



**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ**

**ФГБОУ ВО «Ингушский государственный университет»**

Гуманитарно-технический колледж

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ**

Директор ГТК

\_\_\_\_\_/Хамхоев А.И.  
от « 29 » июня 2021 г.

**Фонд оценочных средств**

по учебной дисциплине

**ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»**

для специальности

**11.02.16 «Монтаж, техническое обслуживание и ремонт электронных приборов и устройств»**

**Магас – 2021**

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 11.02.16 «Монтаж, техническое обслуживание и ремонт электронных приборов и устройств» дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

**Организация – разработчик:** ФГБОУ ВО «Ингушский государственный университет»  
Гуманитарно – технический колледж

**Разработчик:** Пугоева Лида Мустафаевна, преподаватель информационно-технического отделения

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## **1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств**

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС для данных специальностей СПО следующими умениями, знаниями:

У1 вести диалог, используя оценочные суждения, в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения (в рамках изученной тематики); беседовать о себе, своих планах; участвовать в обсуждении проблем в связи с прочитанным/прослушанным иноязычным текстом, соблюдая правила речевого этикета;

У2 рассказывать о своем окружении, рассуждать в рамках изученной тематики и проблематики; представлять социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;

У3 относительно полно и точно понимать высказывания собеседника в распространенных стандартных ситуациях повседневного общения, понимать основное содержание и извлекать необходимую информацию из различных аудио- и видеотекстов: прагматических (объявления, прогноз погоды), публицистических (интервью, репортаж), соответствующих тематике данной ступени обучения;

У4 читать аутентичные тексты различных стилей: публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные, прагматические - используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;

У5 писать личное письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка, делать выписки из иноязычного текста;

З1 значение новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа обучения и соответствующими ситуациями общения, в том числе оценочной лексики, реплик-клише речевого этикета, отражающих особенности культуры страны/стран изучаемого языка;

З2 значение изученных грамматических явлений в расширенном объеме (видовременные, неличные и неопределенно-личные формы глагола, формы условного наклонения, косвенная речь/ косвенный вопрос, побуждение и др. согласование времен);

З3 страноведческую информацию из аутентичных источников, обогащающую социальный опыт школьников: сведения о стране/странах изучаемого языка, их науке и культуре, исторических и современных реалиях, общественных деятелях, месте в мировом сообществе и мировой культуре, взаимоотношениях с нашей страной, языковые средства правила речевого и неречевого поведения в соответствии со сферой и социальным статусом партнера.

## **2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке**

В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний:

*освоенные умения:*

- составлять небольшой рассказ, описывать события, делать сообщения;
- создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации;

- читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научнопопулярные), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;
- вести диалог (диалог-расспрос, диалог-побуждение к действию) в ситуациях неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах;
- заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка; использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической и профессиональной деятельности, повседневной жизни.

*усвоенные знания:*

- понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;
- понимать основное содержание аудио- или видеотекстов на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;
- оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней

### **3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:**

#### **3.1. Формы и методы оценивания**

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной».

Оценка осуществляется с использованием следующих форм и методов контроля:

- а) интерпретация результатов наблюдений за деятельностью обучающегося в процессе освоения образовательной программы;
- б) текущий контроль в форме:
  - устного ответа;
  - проверки домашнего задания;
- в) рубежный контроль в форме тестирования и контрольной работы;
- г) итоговая аттестация в форме экзамена (устный ответ по всему пройденному материалу).

### Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам (разделам)

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля		
	Текущий контроль	Рубежный контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
<b>Раздел 1. Введение. Вводно-коррективный курс.</b>	<i>Проверка домашнего задания</i>	<i>Тест №1</i>	Экзамен
Тема 1.1. Введение. Знакомство. Правила чтения.			
<b>Раздел 2. Основной курс</b>	<i>Устный опрос; Проверка домашнего задания; Тест № 2; Тест №3</i>	<i>Контрольная работа № 1</i>	
Тема 2.1. Описание внешности и характера человека.			
Тема 2.2. Семья и семейные отношения.			
Тема 2.3. Описание жилища, учебного заведения.			
Тема 2.4. Распорядок дня студента.			
Тема 2.5. Хобби, досуг, развлечения.			
Тема 2.6. Дружба. Знакомство.			
<b>Раздел 3. Повторение и закрепление</b>	<i>Устный опрос; Проверка</i>	<i>Контрольная работа № 2</i>	

	домашнего задания;		
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### 3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

#### Тест № 1

#### 1 вариант

1. The Republic of Buryatia ....in the south part of the East Siberia, southwards and eastwards of the lake Baikal.  
a) is situated b) separates c) divides
2. Buryatia .... fresh, mineral and thermal waters.  
a) Is used in b) belongs c) is rich in
3. I get up at ... 7 o'clock in ... morning.  
a) -,a b) the, a c) -, the
4. This is ... my room. ... room is large.  
a) -, the b) -, c) -, a
5. ... Volga flows in ... central part of ... Russia.  
a) the, a, - b) -, the, the c) the, the, -
6. We live ... a nice place.  
a) on b) in c) at
7. My mother gets up ... 6 o'clock. a) at b) to c)  
in
8. The trousers are made ... cotton  
a) in b) of c) at
9. Every day he ... to the sports club.  
a)has gone b) go c)goes
10. Look, she ... in the bedroom.  
a)sleeps b) slept c) is sleeping  
a) some b) many c) any
11. There is not .....ink in my pen.  
a) some b) many c) any
12. It's ..... to go there by car.  
a) cheap b) cheaper c) cheapest
13. I've never seen ..... that tall before.  
a) anybody b) somebody c) everything
14. Poetry of the 19th century is beautiful. ... influence on our generation is great.  
a) she b) her c) its
15. We enjoyed the concert very .....  
a) much b) many



## ***2 вариант***

1. Lake Baikal .....in the centre of the Asia  
a) is famous for b) is situated c) is rich in
2. We .....of the fact that we live in such a wonderful place.  
a) are b) are proud c) have
3. I live on ... second floor.  
a) the b) a c) –
4. I go to college by ... bus.  
a) - b) the c) a
5. Moscow is ... big city.  
a) a b) the c) –
6. He goes ... the seaside every summer.  
a) to b) in c) at
7. The plates are ... the table.  
a) at b) on c) in
8. He came ... London last week.  
a) in b) to c) –
9. Yesterday my brother ... a new bicycle.  
a) buy b) will buy c) bought
10. They ... already the blackboard.  
a) cleaned b) have cleaned c) are cleaning
11. Where is Mark? He..... shower.  
a) has b) is having c) has had
12. There are not .... mistakes in your test.  
a) much b) some c) any
13. Did .... ring me up?  
a) somebody b) nobody c) anybody
14. The film was really.....  
a) bored b) boring
15. He is two years ..... than you.  
a) older b) old c) oldest

### **Ответы:**

1 вариант: 1a 2c 3c 4a 5c 6b 7a 8b 9c 10c 11c 12b 13a 14c 15a

2 вариант: 1b 2b 3a 4a 5a 6a 7b 8a 9c 10b 11b 12c 13c 14b 15a

**При выполнении можно пользоваться англо-русским словарем.  
Максимальное время выполнения задания 80 минут. Критерии  
оценки результата:**

«5» - задания выполнены на 91-100 %

«4» - задания выполнены на 71-90%

«3» - задания выполнены на 51-70%

«2» - задания не выполнены или имеется более 50% ошибок

## **ТЕСТ № 2**

### **Вариант 1.**

1.....it warm in Krasnodar every autumn? - No, it ...very cold and rainy this autumn.

a. was, is b. was, was c. is, is d. is, was

2. It was an interesting trip, ...?

a. isn't it b. wasn't it c. doesn't it d. didn't it

3. She ....stay with her partner's family next July, ...not she?

a. will, won't b. won't, won't c. will, will

4. You are responsible for the party, ...?

a. isn't it b. aren't you c. doesn't it d. didn't it 5. Who..... two cars in the family? – Five families in our class....

a. have, has b. has, have c. have, have d. has, has 6.

I ... some problems at school.

a. has b. am having c. have

7. How many brothers and sisters ...?

a. have you b. do you have c. are you having

8. ....it snow much in England winter? - Yes, it....

a. is, does b. does, do c. do, do d. does, does 9.

Look at these children! They....with you dog.

a. are playing b. play c. is playing

10. You know me, do not you? - ....., I do.

a.yes b.no

11. You do your homework every day, don't you? -....., I don't.

a. yes b. no 12. They ... to visit galleries and museums.

a. likes b. are liking c. like

13. You do not know it, do you? - ....., I do not.

a. yes b. no

14. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ like French films.

a. isn't b. don't c. doesn't

15. \_\_\_\_\_ you doing your homework?

a. Do b. Are c. Is

16. My friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ TV on Saturday afternoons.  
a. watch b. watches c. are watching
17. \_\_\_\_\_ they having a lesson at the moment?  
a. are b. is c. do
18. His parents often ...  
newspapers in the evening.  
a. are reading b. reads c. read
19. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ out on Sundays.  
a. eating b. eat c. eats
20. \_\_\_\_\_ tigers live in the jungle?  
a. are b. do c. is
21. I ... very hard at  
school every day.  
a. work b. am working c. works
22. She \_\_\_\_\_ everybody in her school.  
a. know b. is knowing c. knows
23. What are you doing? – I ... a very good detective film.  
a. am watching b. watch c. is watching
24. Are they having a piano lesson \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. in the evenings b. now c. every Monday
25. She \_\_\_\_\_ visits her parents.  
a. seldom b. at the moment c. now

### Вариант 2

1. ....it cold in England every winter? - No, it ...very cold and rainy this winter.  
a. was, is b. was, was c. is, is d. is, was
2. It was an interesting film, ...?  
a. isn't it b. wasn't it c. doesn't it d. didn't it
3. They ....stay with their grandmother next August, ...not they?  
a. will, won't b. won't, won't c. will, will
4. He is responsible for a social programme, ...?  
a. isn't it b. isn't he c. doesn't it d. didn't it
5. Who..... a dog at home? – John and Mary ...a white poodle.  
a. have, has b. has, have c. have, have d. has, has
6. She ... some problems with her parents.  
a. has b. am having c. have
7. How many aunts and uncles ...?  
a. have you b. do you have c. are you having
8. ....it rain much in New York in spring? - Yes, it....  
a. is, does b. does, do c. do, do d. does, does
9. ....students.....two classes of English every week?  
a. does, has b. do, have c. do, has d. are, having
10. He knows this businessman, doesn't he? - ....., he does.  
a. yes b. no
11. Students do their homework every day, don't they? - ....., they don't. a. yes b. no
12. They ... to go to ice cream cafes and sandwich bars.

- a. likes b. are liking c. like
13. You didn't like the book, did you? - ....., I did not.  
a. yes b. no
14. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ like English tea with milk.  
a. isn't b. don't c. doesn't
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you cleaning the room?  
a. Do b. Are c. Is
16. We I \_\_\_\_\_ football matches on Sunday afternoons.  
a. watch b. watches c. are watching
17. \_\_\_\_\_ they having a music class at the moment?  
a. are b. is c. do
18. Our Granny often ... detective stories in the evenings.  
a. are reading b. reads c. read
19. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ out on Friday evenings.  
a. eating b. eat c. eats
20. \_\_\_\_\_ crocodiles live in the Amazon?  
a. are b. do c. is
21. My father ... very hard at school every day.  
a. work b. am working c. works
22. He \_\_\_\_\_ everybody in our village.  
a. know b. is knowing c. knows
23. What are you doing? – I ... a football match.  
a. am watching b. watch c. is watching
24. The children ... at monkeys now.  
a. look b. is looking c. are looking
25. He is running to catch the train \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. now b. at night c. every day

### ТЕСТ № 3. Вариант

#### 1.

1. Saran got a bad mark because she... her homework.  
a. hadn't done b. didn't do c. was doing
2. I ...to America.  
a. have often been b. often was c. have been often
3. I have found a good job. It's in Brazil. I ..... to go to Brazil. I don't like living in cold climates.  
a. have always wanted b. always wanted c. is wanting
4. He came in and saw Nelly who .... a strange picture.  
a. drew b. is drawing c. was drawing
5. Before Adam got married, he ..... to the mountains every summer.  
a. went b. goes c. had gone
6. Her face was wet with tears and her eyes were red. She .....  
a. cried b. was crying c. had cried

7. A group of scientists are travelling around Africa. How many countries ..... already, I wonder?
- a. have they visited b. they have visited c. do they visit 8. Peter and Mary ..... on the platform. They ..... for their train.
- a. is standing, is waiting b. are standing, are waiting c. stand, wait 9. When I first ..... to England in 1998, I spoke good English.
- a. came b. had come c. was coming 10. I didn't see Linda last month because she ..... around Europe at that time.
- a. travelled b. was travelling c. had travelled 11. By the time I come home, the children won't have gone to bed, they ..... for me.
- a. waited b. wait c. will be waiting 12. Michael is doing homework since he .... home from school.
- a. has come b. was coming c. came
13. Linda's apartment looks nice and tidy because she ..... it this week.
- a. redecorates b. is redecorating c. has redecorated
14. You may take this magazine. I ..... through it already.
- a. look b. have looked c. am looking
15. I looked everywhere for my car keys and then I remembered that my son ..... the car to work.
- a. was taking b. had taken c. took
16. While I ..... a robber climbed into the room through the window.
- a. had slept b. was sleeping c. slept
17. After Jerry enters a Medical school, he ..... Chemistry for more than four years.
- a. will study b. study c. studies
18. This book is so interesting. I ..... reading it by the end of the day.
- a. finished b. will finish c. will have finished 19. This is the biggest cat I....
- a. have never seen b. have ever seen c. never saw 20. I knew that he ...waiting for somebody.
- a. is b. was c. would **Вариант 2.** 1.... Gloria last week?
- a. have you seen b. did you see c. were you seeing
2. She is an old friend – I ...her...years.
- a. have known, for b. know, for c. have known, since d. know, since 3. We met when we ... in France.
- a. studied b. were studying c. had studied 4. Look! The hen... an egg.
- a. has laid b. has lain c. lied 5. As soon as she came in I knew ... her before.
- a. have seen b. saw c. had seen
6. Although they .....married for two years, they didn't tell their parents about it.
- a. had been b. were d. have been 7. Saran looked tired in the morning because she... badly.

a. had slept b. slept c. was sleeping 8.

She has the ugliest dog I....

a. have ever seen b. have seen c. have ever saw

9. You may take this textbook. I ..... the exercise already.

a. have done b. had done c. am doing

10. I left school and then I remembered that I ..... my schoolbag in class.

a. was leaving b. had left c. have left 11.

While I ..... , I met my friend.

a. had walked b. was walking c. walked

12. After John enters the University, he ..... History of Architecture for more than two years.

a. will study b. study c. studies 13. This magazine is so interesting! I ..... reading it by 6 o'clock.

a. finished b. will finish c. will have finished 14.

After they ... the recipe, they cooked their meal.

a. cooked b. had cooked c. have cooked 15.

What... at 7 o'clock tomorrow?

a. will you do b. will you be doing c. have you done d. do you do

16. By the time reached our destination, it... dark.

a. had been becoming b. has already become c. had already become d. was become 17.

I couldn't find that house as I... there only once.

a. have been b. was c. had been d. was being

18. Where's Melanie? – She... out to see her boyfriend. 1. a. have just gone

b. has just gone c. just gone d. just went

19. What's that noise? – I... anything.

a. am not listening b. am not hearing c. can't hear d. can't listen

20. I'm afraid I didn't hear the doorbell when you rang. I ... in the garden at the time.

a. worked b. have worked c. was working d. have been working

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Максимальное время выполнения задания 80 минут.

Критерии оценки результата:

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«4» - задания выполнены на 71-90%

«3» - задания выполнены на 51-70%

«2» - задания не выполнены или имеется более 50% ошибок

## Контрольная работа №1 Вариант

### 1

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

People began to travel long ago. The very first travelers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else. Their journeys were dangerous but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed. If you don't speak the language of the country, there are the interpreters that will help you.

Tourism has become a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have a good time learning about new cultures, going sightseeing resting and enjoying themselves.

**2. Answer the following questions.**

- a) Name the reasons people traveled in the past and travel nowadays.
- b) What do the travel companies do to help you to travel?

**3. Finish up the sentences.**

- a) If a person doesn't know foreign language he can rely on ....
  - b) Tourism is not a cheap business because ...
- 4. Find in the text the sentences in:**

- a) Present Simple b) Present Perfect c) Past Simple (подчеркните глаголсказуемое)

**5. Make a sentence using the following words.**

Shops, food, things, are, other, necessary, because, need, we, clothes, and.

**6. Answer the question.**

What kinds of shops do you know?

**7. Fill the gaps.**

- a. The UK (состоит из) 4 parts, which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- b. Their (столицы) are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.
- c. The UK (омывается) the Atlantic ocean and the North Sea.

**8. Answer the questions.**

- a. Who is officially the head of the state in Great Britain?
- b. Which building is the official residence of Queen Elizabeth II?

**Вариант 2**

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

People in our planet can't live without travelling now. Our ancestors liked to travel as well, but tourism has become a highly developed business not long ago. There are a lot of companies that provide you with comfort and security. What choice to make? There is a great variety of choice available for you. Those who live in the country like going to a big city, visiting museums and art galleries, looking at the shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. Citydwellers prefer holidays at the sea or in the mountains with camera.

Nowadays people travel not only for pleasure but also on business. You have to go to other countries to participate in different negotiations, to sign contracts and push the goods produced by your firm or company.

**2. Answer the questions to the text.**

- a) What are the reasons people travel around the world?
- b) What do people do if they travel on business?

### 3. Finish up the sentences using the text.

- a) Travel companies help you to be ...
  - b) Tourism needs a lot of money because it is a ...
- 4. Find in the text and write down the sentences in:**

a) Present Simple   b) Present Perfect   c) Past Simple. (подчеркните глаголсказуемое)

### 5. Make a sentence using the following words:

And, people, galleries, a, city, big, museums, visit, in, restaurants.

### 6. Answer the question. What can you buy at the butcher's?

### 7. Fill the gaps.

- a. The UK (отделено от) European continent by the English Channel.
- b. The flag of the United Kingdom (называется ) as the Union Jack and (состоит) of three crosses.
- c. The area of the UK (составляет) 244,100 square kilometers.

### 8. Answer the questions.

- a. How many Houses does the British Parliament consist of?
- b. What is the City of London famous for?

**Задания предполагают перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, составление предложений и определение времени глагола.**

**При выполнении можно пользоваться англо-русским словарем.**

**Максимальное время выполнения задания 80 минут. Критерии оценки результата:**

«5» - задания выполнены на 91-100 %

«4» - задания выполнены на 71-90%

«3» - задания выполнены на 51-70%

«2» - задания не выполнены или имеется более 50% ошибок

## Контрольная работа №2 Вариант

1

### 1. Translate the text in written form:

Present day signaling systems use colour light signals. The aim of railway signaling was to provide high standard of safety in train operation. For this purpose interlocking plants are in general use at terminals, junctions, railroad crossings, etc. Colour light signals are widely used for automatic signaling. Stations equipped with modern signaling system have signals at each end, for entering and leaving, with signals located approximately half-a-mile from the approach signals to warn the drivers that they are coming to a station. These signals give indications by electric lights, both by day and night. They are usually of three lights: red, yellow and green.

### 2. Answer the following questions:

- a) What is the main purpose of the signaling system?
- b) What colour are the lights?



c) Where are interlocking plants used?

**3. Find in the text sentences in:**

a) Present Simple b) Past Simple c) Present Passive (Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое)

**4. Make up one sentence using the following words:**

Drivers, on, railroads, the, help, signals, avoid, accidents, to.

## **Вариант2**

**1. Письменно переведите текст.**

Electric locomotives were originally designed so that the motors were controlled directly by the driver. The traction power circuits passed through a large controller mounted in the driving cab. A handle was rotated by the driver when it was necessary to change the switches in the circuit to increase or reduce power as required. This arrangement meant that the driver had to remain close to the motors.

But the desire to get rapid turnarounds on city railways led to the adoption of remote (дистанционное) control. The idea was that, if the motors could be remotely controlled, the driver's controls (пульты управления) could be placed at each end of the train. In this case, it was not necessary to have a locomotive added at the rear of an arriving train to make the return journey. A cab could be installed at each end of the train.

When this idea was realized it became clear that the motors could be placed anywhere along the train to provide the performance desired and more but smaller motors were distributed along the train.

**2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.**

a) Why was remote control adopted?

b) Where were driver's controls placed?

**3. Определите время и залог следующих предложений. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое.**

a) Electric locomotives were originally designed so that the motors were controlled directly by the driver.

b) The traction power circuits passed through a large controller.

c) This is how the concept of motor cars and trailer cars evolved.

**4. Составьте предложение со словами:**

The, control, driver, can, motors, remotely, locomotive, of.

**5. Определите глаголы, от которых образованы следующие слова, переведите их.**  
Arriving, performance, adoption, arrangement.

**Задания предполагают перевод текста, ответы на вопросы, составление предложений и определение времени глагола.**

**При выполнении можно пользоваться англо-русским словарем.**

**Максимальное время выполнения задания 80 минут. Критерии оценки результата:**

«5» - задания выполнены на 91-100 %

«4» - задания выполнены на 71-90%

«3» - задания выполнены на 51-70%

«2» - задания не выполнены или имеется более 50% ошибок

**1. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации (зачета) в 4 семестре**

**Вариант 1**

**Задание 1. 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.**

1. In some cases radio is the only means of communication.
2. Laboratories are to be equipped with modern devices.
3. The new system of colour television is developing very quickly.
4. At present radio transmission is used for a variety of purposes.
5. Many radio stations are on the North of our continent.

**Задание 2. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to have:**

**а) смысловой глагол;**

**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense;**

**в) заменитель модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.**

1. Metals have a positive temperature coefficient.
2. He had to analyze the results of the experiment.
3. Transport and communication have always progressed together.

**do: Задание 3. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to a)**

**смысловой глагол;**

**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений;**

**в) усилитель последующего глагола; г) заменитель предыдущего глагола.**

**Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык**

1. These systems do differ considerably.
2. Do you take these factors into consideration in determining a space-ship velocity? Yes, we do.
3. Scientists do everything to expand our knowledge of space.

**Задание 4. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Выпишите из текста английские предложения, отвечающие на следующие вопросы:**

**1. В каких формах существует материя.**

**2. Когда обувной воск течет как жидкость.**

### **STATES OF MATTER**

Matter exists in three states. Water, for example, assumes either the solid, liquid, or the gaseous forms. Experiments showed that ice, water and water vapor all exist together at the same temperature.

Solids have definite size and shape. Liquids have definite size, but the shape will be that of the containing vessel.

Some substances are neither wholly in one state nor in the other. Sealing wax softened by heat passed gradually from the solid to the liquid state. Shoemaker's wax broke into fragments like a solid under the blow of a hammer, but under long-continued pressure it flew like a liquid.

PROPERTIES OF MATTER. The properties of matter are either general, that is, common, to all kinds of matter, or special, that is found in some kinds of matter but not in others. Thus, all matter has extension, or occupies space.

On the other hand a piece of common window glass lets light pass through it, or is transparent, while a piece of sheet iron does not transmit, or is opaque. So while extension is a general property of matter, transparency is a special one.

## **Вариант 2**

**Задание 1. 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.**

1. The world's first radio receiver was built by Popov.

2. The spacing between repeaters is to be maximized.

3. Television is rapidly developing into one of the most popular means of conveying information.

4. An electric circuit is a path along which an electric current flows.

5. Many scientific centers are in the East of our country.

**Задание 2. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to have:**

**а) смысловой глагол;**

**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense;**

**в) заменитель модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.**

1. To design electronics computers we had to pass from radio valves to transmitters.

2. All these systems have electronic components.

3. We have tried different approaches to overcome these difficulties.

**Задание 3. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to do: а)**  
**смысловой глагол;**

**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений;**

**в) усилитель последующего глагола; г) заменитель предыдущего глагола.**

1. Do you study the fundamentals of TV transmission? Yes, we do.

2. Radio communication does play an important part in our life.

3. Engineers did much to make space flight possible.

**Задание 4. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Выпишите из текста английские предложения, отвечающие на следующие вопросы:**

- 1. Какой размер и форму имеют твердые тела.**
- 2. Когда обувной воск ломается на фрагменты.**

### **STATES OF MATTER**

Matter exists in three states. Water, for example, assumes either the solid, liquid, or the gaseous forms. Experiments showed that ice, water and water vapor all exist together at the same temperature.

Solids have definite size and shape. Liquids have definite size, but the shape will be that of the containing vessel.

Some substances are neither wholly in one state nor in the other. Sealing wax softened by heat passed gradually from the solid to the liquid state. Shoemaker's wax broke into fragments like a solid under the blow of a hammer, but under long-continued pressure it flew like a liquid.

**PROPERTIES OF MATTER.** The properties of matter are either general, that is, common, to all kinds of matter, or special, that is found in some kinds of matter but not in others. Thus, all matter has extension, or occupies space.

On the other hand a piece of common window glass lets light pass through it, or is transparent, while a piece of sheet iron does not transmit, or is opaque. So while extension is a general property of matter, transparency is a special one.

### **Вариант 3**

**Задание 1. 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.**

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

**Задание 2. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to a) have:**

- смысловой глагол;**
- б) вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense;**

**в) заменитель модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.**

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

**Задание 3. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to do : а) смысловой глагол;**

**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений;**

**в) усилитель последующего глагола; г) заменитель предыдущего глагола.**

**Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык**

1. These methods do improve the image quality.
2. Do radio engineering and television find use in our national economy? Yes, they do.
3. The computer did the work with lightning speed.

**Задание 4. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Выпишите из текста английские предложения, отвечающие на следующие вопросы:**

1. Какие вещества называются элементами.
2. Как можно «увидеть» молекулярную структуру.

### **THE STRUCTURE OF MATTER**

About 400 years before era Democritus proposed that all matter was made up of particles called atoms. The Greek word «atom» means indivisible. We know about 103 different kinds of atoms that occur naturally on the earth. Substances made up of entirely one kind of atoms are called elements. Hydrogen, carbon, oxygen and copper are known as some of these elements. They are listed in order of their atomic masses.

The structure of materials has been explained by the fact that the forces between some atoms are strongly attractive when atoms are almost close enough to touch each other. An oxygen atom has a strong affinity of one or to hydrogen atoms.

Individual atoms and molecules cannot be seen by eye or even by high-powered optical microscopes. However it is possible to see molecular structure using modern X-ray techniques.

The molecules of solid or liquid are in close contact with each other. For this reason solids and liquids are almost incompressible. Gases are about 100 times less dense and thus consist of well-separated molecules.

### **Вариант 4**

**Задание 1. 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.

- 1 The first semiconductor transistor was developed in 1943.
2. The main requirements of a broadcast receiver are reliability and simplicity of adjustment.
3. We are to use different antennas in this case.
4. We are studying fundamentals of electricity.
5. The biggest broadcasting station in Russia is in Moscow.

**Задание 2. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to have:**

а) смысловой глагол;  
б) вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense;  
в) заменитель модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите  
предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. Transmitters in this system have to be small in size.
2. This satellite has a capacity of 250 telephone circuits.
3. Our laboratory has developed two new devices.

**Задание 3. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to do : а)**  
смысловой глагол;

б) вспомогательный глагол для образования вопросительных и отрицательных  
предложений;  
в) усилитель последующего глагола; г) заменитель  
предыдущего глагола.

**Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык**

1. Modern radio engineering semiconductors do have advantages over electron waves.
2. Do we use satellites as radio repeaters? Yes, we do.
3. Cosmonauts do special physical exercises to maintain normal physiological and  
psychological states.

**Задание 4. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Выпишите из текста английские предложения,  
отвечающие на следующие вопросы:**

1. Кто предположил, что материя состоит из атомов.
2. Сколько видов атомов мы знаем.

## **THE STRUCTURE OF MATTER**

About 400 years before era Democritus proposed that all matter was made up of particles called atoms. The Greek word «atom» means indivisible. We know about 103 different kinds of atoms that occur naturally on the earth. Substances made up of entire-

ly one kind of atoms are called elements. Hydrogen, carbon, oxygen and copper are known as some of these elements. They are listed in order of their atomic masses.

The structure of materials has been explained by the fact that the forces between some atoms are strongly attractive when atoms are almost close enough to touch each other. An oxygen atom has a strong affinity of one or to hydrogen atoms.

Individual atoms and molecules cannot be seen by eye or even by high-powered optical microscopes. However it is possible to see molecular structure using modern X-ray techniques.

The molecules of solid or liquid are in close contact with each other. For this reason solids and liquids are almost incompressible. Gases are about 100 times less dense and thus consist of well-separated molecules.

### **Вариант 5**

**Задание 1. 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.**

1. Radio waves are used for transmission of moving and stationary images.

2. The chief characteristics of a waves are its amplitude and wavelength.

3. Scientists from different countries are cooperating in their research and peaceful application of their discoveries.

4. A lot of communication satellites are to be launched for experimental purposes.

5. The satellite is in orbit.

**Задание 2. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to have:**

**а) смысловой глагол;**

**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense;**

**в) заменитель модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.**

1. Satellites have to carry all kinds of communications, including television.

2. The new satellites have improved our ability to communicate.

3. A colour video signal has three colour components.

**Задание 3. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to do : а) смысловой глагол;**

**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений;**



в) усилитель последующего глагола; г) заменитель предыдущего глагола.

**Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык**

1. Metals do conduct electricity better than semiconductors.
2. We did all we could to improve the image quality.
3. Does the camera tube convert optical images into electrical signals? Yes, it does.

**Задание 4. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Выпишите из текста английские предложения, отвечающие на следующие вопросы:**

1. Какие свойства имеет материя.
2. Какое специальное свойство имеет кусок листового железа.

### **STATES OF MATTER**

Matter exists in three states. Water, for example, assumes either the solid, liquid, or the gaseous forms. Experiments showed that ice, water and water vapor all exist together at the same temperature.

Solids have definite size and shape. Liquids have definite size, but the shape will be that of the containing vessel.

Some substances are neither wholly in one state nor in the other. Sealing wax softened by heat passed gradually from the solid to the liquid state. Shoemaker's wax broke into fragments like a solid under the blow of a hammer, but under long-continued pressure it flew like a liquid.

**PROPERTIES OF MATTER.** The properties of matter are either general, that is, common, to all kinds of matter, or special, that is found in some kinds of matter but not in others. Thus, all matter has extension, or occupies space.

On the other hand a piece of common window glass lets light pass through it, or is transparent, while a piece of sheet iron does not transmit, or is opaque. So while extension is a general property of matter, transparency is a special one.

### **Вариант 6**

**Задание 1. 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.

1. Our new workshop is equipped with modern devices.
2. Many scientific centers are in the South of our countries.

3. Television is rapidly developing into one of the most popular means of conveying information.
4. We are to use different antennas in this case.
5. The chief characteristics of a waves are its amplitude and wavelength.

**Задание 2. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to have:**

- а) смысловой глагол;
  - б) вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense;
  - в) заменитель модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.
1. Our laboratory has developed two new devices.
  2. Radio electronics in space communications has a great future.
  3. To design electronic computers we had to pass from radio valves to transistors.

**Задание 3. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to do: а) смысловой глагол;**  
**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений;**  
**в) усилитель последующего глагола; г) заменитель предыдущего глагола.**

**Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.**

1. These systems do differ considerably.
2. Do you study the fundamentals of radio transmission? Yes, we do.
3. The computer do the work with lighting speed.

**Задание 4. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Выпишите из текста английские предложения, отвечающие на следующие вопросы:**

1. Что показали эксперименты.
2. От чего зависит форма жидкости.

### **THE STRUCTURE OF MATTER**

Matter exists in three states. Water, for example, assumes either the solid, liquid, or the gaseous forms. Experiments showed that ice, water and water vapor all exist together at the same temperature.

Solids have definite size and shape. Liquids have definite size, but the shape will be that of the containing vessel.

Some substances are neither wholly in one state nor in the other. Sealing wax softened by heat passed gradually from the solid to the liquid state. Shoemaker s wax broke into fragments like a solid under the blow of a hammer, but under long-continued pressure it flew like a liquid.

PROPERTIES OF MATTER. The properties of matter are either general, that is, common, to all kinds of matter, or special, that is found in some kinds of matter but not in others. Thus, all matter has extension, or occupies space.

On the other hand a piece of common window glass lets light pass through it, or is transparent, while a piece of sheet iron does not transmit, or is opaque. So while extension is a general property of matter, transparency is a special one.

### Вариант 7

**Задание 1. 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.**

1. The spacing between repeaters is to be maximized.
2. In some cases radio is the only means of communication.
3. These components are now in production.
4. The first semiconductor transistor was developed in 1943.
5. Highly reliable receivers are contributing to the successful operation on earth station.

**have: Задание 2. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to a)**

**смысловой глагол;**

**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования Perfect Tense;**

**в) заменитель модального глагола для выражения долженствования. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.**

1. Transmitters in this system have to be small in size.
2. Many foreign scientists from different countries have visited our institute.
3. Radio electronics in space communications has a great future.

**Задание 3. Перепишите предложения. Определите функцию глагола to do: а)**

**смысловой глагол;**

**б) вспомогательный глагол для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений;**

**в) усилитель последующего глагола; г) заменитель предыдущего глагола.**

**Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык**

1. These methods do improve the image quality.
2. Do you take these factors into consideration in determining a space-ship velocity? Yes, we do.
3. The computer did the work with lightning speed.

**Задание 4. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Выпишите из текста английские предложения, отвечающие на следующие вопросы:**

1. Как можно объяснить структуру молекул?
2. Почему жидкости и твердые тела почти не сжимаемы?

## THE STRUCTURE OF MATTER

About 400 years before era Democritus proposed that all matter was made up of particles called atoms. The Greek word «atom» means indivisible. We know about 103 different kinds of atoms that occur naturally on the earth. Substances made up of entirely one kind of atoms are called elements. Hydrogen, carbon, oxygen and copper are known as some of these elements. They are listed in order of their atomic masses.

The structure of materials has been explained by the fact that the forces between some atoms are strongly attractive when atoms are almost close enough to touch each other. An oxygen atom has a strong affinity of one or two hydrogen atoms.

Individual atoms and molecules cannot be seen by eye or even by high-powered optical microscopes. However it is possible to see molecular structure using modern X-ray techniques.

The molecules of solid or liquid are in close contact with each other. For this reason solids and liquids are almost incompressible. Gases are about 100 times less dense and thus consist of well-separated molecules.

### 2. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации (зачета) в 4 семестре

#### ВАРИАНТ ПЕРВЫЙ

ЗАДАНИЕ I. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните сказуемое. Определите, чем выражено каждое сказуемое (время, группа и залог глагола). Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. Over the last decade significant improvements have been made in the quality of reception.
2. The productivity of labour has been rising steadily since the new methods were introduced.
3. More than 300 transistors will be used in the equipment.

ЗАДАНИЕ II. Перепишите предложения. Назовите подчеркнутую неличную форму глагола. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
2. He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.
3. Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
4. The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.

ЗАДАНИЕ III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их письменно на русский язык, учитывая изменение значения слов **it**, **one**, **that** в зависимости от выполняемых ими грамматических функций.

1. It was the addition of the third element, the grid that made the tube usable as an amplifier.

2. Sometimes telephone messages can be received quicker than telegraph ones.
3. To understand this problem one should read a lot.

ЗАДАНИЕ IV. Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы:

**Can /could / must / have to / had to / to be to / should / need / may/might**

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ consult the doctor. You have a temperature.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the country with us? – No, I am afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ not: I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the college.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I take this book? – Certainly, but you \_\_\_\_\_ not give it to anybody.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to wait for her at the railway station yesterday.

ЗАДАНИЕ V. Прочтите и устно переведите следующий текст. Выпишите из текста английское предложение, отвечающее на вопрос:

**Что создает условия для злоупотреблений электронной информацией и вызывает трудности при их отслеживании?**

### **LEGAL ASPECTS OF INFORMATION PROTECTION**

There are some legal aspects of information protection, which can appear due to not carefully thought or ill-intentioned use of computer techniques:

- legal questions of protection of informational massifs from distortions;
- security of stored information from the unsanctioned access;
- setting of juridical fixed rules and methods of copyrights protection and priorities of software producers;
- development of measures for providing the juridical power to the documents, which are given to the machines;
- legal protection of the experts' interests, who pass their knowledge to the databases;
- setting of legal norms and juridical responsibility for using electronic computer means in personal interests, which hurt other people and social interests and can harm them.

The lack of appropriate registration and control, low level of work and production personnel discipline, the access of unauthorized persons to the computing sources create conditions for abusing and cause difficulties to their detection. In every computing centre it is usual to set and strictly follow the regulations of the access to different official rooms for employees of any categories.

### **ВАРИАНТ ВТОРОЙ**

ЗАДАНИЕ I. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните сказуемые. Определите, чем выражено каждое сказуемое (время, группа и залог глагола). Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. In recent years much attention has been paid to the automation of television networks.
2. In the early days of telegraphy direct current was used.
3. The use of electronics will expand the limits of communication.

ЗАДАНИЕ II. Перепишите предложения. Назовите подчеркнутую неличную форму глагола. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. A fish taken out of the water cannot live.
2. A person taking a sunbath must be very careful.
3. A line seen through this crystal looks double.
4. A teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.

ЗАДАНИЕ III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их письменно на русский язык, учитывая изменение значения слов **it**, **one**, **that** в зависимости от выполняемых ими грамматических функций.

1. The new devices have a number of advantages over the old ones.
2. It is a radio communications system that connects Russia with many countries in the world.
3. This method is more efficient than that one.

ЗАДАНИЕ IV. Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы:

Can / could / must / have to / had to / to be to / should / need / may/might

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I come in? Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ not smoke here.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ to help my friends with this work now.
4. At what time \_\_\_\_\_ you come to college?
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ not eat too much cake with tea.

ЗАДАНИЕ V. Прочтите и устно переведите следующий текст. Выпишите из текста английское предложение, отвечающее на вопрос:

Чем должны обладать организации, работающие в сфере конструирования и производства средств защиты информации и обработки персональных данных?

#### OWNER OF INFORMATIONAL SYSTEMS

The informational systems, technologies and means of their providing can be the property objects of a juridical person, a non-juridical person and the state. The owner of an informational system is a person, who purchased these objects or got them as a gift, by heredity or by any other legal way.

The informational systems, technologies and means of their providing can be considered as a product, if the producer's rights are not broken. The owner of informational

system determines the using conditions of this product. Copyrights and property rights on informational systems, technologies and means of their providing can belong to different persons. The owner of informational systems has to protect copyrights in accordance with legislation.

Informational systems and databases, intended for citizens' and organizations' informational service, are subjected to certification according to the established custom.

The organizations, which work in the field of making design, producing the means of information protection and personal data treatment, must obtain licenses to conduct such activity. The steps for obtaining a license are defined by the legislation.

### ВАРИАНТ ТРЕТИЙ

ЗАДАНИЕ I. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните сказуемые. Определите, чем выражено каждое сказуемое (время, группа и залог глагола). Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. Both the telephone and the telegraph are widely used in all fields of human activities.
2. For many years scientists have been investigating X-ray emission from mysterious sources in space.
3. The laboratory will have developed an improved telephone set by the end of the year.

ЗАДАНИЕ II. Перепишите предложения. Назовите подчеркнутую неличную форму глагола. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. The word pronounced by the student was not correct.
2. The man standing at the door is a well-known musician.
3. A word spoken in time may have very important results.
4. The students speaking good English must help their classmates.

ЗАДАНИЕ III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их письменно на русский язык, учитывая изменение значения слов **it**, **one**, **that** в зависимости от выполняемых ими грамматических функций.

1. One can say that optoelectric properties of transistors are largely used in TV sets and night-sight devices.
2. It is the action of the grid in an electronic tube that enables it to act as an amplifier of small voltages and currents.
3. The speed of computer data processing cannot be compared to that of adding machines.

ЗАДАНИЕ IV. Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы:

**Can / could / must / have to / had to / to be to / should / need / may/might**

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ run very fast.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I give this vase to the child? No, he \_\_\_\_\_ break it.

3. This girl \_\_\_\_\_work hard at her English.
4. As we had agreed before, we \_\_\_\_\_to meet at two o'clock.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_not buy meat: we have everything for dinner.

ЗАДАНИЕ V. Прочтите и устно переведите следующий текст. Выпишите из текста английское предложение, отвечающее на вопрос:

Какие виды графических редакторов существуют?

### SOFTWARE

A text editor is an elementary program for input of the text. A word processor allows you not only to enter and edit the text, but also to make it out.

Spreadsheets are used for work with figures. It is possible to enter numbers, formulas and explaining of the text into cells of spreadsheets. Spreadsheets are capable to transform numbers in graphs and diagrams.

Control systems of databases. Databases is the name of huge data files, organized in tabulated structures. The basic function of control systems of databases are creation of an empty structure of a database, granting of means of its filling or import of the data tables of another base, providing the access to the data.

Graphic editors are a big class of programs, made for creation and editing of images. There are the following categories of graphic editors: raster editors, vector editors and software for creation and processing three-dimensional schedules.

### ВАРИАНТ ЧЕТВЕРТЫЙ

ЗАДАНИЕ I. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните сказуемые. Определите, чем выражено каждое сказуемое (время, группа и залог глагола). Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. We have been testing new equipment which carries a great deal of conversations at the same time.
2. The development of digital technology for communication purposes is being studied with great interest.
3. The study of sound waves has shown that they travel through the air.

ЗАДАНИЕ II. Перепишите предложения. Назовите подчеркнутую неличную форму глагола. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. Everything written here is quite right.
2. The girl writing on the blackboard is our best pupil.
3. We listened to the Russian folk songs sung by the girls.
4. We listened to the girls singing Russian folk songs.



ЗАДАНИЕ III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их письменно на русский язык, учитывая изменение значения слов **it, one, that** в зависимости от выполняемых ими грамматических функций.

1. Our new laboratory is equipped better than the old one.
2. It is by means of radio that we receive most of the information collected by satellites in space.
3. The quality of transmission in radio relay systems is as good as that of the best line communication.

ЗАДАНИЕ IV. Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы:

**Can / could / must / have to / had to / to be to / should / need / may/might**

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Students \_\_\_\_\_ borrow books from the library.
2. The question \_\_\_\_\_ be solved before we begin the experiment.
3. The lecture \_\_\_\_\_ to begin at eight o'clock.
4. The student \_\_\_\_\_ not translate this word.
5. When we translated the text we \_\_\_\_\_ use dictionaries.

ЗАДАНИЕ V. Прочтите и устно переведите следующий текст. Выпишите из текста английское предложение, отвечающее на вопрос:

В каких случаях ущерб от деятельности «хакеров» значительно возрастает?

#### «HACKERS» AND «CRACKERS»

The most dangerous individuals of computer swindle are so called “hackers”, “crackers” and representatives of other groups, working in the sphere of industrial espionage. So, many security specialists advise employers to pay special attention to engaged workers – specialists in computer technologies, programming and information protection spheres.

There are many causes, when “hackers” get a job with a goal of personal enrichment. But the most danger can represent such specialists, who are in collusion with managers of commercial structures and organized criminal groups; in these situations causing damage and weight of consequences considerably increases.

There are two types of unsanctioned access:

- internal “breaking open”, when the criminal has access to the terminal with the information he is interested in and can work with it for some time without somebody’s control;
- External “breaking open”, when the criminal doesn’t have direct access to the computer system, but has an opportunity of penetration to the protected system by means of remote access.

## ВАРИАНТ ПЯТЫЙ

ЗАДАНИЕ I. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните сказуемые. Определите, чем выражено каждое сказуемое (время, группа и залог глагола). Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. Extensive research is now being made in electronics.
2. The system has been used only for emergency communication.
3. A new machine was invented both to receive and to transmit messages with greater speed.

ЗАДАНИЕ II. Перепишите предложения. Назовите подчеркнутую неличную форму глагола. Переведите предложения письменно на русский язык.

1. The floor washed by Helen looked very clean.
2. The girl washing the floor is my sister.
3. The exercises done by the pupils were easy.
4. Who is that boy doing his homework at that table?

ЗАДАНИЕ III. Перепишите предложения и переведите их письменно на русский язык, учитывая изменение значения слов **it**, **one**, **that** в зависимости от выполняемых ими грамматических функций.

1. Using alternating current, one can use the same line to send many messages at the same time.
2. It was Samuel Morse who made a code for the whole alphabet and numbers from 0 to 9.
3. This characteristic is similar to that of the standard semiconductor diode.

ЗАДАНИЕ IV. Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы:

**Can / could / must / have to / had to / to be to / should / need / may/might**

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She said yesterday that the boy \_\_\_\_\_ take her book.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ not take a taxi to the station, we have much time.
3. This old woman \_\_\_\_\_ not sleep at night.
4. The child was ill and \_\_\_\_\_ to take medicine.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ be more attentive to your parents.

ЗАДАНИЕ V. Прочтите и устно переведите следующий текст. Выпишите из текста английское предложение, отвечающее на вопрос:

С помощью какого устройства осуществляется взаимообмен информацией между отдаленными друг от друга компьютерами?

## PERIPHERAL DEVICES OF THE PC

The device of input of the sign data is the keyboard.

The devices of command handle are the mouse and special manipulators: the trackball (installed permanently, the ball is actuated by a palm), the pen mouse (a clone of a ball pen), the infra-red mouse (a wireless link with a system unit).

The devices of input of graphic data are a scanner (it is intended for input of the graphics on paper), data tablets (they are intended for input artistic graphic information) and digital cameras.

As for output devices, in addition to the screen monitor, printing stations, i.e. printers are used permitting to receive copies of documents on paper or transparent carriers. According to the principle of operation all printers can be distinguished into matrix, laser, LED and ink-jet ones.

Modem is the device intended for information interchange between remote computers. Key parameters of the modem are productivity (bits per second), supported communications protocols and error corrections, the bus interface (ISA or PCI).

### **3. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации (дифференцированного зачета) в 6 семестре**

#### **V-1**

#### **1. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ing:**

- a. Participle I в функции определения;**
- b. Participle I в функции обстоятельства;**
- c. составная часть сказуемого времен Continuous;**
- d. Gerund.**

1. When you turn on light in your house, you are connecting the source of electrical energy to a light bulb in an electric circuit.
2. The system is capable of transmitting a large number of telephone calls.
3. Conductors are materials having a low resistance so that current can easily pass through them.
4. Working with electricity it is important to be careful.

#### **2. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ed:**

- a. сказуемое в Past Simple Active;**
- b. часть сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в Passive Voice;**
- c. Participle II.**

1. Radio navigation is a method of piloting aircraft and ships with the help of radio tele- phone signals radiated by ground radio stations.
2. The subtle fluctuations in the sound waves are translated into the subtle fluctuations in the electrical signal.
3. The power of the received signal is usually very low.
4. Science and technology achieved great progress in space research.

#### **3. Заполните пропуски предложениями before, instead of, by, without:**

1. It is rude to interrupt people \_\_\_\_\_ saying "Excuse me".

2. They ought to discuss the plan\_\_\_\_\_making a decision.3. Tom was able to find the necessary information for his report\_\_\_\_\_using the Internet.
4. \_\_\_\_\_walking such a long distance you'd better take a taxi.

**4. Прочитайте текст и напишите, какие из предложений верны (true) и какие ошибочны (false).**

#### AN ANTENNA

An antenna (or aerial) is an electrical device which converts electric power into radio waves, and vice versa. Antennas are essential components of all equipment that uses radio.

Typically an antenna consists of an arrangement of metallic conductors (elements), electrically connected (often through a transmission line) to the receiver or transmitter. An oscillating current of electrons forced through the antenna by a transmitter will create an oscillating magnetic field around the antenna elements, while the charge of the electrons also creates an oscillating electric field along the elements. These time-varying fields radiate away from the antenna into space as a moving transverse electromagnetic field wave. Conversely, during reception, the oscillating electric and magnetic fields of an incoming radio wave exert force on the electrons in the antenna elements, causing them to move back and forth, creating oscillating currents in the antenna.

A monopole antenna is an antenna consisting of a straight rod-shaped conductor, often mounted perpendicularly over some type of conductive surface, called a ground plane. The driving signal from the transmitter is applied, or for receiving antennas the output signal to the receiver is taken, between the lower end of the monopole and the ground plane. This contrasts with a dipole antenna which consists of two identical rod conductors, with the signal from the transmitter applied between the two halves of the antenna .

1. An antenna converts electric power into radio waves and it can convert radio waves into electric power.
2. An oscillating current of electrons forced through the antenna by a transmitter will create an oscillating magnetic field without the antenna elements.
3. An oscillating magnetic field around the antenna elements, and an oscillating electric field along the antenna elements radiate away from the antenna into space as a moving transverse electromagnetic field wave.
4. A monopole antenna is an antenna consisting of a straight rod-shaped conductor, often mounted perpendicularly over some type of conductive surface, contrasts with a dipole antenna which consists of two identical rod conductors.

#### V-2

**1. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ing:**

**a. Participle I в функции определения;**

**b. Participle I в функции обстоятельства;**

**c. составная часть сказуемого времен Continuous;**

**d. Gerund.**

1. Since electrical telegraph communication began in 1837, there have been developed many machines using various codes.
2. Passing through a conductor the current heats it.
3. One of the most common applications of electronics is making noise.
4. The scope of research is growing year after year.

**2. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ed:****a. сказуемое в Past Simple Active;****b. часть сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в Passive Voice;****c. Participle II.**

1. These experiments provided data necessary for the completion of our research.
2. The unusual state of matter at very low temperatures was called superconductivity.
3. Resistor is a component that resists the flow of current, it is one of the most basic components used in electronic circuits.
4. They used instruments of improved design.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной, либо в пассивной форме:**

1. The speaker was annoyed at (interrupt) every moment.
2. The problem is not worth (speak) of.
3. He can't do anything without (disturb) anybody.
4. He showed no sign of (hurt).

**4. Прочитайте текст и напишите, какие из предложений верны (true) и какие ошибочны (false).****TRANSISTORS AND SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES**

Devices consisting of solid pieces of crystalline material which allowed alternating current to flow more readily in one direction than the other were known long before the invention of the thermionic valve. Crystal valves, using silicon crystals, were found to be more efficient than any thermionic valves. They were all made from materials which we now classify as semiconductors: substances which let electric current pass through them more easily than insulators do but much less easily than do true conductors. A transistor is a semiconductor triode possessing characteristics which are similar in many respects to those of thermionic triodes.

Transistors are made from parts which do not wear out. Transistors waste very little power. They require no heating to generate their free electrons. This means that equipment made with transistors is more efficient, lighter than comparable valve equipment.

Since no heating is required there is no delay in transistor equipment waiting for things to warm up, as there is with thermionic valves.

Their very small size and weight, combined with low heat dissipation, permits very high density packing of components and, in combination with their reliability, this has made possible the design of the very compact circuits which are essential for such applications as computers, portable measuring instruments, satellite instrumentation, etc.

1. Thermionic valves, crystal valves and transistors are all semiconductor devices.
2. Crystal valves, using silicon crystals, were found to be not so efficient for the very high frequency signals reaching radar receivers as any thermionic valves.

3. As transistors waste very little power requiring no heating to generate their free electrons they are more efficient than comparable valve equipment.

4. Very small size and weight of transistors combined with low heat dissipation has made possible the design of the very compact circuits which are essential for such applications as computers, portable measuring instruments, satellite instrumentation, etc.

### V-3

**1. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ing:**

**a. Participle I в функции определения;**

**b. Participle I в функции обстоятельства;**

**c. составная часть сказуемого времен Continuous;**

**d. Gerund.**

1. Resistance is measured in units called ohms and the resistor in a circuit keeps the LED from being destroyed.

2. Switches are mechanical devices with two or more terminals that are connected to metal contacts which can be opened or closed by the person operating the switch.
3. Using this machine we raised labour productivity.
4. Research programmes are becoming more complex year after year.

**2. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ed:**

**a. сказуемое в Past Simple Active;**

**b. часть сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в Passive Voice;**

**c. Participle II.**

1. Current will flow through the diode only when positive voltage is applied to the an- ode and negative voltage to the cathode.
2. Scientists proposed a new method to study these phenomena.
3. A diode is a device that lets current flow in only one direction, it has two terminals called the anode and the cathode.
4. The number of required channels depends on the number of users.

**3. Заполните пропуски предлогами on, while, through, without:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_coming up to the cottage she found it locked.
2. She was upset\_\_\_\_\_not getting an answer from him.
3. She cut her finger\_\_\_\_\_peeling potatoes.
4. You can't do this exercise\_\_\_\_\_using the dictionary.

**4. Прочитайте текст и напишите, какие из предложений верны (true) и какие ошибочны (false).**

### ANTENNA SYSTEMS

Antennas used in communication systems can be categorized into two groups— wire antennas and the aperture-type antennas. Electric dipole, monopole, and loop antennas belong to the first group whereas horn, reflector, and lens belong to the second category. The aperture antennas can be further subdivided into primary and secondary (or passive) antennas. Primary antennas are directly excited by the source and can be used independently for transmission or reception of signals. On the other hand, a secondary antenna requires another antenna as its feeder. Horn antennas fall in first category whereas the reflector and lens belong to the second. Various kinds of horn antennas are commonly used as feeders in reflector and lens antennas.

When an antenna is energized, it generates two types of electromagnetic fields. Part of the energy stays nearby and part propagates outward. The propagating signal represents the radiation fields while the nonpropagating is reactive (capacitive or inductive) in nature. Space surrounding the antenna can be divided into three regions. The reactive fields dominate in the nearby region but reduce in strength at a faster rate in comparison with those associated with the propagating signal. If the largest dimension of an antenna is  $D$  and the signal wavelength is  $X$  then reactive fields dominate up to about

1. Electric dipole, monopole, and loop antennas belong to the category of wire antennas.
2. Primary antennas which belong to the category of aperture antennas can be used independently for transmission or reception of signals.
3. A secondary or passive antenna does not need another antenna as its feeder.
4. Space surrounding the antenna can be divided into the following two regions: nearby region and far field region .

#### V-4

**1. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ing:**

**a. Participle I в функции определения;**

**b. Participle I в функции обстоятельства;**

**c. составная часть сказуемого времен Continuous;**

**d. Gerund.**

1. By building the circuit and taking some measurements of voltage and current, you can learn a lot about how circuits work.
2. A magnetic field is surrounding any wire carrying electric current.
3. High sensitivity of a radio receiver depends on the amplifying properties of all the receiver stages.
4. Using this device we obtained better results.

**2. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ed:**

**a. сказуемое в Past Simple Active;**

**b. часть сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в Passive Voice;**

**c. Participle II.**

1. The telegraph set constructed by Morse was the first set intended for practical use.
2. Sometimes open circuits are created by accident, when you forget to connect a battery or there is a break in a wire somewhere in your circuit.
3. Michael Faraday discovered induced electric current.
4. Integrated circuits are widely used nowadays.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя герундий в активной, либо в пассивной форме:**

1. Excuse me for (give) so much trouble to you.
2. After (examine) by the doctor I was given a sick leave.
3. The TV set needs (repair).



4. He had never thought of security because he had no idea of (kidnap).

**4. Прочитайте текст и напишите, какие из предложений верны (true) и какие ошибочны (false).**

#### DIGITAL AUDIO PLAYER

A digital audio player, or DAP, usually referred to as an MP3 player, is a consumer electronic device that has the primary function of storing, organizing and playing audio files. Some DAPs are also referred to as portable media players as they have image-viewing and/or video-playing support.

In 2001 the first MP3 players were installed into mobile phones in South Korea and the first artist to sell songs as MP3 file downloads directly to mobile phones was Ricky Martin. Today more than half of all mobile phones in the world have an MP3 player.

Common features of all MP3 players are a memory storage device, such as flash memory or a miniature hard disk drive, an embedded processor and an audio codec microchip to convert the compressed file into an analogue sound signal.

Most DAPs are powered by rechargeable batteries, some of which are not user replace-able. Nearly every DAP consists of some kind of display screen and a set of controls that can range from the simple buttons as are found on most typical CD players for skipping through tracks or stopping/starting playback to full touch-screen controls.

Content is placed on DAPs typically through a process called “syncing”, by connecting the device to a personal computer, typically via USB, and running any special software that is often provided with the DAP on an enclosed CD-ROM, or downloaded from the manufacturer’s website.

The risk of hearing damage from digital audio players depends on both sound level and listening time. The listening habits of most users are unlikely to cause hearing loss, but some people are putting their hearing at risk, because they set the volume control very high or listen to music at high levels for many hours per day.

1. Most DAPs are powered by rechargeable batteries, and users can always replace the batteries.
2. Some DAPs are also referred to as portable media players as they have not image-viewing and/or video-playing support.
3. Content is placed on DAPs typically by connecting the device to a personal computer and running any special software that is often provided with the DAP on an enclosed CD-ROM, or downloaded from the manufacturer’s website.
4. There is no risk of hearing loss from digital audio players depending on both sound level and listening time.

#### V-5

**1. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ing:**

**a. Participle I в функции определения;**

**b. Participle I в функции обстоятельства;**

**с. составная часть сказуемого времен Continuous;**

**d. Gerund.**

1. The non-conducting material separating the plates is called dielectric.
2. If there is a break anywhere in the path, you have an open circuit, and the current stops flowing.
3. We are always trying to improve the quality of the transmitted signal.
4. Flowing through a conductor the alternating current reverses its direction at regular intervals.

**2. Переведите предложение, определите функцию слов, оканчивающихся на – ed:**

**a. сказуемое в Past Simple Active;**

**b. часть сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в Passive Voice;**

**с. Participle II.**

1. To understand how semiconductors work, you must first understand a little about how electrons are organized in an atom.
2. Radio equipment in aircraft is operated under very difficult conditions.
3. Typical impurities used to create N-type semiconductors are phosphorous and arsenic.
4. Satellites established communication with mobile objects.

**3. Заполните пропуски предлогами after, through, by, for:**

1. She upset our plans \_\_\_\_\_ refusing to come.
2. Where did he go \_\_\_\_\_ finishing his work?
3. You should excuse \_\_\_\_\_ being rude.
4. Excuse me, I am late \_\_\_\_\_ missing my bus.

**4. Прочитайте текст и напишите, какие из предложений верны (true) и какие ошибочны (false).**

#### MODERN LIGHT-WAVE COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Today, light-wave communication systems are among the most sophisticated transmission systems in the telecommunication network. They are at once efficient, versatile and relatively inexpensive to install and maintain.

Light pulsing through a single, hair-thin glass fiber in this system can transmit the entire contents of Webster's dictionary – more than 2700 pages – over thousands of miles in only six seconds.

Being digital systems they can transmit easily any of these types of information: voice signals, high-speed data signals, and television signals.

Conventional telecommunication transmission is based on the conduction of electrons through metal (usually copper wires). Light-wave systems, however, substitute photons for electrons and glass fibers for copper. Since light guide cables are

only a fraction of the diameter and weight of copper cables they are easy to handle and take up far less space.

In addition, light-wave systems are immune to electromagnetic interference, and therefore require no protection from it. Also, light can travel much farther through light-wave cables without regeneration than can electrons through copper carrier systems. Light-wave systems require significantly fewer signal regenerators than do electrical digital carrier systems: typically one every ten miles instead of one every mile.

1. Light-wave communication systems are more efficient, versatile and cheap as compared to conventional telecommunication transmission systems based on the conduction of electrons through metal (usually copper wires).
2. Light-wave systems, however, use photons instead of electrons and plastic fibers instead of copper.
3. Since light guide cables have the diameter and weight many times less than those of copper cables they are easy to handle and take up far less space.
4. Light-wave systems are immune to electromagnetic interference, and need no protection from it.

#### **4. Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации (дифференцированного зачета) в 7 семестре**

##### **Вариант 1**

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. He says she did him a lot of good.
2. He says his wife and he spend a lot of time on the beach.
3. Ann says she will come to see us next Sunday.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. The teacher told us, "Copy the words into your exercise books".
2. She said, "They will come on Saturday".
3. He asked me, "Is it true?"
4. John said, "What are you doing?"

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. I expected the things to be packed by my mother.
2. You are believed to be right.
3. The temperature being very high, we switched off the apparatus.

**4. Text 1. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

**Вариант 2**

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. We think Willy is at the cinema now.
2. He doesn't go to school because he has broken his leg.
3. Mother knows her baby is sleeping now.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. She asked Robert, "Have you received a telegram from your wife?"
2. Helen said, "Nothing will change my decision".
3. The woman said to her daughter, "Don't open the door when you hear the bell".
4. Mary asked him, "Do you often spend your vacation at the seaside?"

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. The instruments were brought to the college, all of them being in good order.
2. My father wants me to work at the factory.
3. Peter seems to read a lot.

**Вариант 3**

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. Oleg says that in a week several English students will come to pay a visit to their school.
2. Mary says she has just met Bill in the street.
3. Nick says he is going to the hotel to see his friends, who have just arrived in St. Petersburg.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. He asked us, "Don't do it again".
2. He said, "I shall go to Moscow tomorrow".
3. My friend said, "Have you read this book?"
4. I asked them, "When did they go there?"

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. This wet weather is unlikely to keep long.
2. We heard him apologize to his friends.
3. The wind being favourable, our yacht will reach the island in no time.

#### Вариант 4

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. He says he will come to the station to see me off.
2. I am sure she posted a letter.
3. I know that he is a very clever man.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. We asked them, "Sit down, please".
2. She said, "We are going to the cinema".
3. I asked her, "What exercise is she doing now?"
4. Pete asked his friends, "Were you at the cinema yesterday?"

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. It being now pretty late, we took our candles and went upstairs.
2. I felt somebody touch me on the shoulder.
3. They seem to know all about animals.

#### Вариант 5

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. I think I shall finish my work at that time.
2. He says he worked at school two years ago.
3. Victor says he is busy now.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. He ordered me, "Take it now".
2. I thought, "They will arrive tomorrow".
3. Bob asked her angrily, "Why has she told them everything?"
4. My mother asked me, "Are you hungry?"

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. The concert being over, the lottery came next.
2. We didn't expect him to return so soon.

3. The discussion seemed to be coming to an end.

### Вариант 6

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. I am afraid he will fall and break his leg.
2. They know he has never been to Washington.
3. We are told he is a very talented singer.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. My uncle said, "My room is on the second floor".
2. Helen asked Bill, "When did you leave London?"
3. She asked him, "Go home".
4. I wondered, "Do they know anything about it?"

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. There being little time left, they took a taxi to get to the theatre in time.
2. I expect you to join our excursion.
3. He appeared to lose patience.

### Вариант 7

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. He does it better than I have expected he will.
2. I tell that I left town yesterday.
3. The mother knows her children are playing football in the yard now.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. We asked him, "Where do the Browns live?"
2. Andrew said to us, "There are a lot of trains to my station on Sunday".
3. He asked me, "Do you often meet my sister there?"
4. The teacher said to us, "Don't forget to bring your exercise books tomorrow".

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. The weather being very warm, the closet window was left open.
2. We know him to be a clever man.
3. I happened to be present at the opening session.

### Вариант 8

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. She says she has just come.
2. I am sure she will buy this dress.
3. We know the children study History with great pleasure.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. The teacher asked, "Who has read Shakespeare?"
2. Kate said to Nick, "I saw a new film yesterday".
3. Nick asked, "Will you come to school early tomorrow?"
4. The man said, "Take tram number five".

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. This being understood, the conference was over.
2. I don't like you to repeat this nonsense.
3. The language of the article turned out to be quite easy.

### Вариант 9

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. He tells me he will meet me at the station.
2. They say they always do it well.
3. I know my parents have already received the letter.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. She said, "I am busy today and I shall be busier tomorrow".
2. The girl asked, "How can I get to the circus?"
3. The teacher asked the pupils, "Sit still and stop talking".
4. Nellie asked me, "Do you like Shakespeare?"

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. Dinner being over, we gathered in the living-room.
2. I hate people to speak so cynically.
3. He is sure to give some useful information.

## Вариант 10

**1. Перепишите следующие предложения в прошедшем времени, применяя правило согласования времен и переведите на русский язык:**

1. Mrs. Brown knows that these boys live in the nearest village.
2. We consider they will invite you.
3. The children don't know their father is working in the yard now.

**2. Переделайте прямую речь в косвенную и переведите на русский язык:**

1. She asked me, "How long are you going to stay in the country?"
2. Helen said, "I like classical music".
3. Mother said to us, "Don't go out before I return".
4. She asked him, "Did you live in Moscow ten years ago?"

**3. Назовите подчеркнутую конструкцию с неличной формой глагола и переведите предложение на русский язык:**

1. He was standing there silent, a bitter smile curling his lips.
2. We expect everybody to be ready by seven.
3. He was known to have worked at his invention for many years.

## Тексты для задания 4 по вариантам

**True or False:**

**Text 1. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

### Radio

Radio is a form of communication in which information is transmitted without wires from one point to another by means of electromagnetic waves. Early forms of communication over great distances were the telephone and the telegraph. They required wires between the sender and the receiver. Radio communication relies on the radiation of energy from a transmitting antenna in the form of radio waves. These radio waves, travelling at the speed of light (300,000 km/s), carry the information. When the waves arrive at the receiving antenna, a small electrical voltage is produced. After this voltage has been amplified, the original information contained in the radio waves is

retrieved and presented in an understandable form. This form may be sound from a loud- speaker, a picture on a television, or a printed page from a teletype machine.

**True or False:**

1. By means of radio one can send information from one point to another without wires.
2. The telephone and the telegraph require no wires between the sender and the receiver.



3. Radio waves from a transmitting antenna produce a small electrical voltage at the receiving antenna.
4. At the receiving antenna the voltage from a radio wave is amplified and the information contained in the radio waves is presented in an understandable form.

**Text 2. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

### **Artificial Communication Satellites**

Artificial communication satellites are placed in an orbit around the Earth. They relay radio and television signals around the curved surface of the Earth and thus serve the purpose of intercontinental radio and television transmission. There are two types of satellites in the orbit: active and passive. As for active satellites, they are used to receive, amplify and retransmit signals being sent for the purpose of communication. The function of passive satellites is only to reflect the transmitted signals from the surface of the Earth.

Artificial satellites are being used to receive and reflect back information about the upper atmosphere and the ionosphere. It is a well-known fact that the ionosphere forms part of the Earth's upper atmosphere. It reflects electromagnetic radiations of radio frequencies, which makes it possible to carry out intercontinental radio transmission round the curved surface of the Earth.

**True or False:**

1. Artificial communication satellites serve the purpose of intercontinental radio and television transmission.
2. Active satellites only receive signals being sent for the purpose of communication.
3. Passive satellites reflect the transmitted signals from the upper atmosphere of the Earth.
4. The ionosphere reflects electromagnetic radiations of radio frequencies.

**Text 3. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

### **Transistors**

There are various types of transistors. Let's consider the p-n-p-junction transistor. It consists of a single piece of crystal that is made up of three layers. These layers are marked p-1, n and p-2. The layers p-1 and p-2 are made of a germanium alloy in which many molecules are short of electrons. The absence of an electron in such a molecule is a positive "hole". The molecule having a "hole" may rob a nearby molecule of an electron and leave this molecule with a "hole". Thus the holes may migrate through the material. The central layer n is made of a different germanium alloy in which there is a surplus of free electrons. This negative layer is a few thousandth of an inch thick and is called the "junction". Terminals are attached to each of the three layers and are called the emitter, base and collector terminals respectively. When voltage are applied

to these terminals complicated interactions take place between the “holes” and the electrons in the three layers of the transistor.

**True or False:**

1. The p-n-p-junction transistor consists of a three layers piece of crystal.
2. The layers p-1 and p-2 have molecules with positive “holes” instead of electrons.
3. The central negative layer n is called the “emitter”.
4. The transistor has the emitter, base and collector terminals.

**Text 4. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

**Radio Transmitters**

Radio communication is the transfer of high-frequency energy from the transmitter to the receiver. The main components of a transmitter are an oscillator, amplifiers and a transducer. The oscillator converts electric power into oscillations of definite radio frequency. Amplifiers increase the intensity of oscillations and retain the definite frequency. The transducer converts the information to be transmitted into a varying electrical voltage. A transducer is a microphone in case of sound transmission and a photoelectric device in case of picture transmission. Other important components of radio transmitters are the modulator and the aerial. The aerial must be insulated from the ground and may occupy vertical or horizontal position. In case the transmitter aerial occupies vertical position, the receiver aerial must be also vertical and vice versa. It applies to all radio frequencies except short waves.

**True or False:**

1. Radio communication is the transfer of high voltages from the transmitter to the receiver.
2. The information to be transmitted is converted by the transducer into electrical voltage.
3. The aerial is a part of an amplifier.
4. Both the transmitter and the receiver aeriаls must occupy the same position: either vertical or horizontal.

**Text 5. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

**Radio Receivers**

What are the characteristics of a good radio receiver? They are as follows. A good radio receiver should have high selectivity, high sensitivity and fidelity and low noise. Selectivity is achieved by a receiver receiving signals from one station and rejecting them from another station operating on a nearby frequency. A high-fidelity receiver contains both the tuner and amplifier circuits of a radio. And the high-fidelity radio may consist of a separate audio-amplifier and a separate radio tuner.

High sensitivity is achieved by having numerous stages of amplification. But it should be noted that high amplification is useful only if high fidelity of the system is achieved. It is also important to achieve as low noise as possible.

The most sensitive receivers have one stage of tuned radio-frequency amplification.

**True or False:**

1. A good radio receiver should have high selectivity, high sensitivity and fidelity and high noise.
2. A high-selectivity radio receiver receives signals from one station and rejects signals from another station operating on a nearby frequency.
3. A high sensitivity radio consists of a separate audio-amplifier and a separate radio tuner.
4. High amplification is useful only for systems of high fidelity.

**Text 6. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

**Aerial**

The aerial is one of the essential parts of any transmission and reception system. Its purpose at the transmitter is to send electromagnetic energy into space, and at the receiver – to absorb energy from the travelling electromagnetic wave produced from the transmitter aerial.

An aerial is formed by a wire or a metal conductor. An aerial must be insulated from the ground and may occupy vertical or horizontal position.

When electric oscillations are produced in the aerial, it starts radiating radio waves which travel in different directions. Radio waves reach the aerial of a receiver and induce in it oscillations of the same frequency as those in the aerial of the transmitter. These oscillations are weak but they are amplified in case an oscillatory circuit is connected to the aerial circuit. Oscillations will be amplified in the receiving oscillator circuit because of the resonance. The receiving circuit is tuned to the frequency of the transmitter by means of a variable capacitor.

**True or False:**

1. The aerial of the transmitter sends electromagnetic energy into space and the aerial of the receiver absorbs energy from the travelling electromagnetic wave.
2. It is not necessary to insulate an aerial from the ground.
3. The oscillations induced in the receiving aerial are weak and will be amplified because of the resonance.
4. The receiving circuit cannot be tuned to the frequency of the transmitter.

**Text 7. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

**Radar**

The word RADAR is an abbreviation of the words Radio Detection And Ranging.

Radar as a system of communication is used for locating, identifying, or guiding such moving objects as ships, aircraft, missiles, or artificial satellites. The radar system consists essentially of a generator of electromagnetic radiation, the output of which is pulse modulated.

Then the output is fed to a movable aerial where from it is radiated as a beam. The aerial is rotating continuously when in use. The basic principle of radar is the scanning of the area by a beam of microwaves and detection of the waves that are reflected from the object to be located. The time taken for a pulse to travel to the object and back can be measured. Thus the distance to the object can be calculated, and its direction can be defined from the detection of the aerial direction.

**True or False:**

1. By means of a radar system one can locate, identify, or guide electronically equipped moving objects such as ships, aircraft, missiles, or artificial satellites.
2. The radar system consists of a transmitter and a receiver.
3. The radar scans the area by a beam of microwaves and detects the waves that are reflected from the object to be located.
4. The distance to the object is calculated from the time taken by a beam to travel to the object and back.

**Text 8. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

**Television Transmitters**

Television broadcasting is similar to radio broadcasting but it is considerably more complex than the radio sound broadcasting system. The cause of it is that much more signal space – that is bandwidth – is necessary to carry the complex video signal together with the audio signal.

In a typical television system two separate transmitters are employed – one for the sound channel and the other for the picture channel. The sound transmitter is frequency modulated. It simultaneously transmits the sound and the image. The image is accompanied by the sound in the process of broadcasting and each of the transmitters is supplied with its own aerial.

**True or False:**

1. Television broadcasting is as complex as radio broadcasting.
2. Much more signal space is necessary to carry the video signal together with the audio signal than to carry radio signal.
3. One transmitter is employed for both the sound channel and the picture channel.
4. The sound transmitter simultaneously transmits

**Text 9. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

**A Television Receiver**

At the television receiver, the picture and audio signals are picked up simultaneously by a single antenna. The voltages induced in the receiving antenna are fed into

the radio-frequency stage of the receiver. The picture carrier and the sound carrier are converted into two separate intermediate frequency signals. Two separate intermediate frequency amplifier channels are employed. The sound intermediate frequency signal is demodulated, amplified and the sound signal is reproduced by the loudspeaker. The picture intermediate frequency signal is amplified and demodulated. The video signal which appears in the output of the detector is then amplified in a video amplifier, which corresponds to the audio amplifier in a sound receiver, except that it must pass a much wider range of frequencies. A special device converts the varying amplitude of the video signals into corresponding variations of light.

**True or False:**

1. At the television receiver, the picture and audio signals are sent by a single antenna.
2. One intermediate frequency amplifier channel is employed for both the picture signal and the sound signal.
3. After demodulation and amplification the sound intermediate frequency signal is reproduced by the loudspeaker.
4. The video amplifier corresponds to the audio amplifier in a sound receiver, but it must pass a much wider range of frequencies.

**Text 10. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из предложений соответствуют содержанию текста:**

### **Application of Transistors**

One of the principal causes of damages in electronic circuitry is high temperature. Due to absence of filament power loss in comparison with vacuum tubes the transistor does not heat its surroundings. Having lifetime of more than ten thousand operating hours, and strong ruggedness (износоустойчивость), the transistor is very reliable and has much better efficiency in professional equipment.

Due to their small size transistors make it possible to produce compact, small- dimensioned electronic devices which consume very little power.

In conclusion it is important to note that transistors revolutionized many fields of technology. They are successfully used for direct transformation of heat energy by means of thermal elements. They are also used to convert radiant energy into electricity with the help of photocells or solar batteries. Light sources and lasers are built on the basis of transistors. They find wide application in computers, automatic devices, aviation, communication, etc.

**True or False:**

1. One of the principal causes of damages in electronic circuitry is absence of filament power loss.
2. Transistors have long lifetime.
3. One of the advantages of transistors is their small size.
4. Transistors are successfully used for transformation of heat and radiant energy.

**Ответы True or False**

1. 1-F 2-F 3-T 4-T
2. 1-T 2-F 3-T 4-F
3. 1-T 2-F 3-T 4-F
4. 1-F 2-T 3-T 4-F
5. 1-T 2-F 3-F 4-T
6. 1-T 2-F 3-T 4-F
7. 1-F 2-T 3-F 4-T
8. 1-F 2-T 3-F 4-T
9. 1-T 2-T 3-F 4-F
10. 1-F 2-F 3-T 4-T

### 3.5.3. Инструкция по выполнению работы

1. Промежуточная аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета проводится на последнем уроке по иностранному языку в соответствии с расписанием занятий.
2. Дифференцированный зачет проводится в форме письменной контрольной работы.
3. Задания выполняются по вариантам и будут выданы в начале урока каждому студенту. Время, отведенное на выполнение задания 90 минут.
4. Для успешного выполнения заданий внимательно прочитайте формулировку заданий и выполните все, что требуется. Предварительно необходимо повторить изученный ранее грамматический и лексический материал.

#### Используйте печатные издания:

- а) Иткина Л.И. Система времен в английском языке. Действительный залог. Практикум. Задания для внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов. – г. Ростов-на-Дону: РКРИПТ, 2020. – 76 с.
  - б) Романова А.В., Астафьева Н.Б., Иткина Л.И. English Grammar-exercise book для студентов 1 курса. – г. Ростов н/Д: РКРИПТ, 2020. – 64 с.
  - в) Астафьева Н.Б., Иткина Л.И., Романова А.В. «Учебное пособие по развитию навыков разговорной речи для студентов 1-4 курсов», Ростов-на-Дону, РКРИПТ, 2020.
  - г) Романова А.В., Астафьева Н.Б., Иткина Л.И. English Grammar-exercise book. Практикум для студентов 2-4 курсов всех специальностей. Г.Ростов н/Д: РКРИПТ, 2020. – 64 с.
5. Условия к заданиям переписывать обязательно.
  6. Выполненная работа подписывается следующим образом:

#### Credit Test

Group \_\_\_\_\_  
Student \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Variant № \_\_\_\_\_

И в конце урока сдается преподавателю.

#### 1.1.Критерии оценки промежуточной аттестации

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

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

**Оценка «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.

**Оценка «неудовлетворительно»** - теоретическое содержание курса не освоено, необходимые умения не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки.

#### Проверка правильности выполнения заданий

**Оценка «отлично»** 85 - 100% правильно выполненных заданий (1-2 ошибки)

**Оценка «хорошо»** 69-84% правильно выполненных заданий (3-4 ошибки)

**Оценка «удовлетворительно»** 51-68% правильно выполненных заданий правильных расчетов и действий – «удовлетворительно» (5-6 ошибки)

**Оценка «неудовлетворительно»** 50% и менее правильно выполненных заданий – «неудовлетворительно» (7 и более ошибок)

ЗАДАНИЕ 1. Какой ответ на вопрос является ошибочным? Обведите номер.

What can you do with electronics?	1. You can make noise.
	2. You can produce light.
	3. You can calculate and compute.
	4. You can make a computer key- board larger.

ЗАДАНИЕ 2. Соотнесите английские термины с их переводами на русский язык. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1. amplifier	a) заряд
2. capacitor	b) усилитель
3. integrated circuit	c) конденсатор
4. charge	d) интегральная схема

ЗАДАНИЕ 3. Вставьте в предложения словосочетания. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1. You need _____ to get the electric current to flow.	a) a short circuit
2. If there is a break anywhere in the path, and the current stops flowing you have _____.	b) a closed circuit
3. _____ is a direct connection between two points in a circuit that are not supposed to be directly connected, such as the two terminals of a power supply.	c) least resistance
4. Electric current takes the path of _____, so in a short circuit, the current will bypass other parallel paths and travel through the direct connection.	d) an open circuit

ЗАДАНИЕ 4. Прочитайте текст и вставьте пропущенные слова. Запишите пары цифр и букв.



To understand how silicon acts as (1) \_\_\_\_\_ it is necessary to first look at the atomic structure of pure silicon, a good insulator. The silicon atom has four valence electrons and no charge either negative or positive, to conduct electricity.

The (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of silicon change very much by adding an impurity.

If (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of a material with five valence electrons is added one electron becomes free to move around the atom. This enables (4)

\_\_\_\_\_ to flow if a potential is applied across the material. As this type of material has (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it is known as an N-type semiconductor (N stands for (6) \_\_\_\_\_).

If an impurity of a material with three valence electrons is added the silicon atom wants to share its four electrons with another atom with four valence electrons. But the impurity has only three valence electrons, and there is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ or a hole for a missing electron. As this type of material has electrons missing it is known as P-type semiconductor (P stands for (8) \_\_\_\_\_).

a) an impurity
b) negative
c) properties
d) extra electrons
e) positive
f) a semiconductor
g) a space
h) an electric current

ЗАДАНИЕ 5. Установите соответствия между словосочетаниями. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1. резистор с проволочными выводами	a) onto the surface of a circuit board
2. резистор для поверхностного монтажа	b) high levels of solderability

3. металлический пленочный оксидный резистор	c) leaded resistors
4. на поверхность монтажной платы	d) metal oxide film resistors
5. высокий уровень способности поддаваться пайке	e) surface mount resistors

ЗАДАНИЕ 6. Определите, верно или ошибочно утверждение. Обведите правильный ответ.

1. A photoresistor is a type of variable resistor whose resistance decreases when the intensity of light increases.	True
	False

2. The more light shines on the photoresistor semiconductor, the more electrons are released to conduct electricity and the resistance falls further.	True
	False

3. The photoresistor has the same features as the photodiode and the phototransistor.	True
	False

ЗАДАНИЕ 7. Выберите соответствующий вариант завершения предложения. Впишите в пустой строке букву.

1. A resistor is a <u>passive two-terminal electrical component</u> that has <u>electrical resistance</u> action as. _____	a) a circuit element b) a power element c) a metal element
--	--

2. An ideal fixed resistor provides a	a) circuit
---------------------------------------	------------

_____ resistance under different conditions.	b) constant c) integrated
--	------------------------------

3. The resistor colour code provides an easy and reliable method to indicate the resistance ____	a) of light dependent resistors b) of photoresistors c) of leaded resistors
--	---

ЗАДАНИЕ 8. Соедините начало и конец предложения. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1) A diode is the simplest possible	a) of a P-type and N-type semiconductor materials.
2) A diode allows current	b) and the anode is the positive side of the diode.
3) A diode is made from a combination	c) to flow in one direction but not the other.
4) The cathode is the negative side of the diode,	d) semiconductor device.

ЗАДАНИЕ 9. Соотнесите вопросы с ответами. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1) What type of diodes can produce a variety of colours?	a) For circuits that need to convert alternating current to direct current.
2) What type of diodes can be used to detect light and produce electricity?	b) It produces coherent light.
3) What kind of circuits are rectifier diodes designed for?	c) The light emitting diode or LED.
4) What does a laser diode differ from a light emitting diode in?	d) The photodiode.

ЗАДАНИЕ 10. Установите соответствие между терминами. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1) bipolar junction (BJT) transistor	a) режим действия
2) field effect transistor	b) биполярный транзистор
3) operation mode	c) напряжение
4) voltage	d) полевой транзистор

ЗАДАНИЕ 11. Соотнесите вопросы с ответами. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1) How are the three terminals of the bipolar junction transistor labeled?	a) Three.
2) How many layers of semiconducting material are stacked together in a bipolar junction transistor?	b) The only difference between an NPN and PNP circuit symbols is the direction of the arrow on the emitter. The arrow on an NPN points out, and on the PNP it points in
3) What is the difference between the NPN and PNP bipolar junction transistors circuit symbols?	c) Those pins are labeled collector (C), base (B), and emitter (E).
4) How is a semiconductor material with extra electrons called?	d) N-type semiconductor

ЗАДАНИЕ 12. Определите, верно или ошибочно утверждение. Обведите правильный ответ.

1. Transistors are devices that control the movement of electrons, and consequently, electricity.	True
	False
2. On a bipolar junction transistor (BJT), the three terminals are named collector, base, and amplifier	True
	False
3. Bipolar transistors are built by stacking two different layers of semiconductor material together that of p-type (positively charged) and that of n-type (negatively charged).	True
	False
4. The first practical point-contact transistor was built in 1948 by William Bradford Shockley.	True
	False

ЗАДАНИЕ 13. Совместите начало и конец вопроса. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1) How are the three	a) electrons called an n-type?
2) What is the difference	b) pins of a bipolar junction transistor called?
3) Why is a semiconductor material with extra	c) between the circuit symbols for the NPN and PNP transistors?

ЗАДАНИЕ 14. Совместите начало и конец предложения. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1) There are two basic varieties of field effect transistors –	a) one on top of the other.
2) A junction field effect transistor has two layers of semiconductor material,	b) through the layer, called the channel.
3) Electricity in a field effect transistor flows	c) the junction field effect transistor (JFET) and the metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor.

ЗАДАНИЕ 15. Вставьте пропущенные слова. Впишите в пустой строке букву.

1. Most of the transistors contained in today's _____ are metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistors (MOSFET's).	a) silicon dioxide
2) The thin oxide film contains _____ ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), but it may well also contain silicon nitride ( $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ ).	b) integrated circuits
3) The MOSFETs very high input resistance can easily accumulate _____ resulting in the MOSFET becoming easily damaged.	c) large amounts of static charge

ЗАДАНИЕ 16. Установите соответствие между терминами. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1) silicon controlled rectifier	a) напряжение питания
2) trigger	b) напряжение переключения

3) breakover voltage	c) пустить в ход, привести в движение
4) supply voltage	d) кремниевый управляемый выпрямитель

ЗАДАНИЕ 17. Соедините начало и конец предложения. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1) Amplification is fundamental to modern electronics, and amplifiers	a) the gain of the amplifier would be "50".
2) If we have an input signal of 1 volt and an output of 50 volts, then	b) are widely used in almost all electronic equipment.
3) Stability is the ability of an amplifier	c) to avoid self-oscillation.

ЗАДАНИЕ 18. Установите соответствие между терминами. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1. carrier wave	a) беспроводной
2. <u>transceiver</u>	b) управляемый напряжением генератор
3. wireless	c) приемопередатчик
4. voltage controlled oscillator	d) несущая волна

ЗАДАНИЕ 19. Соотнесите вопросы с ответами. Запишите пары цифр и букв.

1. What does a radio receiver antenna look like?	a) To demodulate the desired signal and reject all other signals transmitted simultaneously.
2. What element of a radio receiver separates audio information from a carrier wave?	b) 88 to 108 MHz.
3. What frequency range does FM radio system use?	c) A length of wire.
4. What is one of the main principles behind AM/FM radio system?	d) A detector.

ЗАДАНИЕ 20. Установите правильную последовательность предложений, обозначенных буквами, которые должны сложиться в текст о том, как работает радиопередатчик. Запишите правильную последовательность букв или напишите после каждой цифры соответствующую букву.

A. The result of the combination of the input signal with a carrier frequency carries our information but it is too weak to be transmitted up through an antenna.	1.
B. This voice signal goes into an audio processor and creates an input signal.	2.
C. Before being transmitted this weak signal is amplified through two different stages:	3.
D. The second stage of amplification is another power output level, and now the signal is powerful enough and it is transmitted by the transmitter's antenna.	4.
E. The microphone takes the voice in.	5.
F. The input signal is combined with a carrier frequency that is generated by the voltage controlled oscillator.	6.
G. The first stage of amplification, the exciter stage amplifies the signal power up one level of output.	7.
H. Now you will see how the frequency modulation transmitter works.	8.

	<b>Ключ:</b>							
ЗАДАНИЕ 1. ВЕРНЫЙ ОТВЕТ:	4							
ЗАДАНИЕ 2. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-b	2-c	3-d	4-a				
ЗАДАНИЕ 3. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-b	2-d	3-a	4-c				
ЗАДАНИЕ 4. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-f	2-c	3-a	4-h	5-d	6-b	7-g	8-e
ЗАДАНИЕ 5. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-c	2-e	3-d	4-a	5-b			
ЗАДАНИЕ 6. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-true		2- true		3- false			
ЗАДАНИЕ 7. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-a		2-b	3-c)				
ЗАДАНИЕ 8. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-d	2-c	3-a	4-b				
ЗАДАНИЕ 9. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1- c	2-d	3-a	4-b				
ЗАДАНИЕ 10. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-b	2-d	3-a	4-c				
ЗАДАНИЕ 11. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-c	2-a	3-b	4-d				
ЗАДАНИЕ 12. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-true 1-b		2- false 3-a		3- false		4-true	
ЗАДАНИЕ 13. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-c		2-c	3-b				
ЗАДАНИЕ 14. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-b		2-a	3-c				
ЗАДАНИЕ 15. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-d		2-a	3-b	4-a			
ЗАДАНИЕ 16. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-b		2-c	3-c				
ЗАДАНИЕ 17. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-d		2-a	3-a	4-b			
ЗАДАНИЕ 18. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	1-c		2-c	3-b	4-a			
ЗАДАНИЕ 19. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:	H-1		2-d	B-3	F-4	A-5	C-6	G-7
ЗАДАНИЕ 20. ВЕРНЫЕ ОТВЕТЫ:			E-2					

D-8

**Критерии оценки контроля остаточных знаний** Оценка  
«отлично» 90 – 100 % правильных ответов Оценка «хорошо»  
80– 89 % правильных ответов  
Оценка «удовлетворительно» 70 – 79 % правильных ответов  
Оценка «неудовлетворительно» менее 70 % правильных ответов

### Вопросы к экзамену по курсу «Английский язык»

1. Знакомство в английском языке. Приветствие.
2. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.
3. Описание внешности и характера человека. Описание своего родственника. Описание человека по картинке. Имя существительное.
4. Имя прилагательное. Глагол. Основные глагольные формы. «Описание себя (товарища)».
4. Семья и семейные отношения. Глагол to have.
5. Глагол to be. Глаголы настоящего времени.
6. Глаголы прошедшего времени. Будущее время глаголов.
7. Описание жилища, учебного заведения. Мой дом.
8. Моя комната. Местоимения.
9. Мой колледж. Моя группа. Наречие.
10. Предлог. Типы вопросов.



11. Причастие Распорядок дня студента. Рабочий день студента.
12. Внеурочная занятость. Отрицательные предложения.
13. Числительное. Кино и театры.
14. День рождения. Герундий и его формы .
15. Кафе, рестораны. Виды предложений. Неопределенно–личные и безличные предложения.
16. Виды магазинов. Пассивный залог.
17. Продовольственные и не продовольственные товары.оборот there is/are.
18. Дружба. Страдательный залог.
19. Мой лучший друг (подруга). Условные предложения.
20. Однокурсники. Бессоюзные условные предложения.
21. Прощание в английском языке. Глагол to be в прошедшем времени. 22. Present Simple. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
23. Present Continuous.  
С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
24. Present Perfect. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
25. Present Perfect Continuous. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
26. Past Simple. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
27. Past Continuous. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
28. Past Perfect. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
29. Past Perfect Continuous. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
30. Future Simple. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
31. Future Continuous. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
32. Future Perfect. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
33. Future Perfect Continuous. С примерами предложений (утверждение, вопрос, отрицание).
34. Модальный глагол Can.
35. Модальный глагол Must.
36. Модальный глагол May.
37. Модальный глагол Have to.
38. Конструкция to be going to.
39. Повелительные предложения. 40. Артикль.

## **Информационное обеспечение реализации программы**

Для реализации программы библиотечный фонд образовательной организации должен иметь печатные и/или электронные образовательные и информационные ресурсы, рекомендуемые для использования в образовательном процессе.

Основные источники:

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4. LearnhowtospeakEnglishfastlike a nativespeaker [Электронный ресурс] - подборка аудиофайлов по деловому английскому языку Режим доступа: [http://www.teacherphilenglish.com/englishphil/video\\_list.php?catid=9](http://www.teacherphilenglish.com/englishphil/video_list.php?catid=9)

5. BritishCouncil [Электронный ресурс] – Сайт обучения английскому. Режим доступа: <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/listening>

6. Lingualeo [Электронный ресурс] - сборник аудио, грамматических, лексический материалов для изучения английского языка.Режим доступа: <http://lingualeo.com/ru> -

### **3.2.1. Дополнительные источники**

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