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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические указания и задания для контрольной работы для
студентов заочного отделения по специальностям:

35.02.07 – Механизация сельского хозяйства

23.02.03 – Техническое обслуживание и ремонт
автотранспорта

21.02.04 – Землеустройство

38.02.01 – Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт

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Лавровская О.М.

Чита, 2015

ББК. 63 (2)

В 19

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Методические указания и задания для контрольных работ для студентов заочного отделения по дисциплине: Иностранный язык/ Лавровская О.М. – г. Чита, Колледж Агробизнеса, 2015

Настоящие методические указания предназначены для студентов заочного отделения для специальностей:

35.02.07 – Механизация сельского хозяйства

38.02.01 – Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт

23.02.03 – Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автотранспорта

21.02.04 – Землеустройство

Цель данного методического пособия – оказание помощи при самостоятельной работе студентов, улучшение знаний лексического и грамматического материала.

Рассмотрены на заседании комиссии гуманитарных и социально –экономических дисциплин:
Протокол № от « » 2015 г.

Рекомендованы на заседании методического совета Колледжа Агробизнеса:
Протокол № от « » 2015 г.

Пояснительная записка.

Обучение студентов иностранному языку в среднем специальном учебном заведении является достижением ими практического владения этим языком, что предполагает при заочном обучении формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности с целью извлечения информации.

Программа рассчитана на работу со студентами, изучавшими иностранный язык в объеме среднего (полного) общего образования.

Методические указания по выполнению контрольных заданий

В соответствии с учебным планом студенты – заочники выполняют контрольное задание №1 и контрольное задание № 2.

Контрольные задания предполагают чтение и перевод студентом текста по специальности и выполнение грамматических заданий.

Студентам нужно выполнить контрольные задания в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра: вариант №1, если шифр заканчивается на цифры: 1,2,3,4,5, и вариант №2, если шифр заканчивается на цифры: 6,7,8,9,0.

- Выполнять каждое контрольное задание следует в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради должны быть фамилия, имя, отчество студента, шифр, номер контрольной работы.

- Контрольные задания должны выполняться аккуратно, чётким почерком. При выполнении работы следует оставлять в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний.

- Материал контрольных заданий следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая страница	
поле	Английский текст	Русский текст	поле

- Соблюдать порядок выполнения грамматических заданий.

- Письменный перевод текста делать по предложениям, переписывая английские предложения.

Исправление контрольных заданий:

- При получении от рецензента проверенного контрольного задания №1, внимательно прочитайте рецензию, ознакомьтесь с замечаниями.

- Все предложения, в которых были допущены ошибки или неточности при переводе, перепишите в исправленном виде.

- Отрецензированные контрольные задания являются учебным документом, который необходимо сохранять.

Специальность: « Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт».

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием –s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:
 - А) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в Present Indefinite;
 - Б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
 - В) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).Переведите предложения на русский язык.
 1. Tallinn exports a great variety of goods.
 2. Last month my friend read a very interesting book on Tallinn`s history.
 3. The inhabitants of Tallinn are fond of their city.

2. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения и переведите их на русский язык.
 - А) Kadriorg is one of the most favourite parks of the Tallinners.
 - Б) The more I thought of that plan, the less I liked it.
 - В) Your translation is better than mine.

3. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.
 - А) Some 350 people attend a yachting school in Tallinn.
 - Б) Does he know any foreign language?
 - В) Any exhibit of this museum is valuable.

4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).
 - А) One of Tallinn`s farmacies function for more than 550 years.
 - Б) The construction of the Tallinn Town Hall began in the first decades of the 14th century.
 - В) In two years my brother will become an engineer.

5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 4-ый абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 3-ий и 4-ый абзацы.

TALLINN

1. Tallinn is the capital of Estonia. It is an industrial town. Half of all the industrial products of the Republic comes from Tallinn's enterprises. They produce a great variety of articles such as electric motors, electrotechnical equipment, furniture, skis, toys, fabrics, perfumes, drugs, sweets, tinned foods, etc. The industrial output of Tallinn's enterprises increases steadily. This increase is the result of high labour productivity due to mechanization, automation and the application of modern technology.
2. Tallinn is an old city. It retains many features of its architecture and landscape and its cosy atmosphere. The streets of the Old Town are very narrow, the buildings are ancient, many of them date back to the 15th century. Nowadays they have all modern conveniences and house museums, theatres, shops and restaurants. The Old Town is the seat of the Republic's government, several Ministries and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences. The area of the Old Town makes up less than one per cent of Tallinn's territory.
3. Thousands of Tallinn's residents live in new districts. Each of them has attractions of its own: one district borders on thick pine groves, another faces a lake, a third offers a magnificent view on the Gulf of Finland. The district of Mustamäe is one of the youngest in the city. Almost a quarter of Tallinn's population resides in the district. At Mustamäe there are two institutes: the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute and Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R. There are also numerous schoolhouses, kindergartens and service centers there.
4. Tallinn has Europe's Gold Medal for preservation of architectural relics. Perhaps no other city of Northern Europe preserves the beauty of its past so lovingly. With its charming mixture of the old and the new Tallinn creates an unforgettable impression.

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 2

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием –s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:
А) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в Present Indefinite;
Б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
В) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного (см. образец выполнения 1).
Переведите предложения на русский язык
 1. The «Big Ben» clock weighs 13.5 tons.
 2. Most of London`s places of interest are situated to the north of the river Thames.
 3. Hyde Park covers 360 acres.
2. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения и переведите их на русский язык.
А) One of most famous buildings in England is St.Paul`s Cathedral.
Б) This room is smaller than that one.
В) The longer is the night, the shorter is the day.
3. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.
А) At some of the London Underground stations there are lifts, others have escalators.
Б) Any student of group can speak on the history of London.
В) No park in London is as Hyde Park.
4. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3)
А) This student first came to Moscow in 1985.
Б) The Port of London is to the east of the City.
В) In a few days she will leave for Leningrad.
5. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык с 1-го по 8-ой абзацы текста. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1, 2, 3-ий абзацы.

LONDON

1. London is the capital of Great Britain. It lies on the South East of England on both banks of the river Thames. London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest port and industrial town in England. London is more than twenty centuries old.

2. The heart of the capital is the City. The territory of the City is only about one square mile, but it is the financial and business centre of the country. It contains almost all important English banks and offices.
3. The West End of London is famous for its beautiful monuments and palaces, fine parks, fashionable shops and big hotels. The East End is quite different from the West End. It is the district of factories, plants and docks. The narrow streets and poor houses of the East End present a contrast to the homes of the rich people in the East End.
4. There are many places of interest in London. One of them is Trafalgar Square with the Nelson monument 185 feet high. Buckingham Palace is the royal residence. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. It contains the memorials of many famous citizens of Britain.
5. Across the road from Westminster Abbey are the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British government.
6. The Tower of London is one of the most interesting places in London. It was a fortress, a residence, a prison, now it is a museum.
7. London is famous for its green parks. Hyde Park is the most popular of them. It is greatest park in London as well.
8. London is the centre of the country cultural life. There are many picture galleries and museums there. The famous British Museum is one of the best museums in the world. In the library of the British Museum Karl Marx at his «Capital», V.I. Lenin worked there too. There he gathered the material for his work on «Materialism and Empiriocriticism».

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 1.

I. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя глагол – сказуемое в Past Continuous.

1. Вчера в пять часов вечера я читал газету.
2. В воскресенье с двух до четырех мы работали в саду.
3. В субботу вечером я писала письмо.
4. Мы смотрели телевизор, а они слушали радио.
5. Во время обеда мой папа читал газету.
6. пять минут назад мой друг спал.

II. Закончите предложения употребив нужные по смыслу слова.

1. The United Kingdom consist of...
2. The British Parliament consist on....
3. The Great Britain is situated on...
4. The British Isles are washed by...
5. The Queen`s rights are limited by...
6. The population is...
7. The climate of the British Isles is...
8. London stands on...
9. The famous forest is...

III. Заполните пропуски глаголами в Future Continios:

1. He...a test at 10 o`clock tomorrow (to write)
2. In the evening i...homework (to do).
3. When you enter the room my sister...(to write) the letter.
4. Tomorrow at 2o`clock we...9to read0 that book.
5. We...(to wait) for you at the cinema.

IV. Ответьте на вопросы по теме :The USA.

1. There is the USA situated?
2. How large is its territory?
3. What oceans is the USA washed by?
4. What countries has the USA border with?
5. What are the highest mountains?
6. What rivers of the USA can you name?
7. Who is the USA President now?
8. Who was the 1st President of the USA?
9. How many states does the USA consists of?
10. What is the symbol of USA?

V. Откройте скобки, употребив глагол- сказуемое в Present Perfect Active:

Переведите предложения:

1. At last I (to do) my home work.
2. I (not to see) you since spring.
3. I (to be) to the Crimea this summer.
4. We already (to translate) this text.
5. We (to pass) our examinations.

VI. Измените глагол- сказуемое из Present Perfect в Past Perfect по образцу:

Образец: The guests have already gathered (by the time he came).

The guest had already gathered by the time he came.

1. The delegation has arrived (by last Sunday).
2. The pupils have read this book (by last week).
3. Ann has done her lessons (by the time I came).
4. They have finished this work (by 5 o'clock yesterday).
5. She hasn't yet bought a present for him (when he met her).

VII. Переведите данные выражения на русский язык:

1. the book-keeping department
2. financial and production operations
3. the paying out of the personnel
4. to issue monthly, quarterly and annual balance
5. the initial checks
6. to sign the contracts

7. the standard of accountancy work

8. to calculate wages, tracks the movement of materials, to issue accounts.

VIII. Переведите предложения на английский язык, поставив глагол- сказуемое в Future Perfect Active:

1. Когда вы придете, я уже выполню домашнее задание (to do my homework)

2. К 7 часам мы уже придем на вокзал.

3. Мы уже сдадим экзамены (to pass exams) к тому моменту.

4. К 11 часам дети уж уснут (to fall asleep)

5. Она уже напишет картинку (to paint the picture) до того момента, как он придет.

IX. Подберите к английским словам из левой колонки русский эквивалент из правой колонки:

1. chairman -управление компанией

2. chief accountant -страхование

3. shareholder -главный бухгалтер

4. insurance -председатель

5. board of directors -акционер

6. tax benefit -предприятие

7. enterprise -налоговая льгота

X. Перепишите и переведите текст:

Shops and Shopping

The face of the towns and villages in the Soviet Union is changing. We see new houses, schools, cinemas and shops in every town. Shops are very important in our life.

There are different kinds of shops. Some of them sell bread. Others have tea, sugar, coffee, butter, cheese, sausages, meat, fruit.

When we want to buy something, we take our shopping-bag and go to a shop. There we can see shop-girls and shopmen who sell things.

Many people do their shopping at the market. There the collective-farm and state-farm workers sell the vegetables and fruit which they grow themselves. They sell meat, milk and other things too.

Large shops with many departments are department stores. In these stores we can buy almost all we want. In the windows we see all the things which they sell there — food, suits, dresses, coats, boots, shoes, radio and TV sets, and many other things.

XI. Составьте описание магазина из вашего города.

I. Заполните пропуски, выбрав подходящий глагол: |

A — is; B — are

1. There ... a book on the desk.
2. There ... many flowers on the window-sill.
3. There ... a magazine and some newspapers on the little table.
4. ... there any shops near the house? No, there ... n't any.
5. There ... some apple-trees and one plum-tree in the garden.
6. There ... one girl and four boys in the classroom.
7. On the walls there ... many pictures.
8. There ... a cow, a pig, and a horse in the field.
9. There ... no children there.
10. ... there much snow in the yard? Yes, there ... a lot of snow everywhere.

II. Продолжите высказывания по образцу:

There is a teacher in the classroom, (many pupils)

There are many pupils in the classroom.

1. There is a little table in the corner (two armchairs).
2. There is a magazine on the little table (a few newspapers).
3. There is one book in his bag (some copybooks).
4. There is a key in my pocket (a few other things).
5. There is one tree near the house (some bushes).
6. There is a bus in the street (many cars).

III. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные и запишите их.

1. There are two clouds in the sky.

2. There is a river not far from the farm-house.
3. There are many animals in the field.
4. There are three horses in the field.
5. There are five sheep in the field.
6. There are fruit-trees in the garden.

IV. Выберите нужную отрицательную форму для глаголов, преобразовав предложения в отрицательные

A — don't; B — doesn't;

1. My brother (get up) early on Sundays.
2. I (watch) TV in the morning.
3. They (spend) much time in the language laboratory.
4. My friend (understand) grammar rules well.
5. My parents often (pass) the time in the country.
6. Pete (take part) in our concert.

V. Read and choose the right word

Friendship is very important in our life. Let me explain you why I think so. Everybody needs someone who is 1).... to your heart and way of thinking. Your parents will always love you anyway because they are 2) And your friend just likes you; he wants to spend his time with you and he is willing to help you when you need it.

My best friend's name is Stepan. 3) ... is not my schoolmate. Stepan lives next to 4)...and our parents are good friends. We first met on my mom's birthday party three years ago. Since then we see each other almost every day.

Stepan is one year older. He is fond 5)... tennis very much. He plays tennis since childhood and he even won some tournaments. Maybe once he will become a professional player. Stepan is very clever, honest and friendly. He likes to read books and 6)....films, that's why it's always interesting to talk to him. We usually discuss our favorite characters and most exciting actions. Also we both like 7) ...the bicycle and to listen to music so we are never bored together. I think it's very important to have common hobbies with a friend. I'm happy to have such a good friend.

1. a) be	b) close	c) near
2. a) parents	b) orders	c) classmates
3. a) she	b) him	c) he
4. a) my	b) our	c) me

5. a) of	b) to	c) -
6. a) watch	b) to see	c) to watching
7. a) to go	b) to ride	c) to watch

VI. Choose the right variant

do/ don't , does/doesn't , is/isn't , are/aren't , have/haven't , has/hasn't

1. He's a vegetarian – He _____ eat meat.
2. They _____ want to write a test..
3. He _____ some new CDs.
4. _____you from Russia?
5. _____you know this girl's name?
6. I _____like milk. And you?
7. My wife _____want to go to the country.
8. He _____want to go to the cinema with us.
9. _____Stephanie go in for sports?
10. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.
11. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
12. No, I _____ got any sisters.
13. The book----yours, its mine.
14. My friend-----got any pets at home.

VII.Опишите внешность, черты характера вашего друга или близких людей на англ.язы

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to be: а) смысловый глагол; б) глагол-связка в составном именном сказуемом; в) вспомогательный глагол для образования Continuous Tense; г) вспомогательный глагол для образования Passive Voice; д) эквивалент модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- Many automated control systems are to be introduced in industry.
- Radio broadcasting is a variety of radio communication in which the transmitted signals are intended for a large number of listeners.
- These components are now in production.
- Oceans and seas are crossed by submarine cables.
- Highly reliable receivers are contributing to the successful operation on earth stations.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to have : а/смысловый глагол; б/вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense ; в/эквивалент модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- The voltage has to be very high if the wires are not thick.
- Many foreign scientists from different countries have visited our institute.
- Radio electronics in space communications has a great future.

III. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to do: а/смысловый глагол; б/вспомогательный глагол в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях; в/усилитель последующего глагола; г/заменитель предыдущего глагола. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

These methods do improve the image quality.

- Do radioengineering and television find use in our national economy? Yes, they do.
- The computer did the work with lightning speed.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

DEMONSTRATION OF COLOUR TELEVISION

The SECAM receiver which was demonstrated was operated from a fully encoded SECAM signal of 625 lines, which employed frequency modulation of the subcarrier.

The SECAM signal is similar to the NTSC signal in that a luminance and two bandwidth limited colour difference signals are used, together with a subcarrier. However, while NTSC is known to use two subcarriers in phase quadrature, SECAM uses only one subcarrier which at any instant carries only one of the difference signals. (Many advantages are gained by frequency, rather than amplitude, modulation of the subcarrier). The SECAM encoder transmits red and blue difference signals alternately at line rate - that is, during one line R - X is transmitted, during the next, B - Y, and so on. At the receiver the subcarrier is demodulated by a conventional discriminator

whose output is either R - Y, or B - Y. In addition, the subcarrier is delayed by one line period (64 sec) before being applied to a second f.m. discriminator whose output is therefore B - Y or R - Y. Thus, while R - Y, for example, is being transmitted and received by a direct path, the B - Y signal from the preceding line is available at the receiver from the delayed output. An electronic switch at the receiver enables R - Y and B - Y to be presented to the display, and of course G - Y can be derived from these.

SECAM has many advantages over HTSC, which can be indicated only very briefly here. Thus, no reinsertion oscillator is required at the receiver, and while a long delay is necessary, this is quite easily achieved by means of a fused silica block in which the signal is reflected from face to face. Receiver circuits are therefore simplified and better stability can be obtained.

Additionally the SECAM subcarrier signal can be very easily handled by link systems, studio switching processes, and monochrome video recorders, for it is not affected by phase or amplitude distortions.

Контрольная работа №2

ВАРИАНТ № 1

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на –ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в Функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- The scope of scientific information is growing very fast.
- The system is capable of transmitting a large number of telephone calls.
- Conductors are materials having a low resistance so that currents easily pass through them .
- Working with electricity it is important to be careful

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом – ed: личную форму глагола в Past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- Radio navigation is a method of piloting aircraft and ships with the help of radio telegraph and radio telephone signals radiated by ground radio stations.
- Radio telegraph signals can be reproduced with the help of a telephone receiver.
- The power of the received signals is usually very low.
- Science and technology achieved great progress in space research,

III. Перепишите и переведите письменно на русский язык предложение.

- The lower the resistance of a material, the more current capass through it.

IV. Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

COLOUR TELEVISION

Colour television is the transmission and reception of images in full colour. A colour television system can provide for the reception of both colour (on colour receivers) and black and white (on monochrome receivers) programs. Colour receivers can also receive monochrome pictures when they are transmitted.

Colour transmission contains two basic components – brightness information and colour information. It is red, green and blue that are chosen for colour TV transmission.

Colour television signals can be transmitted over the same distance as monochrome television signals since for their transmission the same radio frequency carrier range is used.

A colour television receiver consumes more power than a black-and-white receiver, it is more complex and requires more qualified servicing. It is practically impossible to convert a black-and-white receiver to receive colour programmes. On the contrary, if a colour television receiver is tuned to the frequency of a monochrome transmitter, it reproduces monochrome transmissions.

ВАРИАНТ № 2

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на -ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous ; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- Since electrical telegraph communication began in 1837, there have been developed many machines using various codes.
- Passing through a conductor the current heats it.
- This is a sorting machine which can be used for parcel sorting.
- The scope of research is growing year after year.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом -ed: личную форму глагола в Past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- These experiments provided data necessary for the completion of our research.
- The unusual state of matter at very low temperatures was called superconductivity.
- The modulated signals, emitted by the transmitting aerial as electromagnetic waves, propagate in space with the speed of light.
- They used instruments of improved design.

III. Перепишите предложение и переведите его письменно на русский язык.

The hotter the conductor, the greater its resistance.

IV. Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS. RADIO RECEIVERS

Sensitivity determines the minimum signal strength to which the receiver will respond. It is measured quantitatively in terms of the input voltage or power required to give a standard output. Therefore, the receiver with the smallest value of this input is the most sensitive.

Selectivity is the degree to which the receiver is capable of differentiating between the desired signal and signals of other carrier frequencies. Selectivity depends on the design of the receiver, on its antenna and ground, on the quality of the material.

Stability of a receiver is its ability «to stay» on a signal under varying conditions of gain-control setting, temperature, supply-voltage changes and mechanical shock and distortion.

Detection is the process of recovering the modulation from a signal. Any device that is «nonlinear» (i.e. whose output is not proportional to its input) will act as a detector.

Every radio receiver, no matter how complex it may be, consists of only four essential parts. They are:

the aerial-ground system, which collects the radio waves;

the tuner, which selects the radio waves (or stations) to be received and rejects all others;

the detector, which changes the energy of the radio wave to a form whereby it can operate the reproducer;

the reproducer, the device which changes the energy of the radio waves to a form which our senses can perceive.

This holds true for all receiving sets, from the simplest crystal set to the most complex television receiver, everything else in the receiver being merely a refinement of these four essential parts.

ВАРИАНТ № 3

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на-ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

*The cost of sending a telegram depends on the number of words in it.

*The atmospheric humidity is one of the most important factors influencing radio reception.

*Using this machine we raised labour productivity.

*Research programmes are becoming more and more complex year after year.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом -ed: личную форму глагола в Past indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- In a transmitter signals may be modulated in amplitude, frequency or phase.
- Scientists proposed a new method to study these phenomena.
- The value of voltage applied to the input determines the output voltage.
- The number of required channels depends on the number of users.

III. Перепишите предложения и переведите его письменно на русский язык.

The more satellites scientists launch into space, the easier it will be to assemble orbital observatories.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

FROM THE HISTORY OF TELEPHONY

The telephone was invented in 1876. The construction of the first telephone was very simple: a wire with a ground provided the connection.

Later development of the telephone changed its construction, it became more complex. Transmitters and receivers were separated and auxiliary elements were used in its circuit to provide for the better transmission of speech.

The need to connect any two of a large number of telephone sets led to the development of a switchboard in 1878, the advantage of a central switching office with a switchboard was very

great. It was in 1889 that telephone sets were first interconnected automatically. Further development improved the switching system and made it more complex. Central offices grew in number.

Nowadays central offices are connected to long-distance offices by connecting trunks; long-distance offices are, in turn interconnected by intercity trunks. Most countries of the world use dial switching systems both for local and intercity service.

ВАРИАНТ № 4

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на -ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной группы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- Telegraphy is a method of transmitting messages over a distance by means of electrical impulses sent through wires.
- A magnetic field is surrounding any wire carrying electric current.
- High sensitivity of a radio receiver depends upon the amplifying properties of all the receiver stages.
- Using this device we obtained better results.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом ed: личную форму глагола в past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- The telegraph set constructed by Morse was the first set intended for practical use.
- A low-frequency amplifier is intended for amplification of electrical oscillations.
- Michael Faraday discovered induced electric current.
- Integrated circuits are widely used nowadays.

III. Перепишите и переведите письменно на русский язык предложение.

- The larger the number of electrons in a metal, the greater its conductivity.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS. RADIO RECEIVERS

Classification. Radio receivers may be classified according to their operating principles: 1) tuned radio frequency; 2) regenerative; 3) superheterodyne; 4) superregenerative.

Tuned-radio-frequency receivers (t-r-f) are those which obtain their selectivity and r-f amplification merely through the use of selective circuits and tubes which function at the frequency of the incoming signal.

Regenerative receivers have many limitations and therefore they have largely passed out of use.

In the superheterodyne receiver the signal voltage is combined with a local oscillator voltage and converted into a new signal with the same modulation but a lower («intermediate») carrier

frequency, which is then amplified and detected to reproduce the original modulation. The superheterodyne has the essential components of a t-r-f receiver, and in addition it has a frequency converter and an i-f amplifier. The frequency converter consists of an oscillator and a modulator. The oscillator and the t-r-f circuits are usually tuned simultaneously by means of a gang capacitor or a gang inductor.

The advantages of the superheterodyne make it the most suitable type for the great majority of radio services.

ВАРИАНТ № 5

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на -ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- The non-conducting material separating the plates is called dielectric.
- Frequency-modulation presents an effective way of increasing the signal-to-noise rate at the receiver.
- We are always trying to improve the quality of the transmitted signal.
- Flowing through a conductor the alternating current reverses its direction at regular intervals.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом -ed: личную форму глагола в Past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- Sensitivity is measured in microvolts.
- Radio equipment installed in aircraft operates under very difficult conditions.
- Radio transmitters usually radiate modulated signals.
- Satellites established communications with mobile objects.

III. Перепишите и переведите письменно на русский язык предложение.

- The larger the area of the ground antenna, the better the system.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

A typical communication satellite has a number of transponders or repeaters, each provides a channel of information. Every transponder consists of a receiver tuned to a channel, or range, of frequencies lying in the uplink band of frequencies; a frequency shifter to lower the received microwaves to a downlink range of frequencies, and a power amplifier to produce an adequate microwave output power. The number of channels indicates the communication capacity of a satellite. Usually, one channel can carry a colour television signal or 1,200 telephone voice signals in one direction.

Electromagnetic waves are attenuated in passing through the ionosphere and the lower atmosphere. It is because of this that for satellite communication with Earth stations only low microwave frequencies are suitable. Three major frequency bands have been assigned for satellite communication. Each band is used for an uplink (Earth-to-satellite) and a downlink

(satellite-to-Earth station path.) The lower frequency is chosen for the more difficult downlink path because rain and atmospheric attenuation are less at lower frequencies.

Специальность: Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автотранспорта.

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 1

I. Заполните пропуски, выбрав подходящий глагол: |

A — is; B — are

1. There ... a book on the desk.
2. There ... many flowers on the window-sill.
3. There ... a magazine and some newspapers on the little table.
4. ... there any shops near the house? No, there ... n't any.
5. There ... some apple-trees and one plum-tree in the garden.
6. There ... one girl and four boys in the classroom.
7. On the walls there ... many pictures.
8. There ... a cow, a pig, and a horse in the field.
9. There ... no children there.
10. ... there much snow in the yard? Yes, there ... a lot of snow everywhere.

II. Продолжите высказывания по образцу:

There is a teacher in the classroom, (many pupils)

There are many pupils in the classroom.

1. There is a little table in the corner (two armchairs).
2. There is a magazine on the little table (a few newspapers).
3. There is one book in his bag (some copybooks).
4. There is a key in my pocket (a few other things).
5. There is one tree near the house (some bushes).
6. There is a bus in the street (many cars).

III. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные и запишите их.

1. There are two clouds in the sky.

2. There is a river not far from the farm-house.
3. There are many animals in the field.
4. There are three horses in the field.
5. There are five sheep in the field.
6. There are fruit-trees in the garden.

IV. Выберите нужную отрицательную форму для глаголов, преобразовав предложения в отрицательные

A — don't; B — doesn't;

1. My brother (get up) early on Sundays.
2. I (watch) TV in the morning.
3. They (spend) much time in the language laboratory.
4. My friend (understand) grammar rules well.
5. My parents often (pass) the time in the country.
6. Pete (take part) in our concert.

V. Read and choose the right word

Friendship is very important in our life. Let me explain you why I think so. Everybody needs someone who is 1).... to your heart and way of thinking. Your parents will always love you anyway because they are 2) And your friend just likes you; he wants to spend his time with you and he is willing to help you when you need it.

My best friend's name is Stepan. 3) ... is not my schoolmate. Stepan lives next to 4) ... and our parents are good friends. We first met on my mom's birthday party three years ago. Since then we see each other almost every day.

Stepan is one year older. He is fond 5) ... tennis very much. He plays tennis since childhood and he even won some tournaments. Maybe once he will become a professional player. Stepan is very clever, honest and friendly. He likes to read books and 6) ... films, that's why it's always interesting to talk to him. We usually discuss our favorite characters and most exciting actions. Also we both like 7) ... the bicycle and to listen to music so we are never bored together. I think it's very important to have common hobbies with a friend. I'm happy to have such a good friend.

1. a) be	b) close	c) near
2. a) parents	b) orders	c) classmates
3. a) she	b) him	c) he
4. a) my	b) our	c) me

5. a) of	b) to	c) -
6. a) watch	b) to see	c) to watching
7. a) to go	b) to ride	c) to watch

VI. Choose the right variant

do/ don't , does/doesn't , is/isn't , are/aren't , have/haven't , has/hasn't

1. He's a vegetarian – He _____ eat meat.
2. They _____ want to write a test..
3. He _____ some new CDs.
4. _____ you from Russia?
5. _____ you know this girl's name?
6. I _____ like milk. And you?
7. My wife _____ want to go to the country.
8. He _____ want to go to the cinema with us.
9. _____ Stephanie go in for sports?
10. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.
11. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
12. No, I _____ got any sisters.
13. The book----yours, its mine.
14. My friend-----got any pets at home.

VII. Опишите внешность, черты характера вашего друга или близких людей на англ.язы

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to be: а) смысловый глагол; б) глагол-связка в составном именном сказуемом; в) вспомогательный глагол для образования Continuous Tense; г) вспомогательный глагол для образования Passive Voice; д) эквивалент модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- Many automated control systems are to be introduced in industry.
- Radio broadcasting is a variety of radio communication in which the transmitted signals are intended for a large number of listeners.
- These components are now in production.
- Oceans and seas are crossed by submarine cables.
- Highly reliable receivers are contributing to the successful operation on earth stations.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to have : а/смысловый глагол; б/вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense ; в/эквивалент модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- The voltage has to be very high if the wires are not thick.
- Many foreign scientists from different countries have visited our institute.
- Radio electronics in space communications has a great future.

III. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to do: а/смысловый глагол; б/вспомогательный глагол в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях; в/усилитель последующего глагола; г/заменитель предыдущего глагола. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

These methods do improve the image quality.

- Do radioengineering and television find use in our national economy? Yes, they do.
- The computer did the work with lightning speed.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

DEMONSTRATION OF COLOUR TELEVISION

The SECAM receiver which was demonstrated was operated from a fully encoded SECAM signal of 625 lines, which employed frequency modulation of the subcarrier.

The SECAM signal is similar to the NTSC signal in that a luminance and two bandwidth limited colour difference signals are used, together with a subcarrier. However, while NTSC is known to use two subcarriers in phase quadrature, SECAM uses only one subcarrier which at any instant carries only one of the difference signals. (Many advantages are gained by frequency, rather than amplitude, modulation of the subcarrier). The SECAM encoder transmits red and blue difference signals alternately at line rate - that is, during one line R - X is transmitted, during the next, B - Y, and so on. At the receiver the subcarrier is demodulated by a conventional discriminator

whose output is either R - Y, or B - Y. In addition, the subcarrier is delayed by one line period (64 sec) before being applied to a second f.m. discriminator whose output is therefore B - Y or R - Y. Thus, while R - Y, for example, is being transmitted and received by a direct path, the B - Y signal from the preceding line is available at the receiver from the delayed output. An electronic switch at the receiver enables R - Y and B - Y to be presented to the display, and of course G - Y can be derived from these.

SECAM has many advantages over HTSC, which can be indicated only very briefly here. Thus, no reinsertion oscillator is required at the receiver, and while a long delay is necessary, this is quite easily achieved by means of a fused silica block in which the signal is reflected from face to face. Receiver circuits are therefore simplified and better stability can be obtained.

Additionally the SECAM subcarrier signal can be very easily handled by link systems, studio switching processes, and monochrome video recorders, for it is not affected by phase or amplitude distortions.

Контрольная работа №2

ВАРИАНТ № 1

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- The system is capable of transmitting a large number of telephone calls.
- Conductors are materials having a low resistance so that currents easily pass through them .
- Working with electricity it is important to be careful

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом –ed: личную форму глагола в Past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

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- Science and technology achieved great progress in space research,

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- This is a sorting machine which can be used for parcel sorting.
- The scope of research is growing year after year.

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- These experiments provided data necessary for the completion of our research.
- The unusual state of matter at very low temperatures was called superconductivity.
- The modulated signals, emitted by the transmitting aerial as electromagnetic waves, propagate in space with the speed of light.
- They used instruments of improved design.

III. Перепишите предложение и переведите его письменно на русский язык.

The hotter the conductor, the greater its resistance.

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the reproducer, the device which changes the energy of the radio waves to a form which our senses can perceive.

This holds true for all receiving sets, from the simplest crystal set to the most complex television receiver, everything else in the receiver being merely a refinement of these four essential parts.

ВАРИАНТ № 3

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на-ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

*The cost of sending a telegram depends on the number of words in it.

*The atmospheric humidity is one of the most important factors influencing radio reception.

*Using this machine we raised labour productivity.

*Research programmes are becoming more and more complex year after year.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом -ed: личную форму глагола в Past indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- In a transmitter signals may be modulated in amplitude, frequency or phase.
- Scientists proposed a new method to study these phenomena.
- The value of voltage applied to the input determines the output voltage.
- The number of required channels depends on the number of users.

III. Перепишите предложения и переведите его письменно на русский язык.

The more satellites scientists launch into space, the easier it will be to assemble orbital observatories.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

FROM THE HISTORY OF TELEPHONY

The telephone was invented in 1876. The construction of the first telephone was very simple: a wire with a ground provided the connection.

Later development of the telephone changed its construction, it became more complex. Transmitters and receivers were separated and auxiliary elements were used in its circuit to provide for the better transmission of speech.

The need to connect any two of a large number of telephone sets led to the development of a switchboard in 1878, the advantage of a central switching office with a switchboard was very

great. It was in 1889 that telephone sets were first interconnected automatically. Further development improved the switching system and made it more complex. Central offices grew in number.

Nowadays central offices are connected to long-distance offices by connecting trunks; long-distance offices are, in turn interconnected by intercity trunks. Most countries of the world use dial switching systems both for local and intercity service.

ВАРИАНТ № 4

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на -ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной группы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- Telegraphy is a method of transmitting messages over a distance by means of electrical impulses sent through wires.
- A magnetic field is surrounding any wire carrying electric current.
- High sensitivity of a radio receiver depends upon the amplifying properties of all the receiver stages.
- Using this device we obtained better results.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом ed: личную форму глагола в past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- The telegraph set constructed by Morse was the first set intended for practical use.
- A low-frequency amplifier is intended for amplification of electrical oscillations.
- Michael Faraday discovered induced electric current.
- Integrated circuits are widely used nowadays.

III. Перепишите и переведите письменно на русский язык предложение.

- The larger the number of electrons in a metal, the greater its conductivity.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS. RADIO RECEIVERS

Classification. Radio receivers may be classified according to their operating principles: 1) tuned radio frequency; 2) regenerative; 3) superheterodyne; 4) superregenerative.

Tuned-radio-frequency receivers (t-r-f) are those which obtain their selectivity and r-f amplification merely through the use of selective circuits and tubes which function at the frequency of the incoming signal.

Regenerative receivers have many limitations and therefore they have largely passed out of use.

In the superheterodyne receiver the signal voltage is combined with a local oscillator voltage and converted into a new signal with the same modulation but a lower («intermediate») carrier frequency, which is then amplified and detected to reproduce the original modulation. The

superheterodyne has the essential components of a t-r-f receiver, and in addition it has a frequency converter and an i-f amplifier. The frequency converter consists of an oscillator and a modulator. The oscillator and the t-r-f circuits are usually tuned simultaneously by means of a gang capacitor or a gang inductor.

The advantages of the superheterodyne make it the most suitable type for the great majority of radio services.

ВАРИАНТ № 5

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на -ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- The non-conducting material separating the plates is called dielectric.
- Frequency-modulation presents an effective way of increasing the signal-to-noise rate at the receiver.
- We are always trying to improve the quality of the transmitted signal.
- Flowing through a conductor the alternating current reverses its direction at regular intervals.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом -ed: личную форму глагола в Past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- Sensitivity is measured in microvolts.
- Radio equipment installed in aircraft operates under very difficult conditions.
- Radio transmitters usually radiate modulated signals.
- Satellites established communications with mobile objects.

III. Перепишите и переведите письменно на русский язык предложение.

- The larger the area of the ground antenna, the better the system.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

A typical communication satellite has a number of transponders or repeaters, each provides a channel of information. Every transponder consists of a receiver tuned to a channel, or range, of frequencies lying in the uplink band of frequencies; a frequency shifter to lower the received microwaves to a downlink range of frequencies, and a power amplifier to produce an adequate microwave output power. The number of channels indicates the communication capacity of a satellite. Usually, one channel can carry a colour television signal or 1,200 telephone voice signals in one direction.

Electromagnetic waves are attenuated in passing through the ionosphere and the lower atmosphere. It is because of this that for satellite communication with Earth stations only low microwave frequencies are suitable. Three major frequency bands have been assigned for satellite communication. Each band is used for an uplink (Earth-to-satellite) and a downlink (satellite-to-Earth station path.) The lower frequency is chosen for the more difficult downlink path because rain and atmospheric attenuation are less at lower frequencies.

Специальность: Землеустройство.

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 1

I. Заполните пропуски, выбрав подходящий глагол: |

A — is; B — are

1. There ... a book on the desk.
2. There ... many flowers on the window-sill.
3. There ... a magazine and some newspapers on the little table.
4. ... there any shops near the house? No, there ... n't any.
5. There ... some apple-trees and one plum-tree in the garden.
6. There ... one girl and four boys in the classroom.
7. On the walls there ... many pictures.
8. There ... a cow, a pig, and a horse in the field.
9. There ... no children there.
10. ... there much snow in the yard? Yes, there ... a lot of snow everywhere.

II. Продолжите высказывания по образцу:

There is a teacher in the classroom, (many pupils)

There are many pupils in the classroom.

1. There is a little table in the corner (two armchairs).
2. There is a magazine on the little table (a few newspapers).
3. There is one book in his bag (some copybooks).
4. There is a key in my pocket (a few other things).
5. There is one tree near the house (some bushes).
6. There is a bus in the street (many cars).

III. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные и запишите их.

1. There are two clouds in the sky.

2. There is a river not far from the farm-house.
3. There are many animals in the field.
4. There are three horses in the field.
5. There are five sheep in the field.
6. There are fruit-trees in the garden.

IV. Выберите нужную отрицательную форму для глаголов, преобразовав предложения в отрицательные

A — don't; B — doesn't;

1. My brother (get up) early on Sundays.
2. I (watch) TV in the morning.
3. They (spend) much time in the language laboratory.
4. My friend (understand) grammar rules well.
5. My parents often (pass) the time in the country.
6. Pete (take part) in our concert.

V. Read and choose the right word

Friendship is very important in our life. Let me explain you why I think so. Everybody needs someone who is 1)..... to your heart and way of thinking. Your parents will always love you anyway because they are 2) And your friend just likes you; he wants to spend his time with you and he is willing to help you when you need it.

My best friend's name is Stepan. 3) ... is not my schoolmate. Stepan lives next to 4) ... and our parents are good friends. We first met on my mom's birthday party three years ago. Since then we see each other almost every day.

Stepan is one year older. He is fond 5) ... tennis very much. He plays tennis since childhood and he even won some tournaments. Maybe once he will become a professional player. Stepan is very clever, honest and friendly. He likes to read books and 6) ... films, that's why it's always interesting to talk to him. We usually discuss our favorite characters and most exciting actions. Also we both like 7) ... the bicycle and to listen to music so we are never bored together. I think it's very important to have common hobbies with a friend. I'm happy to have such a good friend.

1. a) be	b) close	c) near
2. a) parents	b) orders	c) classmates
3. a) she	b) him	c) he
4. a) my	b) our	c) me

5. a) of	b) to	c) -
6. a) watch	b) to see	c) to watching
7. a) to go	b) to ride	c) to watch

VI. Choose the right variant

do/ don't , does/doesn't , is/isn't , are/aren't , have/haven't , has/hasn't

1. He's a vegetarian – He _____ eat meat.
2. They _____ want to write a test..
3. He _____ some new CDs.
4. _____ you from Russia?
5. _____ you know this girl's name?
6. I _____ like milk. And you?
7. My wife _____ want to go to the country.
8. He _____ want to go to the cinema with us.
9. _____ Stephanie go in for sports?
10. Where _____ Chris and Mike? They _____ usually late for work.
11. _____ you got any brothers or sisters?
12. No, I _____ got any sisters.
13. The book----yours, its mine.
14. My friend-----got any pets at home.

VII. Опишите внешность, черты характера вашего друга или близких людей на англ.язы

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to be: а) смысловой глагол; б) глагол-связка в составном именном сказуемом; в) вспомогательный глагол для образования Continuous Tense; г) вспомогательный глагол для образования Passive Voice; д) эквивалент модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- Many automated control systems are to be introduced in industry.
- Radio broadcasting is a variety of radio communication in which the transmitted signals are intended for a large number of listeners.
- These components are now in production.
- Oceans and seas are crossed by submarine cables.
- Highly reliable receivers are contributing to the successful operation on earth stations.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to have : а/смысловой глагол; б/вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense ; в/эквивалент модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- The voltage has to be very high if the wires are not thick.
- Many foreign scientists from different countries have visited our institute.
- Radio electronics in space communications has a great future

III. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to do: а/смысловой глагол; б/вспомогательный глагол в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях; в/усилитель последующего глагола; г/заменитель предыдущего глагола. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

These methods do improve the image quality.

- Do radioengineering and television find use in our national economy? Yes, they do.
- The computer did the work with lightning speed.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

DEMONSTRATION OF COLOUR TELEVISION

The SECAM receiver which was demonstrated was operated from a fully encoded SECAM signal of 625 lines, which employed frequency modulation of the subcarrier.

The SECAM signal is similar to the NTSC signal in that a luminance and two bandwidth limited colour difference signals are used, together with a subcarrier. However, while NTSC is known to use two subcarriers in phase quadrature, SECAM uses only one subcarrier which at any instant carries only one of the difference signals. (Many advantages are gained by frequency, rather than amplitude, modulation of the subcarrier). The SECAM encoder transmits red and blue difference signals alternately at line rate - that is, during one line R - Y is transmitted, during the next, B - Y, and so on. At the receiver the subcarrier is demodulated by a conventional discriminator whose output is either R - Y, or B - Y. In addition, the subcarrier is delayed by one line period

(64 sec) before being applied to a second f.m. discriminator whose output is therefore B - Y or R - Y. Thus, while R - Y, for example, is being transmitted and received by a direct path, the B - Y signal from the preceding line is available at the receiver from the delayed output. An electronic switch at the receiver enables R - Y and B - Y to be presented to the display, and of course G - Y can be derived from these.

SECAM has many advantages over HTSC, which can be indicated only very briefly here. Thus, no reinsertion oscillator is required at the receiver, and while a long delay is necessary, this is quite easily achieved by means of a fused silica block in which the signal is reflected from face to face. Receiver circuits are therefore simplified and better stability can be obtained.

Additionally the SECAM subcarrier signal can be very easily handled by link systems, studio switching processes, and monochrome video recorders, for it is not affected by phase or amplitude distortions.

Контрольная работа №2

ВАРИАНТ № 1

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на –ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в Функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- The scope of scientific information is growing very fast.
- The system is capable of transmitting a large number of telephone calls.
- Conductors are materials having a low resistance so that currents easily pass through them .
- Working with electricity it is important to be careful

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом –ed: личную форму глагола в Past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- Radio navigation is a method of piloting aircraft and ships with the help of radio telegraph and radio telephone signals radiated by ground radio stations.
- Radio telegraph signals can be reproduced with the help of a telephone receiver.
- The power of the received signals is usually very low.
- Science and technology achieved great progress in space research,

III. Перепишите и переведите письменно на русский язык предложение.

- The lower the resistance of a material, the more current capass through it.

IV. Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

COLOUR TELEVISION

Colour television is the transmission and reception of images in full colour. A colour television system can provide for the reception of both colour (on colour receivers) and black and white (on monochrome receivers) programs. Colour receivers can also receive monochrome pictures when they are transmitted.

Colour transmission contains two basic components – brightness information and colour information. It is red, green and blue that are chosen for colour TV transmission.

Colour television signals can be transmitted over the same distance as monochrome television signals since for their transmission the same radio frequency carrier range is used.

A colour television receiver consumes more power than a black-and-white receiver, it is more complex and requires more qualified servicing. It is practically impossible to convert a black-and-white receiver to receive colour programmes. On the contrary, if a colour television receiver is tuned to the frequency of a monochrome transmitter, it reproduces monochrome transmissions.

ВАРИАНТ № 2

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на -ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous ; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- Since electrical telegraph communication began in 1837, there have been developed many machines using various codes.
- Passing through a conductor the current heats it.
- This is a sorting machine which can be used for parcel sorting.
- The scope of research is growing year after year.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом -ed: личную форму глагола в Past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- These experiments provided data necessary for the completion of our research.
- The unusual state of matter at very low temperatures was called superconductivity.
- The modulated signals, emitted by the transmitting aerial as electromagnetic waves, propagate in space with the speed of light.
- They used instruments of improved design.

III. Перепишите предложение и переведите его письменно на русский язык.

The hotter the conductor, the greater its resistance.

IV. Прочтите и переведите следующий текст.

RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS. RADIO RECEIVERS

Sensitivity determines the minimum signal strength to which the receiver will respond. It is measured quantitatively in terms of the input voltage or power required to give a standard output. Therefore, the receiver with the smallest value of this input is the most sensitive.

Selectivity is the degree to which the receiver is capable of differentiating between the desired signal and signals of other carrier frequencies. Selectivity depends on the design of the receiver, on its antenna and ground, on the quality of the material.

Stability of a receiver is its ability «to stay» on a signal under varying conditions of gain-control setting, temperature, supply-voltage changes and mechanical shock and distortion.

Detection is the process of recovering the modulation from a signal. Any device that is «nonlinear» (i.e. whose output is not proportional to its input) will act as a detector.

Every radio receiver, no matter how complex it may be, consists of only four essential parts. They are:

the aerial-ground system, which collects the radio waves;

the tuner, which selects the radio waves (or stations) to be received and rejects all others;

the detector, which changes the energy of the radio wave to a form whereby it can operate the reproducer;

the reproducer, the device which changes the energy of the radio waves to a form which our senses can perceive.

This holds true for all receiving sets, from the simplest crystal set to the most complex television receiver, everything else in the receiver being merely a refinement of these four essential parts.

ВАРИАНТ № 3

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на-ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

*The cost of sending a telegram depends on the number of words in it.

*The atmospheric humidity is one of the most important factors influencing radio reception.

*Using this machine we raised labour productivity.

*Research programmes are becoming more and more complex year after year.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом -ed: личную форму глагола в Past indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- In a transmitter signals may be modulated in amplitude, frequency or phase.
- Scientists proposed a new method to study these phenomena.
- The value of voltage applied to the input determines the output voltage.
- The number of required channels depends on the number of users.

III. Перепишите предложения и переведите его письменно на русский язык.

The more satellites scientists launch into space, the easier it will be to assemble orbital observatories.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

FROM THE HISTORY OF TELEPHONY

The telephone was invented in 1876. The construction of the first telephone was very simple: a wire with a ground provided the connection.

Later development of the telephone changed its construction, it became more complex. Transmitters and receivers were separated and auxiliary elements were used in its circuit to provide for the better transmission of speech.

The need to connect any two of a large number of telephone sets led to the development of a

switchboard in 1878, the advantage of a central switching office with a switchboard was very great. It was in 1889 that telephone sets were first interconnected automatically. Further development improved the switching system and made it more complex. Central offices grew in number.

Nowadays central offices are connected to long-distance offices by connecting trunks; long-distance offices are, in turn interconnected by intercity trunks. Most countries of the world use dial switching systems both for local and intercity service.

ВАРИАНТ № 4

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на -ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной группы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- Telegraphy is a method of transmitting messages over a distance by means of electrical impulses sent through wires.
- A magnetic field is surrounding any wire carrying electric current.
- High sensitivity of a radio receiver depends upon the amplifying properties of all the receiver stages.
- Using this device we obtained better results.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом ed: личную форму глагола в past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- The telegraph set constructed by Morse was the first set intended for practical use.
- A low-frequency amplifier is intended for amplification of electrical oscillations.
- Michael Faraday discovered induced electric current.
- Integrated circuits are widely used nowadays.

III. Перепишите и переведите письменно на русский язык предложение.

- The larger the number of electrons in a metal, the greater its conductivity.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS. RADIO RECEIVERS

Classification. Radio receivers may be classified according to their operating principles: 1) tuned radio frequency; 2) regenerative; 3) superheterodyne; 4) superregenerative.

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Regenerative receivers have many limitations and therefore they have largely passed out of use.

In the superheterodyne receiver the signal voltage is combined with a local oscillator voltage and

converted into a new signal with the same modulation but a lower («intermediate») carrier frequency, which is then amplified and detected to reproduce the original modulation. The superheterodyne has the essential components of a t-r-f receiver, and in addition it has a frequency converter and an i-f amplifier. The frequency converter consists of an oscillator and a modulator. The oscillator and the t-r-f circuits are usually tuned simultaneously by means of a gang capacitor or a gang inductor.

The advantages of the superheterodyne make it the most suitable type for the great majority of radio services.

ВАРИАНТ № 5

I. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на -ing: а) причастие в функции определения; б) причастие в функции обстоятельства; в) причастие, входящее в состав временной формы Continuous; г) герундий. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- The non-conducting material separating the plates is called dielectric.
- Frequency-modulation presents an effective way of increasing the signal-to-noise rate at the receiver.
- We are always trying to improve the quality of the transmitted signal.
- Flowing through a conductor the alternating current reverses its direction at regular intervals.

II. Перепишите предложения. Определите, что представляют собой слова с суффиксом -ed: личную форму глагола в Past Indefinite или причастие прошедшего времени в функции: а) части простого сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге; б) части определения, выраженного причастным оборотом; в) определения, расположенного перед определяемым словом. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

- Sensitivity is measured in microvolts.
- Radio equipment installed in aircraft operates under very difficult conditions.
- Radio transmitters usually radiate modulated signals.
- Satellites established communications with mobile objects.

III. Перепишите и переведите письменно на русский язык предложение.

- The larger the area of the ground antenna, the better the system.

IV. Прочтите и письменно переведите следующий текст.

A typical communication satellite has a number of transponders or repeaters, each provides a channel of information. Every transponder consists of a receiver tuned to a channel, or range, of frequencies lying in the uplink band of frequencies; a frequency shifter to lower the received microwaves to a downlink range of frequencies, and a power amplifier to produce an adequate microwave output power. The number of channels indicates the communication capacity of a satellite. Usually, one channel can carry a colour television signal or 1,200 telephone voice signals in one direction.

Electromagnetic waves are attenuated in passing through the ionosphere and the lower atmosphere. It is because of this that for satellite communication with Earth stations only low microwave frequencies are suitable. Three major frequency bands have been assigned for satellite communication. Each band is used for an uplink (Earth-to-satellite) and a downlink (satellite-to-Earth station path.) The lower frequency is chosen for the more difficult downlink path because rain and atmospheric attenuation are less at lower frequencies.