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УТВЕРЖДАЮ  
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## **МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**

**ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности  
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена  
специальности 13.02.11 Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и  
электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям) (техник)**

## **ОДОБРЕНО**

Предметной комиссией «Иностранного  
языка»

Председатель Ю.В. Павловская  
Протокол № 6 от «25» января 2023

Методической комиссией МпК

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Методические указания по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» составлены в соответствии с требованиями к минимуму результатов освоения учебной дисциплины, изложенными в Федеральном государственном стандарте среднего профессионального образования по специальности 13.02.11 Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям), утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 07 декабря 2017 года № 1196, и призваны помочь студентам заочной формы обучения в самостоятельной работе по изучению материалов учебной дисциплины.

Методические указания содержат рекомендации по изучению теоретического блока, задания и общие рекомендации по выполнению контрольных работ, а также включает вопросы к дифференцированному зачету.

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Методические указания для студентов заочной формы обучения по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» предназначены для реализации программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по специальности 13.02.11 Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям) (техник). Самостоятельная работа при заочной форме обучения является основным видом учебной деятельности и предполагает следующее:

- самостоятельное изучение теоретического материала;
- выполнение контрольных работ;
- подготовку к промежуточной аттестации.

Настоящие методические указания составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины и включают варианты контрольной работы для студентов заочной формы

Цель методических указаний – помочь студентам при самостоятельном освоении программного материала и выполнении домашней контрольной работы.

Методические указания включают:

1. Общую характеристику учебной дисциплины.
2. Содержание тематического плана учебной дисциплины.
3. Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольной работы.
4. Варианты контрольной работы.
5. Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету.
6. Образец оформления титульного листа контрольной работы.
7. Образец оформления содержания контрольной работы.
8. Образовательный маршрут обучающегося заочной формы по учебной дисциплине.

Наряду с настоящими методическими указаниями студенты заочной формы обучения должны использовать учебно-методическую документацию по учебной дисциплине, включающую рабочую программу; методические указания для самостоятельной работы; методические указания для практических занятий.

Перечень учебно-методического и информационного обеспечения реализации программы учебной дисциплины представлен в рабочей программе на образовательном портале.

### **Образовательный маршрут**

Учебным планом для студентов заочной формы обучения предусматриваются практические занятия, самостоятельная работа студентов, выполнение заданий домашней контрольной работы.

Обзорные лекции проводятся по сложным для самостоятельного изучения темам программы и должны помочь студентам систематизировать результаты самостоятельных занятий.

Проведение практических занятий ориентировано на закрепление теоретических знаний, полученных при самостоятельном изучении и на обзорных лекциях, и приобретение необходимых компетенций по изучаемой дисциплине.

Обязательным условием освоения дисциплины является выполнение трех контрольных работ. Методические указания устанавливают единые требования к выполнению и оформлению контрольной работы.

По итогам изучения дисциплины проводится дифференцированный зачет. Перечни вопросов и варианты заданий представлены в разделе 5.

Образовательный маршрут обучающегося заочной формы по учебной дисциплине представлен в приложении В.

# 1 ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»

## 1.1 Место дисциплины в структуре программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» относится к общему гуманитарному и социально-экономическому учебному циклу.

Освоению учебной дисциплины предшествует изучение учебной дисциплины БД.03 «Иностранный язык».

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» является предшествующей для изучения профессионального модуля: ПМ.01 Организация простых работ по техническому обслуживанию и ремонту электрического и электромеханического оборудования.

## 1.2 Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

Содержание дисциплины ориентировано на подготовку обучающихся к освоению профессиональных модулей программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальности и овладению следующими общими и профессиональными компетенциями:

ПК 1.4 - Составлять отчетную документацию по техническому обслуживанию и ремонту электрического и электромеханического оборудования;

ОК 01 - Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;

ОК 02 - Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 03 - Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях;

ОК 04 - Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

ОК 09 - Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

<b>Код ПК/ ОК</b>	<b>Умения</b>	<b>Знания</b>
ПК 1.4 Составлять отчетную документацию по техническому обслуживанию и ремонту электрического и электромеханического оборудования	У4 рассказывать о своей будущей профессиональной деятельности, рабочих обязанностях и правилах техники безопасности; У6 читать аутентичные тексты профессиональной направленности, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/ просмотровое) в зависимости от поставленной коммуникативной задачи	З1 значения лексических единиц (1500 лексических единиц), связанных с тематикой данного этапа обучения и соответствующими ситуациями общения
ОК 01 Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам	Уо 01.01 распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; Уо 01.04 выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы	Зо 01.02 основные источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте

<p>ОК 02 Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности</p>	<p>Уо 02.04 выделять наиболее значимое в перечне информации</p>	<p>Зо 02.02 приемы структурирования информации</p>
<p>ОК 03 Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях</p>	<p>У2 вести беседу в ситуациях профессионального общения; У4 рассказывать о своей будущей профессиональной деятельности, рабочих обязанностях и правилах техники безопасности; У5 писать деловое письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране изучаемого языка; У6 читать аутентичные тексты профессиональной направленности, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/ просмотрное) в зависимости от поставленной коммуникативной задачи; Уо 03.02 применять современную научную профессиональную терминологию</p>	<p>З1 значения лексических единиц (1500 лексических единиц), связанных с тематикой данного этапа обучения и соответствующими ситуациями; З2 грамматический минимум для перевода текстов профессиональной направленности и составления высказываний на профессиональные темы; Зо 03.02 современная научная и профессиональная терминология</p>
<p>ОК 04 Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде</p>	<p>У3 участвовать в обсуждении проблем на основании прочитанных/ прослушанных иноязычных текстов, соблюдая правила речевого этикета; Уо 04.03 эффективно работать в команде</p>	<p>З3 языковые средства и правила речевого и неречевого поведения в соответствии со сферой общения и социальным статусом партнера</p>
<p>ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках</p>	<p>У1 пользоваться изученными базовыми грамматическими явлениями; Уо 09.01 понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; Уо 09.02 участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; Уо 09.03 строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; Уо 09.04 кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые); Уо 09.05 писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные</p>	<p>З2 грамматический минимум для перевода текстов профессиональной направленности и составления высказываний на профессиональные темы; Зо 09.01 правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; Зо 09.02 основные общепотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); Зо 09.03 лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; Зо 09.04 особенности произношения; Зо 09.05 правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности; Зо 09.06 типы и назначение технической документации, включая</p>

	темы; Уо 09.06 читать, понимать и находить необходимые технические данные и инструкции в руководствах в любом доступном формате	руководства и рисунки в любом доступном формате
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### 1.3 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов
<b>Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины</b>	170
<b>в т.ч. в форме практической подготовки</b>	12
<b>Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)</b>	16
в том числе:	
лекции, уроки	
практические занятия	16
лабораторные занятия	<i>не предусмотрено</i>
курсовая работа (проект)	<i>не предусмотрено</i>
<b>Самостоятельная работа</b>	154
в том числе:	
итоговая контрольная работа	<i>не предусмотрено</i>
домашняя контрольная работа №1	40
домашняя контрольная работа №2	42
домашняя контрольная работа №3	30
домашняя контрольная работа №4	42
<b>Промежуточная аттестация</b>	
Форма промежуточной аттестации - <i>дифференцированный зачет на 1, 2, 3, 4 курсе обучения</i>	

## **2 СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОГО ПЛАНА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

### **РАЗДЕЛ 1 ВВЕДЕНИЕ В СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ**

**Тема 1.1 Моя профессия (получение образования, профессиональные навыки, дополнительные навыки, личностные качества, места работы)**

**Основные понятия и термины по теме:** образование в России и за рубежом, профессиональное образование, мой колледж, современный мир специальностей; саморазвитие в специальности: продолжение образования, повышение квалификации.

**План изучения темы:**

1. Лексические единицы по теме, монологическая и диалогическая речь по теме (устная и письменная), перевод (со словарем) иностранных текстов по темам: «Образование в России и за рубежом», «Профессиональное образование», «Мой колледж», «Высшее образование».

2. Грамматический материал система времен английского глагола, страдательный залог, модальные глаголы.

**Практические занятия:**

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №1.

**Тема 1.2 Профессиональная отрасль (история развития, роль в экономике страны, современное состояние)**

**Основные понятия и термины по теме:** история возникновения электричества, роль электроэнергетики в развитии города и региона.

**План изучения темы:**

1. Лексические единицы по теме, профессиональная лексика и термины, монологическая и диалогическая речь по темам: «История возникновения электричества», «Профессиональные обязанности», «Роль электроэнергетики в развитии города и региона».

2. Грамматический материал: простое прошедшее время, группа времен Perfect.

**Практические занятия:**

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №2.

**Тема 1.3 Безопасность производства**

**Основные понятия и термины по теме:** Электробезопасность.

**План изучения темы:**

1. Лексические единицы по теме, монологическая и диалогическая речь по теме (устная и письменная), перевод (со словарем) иностранных текстов по темам: «Электробезопасность», «Правила электробезопасности».

2. Грамматический материал: Неличные формы глагола.

**Практические занятия:**

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №2.

### **РАЗДЕЛ 2 ОСВОЕНИЕ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

**Тема 2.1 Оборудование и материалы**

**Основные понятия и термины по теме:** оборудование и материалы.

**План изучения темы:**

1. Лексические единицы по теме; профессиональная лексика и термины; особенности перевода технических текстов; тексты по темам: «Резисторы, конденсаторы, трансформаторы, проводники, полупроводники, диэлектрики».



2. Грамматический материал: инфинитивные обороты: сложное дополнение, субъектный инфинитивный оборот.

***Практические занятия:***

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №3.

**Тема 2.2 Электрические цепи**

**Основные понятия и термины по теме:** Последовательная цепь. Параллельная цепь. Короткое замыкание. Течение тока. Повреждение кабеля.

***План изучения темы:***

1. Лексические единицы по теме; профессиональная лексика и термины; особенности перевода экономических текстов; тексты по темам: « Последовательная цепь. Параллельная цепь. Короткое замыкание. Течение тока. Повреждение кабеля».

***Практические занятия:***

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №4.

**Тема 2.3 Производство**

**Основные понятия и термины по теме:** рабочее пространство, зоны обслуживания, охрана труда, правила техники безопасности.

***План изучения темы:***

1. Профессиональная лексика и термины, особенности перевода научно – технических текстов, рабочее пространство, зоны обслуживания, охрана труда, правила техники безопасности (ПТБ)

2. Грамматический материал: повелительное наклонение.

***Практические занятия***

1. Выполнение домашней контрольной работы №4.

### **3 МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

Контрольная работа является наиболее значимым элементом самостоятельной работы для студентов заочной формы обучения. Выполнение контрольной работы помогает лучше изучить основные положения.

Особое внимание в контрольной работе отводится изучению грамматического и лексического материала.

При написании контрольной работы студенты изучают значительный теоретический материал; знакомятся с основными понятиями и категориями учебной дисциплины; приобретают навыки работы со справочной литературой; учатся анализировать теоретический материал.

Выполнение домашней контрольной работы определяет степень усвоения студентами изучаемого материала, умение анализировать, систематизировать теоретические положения и применять полученные знания при решении практических задач.

Предлагается 10 вариантов контрольных работ.

Каждый вариант включает:

- шесть практических заданий по разным темам учебного курса, чтобы при выполнении контрольной работы студенты могли наиболее полно изучить учебный материал.

При выполнении контрольной работы необходимо воспользоваться литературой, список которой приводится в методических указаниях. В качестве дополнительной литературы рекомендуются словари, справочники, целесообразно использовать периодические издания – газеты и журналы.

Обращаем Ваше внимание, что выполнение контрольных работ – обязательно. Своевременная сдача контрольных работ является условием допуска к промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине.

Студенты заочной формы обучения обязаны выполнить контрольную работу в письменном виде и представить ее ведущему преподавателю соответствующей дисциплины не позднее, чем за 14 дней до начала сессии. Допускается отправка контрольных работ по почте.

Если домашняя контрольная работа выполнена не в полном объеме или не в соответствии с требованиями, то работа возвращается студенту на доработку с указанием в рецензии выявленных замечаний. Вариант с замечаниями необходимо приложить к исправленному варианту.

Номер варианта контрольной работы определяется по двум последним цифрам шифра (номер зачетки).

Получив вариант контрольной работы, обучающийся должен:

- 1) изучить настоящие методические указания для студентов заочной формы обучения;
- 2) внимательно ознакомиться с вопросами (теоретическими и практическими) варианта;
- 3) подобрать соответствующие учебно-методические пособия, изданные в колледже, учебную литературу;
- 4) ознакомиться с подобранной информацией;
- 5) выполнить задания по теоретическим вопросам;
- 6) оформить работу в соответствии с требованиями к оформлению.

#### **Требования к оформлению контрольной работы**

Контрольная работа выполняется на одной стороне белой нелинованной бумаги формата А4 печатным способом на печатающих устройствах вывода ЭВМ (компьютерная распечатка). Ответ на теоретический вопрос следует начинать с нового листа.

Текст контрольной работы следует выполнять, соблюдая размеры полей: левое – 20 мм, правое – 10 мм, верхнее – 20 мм, нижнее – 20 мм, абзацный отступ – 10 мм.

Текст выполняется через 1,5 интервала, основной шрифт Times New Roman, предпочтительный размер шрифта 12-14, цвет – черный. Разрешается использование компьютерных возможностей акцентирования внимания на определенных терминах, формулах, применяя шрифты разной гарнитуры. Страницы должны быть пронумерованы.

Контрольная работа включает в себя следующие разделы:

- титульный лист,
- содержание,
- основная часть,
- список использованной литературы.

Титульный лист является первой страницей работы. Пример оформления титульного листа приводится в приложении А.

Содержание должно отражать все материалы, помещенные в контрольную работу. Слово «Содержание» записывают в виде заголовка с прописной буквы симметрично тексту. В содержание включают наименование всех разделов (они соответствуют наименованию заданий) Пример оформления содержания приводится в приложении Б.

Содержание основной части работы должно соответствовать заданию в соответствии с вариантом методических указаний. Расчеты должны быть проведены по действующим методикам.

В конце работы приводится список литературы. Список использованной литературы должен содержать сведения обо всех источниках, использованных при выполнении работы. Заголовок «Список использованной литературы» записывают симметрично тексту с прописной буквы. Источники нумеруют арабскими цифрами в порядке их упоминания в контрольной работе либо в алфавитном порядке.

## 4 ВАРИАНТЫ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

### КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1

#### Вариант №1

I. *Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. Mathematics ... an exact science.
2. I ... a second - year student of the college.
3. They ... very tired after their work yesterday.
4. He ... a mechanic in two years.
5. The experiment ... over at 5 o'clock yesterday.

II. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".*

1. We can't go skiing. There isn't any snow.
2. This restaurant is very quiet. There are not many people here.
3. I was hungry but there wasn't anything to eat.
4. Twenty years ago there were many tourists here.
5. Do you think there will be a lot of people at the party on Saturday?

III. *Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*  
We go to the country in winter.

IV. *Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. I go to the cinema this evening?
2. I'm tired but I ... sleep.
3. I ... hurry. I don't want to be late.
4. ... I watch TV at night?
5. He ... speak English very well.

V. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.*

1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

VI. *Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:*

#### Education in Russia

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

#### Higher education in Russia.

There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree.

There are a lot of institutions of higher education in our country:

- the Moscow State University (Московский Государственный Университет)
  - the Linguistic University, known as Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages (Лингвистический Университет, известный как Институт иностранных языков имени Мориса Терезы)
  - People's Friendship University of Russia (Российский Университет Дружбы Народов).
- They are well-known not only in Russia but also abroad.

### **Вариант №2**

**I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. Chemistry ... his favourite subject when he studied at the university.
2. I ... very glad to see you tomorrow.
3. They ... interested in the results of their laboratory work.
4. We ... in Sochi last summer.
5. Give him something to snack. He ... hungry.

**II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".**

1. There is a good film on TV tonight.
2. Our town is rather young and there are not any old buildings here.
3. Were there any letters for me yesterday?
4. We didn't visit the exhibition. There wasn't enough time.
5. The manager of the company is leaving, so there'll be a new manager soon.

**III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме.**

**Переведите предложения на русский язык. I come home at 6 o'clock.**

**IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. She ... speak four languages and got the job easily.
2. It's a fantastic film. You ... see it.
3. ... I close the door? It's too cold here.
4. You ... touch the pictures in the Art Gallery.
5. Have you seen my bag? I ... find it.

**V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

**VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:**

**At What Age Do Children Go to School in Britain?**

Children in Britain go to school at the age of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) until they are 16. Before school many children attend nursery schools. Some parents send their children to private (fee-paying) nursery schools or kindergartens. Children first attend the infants' school until they are 7 years old. At 7 they move to the junior school and at 11 (12 in Scotland) children go from junior to secondary school.

**What Are the Different Types of Secondary Schools?**

Over 85% of secondary school pupils attend comprehensive schools. These schools take children of all abilities and give secondary education for children from the age of 11 to 16 or 18.

Grammar schools give academic education for the children from 11 to 18-years old. Children enter grammar schools on the basis of their abilities, first passing the eleven-plus examination.

A small minority of children attends secondary modern schools, which give, a more general and technical education for children aged 11 - 16.

City Technology Colleges (CTCs) give boys and girls strong technological and business education. They are non - fee-paying independent schools, set up by the Government with the help of business sponsors who finance the schools. There are now 15 such colleges in England and Wales.

Specialist schools, which only operate in England, give pupils a broad secondary education in technology, languages, arts or sports. There are over 250 specialist schools. They charge no fees.

**What Are "Public" Schools?**

7% of all schoolchildren in England and 4% in Scotland go to independent school sector that is separate from the state educational system. Parents of pupils attending public schools can afford to pay for their education and in some cases fees can be several thousand pounds a year.

About 250 of the larger independent schools are known for historical reasons as public schools. Eton, which was founded in 1440, is the first grammar school called a 'public school' because pupils could come to it from any part of England.

### **Вариант №3**

**I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. My keys ... in my bag.
2. It ... rather cold yesterday.
3. They ... electricians in future.
4. I ... so thirsty. Give me a glass of cold water, please.
5. They ... absent at the last lesson.

**II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".**

1. There are a lot of accidents on this road.
2. Can we take a photograph? Is there a film in the camera?
3. There was a football match on TV last night. Did you see it?
4. There were a lot of changes in our town. during the last 20 years.
5. I'll do my packing today because there won't be time tomorrow.

**III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

The baby sleeps after dinner.

**IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. ... I take this album and look through the photos?
2. We .... stand up until the end of the concert.
3. You .... learn to drive. It is very useful.
4. I'm sorry but we ... come to your party.
5. ... you change twenty pounds?

**V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

**VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:**

**Eton**

Eton is one of the oldest public schools in Great Britain. It is a single-sex school. Today it is a secondary school for approximately 1,280 boys between the ages of 13 and 18, all of whom are boarders. Boys live in Houses. There are about fifty boys in each House. Every House has its House Master. For academic purposes, the School is divided into five Blocks, from F to B. Boys normally spend one year in each block, moving up in September. On arrival in the School, a boy is assigned a Tutor by his House Master. The Tutor's principal function is to assist House Masters in monitoring academic performance; he also fosters his pupils' personal, cultural, and social development. His pupils come to him in small groups once a week for a Tutorial, in which they follow a programme of Study Skills, Personal-Social-Health Education (PSHE — designed to raise a boy's awareness of moral, social, and health issues), and topics chosen by the Tutor. When the boy becomes a Specialist, i.e. when he enters Cand embarks on A-level work, he chooses a new Tutor. This will normally be a Master who teaches what is likely to be the boy's principal A-level subject. There are thirty-seven scheduled schools (i.e. lessons) a week in which formal teaching takes place, but almost all boys have one or more reading schools (i.e. free periods). Boys are taught in divisions (i.e. sets or forms) normally containing about ten or twelve boys of broadly similar ability in the case of Specialists and about twenty in the case of Non-Specialists. In each block, a programme of regular out-of-school work is laid down. There are a lot of facilities in Eton. Computing (along with Design and Technology, Music, Drama, and Art) forms a compulsory part of the syllabus during the first year and is an optional subject thereafter. In the Design Centre there are facilities for woodwork, metalwork, silver- work and electronics. A huge number of boys have music lessons, and there are numerous bands, orchestras, and small groups. Most departments have a building of their own where the boys are taught.

**Вариант №4**

**I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или в будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. He ... interested in politics.
2. My hands ... cold.
3. They ... the best students of the group last term.
4. I ... so surprised to meet you here.
5. Don't worry! He ... in five minutes.

**II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".**

1. There are millions of stars within our Galaxy.
2. Civilization will never low backward while there is youth in the world.
3. There was a beautiful garden round the house.
4. Were there many questions to him after the report?
5. I think everything will be OK. I don't think there'll be any problems.

**III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

They go to the cinema on Monday.

**IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. ... you wait a moment, please?

2. The windows are very dirty. You ... clean them.
3. I ... decide what to do.
4. You ... eat an ice-cream but only at home.
5. I ... forget to phone Julia.

**V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

**VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:**

**Education.**

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life.

During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents. Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality.

A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge.

Education develops all sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education". But it doesn't concern only one particular nation. We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

**Вариант №5**

**I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем- прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The theme of the Congress . . ." Science for Peace and Progress".
2. I can't help you. I ... very busy.
3. It ... a sunny day tomorrow.
4. He ... ill and missed the lesson.
5. Where ... you at 1 o'clock last Sunday?

**II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".**

1. When we arrived at the cinema there was a long queue to see the film.
2. Ten years ago there were 500 children at the school, now there are more than a thousand.
3. Where can I buy a newspaper? - There is a shop at the end of the street.
4. There will be some rain tomorrow afternoon.
5. There are all modern conveniences in our block of flats.

**III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

They discuss the result of their work.

**IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**



1. We ... go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
2. ... you speak louder? I don't hear you.
3. You ... switch off the TV-set. You don't watch it.
4. I like this hotel room. You ... see mountains from the window.
5. You ... miss this lesson. It's very important.

**V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

**VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:**

**My School**

My school is a three-storeyed building. It is quite big with a sport ground behind it and a swimming pool inside. On the ground floor there are the classrooms for the primary-school pupils, workshops and a library. There are all kinds of tools and machines in the workshops. There is a room for manual works for girls. Teachers explain to them how to cook, sew and design clothes. Our school library is nice and clean. Two librarians help pupils to find books they need. There are many bookcases and bookshelves with a lot of books there. If you enter the school and turn right you see a big light dining-room. It is always busy and noisy, but it is clean. Here pupils and their teachers have their lunch. There are blue curtains on the windows and beautiful pictures on the walls. There is a gymnasium on the ground floor as well. Our physical training lessons are held there. Pupils like to go there after the lessons, because it has a lot of sport equipment. Our school has many classrooms. The classrooms are light and spacious. There are three large windows in each classroom with flowers on the windows. Each room has teacher's table, pupils' desks, a blackboard, tables and charts on the wall, maps and portraits. There are special classrooms for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, History, Geography, English, and Russian. On the third floor there is a big nice assemble hall. A lot of meetings, concerts, festivals are held there. Our classroom is on the second floor. Its windows face the school-yard. Our form-mistress is a teacher of Russian language and literature. We respect her very much, she is a kind and knowledgeable teacher. She teaches us Russian and is so fond of her subject, that each of us cannot help liking too. When I think about my school I don't remember its walls and desks; it is my teachers and schoolmates who will be always with me. I am so thankful to our teachers for what they have done for us.

**Вариант №6**

**I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения, на русский язык.**

1. Where ... the children? - I don't know. They ... in the garden ten minutes ago.
2. She ... at work for a week, because she looked after her old grandmother.
3. Montreal ... the biggest French-speaking city in the world after Paris.
4. Don't disturb me! I... so tired today.
5. They ... in Brussels next Monday.

**II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".**

1. There are five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.
2. There is a modern equipment in the laboratories of our college.
3. There were several mistakes in your practical work and the result is not absolutely exact.
4. There was a beautiful view of sea from the windows of our apartments.
5. There'll be a telex, a fax and several computers in our office soon.

III. *Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*  
She teaches mathematics at the college.

IV. *Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. You ... meet her. She is a very interesting person.
2. You ... always have things immediately.
3. We ... hurry. We have a lot of time.
4. Are you looking for Bob? You ... find him in the gym.
5. ... I ask a question?

V. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.*

1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

VI. *Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:*

#### **Universities, Colleges and Institutes**

Nowadays in Great Britain there are about 40 universities. The most famous Oxford and Cambridge were founded in the middle ages. They are the oldest universities in Britain and have much in common. These two universities are often called Oxbridge. This term was invented by Thackeray together with Camford which has not survived. Ancient Scottish Universities were founded in XV and XVI centuries and are considered to be the products of Renaissance. London University was founded in 1836. It is the biggest university in Great Britain and has its own structure. There are also groups of universities called «civic universities». They were founded between the late XIX and mid XX centuries. They had to serve the needs of their cities and surrounding area. These are Birmingham University, Manchester University and so on. Civic universities are often called «red-brick universities» or «red-bricks» in contrast to the grey stone of Oxford. During the XX century many new universities were founded in various provincial towns. The college education is not so academic as the education at a university, but it is more practical and usually vocational. Some universities, such as Oxford, Cambridge, London University and some others, consist of several colleges. They are the so-called Collegiate Universities. A university has some independent colleges, each has its own building, staff and students, but all these colleges prepare their students for common final examinations. Degrees are also awarded by the University, not the college. An institute in Great Britain may have the same or very similar structure of a college of Collegiate University. For example: London University includes some institutes.

#### **Вариант 7**

I. *Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. All members of our group ... attractive, and hardworking.
2. The motto of our group ... "Friendship Works Wonders".
3. He ... a nice specialist, I ... sure.
4. She didn't know those people and ... out of place.
5. They ... happy when their son ... born.

II. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".*

1. There are about 2,000 foreign students and post-graduates from 101 countries in the university.
2. There is a wall unit on the right along-the wall.
3. There were a lot of problems at the beginning of our career.

4. There was a great fountain in the middle of the square with lighting and music.
5. There'll be 500 graduates at our college next year.

**III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**  
*She writes a letter to her friend.*

**IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или в отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. What time is it? –It ... be about 6 o'clock but I'm-not sure.
2. You ... careful in the street.
3. ... you help me? I've lost my way.
4. You ... forget about your duties.
5. ... I use your pen? I ... find my own one.

**V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

**VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:**

#### **Education in our life**

Our modern world is full of technological advances and education is very important today. Human progress mainly depends on well-educated people. They say that those who have information, rule the world.

When we are 7 years old we are sent to schools to get useful knowledge about our world, although that isn't the main purpose of education. The most important thing, to my mind, is learning how to learn in order to use this ability in our future life. At school children also enjoy lots of cultural activities which reveal their personal talents. However some people think that the current system of education isn't able to teach pupils how to become good thinkers and schools are only about passing exams.

Education is very important for me and it goes without saying that I'm planning to get a higher education after finishing school. I'm sure it will enable me to achieve better prospects in career growth. Nowadays you can't find an interesting job with a decent salary without a certain level of education because every company looks for well-qualified specialists. While studying at a university you get essential knowledge for your future profession. Moreover, university life is always exciting and eventful.

I believe it is impossible to overestimate the importance of education. It is one of the most valuable possessions and the most powerful weapons we can get in our life. It develops many sides of human personality and helps us to understand ourselves deeper. Education trains the mind to think, that's why educated people have the ability to change our world and contribute to the well-being of our society.

#### **Вариант №8**

**I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. There ... an English party at the English National Club last night.
2. I don't agree with you and I ... against this decision.
3. Who ... not ready for the lesson today?
4. Look! I ... in traffic jam at the moment. I ... in 20 minutes.
5. You ... late for the meeting last Tuesday.

**II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".**

1. There are two big gyms at our college.
2. What is there in the right-hand corner of the living room?
3. When we arrived at the railway station there was a large crowd of people on the platform.
4. The Moscow metro began its work in 1935 and there were 13 stations at that time.
5. There will be four exams during the summer session.

**III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**  
I show him a new exhibition.

**IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. I don't mean that you ... do everything they tell you.
2. Keep these documents in a safe place. You ... lose them.
3. They ... think that I am too weak but it isn't the truth.
4. We ... wait for him any longer.
5. You ... eat fat food any more. You are a bit overweight.

**V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

**V. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:**

#### **Education in Russia**

Citizens of Russia have the right for education which is guaranteed by the Constitution. The public educational system in our country incorporates pre-school, general school, specialized secondary and higher education.

Pre-school consists of kindergartens and creches. Children learn reading, writing and arithmetics. But pre-school education isn't compulsory - children can get it at home.

Compulsory education is for children from 6(7) to 17 years of age.

The main link in the system of education is the general school which prepares the younger generation for life and work in modern production. There are various types of schools: general secondary schools, schools specializing in a certain subject, high schools, lyceums and so on. Tuition in most of them is free of charge, but some new types of schools are fee-paying. The term of study in a general secondary school is 11 years and consists of primary, middle and upper stages. At the middle stage of a secondary school the children learn the basic laws of nature and society at the lessons of history, algebra, literature, physics and many others.

After the 9th form pupils have to sit for examinations. Also they have a choice between entering the 10th grade of a general secondary school and enrolling in a specialized secondary or vocational school. Persons, who finish the general secondary school, receive a secondary education certificate, giving them the right to enter any higher educational establishment. Entrance examinations are held in July and August. Institutions are headed by rectors; the faculties are headed by the deans. One has to study in the institute for 5 years. Higher educational institutions train students in one or several specializations.

#### **Вариант №9**

**I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The schedule of the conference ... very busy: sessions, talks, discussions and a large social programme.
2. If you ... in a hurry, you may go.

3. There ... snow and a strong wind tomorrow.
4. We didn't know a lot of people in the party and ... out of place.
5. I ... surprised when met him at the institute.

**II. *Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are) "***

1. There are many factories, workshops and docks in the East End of London.
2. There is a very tall column with a figure of Nelson on top of it in the middle of Trafalgar Square.
3. There were only a few sunny days in November last year.
4. There was a heavy silence-in the room.
5. There will be a florist's and a small cosy cafe on the ground floor of our block.

**III. *Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.***  
*They begin repairing the equipment.*

**IV. *Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.***

1. Don't be so nervous. You ... be patient.
2. Be careful! You ... spill the milk on the floor.
3. You ... prompt on the lesson.
4. Take your umbrella with you. It ... rain today.
5. ... you see anything in this darkness?

**V. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.***

1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
5. This work (to do) tomorrow.

**VI. *Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:***

**University Education**

There are 44 universities (not counting the Open University) in Britain. Although the Government is responsible for providing about 80 per cent of universities income it does not control their work or teaching nor does it have direct dealings with the universities. The grants are distributed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The English universities are : Aston (Birmingham), Bath, Birmingham, Bradford Bristol, Brunel (London), Cambridge, City (London), Durham, East Anglia ,Essex, Exeter, Hull, Keele, Kent at Centerbury, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Safford, Sheffield, Southampton, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick and York. The federated University of Wales includes five university colleges, the Welsh National School of Medicine, and the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology. The Scottish universities are : Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Belfast, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt (Edinburgh), St. Andrews, Stirling, and Strathclyde (Glasgow). In Northern Ireland there is Queen's University, Belfast, and the New University of Ulster in Coleraine.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and the Scottish Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. All the other universities were founded in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries.

There are five other institutions where the work is of university standard : the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology ; the two post- graduate business school which are supported jointly by industry and the Government - the Manchester Business School and the London Graduate School of Business Studies, associated with the London School of Economics and the Imperial College of Science and Technology ; Cranfield Institute of Technology for mainly post- graduate work in aeronautics and other subjects ; and the Royal College of Art.

## Вариант №10

**I. Вставьте в предложения глагол "to be" в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем времени. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The pub ... a place where you meet people.
2. The English gardens ... internationally famous.
3. He ... very angry when the information had appeared in the press.
4. She ... glad to see you on her birthday party tomorrow.
5. The talks lasted four hours and we ... certain in good results.

**II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на оборот "there is (are)".**

1. There is a lot of advertising on American TV.
2. There are three Public bodies responsible for television and radio services.
3. There was a good tennis court not far from our hotel.
4. There were more research facilities and more different kinds of courses at the university.
5. There will be a strong snowstorm in the mountains according the forecast for tomorrow.

**III. Напишите предложение в Present, Past и Future Simple Tense в утвердительной, вопросительной и отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

They build a new hotel in the centre of our town.

**IV. Вставьте в предложения модальные глаголы can, may, must в утвердительной или отрицательной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. I'm unemployed. I ... find any work for half a year already.
2. You ... take this book. I don't need it.
3. Father said we ... go to the park alone.
4. I try to find a solution of the problem. There ... be a way out.
5. What's the matter? ... I help you?

**V. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
2. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
3. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
4. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
5. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

**VI. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите его:**

### Education in the USA

The American system of school education differs from the systems in other countries. There are state public schools, private elementary schools and private secondary schools. Public schools are free and private schools are fee-paying. Each state has its own system of public schools. Elementary education begins at the age of six or seven, when a child goes to the first grade (form). At the age of sixteen schoolchildren leave the elementary school and may continue their education at one of the secondary schools or high schools, as they call them. The programme of studies in the elementary school includes English, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the USA, Natural Sciences and, besides, Physical Training, Singing, Drawing, Wood or Metal Work, etc. Sometimes they learn a foreign language and general history. Besides giving general education some high schools teach subjects useful to those who hope to find jobs in industry and agriculture or who want to enter colleges or universities. After graduating from secondary schools a growing number of Americans go on to higher education. The students do not take the same courses. During the first two years they follow a basic programme. It means that every student must select at least one course from each of the basic fields of study: English, Natural Sciences, Modern Languages, History or Physical Training. After the first two years every student can select subjects according to his professional interest. The National Government gives no direct financial aid to the institutions of higher

education. Students must pay a tuition fee. This creates a financial hardship for some people. Many students have to work to pay their expenses. The Americans place a high value on education. That's why Kennedy said, "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education".

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

### Вариант 1

#### **I. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:**

##### **Electrical Power Industry**

Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of the most prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.

The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.

But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.

We use electrical power for heating, cooling and lighting our houses, for cooking food, and for numerous devices and gadgets such TV-sets, computers and smartphones. Electrical power has become the essential necessity for the modern society. But unfortunately not all people in the world have an access to this source of energy. Millions of people in poor countries have to survive without the advantages of electrical power.

Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukusima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.

The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.

#### **II. Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What source of energy changed the life of the whole world?
2. When does the development of electricity date back to?
3. Where and when was the first power station in the world constructed?
4. How many power systems were there in Europe and the USA by 1890?
5. What is created when electrons move between the atoms.
6. What do we use electrical power for?

7. What is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, but the most dangerous?
8. Name nature friendly electricity generation.

**III. Найдите производные от следующих слов:**

importance, to invent, science, to differ

**IV. Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:**

a key issue, development, power source, a light bulb, distinctive flow, electrical power industry, device, advantage, threat, electricity generation, harmless

**V. Переведите слово means на русский язык, найдите в тексте близкое по значению слово к нему.**

**VI. Выпишите из первого абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в Past Simple Active.**

**VII. Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы Perfect. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.**

## Вариант 2

**I. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:**

### Electrical Power Industry

Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of the most prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.

The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.

But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.

We use electrical power for heating, cooling and lighting our houses, for cooking food, and for numerous devices and gadgets such TV-sets, computers and smartphones. Electrical power has become the essential necessity for the modern society. But unfortunately not all people in the world have an access to this source of energy. Millions of people in poor countries have to survive without the advantages of electrical power.

Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous



means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukushima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.

The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.

**II. Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What has been a key issue in the development of our human society?
2. What is electricity used for in our modern world?
3. Who was the great discovery of the power source of energy made by?
4. Name the most important discoveries that were made over the 18 and 19 centuries.
5. What kind of power-station did Edison Electric Light Company start in New York?
6. Give the definition of electricity from the scientific point of view.
7. What has become the essential necessity for the modern society?
8. Are there any threats that electrical power causes?

**III. Найдите в тексте производные от следующих слов:**

To develop, to discover, to communicate, far.

**IV. Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:**

prominent sources, discovery, steam-powered station, electric charge, electric current, equipment, electrical power industry, threat, to cause, nuclear power station, nature friendly electricity generation

**V. Переведите слово to power на русский язык, найдите в тексте близкое по значению слово к нему.**

**VI. Выпишите из второго абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в Past Simple Active.**

**VII. Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы Perfect. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.**

### Вариант 3

**I. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:**

#### Electrical Power Industry

The electric power industry covers the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric power to the general public and industry. The commodity sold is actually energy, not power, e.g. consumers pay for kilowatt-hours, power multiplied by time, which is energy. The commercial distribution of electricity started in 1882 when electricity was produced for electric lighting. In the 1880s and 1890s, growing economic and safety concerns lead to the regulation of the industry. What was once an expensive novelty limited to the most densely populated areas, reliable and economical electric power has become an essential aspect for normal operation of all elements of developed economies.

By the middle of the 20th century, electricity was seen as a "natural monopoly", only efficient if a restricted number of organizations participated in the market; in some areas, vertically integrated companies provide all stages from generation to retail, and only governmental supervision regulated the rate of return and cost structure.

Since the 1990s, many regions have broken up the generation and distribution of electric power. While such markets can be abusively manipulated with consequent adverse price and reliability impact to consumers, generally competitive production of electrical energy leads to worthwhile improvements in efficiency. However, transmission and distribution are harder problems since returns on investment are not as easy to find.

**II. Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What does the electric power industry cover?
2. Name the consumers of electric power.
3. Do consumers pay for power or energy?
4. Give the definition of energy.
5. When did the commercial distribution of electricity start?
6. What has become an essential aspect for normal operation of all elements of developed economies?
7. What was electricity seen as by the middle of the 20th century?
8. What have many regions done since the 1990s?

**III. Найдите в тексте производные от следующих слов:**

to consume, to distribute, safe, to improve

**IV. Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:**

electric power industry, to cover, generation, electric power, transmission, distribution, sale, lighting, commodity, an expensive novelty, efficient, consumer

**V. Переведите слово *cheap* на русский язык, найдите в тексте противоположное по значению слово к нему.**

**VI. Выпишите из первого абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в *Past Simple Active*.**

**VII. Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы *Perfect*. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.**

**Вариант 4**

**I. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:**

**Electrical Power Industry**

Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of the most prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.

The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.

But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.

We use electrical power for heating, cooling and lighting our houses, for cooking food, and for numerous devices and gadgets such TV-sets, computers and smartphones. Electrical power has become the essential necessity for the modern society. But unfortunately not all people in the world have an access to this source of energy. Millions of people in poor countries have to survive without the advantages of electrical power.

Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukusima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.

The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.

**II. Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What source of energy changed the life of the whole world?
2. When does the development of electricity date back to?
3. Where and when was the first power station in the world constructed?
4. How many power systems were there in Europe and the USA by 1890?
5. What is created when electrons move between the atoms.
6. What do we use electrical power for?
7. What is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, but the most dangerous?
8. Name nature friendly electricity generation.

**III. Найдите в тексте производные от следующих слов:**

importance, to invent, science, to differ

**IV. Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:**

a key issue, development, power source, a light bulb, distinctive flow, electrical power industry, device, advantage, threat, electricity generation, harmless

**V. Переведите слово means на русский язык, найдите в тексте близкое по значению слово к нему.**

**VI. Выпишите из первого абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в Past Simple Active.**

**VII. Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы Perfect. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.**

## Вариант 5

### **I. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:**

#### **Electrical Power Industry**

Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of the most prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.

The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.

But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.

We use electrical power for heating, cooling and lighting our houses, for cooking food, and for numerous devices and gadgets such TV-sets, computers and smartphones. Electrical power has become the essential necessity for the modern society. But unfortunately not all people in the world have an access to this source of energy. Millions of people in poor countries have to survive without the advantages of electrical power.

Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukushima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.

The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.

### **II. Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What has been a key issue in the development of our human society?
2. What is electricity used for in our modern world?
3. Who was the great discovery of the power source of energy made by?
4. Name the most important discoveries that were made over the 18 and 19 centuries.
5. What kind of power-station did Edison Electric Light Company start in New York?
6. Give the definition of electricity from the scientific point of view.
7. What has become the essential necessity for the modern society?
8. Are there any threats that electrical power causes?

### **III. Найдите в тексте производные от следующих слов:**

To develop, to discover, to communicate, far.

### **IV. Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:**

prominent sources, discovery, steam-powered station, electric charge, electric current, equipment, electrical power industry, threat, to cause, nuclear power station, nature friendly electricity generation

**V. *Переведите слово to power на русский язык, найдите в тексте близкое по значению слово к нему.***

**VI. *Выпишите из второго абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в Past Simple Active.***

**VII. *Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы Perfect. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.***

### **Вариант 6**

**I. *Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:***

#### **Electrical Power Industry**

The electric power industry covers the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric power to the general public and industry. The commodity sold is actually energy, not power, e.g. consumers pay for kilowatt-hours, power multiplied by time, which is energy. The commercial distribution of electricity started in 1882 when electricity was produced for electric lighting. In the 1880s and 1890s, growing economic and safety concerns lead to the regulation of the industry. What was once an expensive novelty limited to the most densely populated areas, reliable and economical electric power has become an essential aspect for normal operation of all elements of developed economies.

By the middle of the 20th century, electricity was seen as a "natural monopoly", only efficient if a restricted number of organizations participated in the market; in some areas, vertically integrated companies provide all stages from generation to retail, and only governmental supervision regulated the rate of return and cost structure.

Since the 1990s, many regions have broken up the generation and distribution of electric power. While such markets can be abusively manipulated with consequent adverse price and reliability impact to consumers, generally competitive production of electrical energy leads to worthwhile improvements in efficiency. However, transmission and distribution are harder problems since returns on investment are not as easy to find.

**II. *Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:***

1. What does the electric power industry cover?
2. Name the consumers of electric power.
3. Do consumers pay for power or energy?
4. Give the definition of energy.
5. When did the commercial distribution of electricity start?
6. What has become an essential aspect for normal operation of all elements of developed economies?
7. What was electricity seen as by the middle of the 20th century?
8. What have many regions done since the 1990s?

**III. *Найти в тексте производные от следующих слов:***

to consume, to distribute, safe, to improve

**IV. *Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:***

electric power industry, to cover, generation, electric power, transmission, distribution, sale, lighting, commodity, an expensive novelty, efficient, consumer

**V. *Переведите слово shear на русский язык, найдите в тексте противоположное по значению слово к нему.***

**VI. *Выпишите из первого абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в Past Simple Active.***

**VII. *Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы Perfect. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.***

### **Вариант 7**

**I. *Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:***

#### **Electrical Power Industry**

Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of the most prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.

The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.

But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.

We use electrical power for heating, cooling and lighting our houses, for cooking food, and for numerous devices and gadgets such TV-sets, computers and smartphones. Electrical power has become the essential necessity for the modern society. But unfortunately not all people in the world have an access to this source of energy. Millions of people in poor countries have to survive without the advantages of electrical power.

Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukusima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.

The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.

**II. *Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:***

1. What source of energy changed the life of the whole world?

2. When does the development of electricity date back to?
3. Where and when was the first power station in the world constructed?
4. How many power systems were there in Europe and the USA by 1890?
5. What is created when electrons move between the atoms.
6. What do we use electrical power for?
7. What is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, but the most dangerous?
8. Name nature friendly electricity generation.

**III. Найдите в тексте производные от следующих слов:**  
importance, to invent, science, to differ

**IV. Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:**

a key issue, development, power source, a light bulb, distinctive flow, electrical power industry, device, advantage, threat, electricity generation, harmless

**V. Переведите слово means на русский язык, найдите в тексте близкое по значению слово к нему.**

**VI. Выпишите из первого абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в Past Simple Active.**

**VII. Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы Perfect. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.**

### Вариант 8

**I. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:**

#### Electrical Power Industry

Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of the most prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.

The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.

But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.

We use electrical power for heating, cooling and lighting our houses, for cooking food, and for numerous devices and gadgets such TV-sets, computers and smartphones. Electrical power has become the essential necessity for the modern society. But unfortunately not all people in the world

have an access to this source of energy. Millions of people in poor countries have to survive without the advantages of electrical power.

Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukusima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.

The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.

**II. Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What has been a key issue in the development of our human society?
2. What is electricity used for in our modern world?
3. Who was the great discovery of the power source of energy made by?
4. Name the most important discoveries that were made over the 18 and 19 centuries.
5. What kind of power-station did Edison Electric Light Company start in New York?
6. Give the definition of electricity from the scientific point of view.
7. What has become the essential necessity for the modern society?
8. Are there any threats that electrical power causes?

**III. Найдти в тексте производные от следующих слов:**

To develop, to discover, to communicate, far.

**IV. Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:**

prominent sources, discovery, steam-powered station, electric charge, electric current, equipment, electrical power industry, threat, to cause, nuclear power station, nature friendly electricity generation

**V. Переведите слово to power на русский язык, найдите в тексте близкое по значению слово к нему.**

**VI. Выпишите из второго абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в Past Simple Active.**

**VII. Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы Perfect. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.**

**Вариант 9**

**I. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:**

**Electrical Power Industry**

The electric power industry covers the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electric power to the general public and industry. The commodity sold is actually energy, not power, e.g. consumers pay for kilowatt-hours, power multiplied by time, which is energy. The commercial distribution of electricity started in 1882 when electricity was produced for electric lighting. In the 1880s and 1890s, growing economic and safety concerns lead to the regulation of the industry. What was once an expensive novelty limited to the most densely populated areas, reliable and economical electric power has become an essential aspect for normal operation of all elements of developed economies.



By the middle of the 20th century, electricity was seen as a "natural monopoly", only efficient if a restricted number of organizations participated in the market; in some areas, vertically integrated companies provide all stages from generation to retail, and only governmental supervision regulated the rate of return and cost structure.

Since the 1990s, many regions have broken up the generation and distribution of electric power. While such markets can be abusively manipulated with consequent adverse price and reliability impact to consumers, generally competitive production of electrical energy leads to worthwhile improvements in efficiency. However, transmission and distribution are harder problems since returns on investment are not as easy to find.

**II. Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What does the electric power industry cover?
2. Name the consumers of electric power.
3. Do consumers pay for power or energy?
4. Give the definition of energy.
5. When did the commercial distribution of electricity start?
6. What has become an essential aspect for normal operation of all elements of developed economies?
7. What was electricity seen as by the middle of the 20th century?
8. What have many regions done since the 1990s?

**III. Найдите в тексте производные от следующих слов:**

to consume, to distribute, safe, to improve

**IV. Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:**

electric power industry, to cover, generation, electric power, transmission, distribution, sale, lighting, commodity, an expensive novelty, efficient, consumer

**V. Переведите слово *cheap* на русский язык, найдите в тексте противоположное по значению слово к нему.**

**VI. Выпишите из первого абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в *Past Simple Active*.**

**VII. Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы *Perfect*. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.**

**Вариант 10**

**I. Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно:**

**Electrical Power Industry**

Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of the most prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.

The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great

inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.

But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.

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Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukushima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.

The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.

**II. Ответить письменно на вопросы по тексту:**

1. What has been a key issue in the development of our human society?
2. What is electricity used for in our modern world?
3. Who was the great discovery of the power source of energy made by?
4. Name the most important discoveries that were made over the 18 and 19 centuries.
5. What kind of power-station did Edison Electric Light Company start in New York?
6. Give the definition of electricity from the scientific point of view.
7. What has become the essential necessity for the modern society?
8. Are there any threats that electrical power causes?

**III. Найдите в тексте производные от следующих слов:**

To develop, to discover, to communicate, far.

**IV. Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:**

prominent sources, discovery, steam-powered station, electric charge, electric current, equipment, electrical power industry, threat, to cause, nuclear power station, nature friendly electricity generation

**V. Переведите слово to power на русский язык, найдите в тексте близкое по значению слово к нему.**

**VI. Выпишите из второго абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в Past Simple Active.**

**VII. Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы Perfect. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.**

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №3

### Вариант 1

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

e. g. They bought a few components to produce (обстоятельство) the world's first computer. - Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.

1. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.
2. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.
3. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.
4. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.
5. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. Our office has business relations with a lot of foreign firms in Europe.
2. They were discussing the terms of delivery at 2 o'clock.
3. My friend considered the buyer's enquiry.
4. I have just finished my work.
5. Our firm made great allotments in this business.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

1. We (produce) camping equipment.
2. The Vice-president (study) catalogues at 4 o'clock yesterday.
3. I (have) a busy day last Friday.
4. We (obtain) visas for our engineers next week.
5. Ann (be) never to England.

**IV. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и выполните задания по тексту:**

#### **A voltmeter**

A voltmeter is an instrument used for measuring electrical potential difference between two points in an electric circuit. Analog voltmeters move a pointer across a scale in proportion to the voltage of the circuit; digital voltmeters give a numerical display of voltage by use of an analog to digital converter.

A voltmeter in a circuit diagram is represented by the letter V in a circle.

Voltmeters are made in a wide range of styles. Instruments permanently mounted in a panel are used to monitor generators or other fixed apparatus. Portable instruments, usually equipped to also measure current and resistance in the form of a multimeter, are standard test instruments used in electrical and electronics work. Any measurement that can be converted to a voltage can be displayed on a meter that is suitably calibrated; for example, pressure, temperature, flow or level in a chemical process plant.

General purpose analog voltmeters may have an accuracy of a few percent of full scale, and are used with voltages from a fraction of a volt to several thousand volts. Digital meters can be made with high accuracy, typically better than 1%. Specially calibrated test instruments have higher accuracies, with laboratory instruments capable of measuring to accuracies of a few parts per million. Meters using amplifiers can measure tiny voltages of microvolts or less.

**a) Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам согласно содержанию текста:**

Measuring, electric circuit, difference, a pointer, a scale, numerical display of voltage, an analog to digital converter, be represented by, general purpose, accuracy

**b) Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Используемый для, точность, аналого-цифровой преобразователь, электрическая цепь, двигать (перемещать), буква, измерять, усилители, крошечный, контролировать.

**Вариант 2**

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию, т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

*e. g. They bought a few components to produce (обстоятельство) the world's first computer. - Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.*

1. Lack of transparency and information jeopardizes potential for corporate to raise finance in their own name.
2. This company failed to supply requested documentation.
3. Andrej Babis said he was unwilling to complete the deal under the current conditions.
4. Typically an investor would want to hold a number of different financial securities to spread his risk.
5. This is the machine to be installed in the streets, as well as in restaurants and cafes.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. We want to form a private company.
2. Our firm made great allotments in this business.
3. My friend considered the buyer's enquiry.
4. We are learning English.
5. We have taken the customer's representatives to the design institute this week.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

1. Ann (speak) English.
2. We (sing) the contract by next Saturday.
3. Our firm (take part) in the talks at present.
4. We (receive) a lot of goods by that time.
5. I (have) a busy day last Friday.

**IV. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и выполните задания по тексту:**

**Aluminium**

Only aluminium wires are used in main overhead power lines. The comparably light weight of aluminium wires reduces the load onto grid pylons and increases the distance of spans between them, thus reducing expenses and shortening construction time. When current passes through aluminium wires, they heat up and their surface becomes covered with an oxide film. This film serves as an excellent insulator protecting the wires against external effects.

Alloy series 1xxx, 6xxx, 8xxx are used to produce aluminium wiring. The latter series create products with a service life exceeding 40 years. An aluminium rod – a solid aluminium rod with a diameter from 9 to 15 mm – is a workpiece for an aluminium cable. It is easy to bend and roll up without cracking. It is almost impossible to be torn or broken and easily sustains significant static loads.

Among base metals, aluminium only copper is a better, but only by 33%, at the same time aluminium has an undeniable advantage – it is lighter. An aluminium wire have a 1.5 times larger

cross section to pass the same current as a copper wire, but two times lighter. Weight is one of the most important parameters for high-voltage power lines that transmit power over long distances.

a) **Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам согласно содержанию текста:**

Copper, Wires, be used, overhead power lines, weight, to reduce, grid pylons, to increase, construction time, to shorten, Alloy, insulator, to protect against, to exceed, current, to tear, advantage, sustain.

b) **Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Нагрузка, воздушные линии электропередач, рвать(ся), легкий вес, расходы (затраты), поверхность, срок службы, ток, сокращать, нагреваться, пленка, недрагоценные металлы.

### Вариант 3

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

e. g. *They bought a few components to produce ( обстоятельство) the world's first computer.* - Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.

1. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.
2. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.
3. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.
4. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.
5. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. Our firm does business with many countries.
2. I have already prepared the documents for the talks.
3. Ann must translate this article.
4. By the time you came I had booked accommodation for our customers.
5. We are studying the contract now.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

1. I (have) a hard day yesterday.
2. My friend (be) Production Director.
3. Our firm (pay) already dividends to our workers.
4. She (teach) accounting now.
5. We (sing) the contract by next Saturday.

**IV. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и выполните задания по тексту:**

#### 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 stator. 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.

**a) Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам согласно содержанию текста:**

To operate, steam turbine; water turbine; armature; rotate; stationary; commutator; yoke; brushes; core; frame; winding, light, heat, to convert, alternating current, to conduct, external circuit, small capacities

**b) Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Мощный, высокоэффективный, генератор переменного тока, снабжать (поставлять), в больших масштабах, преобразовывать, постоянный ток, магнитный поток, малая мощность, производство стали, дуговая сварка, система освещения поездов.

#### Вариант 4

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

*e. g. They bought a few components to produce ( обстоятельство) the world's first computer.- Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.*

1. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.

2. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.

3. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.

4. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.

5. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. The delivery dates were considered yesterday.

2. My wife is a Chief Accountant.

3. We cleared up all the points for the talks last week.

4. I can type fast.

5. Our firm made great allotments in this business.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

1. This company (own) all the shares.
2. I (stay) in this hotel before.
3. Kate (steak) over the telephone at the moment.
4. Boris (go) business to London last month.
5. The Vice-president (study) catalogues at 4 o'clock yesterday.

**IV. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.**

**Relays**

Electromagnetic devices called relays are widely used in various branches of industry.

The main parts of a relay are an electromagnet, a spring and an armature. When a current starts flowing in the electromagnet winding, the armature moves and the spring closes the contacts. The primary circuit of a relay is its electromagnet circuit and the secondary circuit is the one closed by the contacts.

When there is no current in the relay's primary circuit, the spring pulls the armature and the contacts open.

Fig. shows how a relay is used to control the work of an electric motor. The relay is placed close to the motor which is connected to its secondary circuit. The armature closes the contacts of the secondary circuit, and the motor starts operating; it will stop when the relay opens.

Without a relay, conductors with a large cross-section would have to be brought to the motor. This would be very uneconomical. The current in a relay is tens and even thousands of times smaller than that used to power the motor. Therefore, the connecting wires can have small cross-sections. In many systems the relay primary circuit operates automatically. Every evening and morning street lights are switched on and off from the main control panel by means of a great number of relays.

**a) Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Device, be used, electromagnet winding, conductor, electromagnet, a spring, an armature, to flow, street lights, primary circuit, secondary circuit, to pull, to be connected, to operate, to bring, by means, main, switch on

**b) Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Реле, отрасль промышленности, часть, ток, электродвигатель, якорь, функционировать, первичная цепь, обмотка, выключать, проводники, соединительные провода, небольшое поперечное сечение.

**Вариант 5**

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

e. g. They bought a few components to produce (обстоятельство) the world's first computer. - Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.

1. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.
2. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.
3. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.
4. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.
5. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. Our office has business relations with a lot of foreign firms in Europe.
2. They were discussing the terms of delivery at 2 o'clock.
3. My friend considered the buyer's enquiry.
4. I have just finished my work.
5. Our firm made great allotments in this business.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

1. We (produce) camping equipment.
2. The Vice-president (study) catalogues at 4 o'clock yesterday.
3. I (have) a busy day last Friday.
4. We (obtain) visas for our engineers next week.
5. Ann (be) never to England.

**IV. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и выполните задания по тексту:**

**A voltmeter**

A voltmeter is an instrument used for measuring electrical potential difference between two points in an electric circuit. Analog voltmeters move a pointer across a scale in proportion to the voltage of the circuit; digital voltmeters give a numerical display of voltage by use of an analog to digital converter.

A voltmeter in a circuit diagram is represented by the letter V in a circle.

Voltmeters are made in a wide range of styles. Instruments permanently mounted in a panel are used to monitor generators or other fixed apparatus. Portable instruments, usually equipped to also measure current and resistance in the form of a multimeter, are standard test instruments used in electrical and electronics work. Any measurement that can be converted to a voltage can be displayed on a meter that is suitably calibrated; for example, pressure, temperature, flow or level in a chemical process plant.

General purpose analog voltmeters may have an accuracy of a few percent of full scale, and are used with voltages from a fraction of a volt to several thousand volts. Digital meters can be made with high accuracy, typically better than 1%. Specially calibrated test instruments have higher accuracies, with laboratory instruments capable of measuring to accuracies of a few parts per million. Meters using amplifiers can measure tiny voltages of microvolts or less.

**a) Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам согласно содержанию текста:**

Measuring, electric circuit, difference, a pointer, a scale, numerical display of voltage, an analog to digital converter, be represented by, general purpose, accuracy

**b) Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Используемый для, точность, аналого-цифровой преобразователь, электрическая цепь, двигать (перемещать), буква, измерять, усилители, крошечный, контролировать.

**Вариант 6**

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию, т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

e. g. They bought a few components to produce (обстоятельство) the world's first computer. - Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.

1. Lack of transparency and information jeopardizes potential for corporate to raise finance in their own name.
2. This company failed to supply requested documentation.
3. Andrej Babis said he was unwilling to complete the deal under the current conditions.



- Typically an investor would want to hold a number of different financial securities to spread his risk.
- This is the machine to be installed in the streets, as well as in restaurants and cafes.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

- We want to form a private company.
- Our firm made great allotments in this business.
- My friend considered the buyer's enquiry.
- We are learning English.
- We have taken the customer's representatives to the design institute this week.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

- Ann (speak) English.
- We (sing) the contract by next Saturday.
- Our firm (take part) in the talks at present.
- We (receive) a lot of goods by that time.
- I (have) a busy day last Friday.

**IV. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и выполните задания по тексту:**

**Aluminium**

Only aluminium wires are used in main overhead power lines. The comparably light weight of aluminium wires reduces the load onto grid pylons and increases the distance of spans between them, thus reducing expenses and shortening construction time. When current passes through aluminium wires, they heat up and their surface becomes covered with an oxide film. This film serves as an excellent insulator protecting the wires against external effects.

Alloy series 1xxx, 6xxx, 8xxx are used to produce aluminium wiring. The latter series create products with a service life exceeding 40 years. An aluminium rod – a solid aluminium rod with a diameter from 9 to 15 mm – is a workpiece for an aluminium cable. It is easy to bend and roll up without cracking. It is almost impossible to be torn or broken and easily sustains significant static loads.

Among base metals, aluminium only copper is a better, but only by 33%, at the same time aluminium has an undeniable advantage – it is lighter. An aluminium wire have a 1.5 times larger cross section to pass the same current as a copper wire, but two times lighter. Weight is one of the most important parameters for high-voltage power lines that transmit power over long distances.

**c) Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам согласно содержанию текста:**

Copper, Wires, be used, overhead power lines, weight, to reduce, grid pylons, to increase, construction time, to shorten, Alloy, insulator, to protect against, to exceed, current, to tear, advantage, sustain.

**d) Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Нагрузка, воздушные линии электропередач, рвать(ся), легкий вес, расходы (затраты), поверхность, срок службы, ток, сокращать, нагреваться, пленка, недрагоценные металлы.

**Вариант 7**

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

*e. g. They bought a few components to produce ( обстоятельство) the world's first computer.- Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.*

- It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.

2. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.
3. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.
4. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.
5. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. Our firm does business with many countries.
2. I have already prepared the documents for the talks.
3. Ann must translate this article.
4. By the time you came I had booked accommodation for our customers.
5. We are studying the contract now.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

1. I (have) a hard day yesterday.
2. My friend (be) Production Director.
3. Our firm (pay) already dividends to our workers.
4. She (teach) accounting now.
5. We (sing) the contract by next Saturday.

**IV. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и выполните задания по тексту:**

**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 stator. 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.

c) **Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам согласно содержанию текста:**  
To operate, steam turbine; water turbine; armature; rotate; stationary; commutator; yoke; brushes; core; frame; winding, light, heat, to convert, alternating current, to conduct, external circuit, small capacities

d) **Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**  
Мощный, высокоэффективный, генератор переменного тока, снабжать (поставлять), в больших масштабах, преобразовывать, постоянный ток, магнитный поток, малая мощность, производство стали, дуговая сварка, система освещения поездов.

## Вариант 8

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

e. g. *They bought a few components to produce ( обстоятельство) the world's first computer.* - Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.

1. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.

2. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.

3. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.

4. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.

5. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. The delivery dates were considered yesterday.

2. My wife is a Chief Accountant.

3. We cleared up all the points for the talks last week.

4. I can type fast.

5. Our firm made great allotments in this business.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

1. This company (own) all the shares.

2. I (stay) in this hotel before.

3. Kate (steak) over the telephone at the moment.

4. Boris (go) business to London last month.

5. The Vice-president (study) catalogues at 4 o'clock yesterday.

**IV. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.**

### Relays

Electromagnetic devices called relays are widely used in various branches of industry.

The main parts of a relay are an electromagnet, a spring and an armature. When a current starts flowing in the electromagnet winding, the armature moves and the spring closes the contacts. The primary circuit of a relay is its electromagnet circuit and the secondary circuit is the one closed by the contacts.

When there is no current in the relay's primary circuit, the spring pulls the armature and the contacts open.

Fig. shows how a relay is used to control the work of an electric motor. The relay is placed close to the motor which is connected to its secondary circuit. The armature closes the contacts of the secondary circuit, and the motor starts operating; it will stop when the relay opens.

Without a relay, conductors with a large cross-section would have to be brought to the motor. This would be very uneconomical. The current in a relay is tens and even thousands of times smaller than that used to power the motor. Therefore, the connecting wires can have small cross-sections. In many systems the relay primary circuit operates automatically. Every evening and morning street lights are switched on and off from the main control panel by means of a great number of relays.

c) **Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Device, be used, electromagnet winding, conductor, electromagnet, a spring, an armature, to flow, street lights, primary circuit, secondary circuit, to pull, to be connected, to operate, to bring, by means, main, switch on

d) **Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Реле, отрасль промышленности, часть, ток, электродвигатель, якорь, функционировать, первичная цепь, обмотка, выключать, проводники, соединительные провода, небольшое поперечное сечение.

## Вариант 9

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

e. g. *They bought a few components to produce (обстоятельство) the world's first computer.* - Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.

1. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.
2. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.
3. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.
4. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.
5. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. Our office has business relations with a lot of foreign firms in Europe.
2. They were discussing the terms of delivery at 2 o'clock.
3. My friend considered the buyer's enquiry.
4. I have just finished my work.
5. Our firm made great allotments in this business.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

1. We (produce) camping equipment.
2. The Vice-president (study) catalogues at 4 o'clock yesterday.
3. I (have) a busy day last Friday.
4. We (obtain) visas for our engineers next week.
5. Ann (be) never to England.

**IV. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и выполните задания по тексту:**

**A voltmeter**

A voltmeter is an instrument used for measuring electrical potential difference between two points in an electric circuit. Analog voltmeters move a pointer across a scale in proportion to the voltage of the circuit; digital voltmeters give a numerical display of voltage by use of an analog to digital converter.

A voltmeter in a circuit diagram is represented by the letter V in a circle.

Voltmeters are made in a wide range of styles. Instruments permanently mounted in a panel are used to monitor generators or other fixed apparatus. Portable instruments, usually equipped to also measure current and resistance in the form of a multimeter, are standard test instruments used in electrical and electronics work. Any measurement that can be converted to a voltage can be displayed on a meter that is suitably calibrated; for example, pressure, temperature, flow or level in a chemical process plant.

General purpose analog voltmeters may have an accuracy of a few percent of full scale, and are used with voltages from a fraction of a volt to several thousand volts. Digital meters can be made with high accuracy, typically better than 1%. Specially calibrated test instruments have higher accuracies, with laboratory instruments capable of measuring to accuracies of a few parts per million. Meters using amplifiers can measure tiny voltages of microvolts or less.

**a) Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам согласно содержанию текста:**

Measuring, electric circuit, difference, a pointer, a scale, numerical display of voltage, an analog to digital converter, be represented by, general purpose, accuracy

**b) Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Используемый для, точность, аналого-цифровой преобразователь, электрическая цепь, двигать (перемещать), буква, измерять, усилители, крошечный, контролировать.

## Вариант 10

**I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Подчеркните Infinitive и установите его функцию т. е. укажите, является ли он определением, обстоятельством или подлежащим; предложения переведите на русский язык.**

*e. g. They bought a few components to produce ( обстоятельство) the world's first computer.- Они купили несколько комплектующих деталей, чтобы создать первый в мире компьютер.*

1. It would be an extremely complicated process to change the conditions.
2. Now Agrofert wants to complete the transaction in concert with the German refinery group.
3. Many entities are now starting to play an important role in raising trade financing to support their own large projects.
4. This French economist used mathematics to explore the relationship between the sale price of products and their costs.
5. Profit-sharing workers are better motivated than wage earners to improve productivity within their companies.

**II. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.**

1. Our firm does business with many countries.
2. I have already prepared the documents for the talks.
3. Ann must translate this article.
4. By the time you came I had booked accommodation for our customers.
5. We are studying the contract now.

**III. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную грамматическую форму.**

1. I (have) a hard day yesterday.
2. My friend (be) Production Director.

3. Our firm (pay) already dividends to our workers.
4. She (teach) accounting now.
5. We (sing) the contract by next Saturday.

**IV. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и выполните задания по тексту:**

**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 stator. 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.

**e) Найдите русские эквиваленты следующим словам согласно содержанию текста:**

To operate, steam turbine; water turbine; armature; rotate; stationary; commutator; yoke; brushes; core; frame; winding, light, heat, to convert, alternating current, to conduct, external circuit, small capacities

**f) Найдите английские эквиваленты следующим словам:**

Мощный, высокоэффективный, генератор переменного тока, снабжать (поставлять), в больших масштабах, преобразовывать, постоянный ток, магнитный поток, малая мощность, производство стали, дуговая сварка, система освещения поездов.

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №4

### Вариант №1

#### *I. Прочитайте и переведите текст:*

##### **Electric circuit**

An electrical circuit is a device that uses electricity to perform a task, such as power a lamp. The circuit is a closed loop formed by a power source, wires, a fuse, a load, and a switch. Electricity flows through the circuit and is delivered to the object it is powering, such as the vacuum motor or light bulb, after which the electricity is sent back to the original source; this return of electricity enables the circuit to keep the electricity current flowing. Three types of electrical circuits exist: the series circuit, the parallel circuit, and the series-parallel circuit; depending on the circuit type, it may be possible for electricity to continue flowing should a circuit stop working. A series circuit is the simplest because it has only one possible path that the electrical current may flow; if the electrical circuit is broken, none of the load devices will work. The difference with parallel circuits is that they contain more than one path for electricity to flow, so if one of the paths is broken, the other paths will continue to work. A series-parallel circuit, however, is a combination of the first two: it attaches some of the loads to a series circuit and others to parallel circuits. If the series circuit breaks, none of the loads will function, but if one of the parallel circuits breaks, that parallel circuit and the series circuit will stop working, while the other parallel circuits will continue to work.

Draw a diagram of a circuit consisting of three resistors (labeled R1, R2, and R3) and two capacitors connected in parallel. A battery of four cells is applied to the circuit. Two ammeters are used – One is connected to the main line, the other – to a parallel branch.

#### *II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:*

To perform functions; managers of departments; top managers; sales managers; a set of customers; sales force; the scope of activities; the working foreman; staffing; by trial and error; to learn from study and experience; native abilities; humanities.

#### *III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:*

управление; выполнять функции; президент компании; отдел; руководитель; эксперт; ум; планирование; сфера управления; здравый смысл; социология; психология; научные знания/охват; принятие решений.

#### *IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:*

1. Одна причина заключается в том, что многие менеджеры и даже главные управляющие выполняют работу, которая вовсе не является управлением.
2. Вторая причина, из-за которой трудно выявить общие функции всех менеджеров, заключается в том, что сферы их деятельности сильно различаются.
3. Этими функциями являются планирование, организация, руководство, контроль, обеспечение кадрами, управление, представление и принятие решений.
4. Ему всё ещё нужно много ума, здравого смысла и делового взгляда – и даже инспирированное предчувствие может иметь место.
5. Потребуется научные знания, чтобы делать различия между хорошими и плохими советами экспертов, т.к. сфера управления изобилует разногласиями между экспертами.

#### *V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:*

1. Why is it so difficult to define the functions managers perform?
2. What functions do managers carry out apart from management?
3. What are purely management functions?
4. What sciences is management connected with?
5. How can scientific knowledge help managers in their work?

### Вариант №2

#### *I. Прочитайте и переведите текст:*

## Electric circuit

An electrical circuit is a device that uses electricity to perform a task, such as power a lamp. The circuit is a closed loop formed by a power source, wires, a fuse, a load, and a switch. Electricity flows through the circuit and is delivered to the object it is powering, such as the vacuum motor or light bulb, after which the electricity is sent back to the original source; this return of electricity enables the circuit to keep the electricity current flowing. Three types of electrical circuits exist: the series circuit, the parallel circuit, and the series-parallel circuit; depending on the circuit type, it may be possible for electricity to continue flowing should a circuit stop working. A series circuit is the simplest because it has only one possible path that the electrical current may flow; if the electrical circuit is broken, none of the load devices will work. The difference with parallel circuits is that they contain more than one path for electricity to flow, so if one of the paths is broken, the other paths will continue to work. A series-parallel circuit, however, is a combination of the first two: it attaches some of the loads to a series circuit and others to parallel circuits. If the series circuit breaks, none of the loads will function, but if one of the parallel circuits breaks, that parallel circuit and the series circuit will stop working, while the other parallel circuits will continue to work.

Draw a diagram of a circuit consisting of three resistors (labeled R1, R2, and R3) and two capacitors connected in parallel. A battery of four cells is applied to the circuit. Two ammeters are used – One is connected to the main line, the other – to a parallel branch.

### II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

To perform functions; managers of departments; top managers; sales managers; a set of customers; sales force; the scope of activities; the working foreman; staffing; by trial and error; to learn from study and experience; native abilities; humanities.

### III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

управление; выполнять функции; президент компании; отдел; руководитель; эксперт; ум; планирование; сфера управления; здравый смысл; социология; психология; научные знания/охват; принятие решений.

### IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:

6. Одна причина заключается в том, что многие менеджеры и даже главные управляющие выполняют работу, которая вовсе не является управлением.

7. Вторая причина, из-за которой трудно выявить общие функции всех менеджеров, заключается в том, что сферы их деятельности сильно различаются.

8. Этими функциями являются планирование, организация, руководство, контроль, обеспечение кадрами, управление, представление и принятие решений.

9. Ему всё ещё нужно много ума, здравого смысла и делового взгляда – и даже инспирированное предчувствие может иметь место.

10. Потребуются научные знания, чтобы делать различия между хорошими и плохими советами экспертов, т.к. сфера управления изобилует разногласиями между экспертами.

### V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

6. Why is it so difficult to define the functions managers perform?
7. What functions do managers carry out apart from management?
8. What are purely management functions?
9. What sciences is management connected with?
10. How can scientific knowledge help managers in their work?

## Вариант №3

### I. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

#### Electric circuit

An electrical circuit is a device that uses electricity to perform a task, such as power a lamp. The circuit is a closed loop formed by a power source, wires, a fuse, a load, and a switch. Electricity flows through the circuit and is delivered to the object it is powering, such as the vacuum motor or



light bulb, after which the electricity is sent back to the original source; this return of electricity enables the circuit to keep the electricity current flowing. Three types of electrical circuits exist: the series circuit, the parallel circuit, and the series-parallel circuit; depending on the circuit type, it may be possible for electricity to continue flowing should a circuit stop working. A series circuit is the simplest because it has only one possible path that the electrical current may flow; if the electrical circuit is broken, none of the load devices will work. The difference with parallel circuits is that they contain more than one path for electricity to flow, so if one of the paths is broken, the other paths will continue to work. A series-parallel circuit, however, is a combination of the first two: it attaches some of the loads to a series circuit and others to parallel circuits. If the series circuit breaks, none of the loads will function, but if one of the parallel circuits breaks, that parallel circuit and the series circuit will stop working, while the other parallel circuits will continue to work

Draw a diagram of a circuit consisting of three resistors (labeled R1, R2, and R3) and two capacitors connected in parallel. A battery of four cells is applied to the circuit. Two ammeters are used – One is connected to the main line, the other – to a parallel branch.

**II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

To perform functions; managers of departments; top managers; sales managers; a set of customers; sales force; the scope of activities; the working foreman; staffing; by trial and error; to learn from study and experience; native abilities; humanities.

**III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

управление; выполнять функции; президент компании; отдел; руководитель; эксперт; ум; планирование; сфера управления; здравый смысл; социология; психология; научные знания/охват; принятие решений.

**IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:**

11. Одна причина заключается в том, что многие менеджеры и даже главные управляющие выполняют работу, которая вовсе не является управлением.

12. Вторая причина, из-за которой трудно выявить общие функции всех менеджеров, заключается в том, что сферы их деятельности сильно различаются.

13. Этими функциями являются планирование, организация, руководство, контроль, обеспечение кадрами, управление, представление и принятие решений.

14. Ему всё ещё нужно много ума, здравого смысла и делового взгляда – и даже инспирированное предчувствие может иметь место.

15. Потребуется научные знания, чтобы делать различия между хорошими и плохими советами экспертов, т.к. сфера управления изобилует разногласиями между экспертами.

**V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

11. Why is it so difficult to define the functions managers perform?
12. What functions do managers carry out apart from management?
13. What are purely management functions?
14. What sciences is management connected with?
15. How can scientific knowledge help managers in their work?

## **Вариант №4**

**I. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### **Electric circuit**

An electrical circuit is a device that uses electricity to perform a task, such as power a lamp. The circuit is a closed loop formed by a power source, wires, a fuse, a load, and a switch. Electricity flows through the circuit and is delivered to the object it is powering, such as the vacuum motor or light bulb, after which the electricity is sent back to the original source; this return of electricity enables the circuit to keep the electricity current flowing. Three types of electrical circuits exist: the series circuit, the parallel circuit, and the series-parallel circuit; depending on the circuit type, it may be possible for electricity to continue flowing should a circuit stop working. A series circuit is the simplest because it has only one possible path that the electrical current may flow; if the electrical

circuit is broken, none of the load devices will work. The difference with parallel circuits is that they contain more than one path for electricity to flow, so if one of the paths is broken, the other paths will continue to work. A series-parallel circuit, however, is a combination of the first two: it attaches some of the loads to a series circuit and others to parallel circuits. If the series circuit breaks, none of the loads will function, but if one of the parallel circuits breaks, that parallel circuit and the series circuit will stop working, while the other parallel circuits will continue to work

Draw a diagram of a circuit consisting of three resistors (labeled R1, R2, and R3) and two capacitors connected in parallel. A battery of four cells is applied to the circuit. Two ammeters are used – One is connected to the main line, the other – to a parallel branch.

**II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

To perform functions; managers of departments; top managers; sales managers; a set of customers; sales force; the scope of activities; the working foreman; staffing; by trial and error; to learn from study and experience; native abilities; humanities.

**III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

управление; выполнять функции; президент компании; отдел; руководитель; эксперт; ум; планирование; сфера управления; здравый смысл; социология; психология; научные знания/охват; принятие решений.

**IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:**

16. Одна причина заключается в том, что многие менеджеры и даже главные управляющие выполняют работу, которая вовсе не является управлением.

17. Вторая причина, из-за которой трудно выявить общие функции всех менеджеров, заключается в том, что сферы их деятельности сильно различаются.

18. Этими функциями являются планирование, организация, руководство, контроль, обеспечение кадрами, управление, представление и принятие решений.

19. Ему всё ещё нужно много ума, здравого смысла и делового взгляда – и даже инспирированное предчувствие может иметь место.

20. Потребуется научные знания, чтобы делать различия между хорошими и плохими советами экспертов, т.к.сфера управления изобилует разногласиями между экспертами.

**V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

16. Why is it so difficult to define the functions managers perform?
17. What functions do managers carry out apart from management?
18. What are purely management functions?
19. What sciences is management connected with?
20. How can scientific knowledge help managers in their work?

## **Вариант №5**

**I. Прочитайте и переведите текст:**

### **Electric circuit**

An electrical circuit is a device that uses electricity to perform a task, such as power a lamp. The circuit is a closed loop formed by a power source, wires, a fuse, a load, and a switch. Electricity flows through the circuit and is delivered to the object it is powering, such as the vacuum motor or light bulb, after which the electricity is sent back to the original source; this return of electricity enables the circuit to keep the electricity current flowing. Three types of electrical circuits exist: the series circuit, the parallel circuit, and the series-parallel circuit; depending on the circuit type, it may be possible for electricity to continue flowing should a circuit stop working. A series circuit is the simplest because it has only one possible path that the electrical current may flow; if the electrical circuit is broken, none of the load devices will work. The difference with parallel circuits is that they contain more than one path for electricity to flow, so if one of the paths is broken, the other paths will continue to work. A series-parallel circuit, however, is a combination of the first two: it attaches some of the loads to a series circuit and others to parallel circuits. If the series circuit

breaks, none of the loads will function, but if one of the parallel circuits breaks, that parallel circuit and the series circuit will stop working, while the other parallel circuits will continue to work

Draw a diagram of a circuit consisting of three resistors (labeled R1, R2, and R3) and two capacitors connected in parallel. A battery of four cells is applied to the circuit. Two ammeters are used – One is connected to the main line, the other – to a parallel branch.

**II. Найдите в тексте русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

To perform functions; managers of departments; top managers; sales managers; a set of customers; sales force; the scope of activities; the working foreman; staffing; by trial and error; to learn from study and experience; native abilities; humanities.

**III. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:**

управление; выполнять функции; президент компании; отдел; руководитель; эксперт; ум; планирование; сфера управления; здравый смысл; социология; психология; научные знания/охват; принятие решений.

**IV. Переведите с русского языка на английский:**

21. Одна причина заключается в том, что многие менеджеры и даже главные управляющие выполняют работу, которая вовсе не является управлением.

22. Вторая причина, из-за которой трудно выявить общие функции всех менеджеров, заключается в том, что сферы их деятельности сильно различаются.

23. Этими функциями являются планирование, организация, руководство, контроль, обеспечение кадрами, управление, представление и принятие решений.

24. Ему всё ещё нужно много ума, здравого смысла и делового взгляда – и даже инспирированное предчувствие может иметь место.

25. Потребуется научные знания, чтобы делать различия между хорошими и плохими советами экспертов, т.к.сфера управления изобилует разногласиями между экспертами.

**V. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**

21. Why is it so difficult to define the functions managers perform?

22. What functions do managers carry out apart from management?

23. What are purely management functions?

24. What sciences is management connected with?

25. How can scientific knowledge help managers in their work?

## 5 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОМУ ЗАЧЕТУ

Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся осуществляется по завершении изучения дисциплины и позволяет определить качество и уровень ее освоения.

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» - *дифференцированный зачет в 6 семестре.*

Результаты обучения	Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации
<p>У1, У6, З1, З2 Уо 01.04, Уо 03.02, Уо 09.04, Уо 09.06, Зо 02.02, Зо 03.02, Зо 09.02, Зо 09.03, Зо 09.05</p>	<p><i>Контрольная работа (1 курс)</i></p> <p><i>1. Прочитайте тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.</i></p> <p>1. What is the main cause of global warming? 2. When does water pollution happen? 3. What problems can fertilizer and pesticides cause?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Climate change</p> <p>Climate change, also called global warming, refers to the changes in the climate and a rise in the average temperatures on Earth. 97% of scientists agree that climate change is happening and the main cause is from an increase in greenhouse gases (like carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) in the atmosphere. These trap the heat from the sun, which is making the Earth hotter. This is known as the greenhouse effect. Over the last few years, there has been more extreme weather events, like floods, droughts, wildfires and heat waves.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pollution</p> <p>Air pollution and climate change are closely linked. Often it is the same gases that create the poor air quality in cities especially which can cause serious health problems for people living in urban areas. Water pollution is a huge problem and unclean water is a major threat to human health. Water pollution happens when dangerous chemicals from factories, farming and other industries are allowed into rivers, lakes and oceans and into our water systems. Plastic waste is also a big problem. Soil pollution is also a big problem. The use of fertilizer and pesticides can contaminate land and threaten food security.</p> <p><i>2. Выберите правильную форму глагола (Past Simple / Present Perfect).</i></p> <p>1. Don't worry about your letter. I (send) it the day before yesterday. A. sended B. have sent C. sent</p> <p>2. When Jill (finish) school? A. When had Jill finished B. When has Jill finished C. When did Jill finish</p> <p>3. When I was a child, I (always / be) late for school. A. have always been B. was always late C. had always been</p> <p>4. We (not / see) Jack this week, but we (see) him a couple of weeks ago. A. didn't see, saw B. haven't saw, have saw C. haven't seen, saw</p> <p>5. They (already / inform) me about the accident. A. already informed B. had already informed C. have already informed</p>
<p>У1, У6, З1, З2 Уо 01.04, Уо 03.02, Уо 09.04, Уо 09.06, Зо 02.02, Зо 03.02, Зо 09.02, Зо 09.03,</p>	<p><i>Контрольная работа (2 курс)</i></p> <p><i>1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Electrical Power Industry</p> <p>Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of the most prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.</p> <p>The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a</p>

3o 09.05	<p>light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.</p> <p>But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.</p> <p>We use electrical power for heating, cooling and lighting our houses, for cooking food, and for numerous devices and gadgets such TV-sets, computers and smartphones. Electrical power has become the essential necessity for the modern society. But unfortunately not all people in the world have an access to this source of energy. Millions of people in poor countries have to survive without the advantages of electrical power.</p> <p>Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukusima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.</p> <p>The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.</p> <p><i>Вопросы к тексту:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) What has been a key issue in the development of our human society?</li> <li>2) What is electricity used for in our modern world?</li> <li>3) Who was the great discovery of the power source of energy made by?</li> <li>4) Name the most important discoveries that were made over the 18 and 19 centuries.</li> <li>5) What kind of power-station did Edison Electric Light Company start in New York?</li> <li>6) Give the definition of electricity from the scientific point of view.</li> <li>7) What has become the essential necessity for the modern society?</li> <li>8) Are there any threats that electrical power causes?</li> </ol> <p>2. <i>Найти в тексте производные от следующих слов:</i> To develop, to discover, to communicate, far.</p> <p>3. <i>Найдите эквиваленты согласно содержанию текста:</i> prominent sources, discovery, steam-powered station, electric charge, electric current, equipment, electrical power industry, threat, to cause, nuclear power station, nature friendly electricity generation</p> <p>4. <i>Переведите слово «to power» на русский язык, найдите в тексте близкое по значению слово к нему.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Выпишите из второго абзаца все сказуемые, которые выражены глаголом в Past Simple Active.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Выпишите из текста все предложения, где сказуемые выражены глаголами во временах группы Perfect. Подчеркните сказуемое, определите лицо, число, время.</i></p>
У1, У6, 31, 32 Уо 01.04, Уо 03.02,	<p><i>Контрольная работа (3 курс)</i></p> <p>1. <i>Read and translate the text:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">General tools. Employee Manual</p> <p>All employees will bring their own tool kits. Tool kits need to contain the basic</p>

<p>Yo 09.04, Yo 09.06, 3o 02.02, 3o 03.02, 3o 09.02, 3o 09.03, 3o 09.05</p>	<p>tools needed for electrical jobs. These basic tools are sold at most hardware stores.</p> <p>Pliers are needed for pulling and cutting wires. Your kit needs to include long nose pliers and end cutting pliers. Side cutters and diagonal cutters are recommended.</p> <p>You must have wire strippers in your kit. Make sure they are able to strip the most common wires. You will also need several types of screwdrivers on the job.</p> <p>A flashlight, measuring tape and utility knife will round out your kit.</p> <p>2. Read the text from the company manual. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. __ Employees can buy the tools at hardware stores.</li> <li>2. __ Side cutters and diagonal cutters are needed in the tool kit.</li> <li>3. __ Wire strippers are used for cutting and pulling wire.</li> </ol> <p>3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. __ tool kit</li> <li>2. __ side cutters</li> <li>3. __ screwdriver</li> <li>4. __ long nose pliers</li> <li>5. __ measuring tape</li> <li>6. __ wire stripper</li> </ol> <p>A a tool with blades able to grip or cut wires B a tool used to tighten or loosen screws C a tool for cutting, twisting or pulling wires D a tool used to pull the covering off of wires E a tool used for finding the length of an object F a bag or box used to hold a set of tools</p> <p>4. Постройте предложения по образцу, употребляя герундий:</p> <p>Eg: I can phone him. I don't mind it. - I don't mind phoning him. You can phone him. I don't mind. - I don't mind your phoning him.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. She can come later. We don't mind.</li> <li>2. I will help him. I don't mind.</li> <li>3. They can visit me. I don't mind.</li> <li>4. You can turn on the volume. I don't mind.</li> <li>5. Can I turn on the TV set? Do you mind?</li> </ol>		
<p>У6, 31, 32, Yo 02.04, Yo 09.03, Yo 09.04, Yo 09.05, Yo 09.06, 3o 02.02, 3o 09.02, 3o 09.03, 3o 09.05, 3o 09.06</p>	<p><i>Контрольная работа (4 курс)</i></p> <p>1) Customer demands the performance of work of 240 units for 9 days. The rate of labor costs per unit of output is 3 persons per hour. What stuff of workers should be invited to perform this work?</p> <p>2) Вас приняли на работу и провели инструктаж по технике безопасности. Ваша задача – прочитать следующие положения по технике безопасности и заполнить таблицу - памятку, что разрешено и запрещено на рабочем месте.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">YOU MUST</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">YOU MUSTN'T</td> </tr> </table> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you have people on site, take measures to evacuate them and to extinguish the flames before firefighters arrived.</li> <li>2. observe the rules of hygiene.</li> <li>3. distract from the work.</li> <li>4. turn the light and wait about 5-7 minutes to adapt your vision to the conditions. when you go out in the dark from a lighted room on the dark area</li> <li>5. touch or stand on insulation electric wires.</li> <li>6. fulfill obligations not covered by an employment contract.</li> </ol>	YOU MUST	YOU MUSTN'T
YOU MUST	YOU MUSTN'T		

7. verify the vehicle after a stop.
8. leave your post. The exception may be a need to prevent violations, arrest criminals.
9. know the procedure for bypassing the territory, places of possible intruders and fire.
10. observe traffic rules while moving on the premises.
11. observe the rules on electrical safety.
12. use heating devices with open spiral, leave them plugged in without supervision, repair tools, folding clothes or dry them.
13. prevent the burning of materials, waste, grass on the site.
14. properly use protective equipment.
15. drink alcohol during the change.

3) *Оформите результат кейса и представьте свое решение.*

A moving part of equipment was blocked by a part. This would cause emergency situation at the production site. An employee rushes to the blocked machine. He manages to pull out the part, falling on his back, barely dodges the moving mechanism.

Having learned about the incident the machine-shop manager thanked the employee and suspended the foreman without pay.

Task:

1. Was the machine-shop manager right?
2. What would you do to avoid the incident?

#### Health and Safety Regulations at the Production Site

##### Simple Safety Rules

1. Make sure you have the PPE you need: hard hat, safety boots and hi-viz vest.
2. Don't start work without induction.
3. Keep your work area tidy. Pay particular attention to areas such as access and escape routes.
4. If you notice a problem, don't ignore it, report it to your supervisor immediately. Whatever the procedure in place on your site for reporting issues, use it. Action can only be taken quickly if the management has been made aware of the problem. The sooner problems are resolved the less chance for an accident to occur.
5. If something is not working, or doesn't look right, follow rule number 4 and report it.
6. Don't try and force something, or alter something, if you're trained to or supposed to.
7. Do not remove machine guards.
8. Do not attempt to fix defective equipment unless you are competent to do so.
9. Do not ever tamper with equipment without authorisation.
10. Visually check equipment is in good condition and safe to use before you start

### **Критерии оценки дифференцированного зачета**

–«Отлично» - теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, умения сформированы, все предусмотренные программой учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено высоко.

–«Хорошо» - теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые умения сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой учебные задания выполнены, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.

–«Удовлетворительно» - теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые умения работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий содержат ошибки.

–«Неудовлетворительно» - теоретическое содержание курса не освоено, необходимые умения не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки.

**Приложение А Образец оформления титульного листа контрольной работы**

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
«Магнитогорский государственный технический университет  
им. Г. И. Носова»  
Многопрофильный колледж

**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № \_\_\_\_\_  
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ  
«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»**

**Вариант \_\_\_\_\_**

Выполнил (а) \_\_\_\_\_

Специальность: \_\_\_\_\_

Группа \_\_\_\_\_

Шифр \_\_\_\_\_

Преподаватель \_\_\_\_\_

Магнитогорск, 20\_\_ г.



## Приложение Б Образец оформления содержания контрольной работы

### Содержание

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**Приложение В Образовательный маршрут обучающегося заочной формы по учебной дисциплине**

Контрольная точка	Контролируемые разделы (темы) учебной дисциплины	Контролируемые результаты	Оценочные средства	
<b>№1</b>	Раздел 1. Введение в специальность	У1, У6, 31, 32, Уо 01.04, Уо 03.02, Уо 09.04, Уо 09.06, Зо 02.02, Зо 03.02, Зо 09.02, Зо 09.03, Зо 09.05	<b>Контрольная работа №1</b>	1. Практическое задание 2. Тест
<b>№2</b>	Раздел 2. Освоение иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности	У6, 31, 32, Уо 02.04, Уо 09.03, Уо 09.04, Уо 09.05, Уо 09.06, Зо 02.02, Зо 09.02, Зо 09.03, Зо 09.05, Зо 09.06	<b>Контрольная работа №2</b>	1. Тест 2. Практическое задание
<b>№3</b>	Допуск к зачету	У1, У6, 31, 32 Уо 01.01, Уо 01.04, Уо 03.02, Уо 09.01, Уо 09.04, Зо 01.02, Зо 02.02, Зо 03.02, Зо 07.06, Зо 09.01, Зо 09.02, Зо 09.03	<b>Портфолио</b>	1. Глоссарий 2. Эссе
<b>Промежуточная аттестация</b>	Дифференцированный Зачет (1 курс)	У1, У6, 31, 32 Уо 01.04, Уо 03.02, Уо 09.04, Уо 09.06, Зо 02.02, Зо 03.02, Зо 09.02, Зо 09.03, Зо 09.05	<b>Домашняя контрольная работа №1</b>	1. Практическое задание 2. Тест
<b>Промежуточная аттестация</b>	Дифференцированный Зачет (2 курс)	У1, У6, 31, 32 Уо 01.04, Уо 03.02, Уо 09.04, Уо 09.06, Зо 02.02, Зо 03.02, Зо 09.02, Зо 09.03, Зо 09.05	<b>Домашняя контрольная работа №2</b>	1. Практическое задание 2. Тест
<b>Промежуточная аттестация</b>	Дифференцированный Зачет (3 курс)	У6, 31, 32, Уо 02.04, Уо 09.03, Уо 09.04, Уо 09.05, Уо 09.06, Зо 02.02, Зо 09.02, Зо 09.03, Зо 09.05, Зо 09.06	<b>Домашняя контрольная работа №3</b>	1. Тест 2. Практическое задание
<b>Промежуточная аттестация</b>	Дифференцированный Зачет (4 курс)	У6, 31, 32, Уо 02.04, Уо 09.03, Уо 09.04, Уо 09.05, Уо 09.06, Зо 02.02, Зо 09.02, Зо 09.03, Зо 09.05, Зо 09.06	<b>Домашняя контрольная работа №4</b>	1. Тест 2. Практическое задание