцию обстоятельства цели и отвечает при переводе на вопрос «для чего?», «для какой цели?». В этой функции инфинитив переводится на русский язык инфинитивом с союзом «чтобы».

Например: *To transport great volumes of passengers, airlines need high capacity aircraft.* Чтобы перевозить большие объемы пассажиров, авиакомпаниям нужны самолеты большой вместимости.

### 3. Инфинитив в функции определения.

Инфинитив, стоящий справа от существительного, выполняет функцию определения и отвечает при переводе на вопрос «какой?». Инфинитив в этой функции может иметь форму действительного или страдательного залога. Такой инфинитив переводится на русский язык придаточным определительным предложением.

Например: *I want a book to read on the plane.* Я хочу книгу, которую я могу почитать в самолете.

Инфинитив в функции определения может стоять после слов *the last, the first, the second.*

Например: *Gagarin was the first to fly into cosmos.* Гагарин был первым, кто слетал в космос.

## Инфинитивные конструкции

### 4. Подлежащее с инфинитивом.

Инфинитив, стоящий после глаголов «seem», «appear», «to be expected» фраз типа «to be likely», «to be sure» образует конструкцию «подлежащее с инфинитивом».

He is believed to be an experienced pilot. Он, как предполагают, является опытным пилотом. / Предполагают, что он является опытным пилотом.

The flight is expected to arrive on schedule. Ожидают, что рейс прибудет по расписанию.

A new airport is likely to be constructed in this city in the nearest future. Вероятно, новый аэропорт будет построен в этом городе в ближайшем будущем.

### **Инфинитив как часть сложного дополнения**

Если инфинитив стоит после существительного или местоимения, которому предшествует глагол определенного типа, так называемый «вводящий глагол», то инфинитив вместе с существительным образует сложное дополнение.

Например: *I want you to open your suitcase*. Я хочу, чтобы вы открыли ваш чемодан.

*We expect the flight to be delayed*. Мы ожидаем, что рейс будет задержан.

*I saw him enter the terminal*. Я видел, что он вошел в терминал.

### **Инфинитивная конструкция с предлогом *for***

Эта конструкция состоит из трех компонентов (*for* + существительное + инфинитив). Чаще всего эта конструкция употребляется в функции обстоятельства цели (или следствия) и может стоять как в начале, так и в конце предложения. Конструкция, как правило, переводится придаточным предложением с союзом «чтобы» подлежащим, которого становится существительное, а сказуемым – инфинитив.

Например: *It is important for the terminal to provide a smooth flow of passengers*. Важно, чтобы терминал обеспечивал спокойный поток пассажиров.

**Образец выполнения грамматического задания**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>To have</u> a VIP lounge is quite usual for a large international airport. = It is quite usual for a large international airport <u>to have</u> a VIP lounge (подлежащее).</p>   | <p>1. Иметь зал для важных персон – вполне обычно для большого международного аэропорта.</p>   |
| <p>2. <u>In order (so as) to ensure</u> comfort and courtesies for VIPs, airports have special facilities and staff (обстоятельство).</p>   | <p>2. Для того чтобы обеспечить комфорт и учтивость для важных персон, аэропорты имеют специальные помещения и персонал.</p>   |
| <p>3. There is a need <u>to provide</u> a passenger with all necessary information.<br/>The staff <u>to be used</u> for VIPs handling should speak English.<br/><br/>She was the only person <u>to survive</u> a crash. (определение)</p> | <p>3. Существует необходимость обеспечить пассажира всей необходимой информацией.<br/>Персонал, который используется для обслуживания ВИПов, должен говорить по-английски.<br/><br/>Она была единственным человеком, который выжил в катастрофе.</p> |
| <p>4. The weather is poor, the <u>flight</u> is likely <u>to be delayed</u> (подлежащее + инфинитив)</p>  | <p>4. Погода плохая, рейс, скорее всего, будет задержан.</p>   |
| <p>5. Passengers don't want their <u>baggage to be damaged or lost</u>. (дополнение +инфинитив)</p>   | <p>5. Пассажиры не хотят, чтобы их багаж был поврежден или потерян.</p>  |
| <p>6. It's time for passengers to board the plane. (for + существительное + инфинитив)</p>  | <p>6. Время (пора) пассажирам садиться в самолёт.</p>  |

**ВАРИАНТ 1****1. Read and translate the text.**

## Check-in

Because the departure formalities of air transport are the most complex of any mode of public transport, the pressure on check-in procedures is severe. Although it is important to have close control over what is carried in checked and cabin baggage, there is a need to provide a reasonably rapid service. Performance standards in the check-in phase should be set for *LENGTHS OF WAITING LINES* (which ideally should be no more than five passengers) and for *AVERAGE WAITING AND PROCESSING TIME*. Standards for the latter vary according to the type of journey. In shuttle operations, processing time can be set at 30-40 seconds, whereas for an international journey a processing time of 2 minutes is acceptable.

It is interesting to note that the use of computer terminals for check-in does not always lower processing times. A manual check-in for a short distance domestic passenger is likely to be faster than a computerized operation.

The new procedure of *TICKETLESS CHECK-IN* introduced recently in major international airports should produce even faster times, especially for flights where only hand baggage is involved.

For processing functions, criteria should be developed that relate to: correct destination tagging, correct use of transit and interline, labeling of packages with fragile contents, suitable marking of bags received in a damaged condition, labeling heavy bags that might injure or strain staff while lifting, ensuring that bags have adequate external identification of owner.

The carriage includes not only the air portion of the journey, but more importantly, from the control viewpoint the ground transport of checked baggage. With containerized baggage this part of process – the ground transport of baggage to the planeside – is usually straightforward. However, problems can arise when baggage is conveyed to the aircraft on open bags carts. There is always the risk of bags to fall off and be damaged if the load is not properly secured, although the



observance of speed limits by baggage-train drivers should minimize the risk. When weather is inclement extra care is needed to cover bags on open carts to avoid damage due to the effects of weather.

Normally a record is kept of the number of mishandled, damaged or lost bags per 1000 passengers handled; this allows a common measure to be applied regardless of whether it refers to a high or low activity airport.

## **2. Underline the infinitive / infinitive construction, determine the function and give translation.**

1. To ensure control of the numbers and weight of passengers' baggage is one of the tasks in check-in procedure.

2. The airline should take the necessary steps to warn a passenger against transporting dangerous goods.

3. Waiting lines for wide-bodied aircraft are likely to be very long.

4. Airline and airport authorities must do their best in order to exercise control over the check-in lines.

5. Security officers sometimes make passengers open their bags for inspection.

6. There has been a growing tendency for carry-on items to become larger and heavier.

## **3. Translate into English using the Infinitive.**

1. Перевозить опасные товары в ручной клади запрещено.

2. Многие пассажиры путешествуют только с ручной кладью, чтобы не терять время.

3. Аэропорты должны иметь большое количество тележек, которые можно использовать для тяжелого багажа.

4. Вполне возможно, что широкофюзеляжные самолеты помогут перевозить большое число пассажиров.

5. Авиакомпании предполагают, что число пассажиров будет расти.

6. Пассажиру важно избегать проблем с багажом.

**4. A). Add the suffixes to the verbs to form nouns: -ance, -ment, -tion, -sion, -ing, -ture.**

Handle, provide, require, direct, depart, move, operate, accommodate, compete, accept.

**B). Add the suffixes to form the adjectives: -able, -ible, -al, -ous and translate the word combinations from Russian into English.**

Danger, access, comfort, hazard, nation, allow, vary, continent, change, move.

Опасный груз, удобное место, опасные погодные условия, национальные интересы, доступная информация, различные аэропорты, континентальный климат, переменная погода, подвижные части, разрешенная скорость.

**5. Translate the words into Russian, paying attention to suffixes and prefixes.**

Invariable, reclaim, personal, including, directly, overhead, inadequate, non-stop, additional, unload.

**6. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.**

1. staff, use the, vehicles, maintenance, airfield, inspect, to.
2. may, debris, of, area, on, movement, of, presence, any, cause, part, the, incident, an.

**ВАРИАНТ 2****1. Read and translate the text.****AIRFIELD INSPECTIONS**

First signs of airfield unserviceability might well arise as a result of the routine daily inspections, which are usually the responsibility of the airport owner. In some cases, the inspections are carried out by air traffic control personnel; in others by airport authority personnel. Whoever carries out the inspections, it is important to check the movement area for any surface defects, obstructions, or debris and to check that aircraft operating are serviceable. In most cases this does not require the person carrying out the inspection to leave the airport.

The frequency of inspection depends very much on local conditions. At some busy airports, there might be an inspection every two hours while a less busy airport might be inspected only in the morning before commencing operations and shortly before darkness. The first inspection at any airport usually is carried out early in the day before flying operations have commenced, as soon as there is sufficient daylight to ensure that nothing will be overlooked. Special inspections of activities and facilities are usually carried out after receipt of a complaint, or after the occurrence of an unusual condition or event, e.g. aircraft accident.

It is absolutely vital for ATC and vehicle drivers to have radiotelephone contact since the inspection vehicle will be moving on the operating area, which includes runways and taxiways, where there might be a danger of collision with aircraft. The vehicle should be driven slowly enough for a thorough visual inspection to be made and, if necessary, stopped for a closer inspection of a particular area or for removal of debris. During the inspection particular attention should be given to surface condition of runways, taxiways, presence of standing water, snow, ice, sand, rubber deposits from aircraft tires, oil and fuel spillage, status of any work in progress on the airport, obstructions, ditches with correct ground hazard warnings, condition of signs and markers, growth of grass, presence of birds or animals or unauthorized persons likely to interfere with operations.

In the event of any objects to be discovered that are identified as coming from an aircraft, immediate steps should be taken to check recent departures with ATC, who will decide if it is necessary to send a message. Prior to darkness, an inspection to check the operation of all lighting systems should be carried out if night operations are to take place.

## **2. Underline the infinitive / infinitive construction, determine the function and give translation.**

1. To check the movement area for any defects is the responsibility of the ground staff.

2. In order to prepare a plane for takeoff ground handlers should service the plane.

3. Prior to darkness, an inspection to check the operation of all lighting systems should be carried out.

4. The runway inspection is expected to be regularly performed.

5. The airport authorities want the airfield to be checked regularly.

6. It is important for the baggage loaders to be careful with fragile cargo.

## **3. Translate into English using the Infinitive.**

1. Моя обязанность – проверять, что самолет безопасен для полета.

2. Мы используем транспортные средства, чтобы осмотреть рабочую зону аэропорта.

3. Транспортные средства, которые используются для осмотра летного поля, имеют радиооборудование для связи с диспетчером.

4. Мусор на полосе, вполне вероятно, может привести к инцидентам.

5. Мы полагаем, что после сильного снегопада полоса будет покрыта снегом.

6. Транспортное средство надо вести достаточно медленно, чтобы визуальный осмотр был выполнен тщательно.

**4. A). Add the suffixes to the verbs to form nouns: -tion, -er, -ture, -ment, -ing, -al.**

Handle, depart, move, inspect, remove, operate, load, transport, arrive, process.

**B). Add the suffixes to form the adjectives: -ed, -ive, -al, -ous, -able, -ing, -ic.**

**And translate the word combinations from Russian into English.**

Operate, compete, photograph, change, screen, rely, comfort, space, detail.

Просвечивающее устройство, конкурентный бизнес, операционные (эксплуатационные) затраты, фотографическая память, разные услуги, меняющиеся цены, надежные самолеты, удобные сидения, просторная комната, подробная информация.

**5. Translate the words into Russian, paying attention to suffixes and prefixes.**

Invariable, reclaim, partial, including, directly overhead, inadequate, non-stop, additional, unload.

**6. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.**

1. are, the, planes, areas, can, where, found, be, airside.

2. in, the, biggest, to be, world's, is Russian, airport, considered, Sheremetyevo.

3. volumes, airports, for, responsible, passengers, are, large, moving, and, cargo, of.

### ВАРИАНТ 3

#### 1. Read and translate the text.

##### BIRDS STRIKE CONTROL

Since the beginning of aviation, birds have been recognized as a hazard to aviation. In the early days, damages had a tendency to be minor, such as cracked windshield, dented wing edges, and minor fuselage damage. However, fatal accidents due to bird strikes occurred as far back as 1912 when Cal Rogers, the first man to fly coast to coast across the United States, was killed in a bird strike. As aircraft have become faster, birds have become less able to maneuver out of the way, and the relative speed at impact has increased. Damage also increased when turbine-engined aircraft were introduced. Ingestion of birds into the engine can cause a blocking or distortion of an airflow into the engines, severe damage to the compressor or turbine, and an uncontrollable loss of power. Loss of life through bird strike is unusual, but the airport operator must be aware that the potential for a disaster can exist in the vicinity of an airport where aircraft are operating at the low altitudes at which they are likely to come into contact with birds. Aviation regulating bodies have therefore prepared advisory documents to guide airport operators in methods of reducing the risk of bird hazards through programs of bird strike control.

Fundamental to a successful bird control program is an understanding of bird types and their habits. Any bird, if present in sufficient quantities can present a hazard to aviation at an airport. However, because different birds exhibit remarkably different behavior patterns, only a few are likely to create hazards. Past accidents involving large passenger aircraft on sea coast indicate the particular hazard associated with gulls. Birds present on the airport are there because the facility provides a desirable environment for such natural requirements as food, shelter, safety, nesting, rest, and passage for migratory routes. Successful bird strike control largely depends not on driving birds off, but in creating an environment on the airport and in its immediate vicinity that is not attractive to birds in the first instant. ICAO recommends that a control program should:

- identify problem species;
- determine bird behavior pattern;
- study ecology of the airport environment;
- determine specifically what encourages the problem species to the area.

**2. Underline the infinitive / infinitive construction, determine the function and give translation.**

1. To identify problem species is one of the ICAO recommendations.
2. Airport authorities should control garbage environment in order to make the airport and its vicinity less attractive to birds.
3. Pyrotechnic devices to drive birds off include firecrackers, flares, etc.
4. Few birds are likely to create hazards.
5. High grass enables birds to nest.
6. Ensure that buildings in the airport area do not provide places for the birds to nest.

**3. Translate into English using the Infinitive.**

1. Изучить экологию аэропортового окружения – одна из рекомендаций ИКАО.
2. Для того чтобы отпугивать птиц, орнитологи используют разные средства.
3. Средства, которые отпугивают птиц, включают ловушки, яды, ястребов и др.
4. Другие птицы, вполне вероятно, займут их место.
5. Орнитологи верят, что записанные сигналы опасности, отпугнут птиц.
6. Важно, чтобы аэропортовая среда была менее привлекательной для птиц.

**4. A). Add the suffixes to the verbs to form nouns: -ing, -ence, -ment, -tion, -sion, -ness.**

Recognize, ingest, understand, differ, require, provide, attract, recommend, aware, migrate.

**B). Add the suffixes to form the adjectives: -al, -able, -ive, -ous, -ry, -ful, -ent and translate the word combinations from Russian into English.**

Hazard, relate, control, nation, regulate, advise, success, suffice, nature, attract.

Опасные условия, относительная скорость, контролируемая территория, национальные регулирующие органы, успешный контроль, консультативные документы, достаточное количество, природное окружение, привлекательная среда.

**5. Translate the words into Russian, paying attention to suffixes and prefixes.**

Introduction, introductory, documentary, unsuccessful, insufficient, misunderstand, migratory, unlikely, dislike, enable, unable.

**6. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.**

1. In, aircraft, birds, fact, hazard, a, serious, safety, for, are.

2. time, them, airplanes, avoid, so, and, fast, birds, are, that, travel, unable, them, to see, in.

3. the, birds, emit, high, to frighten, airport, often, frequency, sounds, away.



**ВАРИАНТ 4****1. Read and translate the text.****CHECK-IN PROCEDURES**

To insure control of the numbers and weight of passengers' baggage is one of the several tasks involved in the check-in procedure. The number of bags carried by the individual passenger is recorded on that person's ticket, together with the weight when this is required. It is at this point that the airline handling agent takes charge of the baggage and assumes responsibility for it, issuing reclaim tags to the passenger as appropriate. Prior to accepting the baggage, the airline should take the necessary steps to warn a passenger against including any dangerous articles in the checked baggage.

These procedures will invariably lead to waiting lines and, for wide-bodied aircraft in particular, waiting lines may be very long. Typically, individual check-in time per passenger is somewhere between 45 seconds and 3 minutes. This can, however, be seriously disrupted if any query or problem arises, and because of this, most airlines will have a procedure whereby the passenger with a query is removed from the check-in line and dealt with separately at another desk. Every effort must be made by airline and airport authorities to exercise control over the check-in lines, and this might be accomplished by stationing additional staff in front of the desks to direct passengers or, alternatively, by providing light barriers.

Many passengers make use of the widespread airline practice of allowing those carrying only hand baggage to avoid the ticket desk queue and proceed directly to the gate for the flight. There is also the added advantage that passengers then have no need to wait for checked baggage on arrival at their destination. However, as a result, there has been a growing tendency for carry-on items to become larger and heavier, leading to difficulties with storage in the overhead bins in the aircraft cabin. This, in turn, can lead to congestion and delays in the boarding area. Airlines are aware of the problem and have attempted to control it but with limited success, largely due to the

highly competitive nature of the airline business and their desire to retain the goodwill of their passengers.

**2. Underline the infinitive / infinitive construction, determine the function and give translation.**

1. It is very important to have close control over the content of the baggage.
2. In order not to injure staff when lifting bags, they should be not heavier than 30kg.
3. There is a need to provide a reasonably rapid service of passengers and baggage.
4. A manual check-in for a short distance domestic passenger is likely to be faster than a computerized operation.
5. The airport staff expect the use of on-line check-in to reduce processing times.
6. It is necessary for bags on an open cart to be covered in stormy weather.

**3. Translate into English using the Infinitive.**

1. В плохую погоду необходимо закрывать багаж на открытых тележках.
2. Чтобы избежать риска падения сумок с открытых тележек, водитель должен соблюдать скоростной режим.
3. Время для обработки пассажиров международных рейсов устанавливается в пределах 2 минут.
4. Плохо закреплённый багаж, вполне вероятно, упадет с открытой тележки и будет повреждён.
5. Аэропортовые власти верят, что контейнерный багаж требует меньше времени для обработки.
6. Необходимо, чтобы зарегистрированный багаж и ручная кладь получили быстрое обслуживание.

**4. A). Add the suffixes to the verbs to form nouns: -al, -ance, -ment, -ure, -ing, -tion, -sion.**

Depart, press, perform, develop, divert, computerize, produce, process, identify, arrive.

**B). Add the suffixes to form the adjectives: -al, -ous, -able, -y, -ive, -ed, -ing and translate the word combinations into English.**

Accept, risk, hazard, continue, relate, detail, part, depart, nation, reason.

Приемлемое время, рискованное путешествие, опасная работа, непрерывный мониторинг, относительная скорость, подробная информация, разумные цены, частичные потери, вылетающие пассажиры, национальные интересы

**5. Translate the words from English into Russian, paying attention to suffixes and prefixes:**

Regardless, mishandled , performance, arrival, reclaim, responsibility, unscheduled, manually, faster, acceptable.

**6. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.**

1. always, ,bags, of, the, off, risk, is, falling, there, cart, open, an.

2. prefer, only, passengers, baggage, many, with, to, travel, hand.

3. cargo, in, people, addition, are, large, to, airports, for, volumes, moving, of, responsible.

**ВАРИАНТ 5****1. Read and translate the text.**

## Direct passenger services

Those terminal operations that are provided for the convenience of the air traveler and are not directly related to the operations of the airline are normally designated *direct passenger services*. It is convenient to further divide this category into *commercial* and *noncommercial* services. There is no hard-and-fast division between these two subcategories, but noncommercial activities are usually seen as being entirely necessary services that are provided either free of charge or at some nominal cost. Commercial activities, on the other hand, are potentially profitable operations that are either peripheral to the transportation function of the airport (e.g. duty-free shops), or avoidable, and subject to the traveler's choice (e.g. car parking and car rental.)

Typically, at a large passenger terminal, the following noncommercial activities are known to be provided, usually by the airport authority: portering, flight and general information, baggage trolleys, left luggage lockers and left luggage rooms for which airports usually make commercial charges, directional signs, seating, toilets, nurseries, and changing rooms, rest rooms (some airports make nominal charges for some of these facilities), post office and telephone areas, services for disabled and special passengers.

Depending on the operating philosophy of the airport, commercial facilities will either be operated directly by the authority itself or leased on a concessionary basis to specialist operators. Typically, at a large airport, the following commercial activities can be expected to play an important part in the operation of the passenger terminal: car parking, duty-free shops, other shops, car rental, banks, hotel reservations, business center facilities.

There has been much discussion on the wisdom of commercial operations at airports. Opponents claim the commercial facilities to produce unnecessary and undesirable obstruction to the principal passenger-processing function of terminals.

The proponents of commercial facilities argue that there is a demand for such facilities generated by high volumes of passengers, who spend on the average 1 hour in the terminal and of this time only 40% is required for processing. The high volumes of passengers, meeters, senders, and visitors constitute a strong potential sales market to be developed, if desired. With the trend toward privatizing airports, most airports that have remained in the public domain feel the demand to adopt a more commercial approach to their operation.

**2. Underline the infinitive / infinitive construction, determine the function and give translation.**

1. It is convenient to divide airport activities into commercial and noncommercial.

2. At a large airport commercial activities are expected to play an important part in the operation of a passenger terminal.

3. Airport authorities believe the commercial activities to generate revenue.

4. In order to have commercial revenues the airports should develop commercial facilities.

5. Facilities to make an airport profitable include duty-free shops, car rental and parking, etc.

6. It is very important for an airport to make money.

**3. Translate into English using the Infinitive.**

1. Аргументы против коммерсализации аэропортов, кажется, утрачены (потеряны).

2. Вполне вероятно, что пассажиры проведут часть времени в дьюти фри.

3. Магазин дьюти-фри является коммерческой услугой, которая приносит выгоду.

4. Коммерсализация необходима для того, чтобы сделать аэропорт прибыльным.

5. Удобно разделить прямые услуги пассажирам на коммерческие и некоммерческие.

6. Аэропорты, которые не проводят коммерческую политику, предполагают, что только 10% прибыли придет из коммерческих ресурсов.

**4. A). Add the suffixes to the verbs to form nouns: -tion, -ing, -ment, -sion, -er.**

Operate, divide, travel, provide, transport, park, advertise, develop, reserve, decide.

**B). Add the suffixes to form the adjectives: -al, -ous, -able, -ing, -ive, -ible, -ed and translate the word combinations into English.**

Commerce, vary, profit, advertise, politics, generate, value, reserve, addition, access.

Коммерческая деятельность, различные услуги, прибыльные рейсы, рекламная литература, политическая ситуация, полученная прибыль, ценные вещи, забронированные места, дополнительные услуги, зона, доступная для пассажиров.

**5. Translate the words into Russian, paying attention to suffixes and prefixes.**

Information, informative, specialized, action, active activity, variable, various, mishandled, noncommercial.

**6. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.**

1. Varies, the, of, degree, of, commercialization, substantially, airports.

2. Lost, the, against, seem, to have, argument, been, commercialization, operation, airport, the.

3. Is, privatization, of, likely, policy, the, on, issues, economic, depend, to.

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