

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «ТУЛУНСКИЙ АГРАРНЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»
(ГБПОУ «ТУЛУНСКИЙ АГРАРНЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»)

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по дисциплине
Иностранный язык (английский язык)

основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП) по
специальности

35.02.08 Электрификация и автоматизация сельского хозяйства

Рассмотрено на
заседании ПЦК №1
Протокол № 1
« 13 » 10 20 10 г.
Председатель: Митов
Житова Л.С.

Согласовано
методическим советом
« 30 » 10 20 10 г
Методист отделения
Арциховская А.А.
Арциховская А.А.

Утверждено
« 02 » 11 20 10 г.
Зам. директора по УР
Щербакова И.П.
Щербакова И.П.

ККОС соответствует программе, утверждённой МС
Протокол № 10 от « 15 » 06 20 10 г
Протокол № 10 от « » 06 20 11 г
Протокол № от « » 20 г

Организация-разработчик:

Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Иркутской области «Тулунский аграрный техникум»

Разработчики:

Одарченко Екатерина Александровна, преподаватель ГБПОУ «Тулунский
аграрный техникум»

Каурова Ольга Александровна, преподаватель ГБПОУ «Тулунский аграрный
техникум»

1. Общие положения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся.

КОС включают материалы для проведения текущего контроля, промежуточной аттестации и экзамена. КОС разработаны на основе ФГОС СПО по специальности:

35.02.08 Электрификация и автоматизация сельского хозяйства базовой подготовки и программы дисциплины Иностранный язык (английский язык)

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

1.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций:

Таблица 1

Результаты обучения: умения, знания и общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
У.1. общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на повседневные темы ОК.3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность. ОК.6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями. ОК.7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- владеет монологической и диалогической речью- употребляет правильно разговорные клише в коммуникативных ситуациях- умеет задавать вопросы- умеет давать краткие и полные ответы на вопросы- умеет составлять связный рассказ с использованием ключевых слов на бытовые темы- делает устное и письменное сообщение на заданную тему с предварительной подготовкой- владеет кратким пересказом прочитанного текста- пишет правильно текст под диктовку.- умеет оформлять документы на иностранном языке (анкета, бланк, открытка, письмо)	<p>Оценка результатов выполнения домашних заданий, самостоятельных работ, контрольных работ.</p> <p>Наблюдение за ролью студента в группе.</p> <p>Оценивание результатов индивидуальных и групповых заданий проектного характера.</p>
У.2. переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты страноведческого, общенаучного и проф. ориентированного характера; ОК.2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы решения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество. ОК.4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- понимает тексты общекультурного, общенаучного характера- умеет определять виды текстовых произведений (аннотация, реферат, сообщение и т.д.)- определяет содержания текста по знакомой лексике (интернациональным словам и географическим названиям)- распознаёт значения слов по контексту- выделяет главную и второстепенную информации- переводит (со словарем) специальные тексты по профилю обучения	<p>Оценка результатов выполнения домашних заданий, самостоятельных работ, контрольных работ.</p> <p>Мониторинг роста творческой самостоятельности и навыков получения нового знания каждым обучающимся.</p>

<p>У.3. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь; пополнять словарный запас.</p> <p>ОК.5.Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.</p> <p>ОК.8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.</p>	<p>- умеет пользоваться общими словарями, справочниками</p>	<p>Мониторинг роста творческой самостоятельности и навыков получения нового знания каждым обучающимся</p> <p>Оценивание результатов индивидуальных и групповых заданий проектного характера.</p>
<p>3.1. лексический минимум включающий общеупотребительную бытовую и профессиональную лексику;</p>	<p>знает:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - лексический минимум - базовую терминологию специалиста - клишированные фразы - значения наиболее употребительных приставок, суффиксов существительных, прилагательных, глаголов 	<p>Оценка результатов выполнения домашних заданий, самостоятельных работ, контрольных работ.</p>
<p>3.2.значение изученных грамматических явлений.</p> <p>ОК.8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.</p>	<p>знает:</p> <p><u>морфологию:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - артикль (общие сведения, употребление артикля, отсутствие артикля) - имя существительное (образование множественного числа имен существительных) - имя прилагательное (степени сравнения прилагательных) - местоимение (личные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, отрицательные, неопределенные местоимения, возвратные местоимения) - числительное (образование количественных, порядковых числительных) - глагол (спряжение и употребление в речи глаголов to be, to do, to have, употребление глаголов во временах группы Indefinite) - предлоги <p><u>Синтаксис:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - порядок слов в простом предложении 	<p>Оценка результатов выполнения домашних заданий, самостоятельных работ, контрольных работ.</p>

3. Оценка освоения умений и знаний учебной дисциплины.

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине иностранный язык (английский язык), направленные на формирование общих компетенций.

Таблица 2.

		Умения			Знания		Баллы
	Практические задания	У.1.	У.2.	У.3.	З.1.	З.2.	
1	Фонетическая система английского языка	+		+	+	+	4 балла за выполненное упражнение
2	Безличные и неопределенно-личные предложения			+	+	+	
3	Имя существительное		+	+	+	+	
4	Имя числительное	+	+	+	+	+	
5	Местоимение		+	+	+	+	
6	Артикль		+	+	+	+	
7	Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no	+	+	+	+	+	
8	Местоимения much/ many, little/ few		+	+	+	+	
9	Словообразование		+	+	+	+	
10	Модальные глаголы		+	+	+	+	
11	Причастие I,II		+	+	+	+	
12	Правильные и неправильные глаголы			+	+	+	
13	Времена группы Indefinite	+		+	+	+	
14	Времена группы Continuous		+	+	+	+	
15	Времена группы Perfect	+		+	+	+	
16	Согласование времен		+	+	+	+	
17	Придаточные предложения условия и времени		+	+	+	+	
18	Страдательный залог	+		+	+	+	
19	Косвенная речь		+	+	+	+	
	Тексты общеобразовательные	+	+	+	+	+	4 балла
	Тексты по специальности	+	+	+	+	+	4 балла
	СРО	+	+	+	+	+	5 баллов за 1 час СРО
Контрольные работы							
1	II курс	+	+	+	+	+	60
2	III курс	+	+	+	+	+	60
3	IV курс	+	+	=	+	+	30



4. Материалы для текущей проверки и оценки знаний и умений

Упражнения для аудиторной работы

Тема: Фонетическая система английского языка

Exercise 1. Запомните произношение следующих букв и буквосочетаний.

- [g] game, go, bag, great, grandfather, good, wagon, gun.
 [dʒ] Georgia, geology, gentleman, region, language, page, engineer, (но: get [get], begin [bɪ'ɡɪn], give [ɡɪv]), just, July, jam, jacket, bridge.
 [tʃ] child, chess, cheap, China, Chinese, teacher, fetch, watch, switch.
 [k] chemistry, school, technology, (но: machine [mə'ʃi:n]), jacket, block, clock, cat, come, coffee, cubic, key, keep, ski, skate.
 [ið] here, near, ear, dear, hear, fear, idea, queer, beer, year.
 [oi] boy, toy, noise, oil, spoil, voice, avoid.
 [εð] where, there, were, fair, hair, air, rare, chair, care.
 [3] television, division, usual, usually, pleasure, treasure, measure.

Exercise 2. Найдите слова со звуками: [g], [dʒ], [tʃ], [k], [ið], [oi], [εð], [3].

1. [g]: ____ 3. [tʃ]: ____ 5. [ið]: ____ 7. [εð]: ____
 2. [dʒ]: ____ 4. [k]: ____ 6. [oi]: ____

television, school, where, clock, grandson, geometry, idea, fetch, kid, catch, which, go, get, Jack, usual, crazy, bridge, avoid, scheme, just, noise, cheap, give, boil, technology, age, chess, rock, key, cut, toy, here, chair, there, year.

Exercise 3. Отработайте звуки [dʒ], [tʃ], [k], [ið], [oi], [εð]. Прочитайте рифмовки за преподавателем. Прочитайте их самостоятельно.

- [dʒ] George and Jill went up the hill, but John and Sam have tea with jam.
 [tʃ] Which is this switch? Which switch is which?
 [k] A cup of nice coffee in a nice coffee-cup. Kate can ski and skate.
 [ið] I fear, this is a queer idea. Here is an ear. The ear is near.
 [oi] The noisy boy spoiled his voice. Mother avoids noisy toys.
 [εð] There were rare pears at the fair.

Exercise 4. Найдите слово, которое отличается от остальных звуком, передаваемым буквой/сочетанием букв:

- g: 1) grandson, 2) give, 3) geometry, 4) game, 5) gate, 6) good, 7) smog.
 ch: 1) check, 2) chemistry, 3) reach, 4) children, 5) inch, 6) chief, 7) each.

Exercise 5. Поставьте слова в таблицу, под необходимый звуковой символ.

vocabulary, television, yellow, Greece, choose, pencil, sister, jeans, ticket, no, noise, lives, three, start, your, good, door, sing, shoe, down, hand, beer, tour, read, hair, that, love, like, five, girl, why, man, tea, bed, key, hot, bag, day, not, sit, we, is, do, go.

Согласные звуки:

1 [p]	2 [b]	3 [t]	4 [d]	5 [k]	6 [g]	7 [f]	8 [v]
9 [s]	10 [z]	11 [l]	12 [m]	13 [n]	14 [h]	15 [r]	16 [w]
17 [j]	18 [θ]	19 [ð]	20 [ʃ]	21 [ʒ]	22 [tʃ]	23 [dʒ]	24 [ŋ]
				television			

Гласные звуки:

25 [i:]	26 [ɪ]	27 [e]	28 [æ]	29 [a:]	30 [o]	31 [o:]	32 [u]
33 [u:]	34 [ʌ]	35 [ɔ:]	36 [ɒ]				

Дифтонги:

37 [eɪ]	38 [ou]	39 [aɪ]	40 [au]	41 [oɪ]	42 [ɪə]	43 [εə]	44 [uə]

Тема: Безличные и неопределенно-личные предложения

Exercise 1. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Сегодня холодно. 2. Идет снег целый день. 3. Сейчас утро. 4. Было приятно познакомиться с вашим другом. 5. Поздно. Пора спать. 6. Разве это не смешно? 7. Сейчас уже 10 часов утра. 8. На улице холодно? 9. Сейчас ранняя весна, но уже тепло. 10. Это далеко отсюда?

Тема: Имя существительное

Exercise 1. Образуйте и произнесите форму множественного числа от следующих существительных. Запомните существительные.

- ship (корабль), step (шаг), test (опыт, контрольная работа), tent (палатка), student (студент), map (карта (географическая)), book (книга);
- table (стол), pen (ручка), team (команда), lesson (урок), slide (слайд), camera (фотоаппарат, видеокамера), line (линия), tree (дерево), mat (коврик), bag (сумка), plane (самолёт), film (фильм, плёнка), teacher (преподаватель, учитель), room (комната, помещение), mine (шахта);
- tax (налог), kiss (поцелуй), match (спичка), class (занятие), box (коробка/ящик), face (лицо), place (место), exercise (упражнение);
- baby (ребёнок), lady (дама), university (университет), academy (академия); city (город), library (библиотека);
- foot (ступня), tooth (зуб), life (жизнь), mouse (мышь), wife (жена), fish (рыба), woman (женщина), man (мужчина), sheep (овца), child (ребёнок).

Exercise 2. Запишите следующие словосочетания, поставив последнее существительное в единственное или множественное число.

- twenty-six computer __ (мышь); 2) seventeen computer mouse __ (коврик); 3) five football __ (команда); 4) fifty-eight university __ (студент); 5) one interesting __ (книга); 6) nine match __ (коробок); 7) six little __ (ребёнок); 8) fourteen fresh __ (рыба); 9) thirty-two white __ (зуб). 10) one out-of-date __ (корабль), 11) one modern __ (комната); 12) nine up-to-date __ (шахта); 13) one control __ (контрольная работа); 14) four easy __ (упражнение).

Тема: Имя числительное

Exercise 1. Запишите по-английски:

а) Количественные числительные:

3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 24, 69, 325, 1005, 530425, 1.745.033.

б) Порядковые числительные:

1, 2, 15, 23, 84, 149, 150, 208, 1000, 2.000.000.

Exercise 2. Напишите цифрами следующие даты:



- a) The first of March nineteen seventy-six;
- b) The fifth of December two thousand;
- c) The sixteenth of May nineteen five;
- d) The third of July nineteen hundred;
- e) In (the year) nineteen ninety-seven;
- f) In (the year) nineteen hundred eighty-one;
- g) In (the year) two thousand five.

Exercise 3. Напишите по-английски:

1. 7 марта 1999 года; 2. 1 сентября 1974 года; 3. 22 апреля 1911 года; 4. 11 марта 1951 года;
5. 12 декабря 2024 года.

Exercise 4. Напишите цифрами дробные числа:

Простые: 1. A (one) half; 2. Two thirds; 3. A (one) quarter; 4. Three fourths; 5. Two and a (one) half; 6. Five and one sixth; 7. A (one) fifth

Десятичные: 1. Zero (nought/ou) point two; 2. Two point four five; 3. Four point five; 4. Three four (thirty four) point onezero two; 5. Nought point nought one; 6. Six point three five; 7. Fifty eight point three nought five.

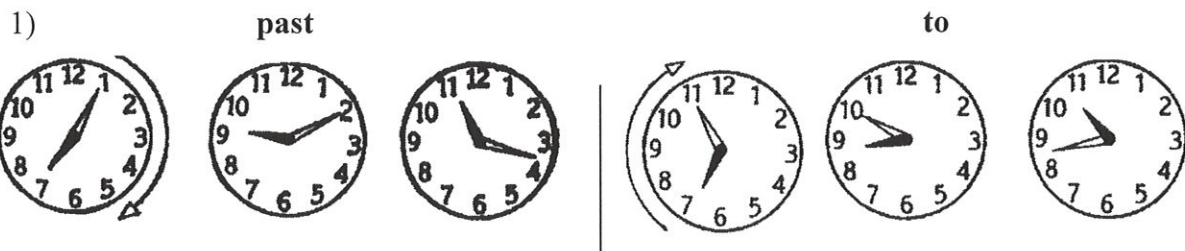
Exercise 5. Прослушайте примеры и решите их, следуя образцу.

Образец: A: How much is 10 plus 10? – B: 10 plus 10 is 20.

A: How much is 30 minus 10? – B: 30 minus 10 is 20.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) $20 + 30$ | 4) $75 - 69$ | 7) $45 - 17$ |
| 2) $45 + 20$ | 5) $80 - 2$ | 8) $27 + 72$ |
| 3) $60 - 15$ | 6) $15 + 34$ | 9) $81 + 3$ |

Exercise 6. Узнайте, который час. Запомните данные ниже выражения.



- 2) – What's the time?/What time is it? – Сколько времени?/Который час?
– Please tell me the time? – Скажите, пожалуйста, который час?

– It's eight o'clock. = 8.00./It's eight sharp. – Ровно 8 часов.

– It's a quarter past eight. = 8.15. – a quarter ['kwɔ:tɪd] = четверть

– It's half past eight. = 8.30. – half [ha:f] = половина

– It's a quarter to nine. = 8.45.

– It's past eight. – Девятый час. It's to eight. – Около восьми часов.

– It's eight o'clock a.m. – a.m. ['eɪ'em] – от полуночи до 12 часов дня

– It's eight o'clock p.m. – p.m. ['pi:'em] – от 12 дня до полуночи.

A: Excuse me, Please tell me the time?

B: It's 10.50 p.m. by my watch.

A: Thank you. – B: You are welcome.

Подстановки: 1) **Please tell me the time?** What's the time? What time is it?
2) 11.00, 7.15 p.m., 19.50, 12.05 p.m., 8.30 a.m., 1.45 a.m., 12.30, 2.45 a.m.

Exercise 7. Запишите цифрами, который час и скажите по-русски.

- 1) It's five o'clock a.m. It's nine sharp. It's seven a.m. It's eleven p.m.
- 2) It's twenty past three p.m. It's a quarter past six. It's two past four.
- 3) It's five to ten. It's fifteen minutes to twelve. It's twenty eight to one p.m.
- 4) It's half past seven. It's half past eight. It's half past three a.m.
- 5) It's past five. It's past eight. It's past eleven. It's to six. It's to twelve p.m.

Тема: Местоимение

Exercise 1. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

- 1) Это комната моего друга. 2) Это комнаты моего друга. 3) Это комната моих друзей. 4) Это комнаты моих друзей. 5) Это сын нашего инженера. 6) Это сыновья нашего преподавателя. 7) Это письма ваших родителей. 8) Это письмо Петра Иванова. 9) Это друг моих родителей. 10) Это друзья моих родителей. 11) Это словарь студента. 14) Это словари студентов. 15) Это семья Николая Петрова. 16) Это зачётная книжка Ольги. 17) Это студенческий билет Стива.

Exercise 2. Замените личные местоимения данные в скобках соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями. Предложения переведите.

1. I have some notebooks and pencils in (I) bag.
2. Those are (we) instruments.
3. (He) examples are always interesting.
4. That is a line, (it) length is 1/2 of a metre.
5. I help my sister in (she) work.
6. They finished (they) experiments.
7. Show me (you) translation.

Exercise 3. Заполните пропуски соответствующими возвратно-усилительными местоимениями. Предложения переведите.

1. The student cannot solve this problem ..., we must show him how to do it.
2. I do my homework ...
3. You ... opened the door.
4. Be careful. Don't hurt ...
5. She never speaks about ...
6. We shall solve this problem ...
7. The new lathe ... turns the part.
8. We ... know nothing about it.
9. We could not answer the question and they answered it.

Exercise 4. Поставьте следующие местоимения в объектный падеж.

- 1) Please, take this textbook and give it to __ (he). 2) I'm James, James Bond 007. Call __ (I) simply James. 3) Please, phone __ (we) in the evening. 4) I'm very glad to see __ (you) at the party. 5) This university meeting is very important for __ (we). The meeting is at five. Please, tell __ (they) don't be late today. 6) What is the matter with __ (she)? (Что с ней?) 7) Say __ (it) right now (прямо сейчас)! 8) Lend __ (we) some money, Alan. 9) Tell __ (she) about __ (it). 10) Send this letter by post to __ (they). 11) These are very good exercises. Do __ (they) at home, please. 12) It's a good English-Russian dictionary. Give __ (it) to __ (I), please. – Here you are. 13) Read these words and learn __ (they) well.

Exercise 5. Поставьте местоимения в абсолютную форму.

1) Excuse me, whose dictionary is this? – This is __ (I). 2) You think our job is difficult? – Yes, indeed! __ (Our) is too difficult, I think. 3) Is this car __ (you)? 4) What colour is his car? – __ (he) is either yellow or red. 5) This is Marina, a friend of __ (I). 6) Is this their room? – Yes, It's __ (they).

Тема: Артикль

Exercise 1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Give me ... book, please.
2. We have ... son and ... daughter.
3. I have three ... sisters.
4. This is ... pen. It is his ... pen.
5. He has no ... pencil.
6. My brother's ... watch is bad.
7. She wrote ... letter to her mother.
8. This is my ... sister. My ... sister is ten.
9. They bought ... car last week. 10. This is ... book. ... book is new.

Exercise 2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... pencil. ... pencil is red.
2. I have ... ball. ... ball is big.
3. My brother has ... dog. ... dog is old.
4. They have ... flat. ... flat is new.
5. Is this ... pen? — No, it isn't a pen, it's ... pencil.
6. My sister has two ... children. Her children are at... home
7. Is your friend at ... home? — No, he is at ... work.
8. My son has no ... bicycle.
9. This is our ... room. ... room is large.
10. There are ... books. ... books are interesting.

Exercise 3. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. Are your ... sisters students? — No, they are ... pupils.
2. My father is ... doctor. He is ... good doctor.
3. He has no ... children.
4. My brother's ... book is interesting.
5. This is my friend's ... bag. It is ... brown.
6. She has ... ball. ... ball is big. Her ... ball is green.
7. My mother is not ... teacher. She is ... doctor.
8. There are ... flowers in the vase. ... flowers are beautiful
9. Do you like ... fruit?
10. She wrote ... letter to her friend. ... letter was long.

Exercise 4. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I am ... doctor. I work at... hospital. ... hospital is large.
2. You have two ... books. Give me one ... book, please.
3. Are you ... pupil? No, I am ... student.
4. Is he ... good pupil?
5. My friend bought ... interesting ... book last week.
6. He has ... daughter, but he has no ... son.
7. My father is sitting at ... table. He is writing ... letter. ... letter is long.
8. His brother has ... cat. ... cat is old and ... fat.
9. It is very dark in ... street.
10. I am at ... home. I am reading ... interesting book.

Exercise 5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. In ... United States of ... America ... national language is ... English. Four hundred years ago ... some English people sailed to ... North America, and they brought ... English language to ... new country. Now in ... USA people speak ... American English. Many ... worlds are ... same in ... American and in ... British English.

2. One of ... first novels in ... history of ... literature was written in ... England in ... 1719. It was ... "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe Daniel Defoe was born in ... London in ... family of ... rich man. When he was ... schoolboy, he began to write ... stories. At ... age of ... sixty he wrote ... novel "Robinson Crusoe". ... novel made him famous.

3. All world knows William Shakespeare as ... one of ... greatest poet and ... playwrights. He was born in ... small town of Stratford-upon-Avon in ... England. He grew up in ... large family. Not much is known of ... Shakespeare's family and his life. He became ... actor and soon began to write ... plays for his company.

Exercise 6. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ... Stonehenge is ... circle of ... stones on ;.. Salisbury Plain in ... England. ... Stonehenge is about 5.000 years old. ... stones are huge and heavy.

2. There are lots of ... pyramids in Egypt. ... most famous is ... Great Pyramid of ... King Cheops. ... pyramid is about 5.000 years old.

3. ... London is ... capital of ... Britain. ... London is famous for ... its museums and parks. ... famous clock ... "Big Ben" is also in ... London.

4. Hallowe'en is ... evening of ... October ... 31st. It is ... children's festival in ... Britain and ... USA. ... children dress up in ... witch or ... host costumes.

Тема: Неопределенные местоимения some, any, no

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Russian and explain the usage of pronouns some, any and no

1. Some children don't like to play.
2. Please give me some chalk.
3. Have you got any friends here?
4. I haven't got any questions.
5. I don't think we've got any time left.
6. Please take any magazine you like.
7. I haven't got any cakes, but I've got some biscuits.

Exercise 2. Choose the necessary pronouns.

1. Do you learn (some, any) foreign languages?
2. Has your friend got (some, any) English magazines?
3. I didn't get (some, any) letters yesterday.
4. Please take (some, any) German book you like.
5. I don't think we've got (some, any) time today to discuss this question.
6. I don't see (some, any) mistakes in this sentence.
7. I haven't (some, any) questions to you.
8. ... students prepare their classes here (some, any).

Exercise 3. Объясните употребление неопределенных местоимений

1. I have some interesting books in English. You may take any of them.
2. He did not ask me any questions.
3. Have you written any exercises?
4. I shall be at home all day long, you may come at any time.
5. They took some milk, some bread, and butter for their afternoon breakfast.
6. There is no life on the Moon.
7. I can give you no support.
8. Is there life on Mars? No man could answer this question at the conference yesterday.
9. Some 15 tables hang on the wall.
10. Can I have some more tea please? – Certainly.
11. No student of the group failed the exam.

Exercise 4. Переведите слова в скобках на английский язык. Предложения переведите.

1. This element has (несколько) important properties.
2. There is (нет) difference between these two figures.
3. (Ни один) student uses these instruments.
4. They will be able to begin their research, in (несколько) days.
5. Are there (какие-нибудь) interesting articles in this magazine?
6. Are there (какие-нибудь) new instruments in your laboratory? – Yes, there are (несколько).
7. Be ready to tell the contents of (любой) chapter of this book.

Exercise 5. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительной и отрицательной форме, переведите каждое из них на русский язык.

1. There is something interesting on this subject in the library.
2. There is somebody in the laboratory.
3. Anybody knows it.
4. She wants to go somewhere in the evening.
5. There is something there.
6. I can tell you something interesting about it.

Тема: Местоимения *much/ many, little/ few*

Exercise 1. Вставьте *much, many, little, a little, few, a few*, переведите:

1. I'd like to say... words about my travelling. 2. She gave him... water to wash his hands and face. 3. He had... English books at home, so he had to go to the library. 4. After the lesson everybody felt... tired. 5. Let's stay here... longer. I like it here. 6. There were... new words in the text and Peter spent... time learning them. 7. There was... sugar in the bowl, and we had to put... sugar there. 8. My mother knows German... and she can help you with the translation of this text. 10. When we walked... farther down the road we met another group of pupils. 11. Have you got... time before the lesson?

Exercise 2. Переведите:

Много тетрадей, много молока, много воды, много дней, много газет, много мела, много снега, много лет, много картин, много музыки, много сахара, много чая, много лимонов, много мяса, много комнат, много учителей, много работы, много воздуха, много птиц, много машин.

Exercise 3. Вставьте *much or many*, переведите:

1. Please don't ask me... questions. 2. How... money have you got? 3. I never eat... bread with soup. 4. Why did you eat so... ice-cream? 5. She wrote us... letters from the country. 6.... of these students don't like to look up words in the dictionary. 7.... in this work was too difficult for me. 8. He spent... time writing his composition in Literature. 9. There were... plates on the table. 10. Thank you very... ! 11.... of my friends are preparing for their entrance examinations now. 12. I don't like... sugar in my tea.

Exercise 4. Переведите:

1. В стакане есть немного молока. 2. В тетради осталось мало чистых страниц. 3. У тебя много кофе? — Нет, очень мало. 4. Немногие из англичан говорят по-русски. 5. У них здесь очень мало друзей. 6. У него очень мало времени для чтения. 7. У Петра много русских книг и мало английских книг. 8. У меня есть немного времени вечером, чтобы закончить эту работу. 9. Я провожу много времени в библиотеке, потому что я готовлюсь к экзаменам.

Тема: Словообразование

Exercise 1. Прочитайте следующие существительные, укажите, от каких слов они образованы, определите суффиксы. Переведите.

pressure, construction, direction, concentration, collection, necessity, agreement, difference, drawing

Exercise 2. Используя известные вам суффиксы и префиксы, образуйте существительные от следующих слов и переведите их на русский язык.

1) to sail, to connect, to educate, to build, to create

2) friend, leader, fellow

3) dark, weak, cold, bright, free

Exercise 3. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих слов, используя суффиксы и префиксы, и переведите их на русский язык.

hope, truth, beauty, rain, peace, help, colour, power, joy, care, use

Exercise 4. Сопоставьте префиксы с соответствующими им определениями и составьте с ними новые слова:

1. inter— 2. post— 3. bi— 4. pre- 5. multi— 6. ex—

a) more than one; many

b) later than; after

c) before; in preparation

d) former and still living

e) between; among a group

f) two; twice; double

1. ...lingual

2. ...date

3. ...arranged

4. ...national

5. ...director

6. ...graduate

7. ...personal

8. ...husband

9. ...annual

10. ...date

Тема: Модальные глаголы

Exercise 1. Выберите, подходящий модальный глагол.

1. Children _ be careful when crossing the street.

a. can

b. may.

c. must

2. You _ speak like that, it's not polite. .

a. couldn't

b. needn't

c. mustn't

3. There is plenty of time. We _ hurry.

a. can't

b. needn't

c. may not

4. Hush! The baby is sleeping in the next room. You _ make so much noise.

a. needn't

b. can't

c. mustn't

5. It's a pity, I _ translate this article, as I have no dictionary with me.

- a. may not
 - b. can't
 - c. mustn't
6. George ___ go to the theatre yesterday, because he was unwell.
- a. needn't
 - b. mustn't
 - c. couldn't
7. It was far from the station and we _ take a bus home.
- a. might
 - b. must
 - c. had to

Exercise 2. Замените модальные глаголы соответствующими эквивалентами.

1. Students must take exams in January. 2. She can speak French well. 3. You may take this book till tomorrow. 4. We must learn new words every week. 5. I live not far from my work. I can go by bus or I can walk. 6. You may come in. 7. We can take this book from the library. 8. She cannot do this work in time. 9. He must go to St. Petersburg for a few days. 10. We can see electrical devices everywhere.

Exercise 3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод модальных глаголов.

1. Everyone should know a foreign language. 2. To make supercomputers, we need highly developed electronics and new materials. 3. One should do one's work in time. 4. The students ought to know the history of their institute. 5. The development of new materials does not mean that old materials should lose their significance. 6. Marie Curie needed a laboratory and equipment for her research. 7. Every institute ought to be proud of their famous graduates. 8. One should know that «roentgen» is a unit (единица) of radiation.

Exercise 4. Выберите правильный модальный глагол или его эквивалент.

можно вычислить — (must, can, should) calculate; быть в состоянии выполнить — (have to, be able to, be allowed to) carry out; нельзя предсказать — (can't, needn't, be not able to) predict; должны начаться в 10 — (have to, may, be to) begin at 10; следует знать — (should, may, need) know; не нужно создавать — (may not, needn't, should not) create; необходимо использовать — (must, be allowed, may) use; можно взять эту книгу — (must, can, may) take this book; упорно не желать сделать — (need, wouldn't, must) do.

Exercise 5. Переведите предложения.

1. Он может читать и писать по-английски. 2. Она должна сделать эту работу в конце месяца. 3. Теперь студенты могут войти в аудиторию. 4. Она может заниматься здесь. 5. Он должен прочитать эту статью. 6. Можно мне взять ваш учебник? 7. Я должен пойти в библиотеку и взять книги. 8. Можно мне поехать с вами? 9. Умеет (может) этот ребенок ходить? 10. Вы должны вернуть книгу завтра.

Тема: Причастие I, II

Exercise 1. Найдите Participle I и Participle II, переведите предложения.

1. The students studying at the institutes passed entrance exams in summer. 2. The subjects studied in the first two years are very important for future engineers. 3. The lecture delivered by our dean was on new methods of technology. 4. The man delivering this lecture is our professor on mathematics. 5. An article discussing the new system of school education appeared in all newspapers. 6. The results of the experiments discussed yesterday will be published. 7. The attention paid to the study of fundamental subjects is great. 8. Students interested in computer engineering enter technological institutes. 9. The number of specialists connected with new branches of science and engineering is increased every year.

Exercise 2. *Переведите следующие словосочетания с Participle I и Participle II:*

developing industry, developed industry;
changing distances, changed distances;
a controlling device, a controlled device;
an increasing speed, an increased speed;
a transmitting signal, a transmitted signal;

Exercise 3. *Найдите причастия и переведите предложения.*

1. Studying Newton's work «Principia», a young physicist discovered a mistake in the calculations. 2. Having designed a car radar, the engineers started complex tests. 3. While driving a car one should be very attentive. 4. A new electronic instrument will calculate how far one can drive on the fuel left in the tank. 5. The engine tested showed that it needed no further improvement. 6. Scientists are experimenting with a system allowing drivers to see better after dark. 7. The system being tested will increase the safety and fuel efficiency of a car. 8. Having been tested, the computer system was installed at a plant. 9. Soon the night-vision system designed will be available. 10. The synthetic magnet has a lot of valuable qualities that can be changed, if desired. 11. Recently there have appeared battery-powered cars. 12. The radar used was of a completely new design. 13. Having been heated, the substance changed its properties. 14. Being provided with batteries an electric car can develop a speed of 50 miles an hour. 15. When mass produced, electric cars will help solve ecological problems of big cities. 16. A defect undetected caused an accident. 17. Though first developed for military purposes, radar can be used in modern cars.

Exercise 4. *Замените придаточные предложения причастным оборотом.*

While Boris was driving home, he saw an accident. 2. After we had talked with Peter, we felt much better. 3. When John arrived at the station, he saw the train leave. 4. After he had left the house, he walked to the nearest metro station. 5. When I looked out of the window, I saw Mary coming. 6. As we finished our part of the work, we were free to go home. 7. As Ann had had no time to write us a letter, she sent a telegram.

Тема: Времена группы Indefinite

Exercise 1. *Поставьте следующие предложения в Past Indefinite или Future Indefinite, добавляя, где необходимо, слова last/next week, last/next year, tomorrow, yesterday и т.д.*

1. I am very busy today. 2. They are in the reading-room now. 3. It is a cold day today. 4. We are students of one of the Moscow Institutes. 5. You are late for the lecture. 6. Mary is a good student. 7. Students have four exams in January. 8. Today they have time to go to the cinema. 9. We have some English magazines. 10. The book has many diagrams. 11. I have good news. 12. She has a map of England.

Exercise 2. *Поставьте следующие предложения в Past или Future Indefinite, добавляя слова last/next year, yesterday, tomorrow, last/next week, last/next summer и т.д.*

1. We study six days a week. 2. I go to the institute every day. 3. My friend lives in a hostel. 4. Usually I get up at 7 o'clock. 5. My studies begin at half past eight. 6. We have four lectures every day. 7. After lectures we go to the dinning room. 8. We do our homework for the next day. 9. At night I read and watch TV. 10. On Sunday I visit my friends.

Exercise 3. *Поставьте сказуемое в отрицательной форме.*

1. Today our lectures begin at 10 o'clock in the morning. 2. We were school-children last year. 3. We had four entrance exams in summer. 4. Yesterday the first-year students saw the institute laboratories. 5. We took all the necessary books from the library. 6. I got excellent marks for my entrance exams. 7. He knows the meaning of the word «engineering» (техника, машиностроение, инженерное дело). 8. The students of our group will meet in the laboratory. 9. The librarian gave us all the necessary books.

Exercise 4. *Поставьте вопросы к каждому члену предложения и дайте отрицательную форму.*

1. He entered the Aviation Institute last year. 2. My sister studies at the university. 3. The third-year students will have industrial training next summer.

Exercise 5. *Раскройте скобки, укажите время глагола:*

1. He (know) several foreign languages.
2. I (learn) English at school.
3. Usually the lessons (begin) at 9 o'clock.
4. Our grandparents (live) now in Moscow.
5. He often (visit) them last year.
6. As a rule I (go) to my school by bus.
7. She (work) abroad next year.
8. She (not like) loud music.
9. Your children usually (ask) many questions.
10. At present he (work) at school.
11. My brother (like) music.
12. What you (do) yesterday?
13. His sister (go) to the seaside next July.
14. Soon we (leave) the school.

Тема: Времена группы Continuous

Exercise 1. *Объясните употребление времен группы Continuous, переведите предложения.*

A. 1. I am at my English lesson. I am sitting and doing my exercises. My friend is not sitting, he is standing at the blackboard and looking at me. 2. It is getting cold now, isn't it? Look out. Is it raining now? 3. You are late. What were you doing? — I was translating a text. 4. When I came home my parents were having supper and at the same time they were watching TV. 5. What was he doing when I rang up an hour ago? He was looking through a newspaper when I rang up. 6. Tomorrow we shall be preparing for a test for the whole evening. 7. In July they will be taking their exams for the whole month. 8. What will you be doing tonight at 10 o'clock? Will you be working? No, I shall be reading a book at this hour.

B. 1. New Metro lines are being built now in Moscow. 2. What is going on? A new film is being discussed. 3. What grammar was being explained when you came in? 4. What questions were being discussed at that time? 5. New methods of research are being used in our lab. 6. Much is being done to improve laboratory methods.

Exercise 2. *Найдите предложения с глаголом-сказуемым в Present Continuous, переведите.*

1. Water and air are becoming more and more polluted. 2. At present computers are more widely used in the sphere of education. 3. Where were you at six o'clock? We were studying in the reading-room. 4. There are government and public organizations that are analysing data on land, forest and air. 5. New courses of education such as management are being organized in many institutes. 6. What will you be doing in the laboratory tomorrow morning? We shall be watching the operation of a new device. 7. Measures are being taken to save Lake Baikal. 8. The situation at Lake Baikal is remaining very serious. 9. Much attention is being paid at

present to the development of international scientific contacts. 10. Science is becoming a leading factor in the progress of mankind.

Exercise 3. Найдите предложения с глаголом-сказуемым в *Continuous Passive*, переведите.

1. Cambridge University was formed in the 12th century. 2. The solution of ecological problems may be achieved only by joint efforts of all countries. 3. Great changes in people's lives and work were brought about by the scientific and technological progress. 4. The theory of interaction of atmospheric and oceanic processes is being developed to determine the weather of the planet. 5. The teachers at Cambridge are called «dons» or «tutors». 6. Computers and lasers are being widely introduced at plants and factories. 7. The most important ecological problems must be considered at the government level. 8. The training at Cambridge and Oxford is carried out by tutorial system.

Тема: Времена группы Perfect

Exercise 1. Объясните употребление времен группы Perfect, переведите.

1. This is a very good book, I have just read it with pleasure. 2. He has been absent this week. He has been ill. 3. I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been all this time? 4. We haven't heard about her since 1989. 5. By the beginning of the lecture the laboratory assistant had brought all the necessary diagrams. 6. Before we came to the next lecture we had studied the material of the first one. 7. Have you already finished your diploma work? No, I shall have finished it by the end of June. 8. They will not have passed their exams by the time you return. 9. Many students have been enrolled into universities this year. 10. The translation has not been finished yet. It will have been finished by the end of the month. 11. Have you brought these journals with you? No, these journals had been brought by my sister before I returned from St. Petersburg. Don't you know that?

Тема: Согласование времен

Exercise 1. Раскройте скобки, обращая внимание на согласование времен. Переведите.

1. I did not know that you already (to read) this book. 2. He did it better than I (to expect). 3. He said that the bus (to be) here soon. 4. I think it all happened soon after the meeting (to end). 5. They decided that they (to bring) us all the necessary books. 6. He said that he (can) not do it without my help. 7. He asked the students whether they ever (to see) such a book. 8. It was decided that we (to start) our work at eight o'clock. 9. I told you that I (to leave) for Minsk on the following day. 10. The boy did not know that he already (receive) a good mark. 12. He wanted to know what (to become) of the books. 13. The visitors were told that the secretary just (to go out) and (to come back) in half an hour. 14. He said we (may) keep the books as long as we (to like). 15. We thought that he not (to be able) to make his work in time and therefore (to offer) to help her. 16. When I came they (to tell) me that he (to leave) half an hour before. 17. It was soon clear to the teacher that the control work (to be) a difficult one. 18. I decided that next year I (to go) to see my old friend again. I not (to see) him since he (to go) to Moscow.

Тема: Придаточные предложения условия и времени

Exercise 1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на тип условного предложения.

1) If I get home early enough, I will make a special dinner. 2) If he speaks to me, I will not argue with him. 3) I will be in the study if you need anything. 4) I would lend you the money you need if I had some with me. 5) I would have lent you the money you needed if you had asked me to then. 6) If I hadn't gone to that party I wouldn't have met Andrew. My life would be different now. 7) I would apologize if I were you. 9) I wouldn't have won the beauty contest if I hadn't lost weight then. 10) Maybe he would have agreed if you had asked him better. 11) If they promised me the pay-rise I would agree to work further. But I doubt they will.

Exercise 2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в нужную форму, переведите.

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer. 2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school. 3. I'm afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station. 4. We (go) to the country tomorrow if the weather (to be) fine. 5. We (not pass) the examination next year if we not (work) harder. 6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident. 7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi. 8. I (finish) reading this book before I (go) to bed. 9. You must (send) us a telegram as soon as you (arrive). 10. We (have) a picnic tomorrow if it (be) a fine day. 11. We (go) out when it (stop) raining. 12. We (not to have) dinner until you (come). 13. I'm sure they (write) to us when they (know) our new address.

Exercise 3. Объедините предложения, используя условное предложение.

Образец: It's snowing very hard. I think, we can't go skiing today. – *If it were not snowing so hard, we would go skiing.*

1) They didn't invite me. So, I didn't come to the party. 2) He was speaking on the phone when he was driving. That's why he bumped into a car. 3) My husband didn't agree to sit with the baby. So, I didn't go to the concert. 4) We didn't have berries this summer. That's why we didn't make any jam. 5) I am not going your way. So I can't give you a lift. 6) He has a lot of work to do. He can't come home earlier. 7) I don't know your sister. I can't meet her at the station. 8) The picture is not finished yet. I won't show it to you. 9) You didn't put on your coat yesterday. That's why you got cold and ill. 10) I have a sore throat today. I can't speak at the meeting.

Exercise 4. Закончите предложения.

1) He'll fail his exam if 2) If the students had studied better 3) They would be disappointed if 4) The accident wouldn't have happened if 5) If I knew his phone number 6) If he doesn't complete his home assignment

Exercise 5. Переведите следующие вопросы на английский язык и выразите свои идеи и предположения.

1) Что вы будете делать, если завтра будет плохая погода? 2) Что бы вы делали, если бы у вас был миллион долларов? 3) Что бы вы делали, если бы учились сейчас в одном из вузов Америки? 4) Что бы вы делали, если бы в школе вам не задавали домашнего задания?

Тема: Страдательный залог

Exercise 1. Раскройте скобки и употребите сказуемые в настоящем времени, прошедшем и будущем. Полученные словосочетания переведите.

Scientist (to be called); law (to be discovered); article (to be published); devices (to be used); pressure (to be measured); cell (to be built).

Exercise 2. Сравните предложения в действительном и страдательным залогах. Переведите их, обращая внимание на время глагола-сказуемого.

1. The students asked the lecturer many questions. The lecturer was asked many questions.
2. He taught us to use the lab equipment. We were taught to use the lab equipment.
3. Tomorrow our teacher will give us a new task. A new task will be given tomorrow. We shall be given a new task tomorrow.
4. Usually a lab assistant shows the equipment to the students. Usually the equipment is shown to the students by a lab assistant. Usually the students are shown the equipment by a lab assistant.

Exercise 3. Выберите предложения, сказуемые которых употреблены в страдательном залоге. Укажите, на какой признак Вы опирались. Переведите все предложения, обращая внимание на залог.

1. The development of science is closely connected with the development of higher education.
2. State spends a lot of money to train highly qualified engineers.

3. Students studying at institutes and universities passed their entrance exams in summer.
4. Some institutes of technology are reorganized into universities.
5. Any country must be provided with good specialists in all branches of science and technology for its further development.

Exercise 4. *Переведите предложения. Попытайтесь дать, где возможно, разные варианты перевода пассивной конструкции.*

1. The inventor is known for his scientific achievement.
2. A considerable contribution to the development of physics was made by Newton.
3. Numerous new devices are being used in many branches of science and technology.
4. The first counting machine was invented by Charles Babbage.
5. K.Tsiolkovsky is called a space travel pioneer.

Тема: Косвенная речь

Exercise 1. *Переделайте следующие предложения в косвенную речь, поставив глагол в главном предложении в прошедшем времени. Например:*

Tom wants to spend the winter in Texas.

They said that Tom wanted to spend the winter in Texas.

He asked if Tom wanted to spend the winter in Texas.

1. Mary wants to take a course in German.
2. Ann does not work at the college.
3. The laboratories have new TV sets.
4. The teacher will give you further instructions.
5. Where are you coming from?
6. The lecture will begin in five minutes.
7. John has learned grammar for two years.
8. Could I speak to Mr. Smith, please?
9. Does Bob go to the library every day?

Exercise 2. *Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Мой друг сказал, что он много работает.
2. Ученый сообщил, что он написал статью о своей работе.
3. Меня спросили, сделал ли я свою работу.
4. Она хотела знать, будет ли он летом в Москве.
5. Мы спросили преподавателя, сколько новых слов в четвертом уроке.
6. Мы не знали, будет ли у него практика летом.
7. Он сказал, что знает два иностранных языка.
8. Он знал, что ее брат живет в Самаре.

Exercise 3. *Определите, чем выражено дополнение в предложениях, переведите.*

1. The students of our group saw a new film yesterday. They said it was very interesting.
2. The dean's assistant told us to do all our work in time.
3. Our laboratory has been equipped with modern devices.
4. The students were informed at the meeting that they would have their practical training in St. Petersburg.
5. We asked the dean if he was busy.
6. The new student asked when our lectures would begin.
7. He also asked to show him where the chemistry laboratory was.
8. He wanted to know whether we had already had our industrial training.
9. I did not know then if I should see him again.
10. We didn't know whether it would be possible to use a computer for our work.

Контрольная работа (I семестр, II курс)
I вариант

- I.** *Соотнесите данные фразы с их эквивалентами*
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Look here! | a) до встречи |
| 2. Thank you for doing it! | b) не за что |
| 3. See you later. | c) послушайте |
| 4. Don't bother. | d) спасибо, что вы это сделали |
| 5. Not at all. | e) не беспокойтесь |
- II.** *Найдите и напишите слова со звуками [ai], [ei] в два столбика*
- mail, cry, by, mine, main, rain, file
- III.** *Найдите безличное предложение, переведите*
1. It's a happy birthday
 2. This is an umbrella. It's large
 3. It's 5 o'clock
 4. It begins at 7 o'clock
- IV.** *Образуйте форму множественного числа от следующих существительных*
- ship, book, university, sheep, life, woman
- V.** *Запишите прописью количественные числительные*
- 13, 54, 158, 415, 13.754, 6.721.398
- VI.** *Вставьте артикли, где необходимо*
1. This is table. ... table is big.
 2. My father is ... doctor. He is ... good doctor.
 3. I have no ... book.
 4. My sister's ... pen is red.
 5. My ... parents are at ... home now.

Контрольная работа (I семестр, II курс)
II вариант

- I.** *Соотнесите данные фразы с их эквивалентами*
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I must be going. | a) сейчас я действительно должен идти |
| 2. Pardon me. | b) спасибо, что пришли |
| 3. I really must go now. | c) извините |
| 4. Thank you for coming. | d) я должен идти |
| 5. See you tomorrow. | e) до завтра |
- II.** *Найдите и напишите слова со звуками [ai], [ei] в два столбика*
- by, cry, main, rain, mail, file, mine
- III.** *Найдите безличное предложение, переведите*
1. It's nice to meet you!
 2. It's a happy holiday!
 3. This is a table. It's big.
 4. It starts at 3 o'clock.
- IV.** *Образуйте форму множественного числа от следующих существительных*

test, map, city, deer, wife, man

V. *Запишите прописью количественные числительные*

19, 63, 132, 519, 17.682, 8.638.415

VI. *Вставьте артикли, где необходимо*

1. You have no ... friends.
2. My mother is ... teacher. She is ... good teacher.
3. Your ... daughter is at ... school now.
4. My father's ... car is new.
5. This is car. ... car is green.

Контрольная работа (I семестр, II курс)
III вариант

I. *Соотнесите данные фразы с их эквивалентами*

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Excuse me | a) до скорой встречи |
| 2. Thank you very much! | b) извините |
| 3. See you soon. | c) пожалуйста |
| 4. Don't worry. | d) спасибо большое |
| 5. You're welcome. | e) не беспокойтесь |

II. *Найдите и напишите слова со звуками [ai], [ei] в два столбика*

cry, mail, main, by, rain, file, mine

III. *Найдите безличное предложение, переведите*

1. It begins at 7 o'clock
2. This is a car. It's blue
3. It's a happy weekend
4. It's cold today

IV. *Образуйте форму множественного числа от следующих существительных*

baby, student, slide, fish, knife, postman

V. *Запишите прописью количественные числительные*

15, 87, 163, 718, 14.769, 3.765.831

VI. *Вставьте артикли, где необходимо*

1. He has no ... watch.
2. This is book. ... book is hard.
3. Our ... friends are at ... school.
4. My sister is ... student. She is ... good student.
5. My grandmother's ... book is old.

Контрольная работа
II курс (II полугодие)

I вариант

I. *Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола:*

1. Every day Nick gets up at 7 o'clock.
a) Past Simple tense b) Present Simple tense c) Future Simple tense
2. I visited my parents last Sunday.
a) Past Simple tense b) Present Simple tense c) Future Simple tense

II. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1. Lena Magazines every week.
a) buy b) buys c) bought d) will buy
2. He ...in the office last year.
a) work b) works c) worked d) will work
3. My grandmother ...pies in two hours.
a) cook b)cooks c) cooked d) will cook
4. We... some exercises tomorrow.
a)do b)does c)did d)will do

III. Вставьте some, any, no.

1. I buy ... books.
2. Did you buy... milk?
3. He has ...information for us.
4. I would like... water, please.
5. Did you meet ... friends yesterday?

IV. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глаголы в форме страдательного залога (пассива)

1. Books (return) to the library.
2. New houses (build) every day.
3. The teacher (ask) many questions yesterday.
4. My work (finish) next week.
5. Dictionary (take) tomorrow.

V. Переведите выражения на английский язык используя Participle I и Participle II

1. сидящий человек
2. читая книгу
3. построенный дом

Контрольная работа

II курс (II полугодие)

II вариант

I. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола:

1. The workers will build new house in a year.
a) Past Simple tense b) Present Simple tense c) Future Simple tense
2. I speak English well.
a) Past Simple tense b) Present Simple tense c) Future Simple tense

II. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1. Lena music
a) like b) likes c) liked d) will like
2. She ...here last year.
a) work b) works c) worked d) will work
3. Michael ...his lessons every day
a) do b)did c) does d) will do
4. We... this work all tomorrow morning.
a)do b)does c)did d)will do

III. Вставьте some, any, no.

1. I bring ... texts.
2. Did you take... newspapers?
3. He had ...new for us.
4. I would like... tea, please.
5. Did you see ... girls yesterday?

IV. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глаголы в форме страдательного залога (пассива)

1. Books (take) to the school.
2. New roads (build) every day.
3. Pupils (ask) many homework yesterday.
4. My diploma (finish) next week.
5. His bag (bring) tomorrow.

V. Переведите выражения на английский язык используя Participle 1 и Participle II

1. читающая девочка
2. работая дома
3. сделанный стол

**Контрольная работа (I семестр)
для студентов III курса
I вариант**

I. Соотнесите данные фразы с их эквивалентами

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6. Look here! | a) до встречи |
| 7. Thank you for doing it! | b) извините, я опоздал |
| 8. See you later. | c) послушайте |
| 9. Don't bother. | d) спасибо, что вы это сделали |
| 10. Not at all. | e) не беспокойтесь |
| 11. I'm sorry, I'm late. | f) не за что |

II. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо

1. Are your ... sisters students? No, they are ... pupils.
2. He has no ... children.
3. Do you like ... fruit?
4. Michael has ... car. His ... car is red.
5. My father's ... car is blue.
6. Is ... Washington the capital of ... USA?

III. Определите время сказуемого в следующих предложениях (Present, Past, Future Indefinite)

1. My brother studies at college.
2. I translated this text last lesson.
3. You will see him tomorrow.
4. You will visit us soon.
5. Yesterday was my day off.
6. They study English well.

IV. Переведите предложения из действительного залога в страдательный

1. You open the door.
2. We asked questions.
3. He can do this exercise.

4. My mother teaches pupils very interesting.
5. Our students learn many subjects.
6. John clean the window.

V. Поставьте глагол в форму *Present Perfect*, *Present Continuous* или *Present Indefinite*

1. I (study) English *now*.
2. I (learn) *already* five hundred words.
3. My friend (speak) German fluently.
4. He (read) *already* some books in the original.
5. She *often* (go) to Moscow.
6. My brother (read) this book *now*.

**Контрольная работа (I семестр)
для студентов III курса
II вариант**

I. Соотнесите данные фразы с их эквивалентами

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6. I must be going. | a) сейчас я действительно должен идти |
| 7. Pardon me. | b) можно мне зайти |
| 8. I really must go now. | c) извините |
| 9. Thank you for coming. | d) я должен идти |
| 10. See you tomorrow. | e) до завтра |
| 11. May I come in? | f) спасибо, что пришли |

II. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо

1. Do you like ... coffee?
2. My friend's ... child is pretty.
3. Are your ... children pupils? Yes, they are ... pupils.
4. I have no ... book.
5. Ann had ... dog. Her ... dog was old.
6. Is ... London the capital of Great Britain?

III. Определите время сказуемого в следующих предложениях (*Present*, *Past*, *Future Indefinite*)

1. I shall see him tomorrow.
2. His sister studies at school.
3. They work every day.
4. We translated this text last lesson.
5. Tomorrow will be my day off.
6. Yesterday was my birthday.

IV. Переведите предложения из действительного залога в страдательный

1. I open the book.
2. They asked topic.
3. She can do this test.
4. My father repaired this table .
5. Our parents buy that car.
6. They will discuss your report tomorrow.

V. Поставьте глагол в форму *Present Perfect*, *Present Continuous* или *Present Indefinite*

1. My brother (read) this book *now*.

2. They *often* (spend) their summer vacation at the sea.
3. It *often* (rain) in October.
4. He *usually* (play) tennis at this time.
5. Moscow (change) very much.
6. My friend (speak) German fluently.

Контрольная работа (I семестр)
для студентов III курса
III вариант

I. Соотнесите данные фразы с их эквивалентами

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Excuse me | a) до скорой встречи |
| 2. Thank you very much! | b) извините |
| 3. See you soon. | c) можно мне выйти |
| 4. Don't worry. | d) спасибо большое |
| 5. You're welcome. | e) не беспокойтесь |
| 6. May I go out? | f) пожалуйста |

II. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо

1. Do they like ... sugar?
2. They have no ... car.
3. Are your ... friends ... students? No, they are ... pupils.
4. Jane has ... house. Her ... house is large.
5. My mother's ... hair is blonde.
6. Is ... Moscow the capital of ... Russia?

III. Определите время сказуемого в следующих предложениях (Present, Past, Future Indefinite)

1. We study every day.
2. They will visit you tomorrow.
3. My mother works at a hospital.
4. They did it yesterday.
5. Today is my day off.
6. Tomorrow I shall go to the theatre.

IV. Переведите предложения из действительного залога в страдательный

1. We take the car.
2. He did this exercise.
3. She can open this window.
4. My brother sings this song.
5. Our students speak many languages.
6. I explain this rule every day.

V. Поставьте глагол в форму *Present Perfect*, *Present Continuous* или *Present Indefinite*

1. We *usually* (drink) coffee at that time.
2. Our children *often* (spend) their weekends with us.
3. I (sing) this song *now*.
4. My teacher (speak) English very well.
5. We (go) to cinema *now*.
6. He *usually* (read) this book at this time.

Контрольная работа

III курс (II полугодие)

I вариант

I. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола:

1. Every day Nick gets up at 7 o'clock.

a) Past Simple tense b) Present Simple tense c) Future Simple tense

2. I visited my parents last Sunday.

a) Past Simple tense b) Present Simple tense c) Future Simple tense

II. Выберите правильную форму глагола to be:

1. I... a student

a) is b) are c) am

2. He ... a doctor.

a) is b) are c) am

b) 3. They ... pupils,

a) is b) are c) am

c) 4. Girls ... schoolchildren,

a) is b) are c) am

d) 5. Mary ... in the room,

a) is b) are c) am

III. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1. Lena ... magazines every week.

a) buy b) buys c) bought d) will buy

2. He ... in the office last year.

a) work b) works c) worked d) will work

3. My grandmother ... pies in two hours.

a) cook b) cooks c) cooked d) will cook

4. We ... some exercises tomorrow.

a) do b) does c) did d) will do

IV. Запишите данные предложения в утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной формах во временах:

1. Present Indefinite Tense

2. Past Indefinite Tense

3. Future Indefinite Tense

4. Present Continuous tense
5. Past Continuous Tense
6. Future Continuous Tense
7. Present Perfect Tense
8. Past Perfect Tense
9. Future Perfect Tense

с использованием временных указателей (yesterday, today, tomorrow, a week ago, last year, always, never, usually, every day, next year, last week, ever, just, already, by 6 o'clock, in 2009, in a week)

- a) I (like) this film
- b) My father (go) home

Контрольная работа

III курс (II полугодие)

II вариант

I. Выберите правильную видовременную форму глагола:

1. The workers will build new house in a year.

- a) Past Simple tense b) Present Simple tense c) Future Simple tense
2. I speak English well.

- a) Past Simple tense b) Present Simple tense c) Future Simple tense

II. Выберите правильную форму глагола to be:

1. He... a good student

- a) is b) are c) am

2. I ... a doctor.

- a) is b) are c) am

3. My friends ... students

- a) is b) are c) am

4. They ... at home now

- a) is b) are c) am

5. This ... my house

- a) is b) are c) am

III. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1. Lena ... music.

- a) like b) likes c) liked d) will like

2. She ... here last year.

- a) work b) works c) worked d) will work

3. Michael ... his lessons every day

- a) do b) did c) does d) will do

4. We ... this work all tomorrow morning.

- a) do b) does c) did d) will do

IV. Запишите данные предложения в утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной формах во временах:

1. Present Indefinite Tense
2. Past Indefinite Tense
3. Future Indefinite Tense
4. Present Continuous tense
5. Past Continuous Tense
6. Future Continuous Tense
7. Present Perfect Tense
8. Past Perfect Tense
9. Future Perfect Tense

с использованием временных указателей (yesterday, today, tomorrow, a week ago, last year, always, never, usually, every day, next year, last week, ever, just, already, by 6 o'clock, in 2009, in a week)

- c) My sisters (listen) this music
- d) She (buy) this book

Контрольная работа

для студентов IV курса (I семестр)

Запишите данные предложения в утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной формах во временах:

1. a) Present Indefinite Tense
b) Past Indefinite Tense
c) Future Indefinite Tense
2. a) Present Continuous tense
b) Past Continuous Tense
c) Future Continuous Tense
3. a) Present Perfect Tense
b) Past Perfect Tense
c) Future Perfect Tense
4. a) Present Indefinite Passive
b) Past Indefinite Passive
c) Future Indefinite Passive
5. a) Present Continuous Passive
b) Past Continuous Passive
c) Future Continuous Passive
6. a) Present Perfect Passive
b) Past Perfect Passive
c) Future Perfect Passive

с использованием временных указателей (yesterday, today, tomorrow, a week ago, last year, always, never, usually, every day, next year, last week, ever, just, already, by 6 o'clock, in 2009, in a week)

Варианты:

1. a) I (like) this film. b) My father (go) home.
2. a) She (watch) TV. b) Ann (speak) French.
3. a) I (work) in a bank. b) Kate (eat) an apple.
4. a) They (live) in Tulun. b) Robert (drink) coffee.
5. a) We (play) tennis. b) Peter (know) it.
6. a) He (drive) a car. b) We (have) a car.
7. a) You (teach) students. b) They (go) by bus.
8. a) She (Like) juice. b) Lessons (begin) at 9 o'clock.
9. a) I (live) in Parris. b) Tim and Tom (build) a house.
10. a) You (arrive) at time. b) Jim (buy) a cake
11. a) They (study) at home. b) My sister (come) here.
12. a) He (finish) his work. b) Plain (fly) fast.
13. a) We (visit) parents. b) Jane (lose) her clue.
14. a) She (want) it. b) Children (make) mistakes.
15. a) I (kiss) you. b) Ann (see) a picture.

Тексты по специальностям

Electricity

It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives completely transformed.

Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such as lighting, electrochemistry and electrometallurgy are longstanding and unquestionable.

With the appearance of the electrical motor, power cables replaced **transmission shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys** in the 19-th century workshops. And in the home a whole range of various **time and labour saving appliances** have become a part of our everyday lives.

Other devices are based on specific properties of electricity: electrostatics in the case of photocopying machine and electromagnetism in the case of radar and television. These applications have made electricity most widely used.

The first industrial application was in the silver workshops in Paris. The generator — a new compact source of electricity — was also developed there. The generator replaced the batteries and other devices that had been used before.

Electric lighting came into wide use at the end of the last century with the development of the electric lamp by Thomas Edison. Then the transformer was invented, the first electric lines and networks were set up, dynamos and **induction motors** were designed.

Since the beginning of the 20th century the successful development of electricity has begun throughout the industrial world. The consumption of electricity has doubled every ten years.

Today consumption of electricity **per capita** is an indicator of the state of development and economic health of a nation. Electricity has replaced other sources of energy as it has been realized that it offers improved service and reduced cost.

One of the greatest advantages of electricity is that it is clean, easily-regulated and generates no **by-products**. Applications of electricity now cover all fields of human activity

from house washing machines to the latest laser devices. Electricity is the efficient source of some of the most recent technological advances such as the laser and electron beams. Truly electricity provides mankind with the energy of the future.

The nature of electricity

Practical electricity is produced by small atomic particles known as electrons. It is the movement of these particles which produce the effects of heat and light.

The pressure that forces these atomic particles to move, the effects they encounter opposition and how these forces are controlled are some of the principles of electricity.

Accepted atomic theory states that all matter is electrical in structure. Any object is largely composed of a combination of positive and negative particles of electricity. Electric current will pass through a wire, a body, or along a stream of water. It can be established in some substances more readily than in others, that all matter is composed of electric particles despite some basic differences in materials. The science of electricity then must begin with a study of the structure of matter.

Matter is defined as any substance which has mass (or weight) and occupies space. This definition should be broad enough to cover all physical objects in the universe. Wood, water, iron, and paper are some examples of matter. Energy is closely related to, but not to be confused with, matter. Energy does not have mass, and it does not occupy space. Heat and light are examples of energy.

The smallest particle of matter which can be recognized as an original substance was thought to be a unit called the atom. Recently scientists have found particles even smaller than atoms, but our theories are still based on the atom. The atom consists of a nucleus and a cloud of electrons. It is generally agreed that the electrons are small particles of electricity, which are negative in nature. These particles orbit the nucleus in much the same fashion that planets orbit a sun.

Exercise 1. Guess the meaning of the following international words:

Electricity, electron, effect, structure, combination, material, mass, energy, atom, orbit

Exercise 2. Give the English equivalents for the words below:

1) производить; 2) частица; 3) тепло и свет; 4) напряжение; 5) сила; 6) вещество; 7) положительный; 8) отрицательный; 9) электрический ток; 10) вес; 11) ядро

Exercise 3. Translate into Russian the words and expressions from the text:

1) atomic particle; 2) effects of heat and light; 3) encounter opposition; 4) principles of electricity; 5) composed (of); 6) pass through a wire; 7) structure of matter; 8) occupy space; 9) physical objects; 10) a cloud of electrons; 11) in the same fashion.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the text:

1. Electricity is produced by ...
2. The effects of heat and light are produced by ...
3. According to the accepted atomic theory all matter is ...
4. Any object is composed of ...
5. Matter is defined as ...
6. Energy must not be confused with ...
7. The atom consists of ...
8. The smallest particle of matter is ...
9. Most theories are based on ...
10. Electrons are ...

Exercise 5. Answer the questions:

1) What are the principles of electricity? 2) What must the science of electricity begin with? 3) Are there any differences between energy and matter? What are they? 4) What is recognized as an original substance now?

Electricity may be dangerous

Many people have had strong shocks from the electric wires in a house. The wires seldom carry current at a higher voltage than 220, and a person who touches a bare wire or terminal may suffer no harm if the skin is dry. But if the hand is wet, he may be killed. Water is known to be a good conductor of electricity and provides an easy path for the current from the wire to the body. One of the main wires carrying the current is connected to earth, and if a person touches the other one with a wet hand, a heavy current will flow through his body to earth and so to the others. The body forms part of an electric circuit.

When dealing with wires and fuses carrying an electric current, it is best to wear rubber gloves. Rubber is a good insulator and will not let the current pass to the skin. If no rubber gloves can be found in the house, dry cloth gloves are better than nothing. Never touch a bare wire with the wet hand, and never, in any situation, touch a water pipe and an electric wire at the same time.

People use electricity in their homes every day but sometimes forget that it is a form of power and may be dangerous. At the other end of the wire there are great generators driven by turbines turning at high speed. One should remember that the power they generate is enormous. It can burn and kill, but it will serve well if it is used wisely.

Electric current

The electric current is a quantity of electrons flowing in a circuit per second of time. The unit of measure for current is ampere. If one coulomb passes a point in a circuit per second then the current strength is 1 ampere. The symbol for current is I .

The current which flows along wires consists of moving electrons. The electrons move along the circuit because the e. m. f. drives them. The current is directly proportional to the e. m. f.

In addition to traveling through solids, however, the electric current can flow through liquids as well and even through gases. In both cases it produces some most important effects to meet industrial requirements.

Some liquids, such as melted metals for example, conduct current without any change to themselves. Others, called electrolytes, are found to change greatly when the current passes through them.

When the electrons flow in one direction only, the current is known to be d. c., that is, direct current. The simplest source of power for the direct current is a battery, for a battery pushes the electrons in the same direction all the time (i.e., from the negatively charged terminal to the positively charged terminal).

The letters a. c. stand for alternating current. The current under consideration flows first in one direction and then in the opposite one. The a. c. used for power and lighting purposes is assumed to go through 50 cycles in one second. One of the great advantages of a. c. is the ease with which power at low voltage can be changed into an almost similar amount of power at high voltage and vice versa. Hence, on the one hand alternating voltage is increased when it is necessary for long-distance transmission and, on the other hand, one can decrease it to meet industrial requirements as well as to operate various devices at home.

Although there are numerous cases when d. c. is required, at least 90 per cent of electrical energy to be generated at present is a. c. In fact, it finds wide application for lighting, heating, industrial, and some other purposes.

Exercise 1. Guess the meaning of the following international words:

electric, ampere, symbol, proportional, industrial, metal, electrolyte, battery, generate.

Exercise 2. Give the English equivalents for the words and word combinations below:

a. 1) течь, протекать; 2) цепь, схема; 3) единица измерения; 4) провод; 5) электродвижущая сила; 6) твердое тело; 7) жидкость; 8) проводить (ток); 9) источник энергии; 10) постоянный ток; 11) переменный ток; 12) напряжение.

Exercise 3. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

b. 1) to meet industrial requirements; 2) melted metals; 3) to push in the same direction; 4) negatively (positively) charged terminal; 5) power and lightning purposes; 6) long-distance transmission; 7) to operate devices; 8) to find wide application.

Exercise 4. Say whether these sentences are true or false:

1. The symbol for current is I.
2. The electric current can flow only through liquids.
3. The current can be of two types: direct current and alternating current.
4. The alternating current flows in one direction.
5. A battery is the simplest source of power for the direct current.
6. Direct current finds wider application than alternating current.
7. Electrolytes don't change greatly when current passes through them.
8. One of the great advantages of alternating current is the ease with which voltage can be changed.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks, using the words from the box:

direct current, solids, conduct, electric current, liquids, voltage, alternating current.

The current can flow through *b*) and *c*) . Some liquids¹ *d*) current without any change to themselves. When the electrons flow in one direction only, the current is known to be *e*) The current flowing first in one direction and then in the opposite one is *f*) . Such advantage of alternating current as alternating *g*) finds wide industrial and household application.

Exercise 6. State the questions to the underlined words:

1. Melted metals conduct current without any change to themselves.
2. Alternating voltage can be changed to operate various devices at home.
3. A battery pushes the electrons in the same direction.
4. The alternating current is used for power and lightning purposes.
5. Alternating current accounts for 90 per cent of electrical energy generated now.

Conductors and insulators

All substances have some ability of conducting the electric current, however, they differ greatly in the ease with which the current can pass through them. Solid metals conduct electricity with ease while non-metals do not allow it to flow freely. Thus, there are conductors and insulators.

What do the terms "conductors" and "insulators" mean?

This difference is expressed by what is called electrical conductivity of the body. It depends upon the atomic constitution of the body. Substances through which electricity is easily transmitted are called conductors. Any material that strongly resists the electric current flow is known as an insulator.

Conductance, that is the conductor's ability of passing electric charges, depends on the four factors: the size of the wire used, its length and temperature as well as the kind of material to be employed.

A large conductor will carry the current more readily than a thinner one. To flow through a short conductor is certainly easier for the current than through a long one in spite of their being made of similar material. Hence, the longer the wire, the greater is its opposition, that is resistance, to the passage of current.

There is a great difference in the conducting ability of various substances. Almost all metals are good electric current conductors. The best conductors are silver, copper, gold and aluminum. Nevertheless, copper carries the current more freely than iron; and silver, in its turn, is a better conductor than copper. Copper is the most widely used conductor. The electrically operated devices are connected to the wall socket by copper wires.

A material which resists the flow of the electric current is called an insulator.

The higher the opposition is, the better the insulator is. There are many kinds of insulation used to cover the wires. The kind used depends upon the purposes the wire or cord is meant for. The insulating materials generally used to cover the wires are rubber, asbestos, glass, plastics and others. The best insulators are oil, rubber and glass.

Rubber covered with cotton, or rubber alone is the insulating material usually used to cover desk lamp cords and radio cords.

Glass is the insulator to be often seen on the poles that carry the telephone wires in city streets. Glass insulator strings are usually suspended from the towers of high voltage transmission lines. One of the most important insulators of all, however, is air. That is why power transmission line wires are bare wires depending on air to keep the current from leaking off.

Conducting materials are by no means the only materials to play an important part in electrical engineering. There must certainly be a conductor, that is a path, along which electricity is to travel and there must be insulators keeping it from leaking off the conductor.

Exercise 1. Give the Russian equivalents for the words and word combinations below:

1) conductors; 2) insulators; 3) transmit; 4) resistance; 5) passage of current; 6) socket; 7) to connect to; 8) cord; 9) high voltage transmission line; 10) leak off.

Exercise 2. Find in the text the sentences with the following related words and translate them:

conducting – conductor – conductivity – conductance

Exercise 3. Make up sentences corresponding to the information given in the text

Copper	used to cover desk lamp cords
Silver	one of the most important insulators of all
Rubber	is the most widely used conductor
Glass	a better conductor than copper
Iron	not so good conductor as copper
Air	the insulator usually used on the city street poles and high voltage transmission lines

Exercise 4. State questions to the underlined words:

- 1) Solid metals conduct electricity with ease.
- 2) Conductance depends on the four factors.
- 3) There are many kinds of insulation used to cover the wires.
- 4) Insulators keep electricity from leaking off the conductor.
- 5) Conductors play an important role in electrical engineering.

Exercise 5. Say whether these sentences are true or false:

- 1) Electrical conductivity of a body depends upon its atomic constitution.
- 2) There is no difference in the conducting ability of various substances.
- 3) The longer the wire is the weaker its opposition is.
- 4) The kind of the insulating material depends upon the purpose it is meant for.
- 5) Conductors are substances through which electricity is easily transmitted.
- 6) Insulators do not allow the electric current to flow freely.

Exercise 6. Talk on the conducting ability of various substances and their appliance in electrical engineering.

Semiconductors

There are materials that really occupy a place between the conductors of the electric current and the non-conductors. They are called semiconductors. These materials conduct electricity less readily than conductors but much better than insulators.

Semiconductors include almost all minerals, many chemical elements, a great variety of chemical compounds, alloys of metals, and a number of organic compounds. Like metals, they conduct electricity but they do it less effectively. In metals all electrons are free and in insulators they are fixed. In semiconductors electrons are fixed, too, but the connection is so weak that the heat motion of the atoms of a body easily pulls them away and sets them free.

Minerals and crystals appear to possess some unexpected properties. It is well known that their conductivity increases with heating and falls with cooling. As a semiconductor is heated, free electrons in it increase in number, hence, its conductivity increases as well.

Heat is by no means the only phenomenon influencing semiconductors. They are sensitive to light, too. Take germanium as an example. Its electrical properties may greatly change when it is exposed to light. With the help of a ray of light directed at a semiconductor, we can start or stop various machines, effect remote control, and perform lots of other useful things. Just as they are influenced by falling light, semiconductors are also influenced by all radiation. Generally speaking, they are so sensitive that a heated object can be detected by its radiation.

Such dependence of conductivity on heat and light has opened up great possibilities for various uses of semiconductors. The semiconductor devices are applied for transmission of signals, for automatic control of a variety of processes, for switching on engines, for the reproduction of sound, protection of high-voltage transmission lines, speeding up of some chemical reactions, and so on. On the one hand they may be used to transform light and heat energy directly into electric energy without any complex mechanism with moving parts, and on the other hand, they are capable of generating heat or cold from electricity.

Russian engineers and scientists turned their attention to semiconductors many years ago. They saw in them a means of solving an old engineering problem, namely, that of direct conversion of heat into electricity without boilers or machines. Semiconductor thermocouples created in Russia convert heat directly into electricity just as a complex system consisting of a steam boiler, a steam engine and a generator does it.

Exercise 1. Give the English equivalents for the words and word combinations below:

1) полупроводник; 2) химическое соединение; 3) сплав; 4) освободить; 5) свойство; 6) увеличивать (ся); 7) охлаждение; 8) чувствительный к; 9) выставять; 10) луч; 11) направлять на; 12) дистанционное управление; 13) находить, обнаруживать; 14) защита; 15) ускорение; 16) решить инженерную проблему; 17) термоэлемент.

Exercise 2. Guess the meaning of the following international words:

element, organic, mineral, crystal, phenomenon, automatic, control, process, reproduction, conversion, boiler.

Exercise 3. Insert words and expressions:

- 1) Semiconductors include a great variety of (химические соединения), (сплавы металлов).
- 2) Minerals and crystals appear to possess some unexpected (свойства). Their conductivity increases with (нагревание) and falls with (охлаждение).
- 3) With the help of a ray of light directed at a semiconductor, we can effect (дистанционное управление).
- 4) The semiconductor devices are applied for (автоматический контроль) of a variety of processes, for the (воспроизведение) of sound, (ускорение) of some chemical reactions.
- 5) (Термоэлементы) created in Russia convert heat directly into electricity.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions:

1) What do semiconductors include? 2) How does the atomic structure of semiconductors influence their properties? 3) What phenomena influence semiconductors? 4) What are the semiconductor devices applied for? 5) How do semiconductors help in solving engineering problems?

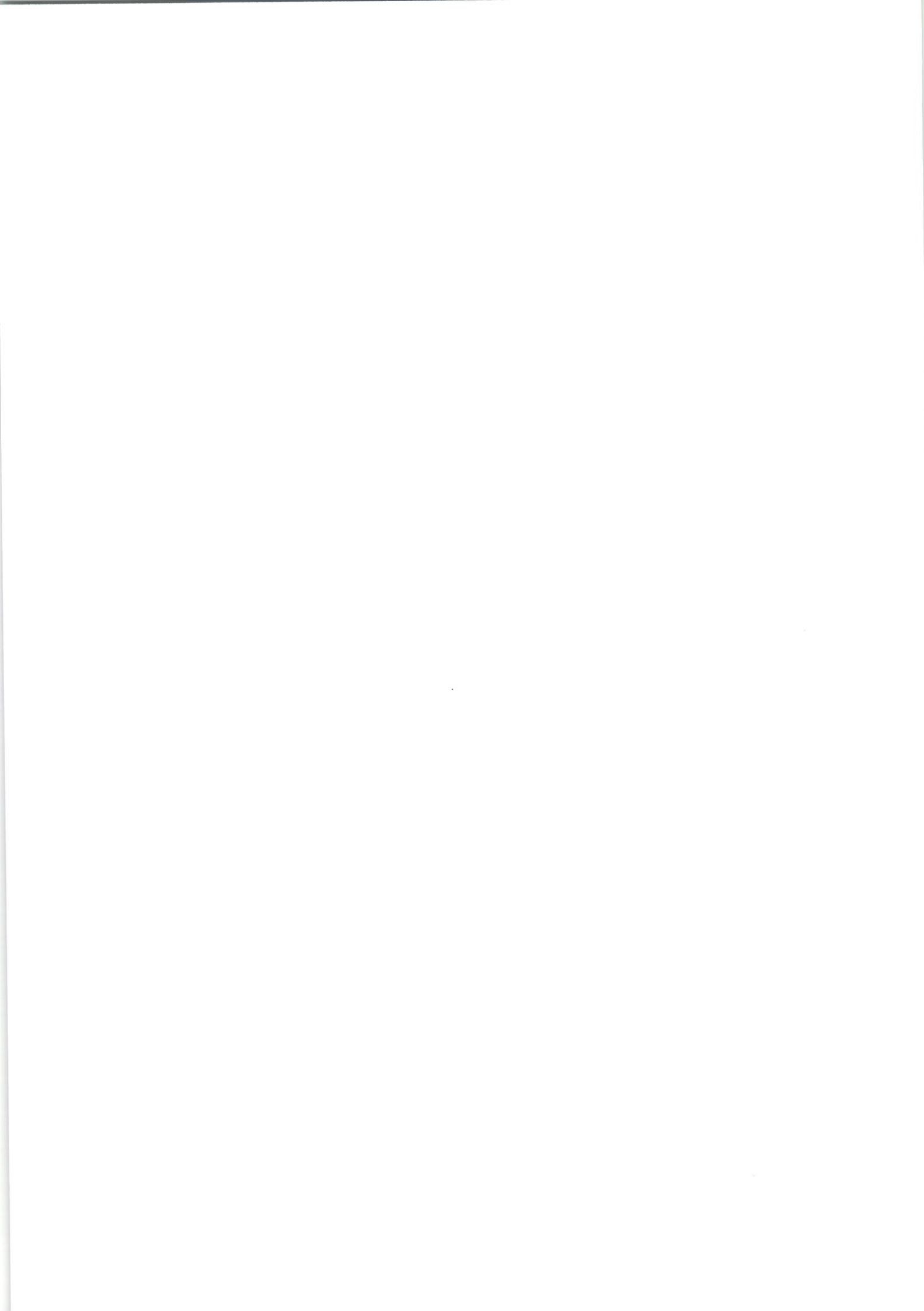
Exercise 5. Talk on the properties of semiconductors and their practical application

Generators

The powerful, highly efficient generators and alternators that are in use today operate on the same principle as the dynamo invented by the great English scientist Faraday in 1831.

Dynamo-electric machines are used to supply light, heat and power on a large scale. These are the machines that produce more than 99.99 per cent of all the world's electric power.

There are two types of dynamos – the generator and the alternator. The former supplies d. c. which is similar to the current from a battery and the latter provides a. c. To generate electricity both



of them must be continuously provided with energy from some outside source of mechanical energy such as steam engines, steam turbines or water turbines.

A generator is an electric machine, which converts mechanical energy into electric energy. There are direct-current (d. c.) generators and alternating-current (a. c.) generators. Their construction is much alike. A d. c. generator consists of stationary and rotating elements. The stationary elements are: the yoke or the frame and the field structure. The yoke forms the closed circuit for the magnetic flux. The function of the magnetic structure is to produce the magnetic field.

The rotating elements are: true armature and the commutator. They are on the same shaft. The armature consists of the core and the winding. The winding is connected to the commutator. With the help of the brushes on the commutator that conduct the electric current to the line the winding is connected to the external circuit. The stationary element of an a. c. generator is called a sta-tor. The rotating element is called a rotor.

The essential difference between a d. c. generator and a. c. generator is that the former has a commutator by means of which the generated e. m. f. is made continuous, i. e. the commutator mechanically rectifies the alternating e. m. f. so that it is always of the same polarity.

D. c. generators are used for electrolytic processes such as electroplating. Large d. c. generators are employed in such manufacturing processes as steel making. The d. c. generator of small capacities is used for various special purposes such as arc welding, automobile generators, train lighting systems, etc. It also finds rather extensive use in connection with communication systems.

Exercise 1. Give the Russian equivalents for the following English words and word combinations:

1) generator; 2) alternator; 3) steam turbine; 4) water turbine; 5) armature; 6) rotor; 7) stationary; 8) commutator; 9) stator; 10) yoke; 11) brushes; 12) core; 13) frame; 14) winding.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks

1. A generator is an electric machine, which a) ----- mechanical energy into electrical energy.
2. A direct-current generator consists of b) ----- .
3. The dynamo was invented by c) ----- in 1831.
4. The d.c. generator is used for various purposes such as d) ----- .

Exercise 3. Work out the plan of the text

Exercise 4. Speak on the following points:

1. The construction of a generator.
2. The direct current generators and their industrial application.

5.Контрольно-оценочные материалы для аттестации по учебной дисциплине.

5.1 Паспорт КОМ

Форма аттестации – *экзамен*

Форма проведения - *по итогам рейтинга, экзаменационные билеты*

Рейтинг-план текущей оценки для II курсов

Параметры оценки	Баллы	Количество	Итого баллов
Посещаемость	1	37	37
Работа на уроке	4	37	148
Самостоятельная работа на уроке			
Карточки	5	13	65
Лексика	15	6	90
Контрольная работа	30	2	60
Итого			400 баллов

5.2 Содержание КОМ

Компенсационные задания (для оценки по итогам рейтинга)

1 балл за устный правильный ответ + 4 балла за упражнение, выполненное правильно

Вопросы по грамматике

1. Перечислите личные, притяжательные, возвратные и усилительные местоимения.
2. Как употребляется местоимение it, две формы притяжательных местоимений и форма 2-го лица?
3. Как образуются количественные и порядковые числительные?
4. Назовите наиболее употребительные предлоги места и времени; укажите, какое основное значение они выражают.
5. Что вы знаете об употреблении глаголов с предлогами?
6. Какие основные правила употребления артиклей?
7. Как образуется множественное число существительных?
8. Для чего служит и как образуется притяжательный падеж существительных?
9. Как образуются основные формы глагола?
10. Как изменяется глагол в настоящем времени?
11. Как образуются временные формы глагола? Что они означают?
12. Как образуются степени сравнения прилагательных?
13. Какие формы наречий существуют в английском языке?
14. Как образуются степени сравнения наречий?
15. Как образуется повелительное наклонение по отношению ко 2-му лицу в единственном и множественном числе?
16. Как образуется повелительное наклонение по отношению к 1-му и 3-му лицу?
17. Как выражается вежливая просьба?
18. Как в английском языке образуются общие вопросы в различных временах?
19. Как образуются остальные типы вопросов (специальный, к подлежащему, альтернативный и разделительный)?
20. Как образуются отрицательные предложения?
21. Из каких элементов состоит краткий ответ?
22. Как образуются Participle I и Participle II?
23. Какие формы имеет английское причастие?
24. Как образуется герундий? Какого его основное значение?
25. Какие формы имеет герундий?
26. Как образуются неопределенно-личные предложения?
27. Как образуются безличные предложения?
28. Как образуется пассивный залог?
29. Как образуется его вопросительная и отрицательная формы?
30. Какие типы условных предложений имеются в английском языке?
31. Как они образуются?
32. Какие союзы, кроме союза if, могут использоваться для образования условных предложений?
33. Какие глаголы называют модальными?
34. Какие модальные глаголы имеются в английском языке?
35. В чем отличие модальных глаголов от обычных в образовании глагольных форм?

5.3. Критерии оценки по итогам рейтинга

Баллы	Оценка	
140-159 баллов	«удовлетворительно»	зачтено
160-179 баллов	«хорошо»	
180-200 баллов	«отлично»	

