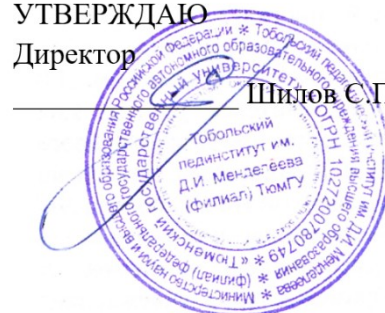МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ТЮМЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
Тобольский педагогический институт им. Д.И. Менделеева (филиал)
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УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор
_____ Шилов С.П

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
для обучающихся по программе подготовки специалистов среднего звена
15.02.10 Мехатроника и мобильная робототехника (по отраслям)
Форма обучения – очная

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Y

1. ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1. Область применения программы

Фонд оценочных средств дисциплины – является частью программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 15.02.10 Мехатроника и мобильная робототехника (по отраслям).

1.2. Место дисциплины в структуре программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена:

Дисциплина ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности входит в Общий гуманитарный и социально-экономический цикл учебного плана специальности.

1.3. Цели и задачи дисциплины – требования к результатам освоения дисциплины:

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен обладать следующими компетенциями:

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста

ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности

ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 2, ОК 5 ОК 9, ОК 10	У1 понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), У2 понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы У3 участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы У4 строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности У5 кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые) У6 писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	З1 правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы З2 основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) З3 лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности З4 особенности произношения З5 правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

2. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

п/п	Темы дисциплины, МДК, разделы (этапы) практики, в ходе	Код контролируемой компетенции (или	Наименование оценочного средства

	текущего контроля, вид промежуточной аттестации с указанием семестра	её части), знаний, умений	(с указанием количества вариантов заданий и т.п.)
1.	Раздел 1. Introduction. Mechatronics as a science.	З1, З2, З3, З4, З5, У1, У2, ОК 2, ОК 5 ОК 9, ОК 10	Сочинение по изученным темам. Лексико-грамматический тест№1 (2 варианта), №2 (2 варианта) Контрольная работа № 1 (2 варианта). Тексты профессиональной направленности (3 варианта)
2.	Раздел 2. Robotics.	З1, З2, З3, З4, З5, У1, У2, У3, У4, ОК 2, ОК 9	Лексико-грамматический тест№3 (2 варианта), №4 (2 варианта). Контрольная работа №2 (2 варианта). Тексты профессиональной направленности (3 варианта)
3.	Раздел 3. Machines and mechanisms.	З1, З2, З3, З4, З5, У3,У4, У5, У6 ОК 2, ОК 5 ОК 9, ОК 10	Презентации по изученным темам. Лексико-грамматический тест№5 (2 варианта)., №6 (2варианта). Контрольная работа №3 (2 варианта) Тексты профессиональной направленности (3 варианта)
4.	Раздел 4. Professional skills.	У1, У2, У3, У5, З1, З2, З3, З4, З5, ОК 10	Контрольная работа №4. (2 варианта) Составление резюме.
5.	Промежуточная аттестация в 4 семестре	У1 – У6, З1- З5 ОК 2, ОК 5 ОК 9, ОК 10	Дифференцированный зачет

3. ТИПОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Раздел 1. Introduction. Mechatronics as a science.	З1, З2, З3, З4, З5, У1, У2, ОК 2, ОК 5 ОК 9, ОК 10

Лексико-грамматические тест №1 (2 варианта)

Вариант 1.

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. We saw a lot of pictures at the art shop, but_____was good enough to buy for our museum.

a) none of them   c) not some of them

b) no of them   d) only any of them

2. If there are_____calls for me, can you ask to leave a message?

a) some   c) any

b) none   d) no

3. While peeling potatoes my small brother cut_____with a sharp knife.

a) oneself   c) his

b) him   d) himself

4. There are many good hotels in the town. You can stay at _____of them.

a) no   c) any

b) some   d) all

5._____the house when it started to rain.

a) Scarcely he had entered

b) Scarcely had he entered

c) He scarcely had entered

6._____at everyone who got off the plane.

a) Suspiciously he looked

b) He suspiciously looked

c) He looked suspiciously

7._____injured in the last match.

a) He badly was

b) Badly he was

c) He was badly

8._____than he fell ill.

a) No sooner he had arrived

b) No he had sooner arrived

c) No sooner had he arrived

9. There is_____sand in my shoes.

a) —   c) the

b) a   d) an

10. The news was_____very depressing.

a) a   c) —

b) the   d) an

11._____man and_____woman were sitting opposite me.

a) a, the   c) a, a

b) the, a   d) -, -

12. Paris is_____capital of France.

a) the   c) an

b) a   d) -

13. The exam was quite easy —_____we expected.

a) more easy that   c) easier than

b) more easy than   d) easier as

14. The more electricity you use, _____.

a) your bill will be higher

b) will be higher your bill

c) the higher your bill will be

d) higher will be your bill

15. He's a fast runner. I can't run as_____as he.

a) fast   c) faster

b) fastly   d) fastest

16. The film was really boring. It was_____I've ever seen.

a) most boring film   c) the film more boring

b) the more boring film   d) the most boring film

17. She was jealous_____her friend because she had a better

dress.

a) at   c) of

b) on   d) to

18. The waste paper bin is full_____crumpled sheets of paper.

a) with   c) to

b) for   d) of

19. The computer is capable_____producing graphics.

a) to   c) for

b) of   d) in

20. Moscow is especially famous_____its elegant architecture.

a) for   c) with

b) of   d) at

Вариант 2.

Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I've been trying to phone her all day but_____I phone

her the line is engaged.

a) every time   c) the every time

b) all the time   d) the whole time

2. He is invited to lots of parties and he goes to_____.

a) everyone   c) every one

b) everything   d) each

3. These are_____organizations operating in our market

and even_____we would consider real competitors.

a) a few, many   b) little, some

c) some, fewer   d) few, fewer

4. You are not the only one who failed to hear the news. I didn't_____.

a) neither   c) either

b) both   d) also

5. Not only_____you, they smash everything too.

a) they do rob

b) do they rob

c) they rob

6. How_____if I fall right through the earth and come out among the antipodes.

a) funny it will seem

b) it will seem funny

c) it funny will seem

7. He was born_____.

a) at two o'clock on April 12th in the morning in 1947

b) in the morning at two o'clock on April 12th in 1947

c) at two o'clock in the morning on April 12th in 1947

8 _____ all the exercises he had to do.

a) He carefully wrote

b) He wrote carefully

c) Carefully he wrote

9. Chinese eat_____rice every day.

a) the   c) a

b) -   d) an

10. There were_____very few people in the shops today.

a) an   c) —

b) a   d) the

11. What is_____longest river in_____world?

a) a, a   c) the, a

b) the, the   d) a, the

12. Did you hear_____noise just now?

a) the   c) a

b) -   d) an

13. My book is_____interesting_____yours.

a) as, as   c) as, like

b) like, like   d) like, as

14. My house is_____ height_____his.

a) as, as   c) as, the same

b) the same, as   d) the same, the same

15. John's grades are_____his sister's.

a) the higher than   c) higher than

b) the highest as   d) more high than

16. His drawings are as perfect as his_____.

a) instructor   b) instructor's

c) instructors   d) instructor drawings

17.1 felt very ashamed_____making such a stupid mistake.

a) of   c) at

b) for   d) to

18. Could you add this up for me? I'm not very quick_____

calculating.

a) with   c) at

b) in   d) on

19. After days of preparation the hall is ready_____the

grand opening.

a) on   c) at

b) to   d) for

20. Who is responsible_____making such a mess?

a) for   c) with

b) of   d) at

Лексико-грамматические тест №2 (2 варианта)

Вариант 1.

Выберите правильный вариант

1. If we hadn't taken the same plane, we might have never met_____.

a) ours   c) each other

b) ourselves   d) both of us

2._____food, clothes and some_____goods have become more expensive nowadays.

a) much, others   c) many, the others

b) many, others   d) much, other

3. I'm going to the wedding on Saturday._____is getting married.

a) a friend of me   c) mine friend

b) a friend of mine   d) a friend of my

4. During the terrible road accident one car bumped into _____one. One driver was heavily injured and_____ died.

a) another, other   c) other, the other

b) another, the other   d) the other, other

5. I_____after that.

a) only saw him once

b) saw him only once

c) saw him once only

6._____have not arrived.

a) The ordered goods

b) The goods ordered

c) The goods which ordered

7._____got to the station on time.

a) Only I and my brother

b) Only my brother and I

c) My brother and I only

8. Last year we went_____.

a) to Vienna by train at Easter

b) at Easter to Vienna by train

c) by train at Easter to Vienna

9. What did you have for_____breakfast?

a) -   c) a

b) the   d) an

10. Have you got these shoes in_____size 43?

a) the   c) an

b) a   d) -

11. Ken's brother is in_____prison now for robbery.

a) the   c) a

b) -   d) an

12. Bob is_____seaman. He spends most of his time at

_____sea.

a) a, ——   c) an, the

b) the, -   d) a, the

13. The salary of a professor is higher than_____a secretary.

a) ——   c) has

b) one of   d) that of

14.I feel_____today than I did last week.

a) much better   c) no better

b) more good   d) more better

15. No animal is so big_____King Kong.

a) as   c)than

b) so   d) that

16. Her sport car is different_____Kate's.

a) like   c) from

b) as   d) so

17. She was very proud_____his achievements.

a) for   c) with

b) of   d) at

18. It took some time to get accustomed_____driving on

the left.

a) at   c) to

b) with   d) for

19. We always eat food typical_____the region we are travelling in.

a) for   c) at

b) on   d) of

20. Are you aware_____any reason why he is late?

a) with   c) for

b) about   d) of

Вариант 2.

Выберите правильный вариант

1. — Did you hear about the party at Kate's last night? - No, I didn't._____of my friends_____there.

a) none, was   c) nobody, were

b) nobody, was   d) no, were

2. "The system of education is not superb," she said. "Too _____mathematics_____usually taught at school."

a) many, are   c) much, are

b) much, is   d) many, is

3._____should be present at the meeting. A very serious

question will be discussed.

a) someone   c) everyone

b) any one   d) anyone

4. We've got too_____petrol. We must have the car filled

at the nearest service station.

a) a little   c) much

b) little   d) many

5. Where is your new car? Come on,_____!

a) show us

b) show us to it

c) show to us

6. They have lived_____.

a) for a long time peacefully in the same house

b) for a long time in the same house peacefully

c) peacefully in the same house for a long time

7. A_____man got up from the table and beckoned to

them.

a) pleasant looking and middle-aged

b) middle-aged pleasant looking

c) pleasant-looking middle aged

8. They arranged to meet_____.

a) in a pub at the foot of College Road for a pre-lunch drink

b) for a pre-lunch drink in a pub at the foot of College Road

c) for a pre-lunch drink at the foot of College Road in a pub

9._____children team a lot from playing.

a) the   c) -

b) a   d) an

10._____giraffe is_____tallest of all animals.

a) the, the   c) an, the

b) a, a   d) -, -

11. We had_____very nice lunch.

a) -   c) the

b) a   d) an

12. We visited _____ Canada and_____United States.

a) a, a   c) the, the

b) -, -   d) -, the

13. California is farther from New York_____Pennsylvania.

a) as   c) like

b) than   d) from

14. This encyclopedia costs_____the other one.

a) more   c) twice as many as

b) twice more than   d) twice as much as

15. The hotter it is,_____I feel.

a) the more miserable   c) more miserable

b) the miserable   d) most miserable

16. The more you study,_____you will become.

a) the more smart   c) smarter

b) the more smarter   d) the smarter

17. She went out to work not to be dependent_____her

husband.

a) on   c) with

b) at   d) for

18. She never goes out at night because she is afraid_____

the dark.

a) at   c) of

b) to   d) for

19. Because of the flu many teachers were absent_____

work.

a) of   c) for

b) from   d) at

20.I feel really sorry_____her because she has fallen ill.

a) about   c) of

b) with   d) for

Контрольная работа №1.
1 Вариант

1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. to deal (with)	a. простой язык
2. high-level language	b. языки программирования
3. to solve problems	c. алгебраические формулы
4. brief description	d. в коммерческих целях
5. to consist (of)	e. иметь дело (с кем-л., чем-л.)
6. programming languages	f. языки общего назначения
7. for commercial purposes	g. решать проблемы
8. algebraic formulae	h. краткое описание
9. general-purpose language	i. состоять (из чего-л.)
10. application program	j. язык высокого уровня
11. simple language	k. приводить (к какому-л. результату)
12. to result (in)	l. прикладная программа

2. Переведите :

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

1. Computers can deal with different kinds of problems but they must be given the right instructions. Instructions are written in one of the high-level languages, for example, FORTRAN, COBOL, ALGOL, PASCAL, BASIC, or C. But a program written in one of these languages should be interpreted into machine code. Usually when one instruction written in a high-level language is transformed into machine code, it results in several instructions. Brief descriptions of some high-level languages are given below.

2. FORTRAN is acronym for FORmula TRANslation. This language is used for solving scientific and mathematical problems. It consists of algebraic formulae and English phrases.

3. COBOL is acronym for COmmon Business-Oriented Languages. This language is used for commercial purposes. COBOL deals with the problems that do not involve a lot of mathematical calculations.

4. ALGOL is acronym for ALGOrithmic Language. It is used for mathematical and scientific purposes.

5. BASIC is acronym for Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code; it is used by students who require a simple language to begin programming.

6. C is developed to support the UNIX operating system. C is a general-purpose language.

7. When a program is designed to do a specific type of work it is called an application program.

2 Вариант

1. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:
computer, problem, instruction, type, program, machine, code, mathematics, algebra, algebraic, formula, phrase, symbol, programming, interpret, commercial, algorithm.

2. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

1. FORTRAN is a high-level language which is used for....	a) supporting UNIX operating system; b) commercial purposes; c) solving scientific and mathematical problems.
2. ALGOL is a high-level language	a) be used for commercial purposes; b) solve mathematical and scientific problems;

which is intended to...	c) be used by students, who require a simple language to begin programming.
3. COBOL is a high-level language which is designed	a) to solve scientific and mathematical problems; b) to be used for commercial purposes; c) to support the UNIX operating system.
4. BASIC is a high-level language which is used ...	a) for solving scientific problems; b) for commercial purposes; c) by students who require a simple language to begin programming.
5. C is a high-level language which is developed	a) to support the UNIX operating system; b) to deal with mathematical problems; c) for commercial purposes.

Варианты текстов профессиональной направленности для перевода (3 варианта)

TEXT 1. COMPUTERS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Computers are part of our everyday lives. They have an effect on almost everything you do. When you buy groceries at a supermarket, a computer is used with laser and **barcode** technology to scan the price of each item and present a total. Barcoding items (clothes, food and books) require a computer to generate **the barcode label** and maintain the inventory. Most television advertisements and many films use graphics produced by a computer. In hospitals, besides terminals connected to the hospital's main computer allows doctors to type in orders for blood test and to schedule operations. Banks use computers to look after their customers' money. In libraries and bookshops, computers can help you to find the book you want as quickly as possible.

TEXT 2. INTELLIGENT MACHINES
From the history of computers

The evolution of artificial intelligence2 is now proceeding so rapidly that by the end of the century cheap computers no larger than portable typewriters will exist that will be able to solve almost any problem faster and more efficiently than we can.

"Intelligence" in a machine, as in a human, is best defined as the ability to solve complex problems swiftly. This may involve medical diagnosis and prescriptions, resolving legal matters or playing war-games: in other words advising governments whether or not to go to war.

While computers have already enhanced **the deadliness of weapons**, the prospect for the future is that they will play the more beneficial role of preventing wars. If asked to assess the chances of victory, the computer will analyze facts quite differently from the life-long military expert with his **martial enthusiasm** and ambitions.

When the same statistics are fed into the emotionless machine each to be weighed with cold objectivity and then assessed against each other, the answer, far more often than in human decision-making, will be "if you start

this war you will lose".

The computer coolly appraises the chances of success before the conflict begins, may well advise that the fight is unwinnable — or that the chances of victory are unacceptably low — and **needless disaster** can be avoided.

At what point today we decide that their mental capacity is approaching the human level? This question will be answered by an **ingenious trick** known as the Turing Test.

We most easily assess people's intelligence by communicating with them. The late British mathematician, Alan Turing, proposed a simple test. A person would sit alone in a room talking by teleprinter5 with two other beings elsewhere, one of them human and the other a computer. When after substantial conversation he no longer knew which was which, the computer would have passed the Turing Test, and arguably would have attained human intelligence.

No machine today comes near to passing the Turing Test. These are early days, however, and we may suspect that the rise of machine's IQ4 will be swift.

What will happen when this moment arrives? The most likely outcome is a **world-wide slave empire**, in which we are the masters and the computers virtually run the planet for us. But what if there arises a "Spartacus computer", a series of rebel machines with the ambition **to reverse** these **roles**?

Prof. Isaac Asimov may have solved the problem with **a masterpiece of mathematical logic**. He proposes that all intelligent machines should have the following three "Laws" programmed into them as instincts:

1. A robot may not injure a human being, or through inaction allow a human being to come to harm.

2. A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings, except when such orders would conflict with the First Law.

3. A robot must protect its own existence so long as such protection does not conflict with the First and Second Laws.

It sounds foolproof5, but will it work? Pessimists will still pay attention to the ominous words of Arthur C. Clarke: "The first invention of a super-intelligent machine will be the last invention mankind will be allowed to make".

TEXT 3. WHAT IS A COMPUTER?

The term **computer** is used to describe a device made up of a combination of electronic and electromechanical (part electronic and part mechanical) components. Computer has no intelligence by itself and is referred to as **hardware**. A computer system is a combination of five elements:

- Hardware
- Software
- People
- Procedures
- Data/information

When one computer system is set up to communicate with another computer system, **connectivity** becomes the sixth system element. In other words, the manner in which the various individual systems are connected — for example, by phone lines, microwave transmission, or satellite — is an element of the total computer system.

Software is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do. **People**, however, are the most important component of the computer system: they create the computer software instructions and respond to the procedures that those instructions present. The basic job of the computer is the **processing** of information. Computers accept information in the form of **instruction** called a **program** and characters called data to perform mathematical and logical operations, and then give the results. The **data** is raw material while **information** is organized, processed, refined and useful for decision making. Computer is used to convert data into information. Computer is also used to store information in the digital form.

Раздел 2. Robotics.	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, У1, У2, У3, У4, ОК 2, ОК 9

Лексико-грамматические тесты №3 (2 варианта)

Вариант 1.

1.Соедините 2 части, чтобы получить правильное предложение.

1. I'll have had dinner   a. since 2 o'clock

2. She had had dinner   b. by 2 o'clock tomorrow

3.They have been having dinner   c. before he came home

2. Вставьте подходящую форму глагола.
1. I … a car now.
a. am driving   b. Have driven   c. drove   d. was driving
2. They … a car since 2 o'clock.
a. are driving   b. has driven   c. have been driven   d. has been driving
3. Bob … a car yesterday.
a. has driven   b. drove   c. is driving   d. has been driving
4. We often … cars.
a. are driving   b. have driven   c. have been driving   d. drive
5. He … a car when we came.
a. drives   b. was driving   c. has been driving   d. has driven
6. She … the car by 4 o'clock tomorrow.
a. will drive   b. will be driving   c. will have driven   d. drives

a. 0.9

3.Соотнесите.

1.Three fifth

2.six hundred and fifty-seven   b. ¼

3.Three point five   c. 5.389

4.a quarter   d. 3/5

5.half   e. 1/2

6.five thousand three hundred and eighty-   f. 3.5
nine

7.point nine   g. 657

4. Выберите правильный вариант:

 1.The ships … at the full speed.
a. move   b. are moved
2. The heavy piano … by 4 people.
a. move   b. is moved
3. The cargo … at the moment.
a. is carrying   b. is being carried
4. The ships … the cargoes to Greece at the moment.
a. are carrying   b. are being carried
5. Your problem … now.
a. is considering   b. is being considered
6. They … your problem now.
a. are being considered   b. are considering
7. The truck … when they came to test it.
a. was being driven   b. was driving
8. He … a car when he saw her.
a. was driving   b. was being driven

Вариант 2.

1.Соедините 2 части, чтобы получить правильное предложение.
 1. I'll have done homework   a. since 2 o'clock

 2. She had done homework   b. by 2 o'clock tomorrow

 3.They have been doing homework   c. before he came

 2. Вставьте подходящую форму глагола.
1. I … a letter now.
a. am writing   b. have written   c. wrote   d. was writing
2. He … a letter since 2 o'clock.
a. is writing   b. has written   c. have been writing   d. has been writing
3. She … a letter yesterday.
a. has written   b. wrote   c. is writing   d. has been writing
4. We often … letters.
a. are writing   b. have written   c. have been writing   d.write
5. He … a letter when we came.
a. write   b. was writing   c. has been writing   d. has written

6. She … the letter by 4 o'clock tomorrow.
a. will write   b. will be writing   c. will have written   d. writes

3. Соотнесите.

1. two thirds	a. 3.28
2. three hundred and twenty-eight	b. ½
3. three point two eight	c. 4.527
4. half	d. 0.8
5. a quarter	e. 2/3
6. four thousand five hundred and twenty-seven	f. 328
7. point eight	g. 1/4

4. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. Sport cars … at the maximum speed.
a. move   b. are moved
2. The furniture … by our workers.
a. move   b. is moved
3. The coal … at the moment.
a. is carrying   b. is being carried
4. They … coal at the moment.
a. are carrying   b. are being carried
5. The matter … now.
a. is considering   b. is being considered
6. They … the matter now.
a. are being considered   b. are considering
7. The machinery … when we came.
a. was being driven   b. was driving
8. She… a car when we saw her.
a. was driving   b. was being driven

Лексико-грамматические тест №4 (2 варианта)

1 Вариант

1. — Did you hear about the party at Kate's last night? - No, I didn't._____of my friends_____there.
a) none, was   c) nobody, were
b) nobody, was   d) no, were
2. "The system of education is not superb," she said. "Too _____mathematics_____usually taught at school."
a) many, are   c) much, are
b) much, is   d) many, is
3._____should be present at the meeting. A very serious question will be discussed.

a) someone   c) everyone
b) any one   d) anyone
4. We've got too_____petrol. We must have the car filled
at the nearest service station.
a) a little   c) much
b) little   d) many
5. Where is your new car? Come on,_____!
a) show us
b) show us to it
c) show to us
6. They have lived_____.
a) for a long time peacefully in the same house
b) for a long time in the same house peacefully
c) peacefully in the same house for a long time
7. A_____man got up from the table and beckoned to
them.
a) pleasant looking and middle-aged
b) middle-aged pleasant looking
c) pleasant-looking middle aged
8. They arranged to meet_____.
a) in a pub at the foot of College Road for a pre-lunch drink
b) for a pre-lunch drink in a pub at the foot of College Road
c) for a pre-lunch drink at the foot of College Road in a pub
9._____children team a lot from playing.
a) the   c) -
b) a   d) an
10._____giraffe is_____tallest of all animals.
a) the, the   c) an, the
b) a, a   d) -, -

2 Вариант

1. I … a car now.
a. am driving   b. Have driven   c. drove   d. was driving
2. They … a car since 2 o'clock.
a. are driving   b. has driven   c. have been driven   d. has been driving
3. Bob … a car yesterday.
a. has driven   b. drove   c. is driving   d. has been driving
4. We often … cars.
a. are driving   b. have driven   c. have been driving   d. drive
5. He … a car when we came.
a. drives   b. was driving   c. has been driving   d. has driven
6. She … the car by 4 o'clock tomorrow.
a. will drive   b. will be driving   c. will have driven   d. drives
7.The ships … at the full speed.
a. move   b. are moved
8. The heavy piano … by 4 people.
a. move   b. is moved
9. The cargo … at the moment.
a. is carrying   b. is being carried
10. The ships … the cargoes to Greece at the moment.
a. are carrying   b. are being carried

Контрольная работа №2 (2 варианта)

Вариант 1

1. Найдите русские эквиваленты для следующих английских:
2. Ethic
3. Confederates
4. Destructive
5. To trigger
6. To issue checks

2. Вставьте нужные слова:
Upgrade, punishment, password, eradicates, virus carrier

1. Antivirus is a computer program that stops the spread of and often… the virus.
2. You must continuously pay the price for…
3. Each newly infected disc becomes a …
4. He has managed to get way without …
5. Most systems use account numbers and… to restrict access to authorized users.

3.Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на инфинитивные конструкции
1. A vaccine is said to stop spreading of the virus.
2. This man is certain to be an adept in computer field.
3. He knew this computer to be infected.
4. She seemed to mistrust this programmer.
5. They are likely to be hackers.

1. Составьте предложения.
1. Inserts, instructions, a programmer, unauthorized, in PC.
2. On the screen, appears, message, a warning.
3. Another, the virus, has spread to, disc.
4. Computer experts, a variety, have devised, of disks.
5. Needs, his exploits, to continue, he elsewhere.

Вариант 2

1. Найдите русские эквиваленты для следующих английских:
2. Exhilaration
3. blackmail
4. phone freaker
5. to eradicate
6. To lose all the data

2.Вставьте нужные слова:

Disaster, illicit, at will, counterfeit, replicating.
1.   Worm is a program that spreads by replicating itself.
2.   The … instructions lie dormant.
3.   Some viruses could result in … for your disk.
4.   Organized crime has used… credit cards to finance its operations.
5.   Someone knows how to change the numbers in the files can transfer funds…

3. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на инфинитивные конструкции
1.   A virus is considered to be very destructive.
2.   The competitor turned out to be scrupulous.
3.   We heard him release a new disk.
4.   Business is known to be based on common sense.
5.   Confederates are supposed to reap substantial rewards.

4.Составьте предложения.
1.   Software, is to copy, all too easy, expensive.
2.   May, the criminal, unpunished, walk away.
3.   Scans, for infection, the antivirus program, the diskette.
4.   The virus, all, erasers, data files.
5.   Virus activity, can, vaccines, prevent.

TEXT 1. HARDWARE
What is hardware? Webster's dictionary gives us the following definition
of the hardware — the mechanical, magnetic, electronic, and electrical
devices composing a computer system.
Computer hardware can be divided into four categories:
1) input hardware
2) processing hardware
30
3) storage hardware
4) output hardware.
Input hardware
The purpose of the input hardware is to collect data and convert it into
a form suitable for computer processing. The most common input device is a
keyboard. It looks very much like a typewriter. The mouse is a hand held
device connected to the computer by small cable. As the mouse is rolled
across the mouse pad, the cursor moves across the screen. When the cursor
reaches the desired location, the user usually pushes a button on the mouse
once or twice to signal a menu selection or a command to the computer.
The light pen uses a light sensitive photoelectric cell to signal screen
position to the computer. Another type of input hardware is optic-electronic
scanner that is used to input graphics as well as typeset characters. Microphone
and video camera can be also used to input data into the computer.
Electronic cameras are becoming very popular among the consumers for
their relatively low price and convenience.
Processing hardware
The purpose of processing hardware is retrieve, interpret and direct
the execution of software instructions provided to the computer. The most

common components of processing hardware are the Central Processing Unit and main memory-

The Central Processing Unit (**CPU**) is the brain of the computer. It reads and interprets software instructions and coordinates the processing activities that must take place. The design of the CPU affects the processing power and the speed of the computer, as well as the amount of main memory it can use effectively. With a well-designed CPU in your computer, you can perform highly sophisticated tasks in a very short time.

Memory is the system of component of the computer in which information is stored. There are two types of computer memory: RAM and ROM.

RAM (random access memory) is the volatile computer memory, used for creating loading, and running programs and for manipulating and temporarily storing data;

ROM (read only memory) is nonvolatile, non-modifiable computer memory, used to hold programmed instructions to the system. The more memory you have in your computer, the more operations you can perform.

Storage hardware

The purpose of storage hardware is to store computer instructions and data in a form that is relatively permanent and retrieve when needed for processing. Storage hardware serves the same basic functions as do office filing systems except that it stores data as electromagnetic signals. The most common ways of storing data are Hard disk, floppy disk and CD-ROM.

Hard disk is a rigid disk coated with magnetic material, for storing programs and relatively large amounts of data.

Floppy disk (diskette) — thin, usually flexible plastic disk coated with magnetic material, for storing computer data and programs. There are two formats for floppy disks: 5.25" and 3.5". 5.25" is not used in modern computer systems because of it relatively large size, flexibility and small capacity. 3.5" disks are formatted 1.4 megabytes and are widely used.

CD-ROM (compact disc read only memory) is a compact disc on which a large amount of digitized read-only data can be stored. CD-ROMs are very popular now because of the growing speed which CD-ROM drives can provide nowadays.

Output hardware

The purpose of output hardware is to provide the user with the means to view information produced by the computer system. Information is output in either hardcopy or softcopy form. Hardcopy output can be held in your hand, such as paper with text (word or numbers) or graphics printed on it. Softcopy output is displayed on a monitor.

Monitor is a component with a display screen for viewing computer data, television programs, etc.

Printer is a computer output device that produces a paper copy of data or graphics.

Modem is an example of communication hardware — an electronic device that makes possible the transmission of data to or from computer via telephone or other communication lines.

Hardware comes in many configurations, depending on what the computer system is designed to do. Hardware can fill several floors of a large office building or can fit on your lap.

TEXT 2. MEMORY

Memory. Also called main memory. The working space used by the computer to hold the program that is currently running, along with the data it needs, and to run programs and process data. The main memory is built from RAM chips. Main memory is temporary, and is lost when the computer is turned off.

Cache memory. A high-speed buffer storage that is smaller than the main storage. The cache memory is a place that temporarily stores instructions and data.

Volatile memory. Memory that loses its content when the power is shut off. Any changes made to files must be saved to disk before the power is turned off or they will be lost.

Non-volatile memory or nonvolatile memory. Memory that does not lose its content when the power is turned off.

Random access memory. The kind of memory used for holding programs and data being executed is called random access memory or RAM. RAM differs from read-only memory (ROM) in that it can be both read and written. It is called volatile storage because the contents of RAM are lost when the power turned off. RAM is also sometimes called read-write memory or RWM.

Read-only memory. Memory that can be read but not changed. Read-only memory is non-volatile storage; it holds its contents even when the power is turned off. Data is placed in ROM only once, and stays there permanently. ROM chips are used for storage of the important software of the computer, called firmware.

Dynamic random access memory. (DRAM). A type of computer memory that is stored in capacitors on a chip and requires a refresh signal to be sent to it periodically.

Static random access memory. (SRAM). A kind of random access memory that requires a constant supply of power in order to hold its content, but does not require refresh circuitry as dynamic random access memory (DRAM) does. Static RAM is usually faster than dynamic RAM, but takes up more space and uses more power. It is used for the parts of a computer that require highest speed, such as cache memory.

Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory. (SDRAM). High-speed DRAM that adds a separate clock signal to the control signals. SDRAM can transfer bursts of non-contiguous data at 100 MBytes/sec, and has an access time of 8-12 nanoseconds. It comes in 64-bit modules: long 168-pin DIMMs.

Fast page mode memory (FPM DRAM). A kind of DRAM memory. Fast page mode improved upon the original page mode memory by eliminating the column address setup time during the page cycle.

TEXT 3. ROBOTICS

Robotics is the application of mechatronics to create robots which are often used in industry to perform tasks that are dangerous, unpleasant, or repetitive. These robots may be of any shape and size, but all are preprogrammed and interact physically with the world. To create a robot an engineer typically employs kinematics (to determine the robot's range of motion) and mechanics (to determine the stresses within the robot).

The word robot was popularized by Czech author Karel Capek in his 1921 play R.U.R (Rossum's Universal Robots). According to Karel Capek, his brother Josef was the actual inventor of the word "robot", creating the word from the Czech word "robota" meaning servitude.

For many jobs a robot is much better than human operative. Once it has been programmed, it will do its job over and over again.

It never gets bored; it works at a constant speed; it doesn't make mistakes; its work is always of the same standard; it doesn't get tired; it can work 24 hours a day without breaks for food, rest or sleep. Robots can be designed to do almost any job. You can't change the human body, but robot's arms, for example, can be made to move in any direction. Robots can also do very heavy work and they can operate in conditions that are too dangerous, too hot or too cold for people to work in. However, it is also true that humans can do many things that robots can't.

Раздел 3. Machines and mechanisms.	З1, З2, З3, З4, З5, У3,У4, У5, У6 ОК 2, ОК 5 ОК 9, ОК 10

Лексико-грамматические тест №5 (2 варианта)

1 Вариант

1. My mother comes from Paris. … French.
a). He is
b). She is
c). It is
d). They are
2. I am studying English. … fifteen students in my class.
a). Have
b). Are
c). There are
d). There is
3. Your English is very good. … American?
a). You`re
b). Are you
c). Do you
d). You
4. I work in a bank. My wife … in a school.
a). working
b). works
c). work
d). is work
5. I live in London. Where … ?
a). you live
b). you do live
c). live you
d). do you live
6. John likes coffee, but he … like tea.
a). no
b). not
c). don`t
d). doesn`t

7. We have a son and a daughter. Do you have … children?
a). The
b). any
c). some   d).any of
8. I didn`t see you at the party … there?
a). You were
b). You went
c). Did you
d). Were you
9. I … a great movie last night.
a). saw
b). had seen
c). was seeing
d). did see
10. We had a lovely holiday last year! Really? Where … ?
a). did you go
b). were you going
c). went you
d). have you gone

2   Вариант

1.This looks ___ to me.
a. well
b. badly
c. good
d. nicely
2. If he _____ worked harder, he would have passed the exams.
a. had
b. would have
c. would
d. had have
3. I couldn't come to the party because I _____ go to work.
a. had
b. had to
c. have
d. have got
4. He doesn't speak languages very _____ .
a. best
b. good
c. better
d. well
5. "Harry is on the phone." "Who ___ to?"
a. does he talk
b. is he talk
c. is he talkihg
d. he talks
6. Which country ___ from?
a. Tom is coming

b. does Tom come

c. comes Tom

d. is coming Tom

7. "Excuse me." "_____".

a. Please

b. No, I'm not

c. Yes?

d. Yes, I am

8. "_____ I put it in a bag?" "Yes, please."

a. Will

b. Do

c. Shall

d. Would

9. "What is he doing?" "____ "

a. He's an economist

b. He's having lunch

c. He's doing it

d. He has lunch

10. Would you mind _____ the window, please?

a. to open

b. open

c. opening

d. I open

Лексико-грамматические тест №6 (2 варианта)

1 Вариант

1. "Would you like a coke?" "_____",

a. Yes, I'd like

b. Yes, I like

c. Yes, I do

d. Yes, please

2. We arrived _____ the airport in time.

a. –

b. at

c. on

d. in

3. _____ .

a. I very like reading

b. I like very much reading

c. I like reading very much

d. I like very reading

4. It rained all day yesterday, _____?

a. it didn't

b. no

c. isn't it

d. didn't it

5. Father leaves _____ home at 7 o'clock so that he can be in his office at 8.

a. for

b. –

c. from

d. at

6.I don't know where he is, he hasn't arrived _____ .

a. still

b. already

c. yet

d. since

7. This car is _____ .

a. mine

b. my

c. mine's

d. her's

8. I _____ you are wrong.

a. know

b. knows

c. am knowing

d. knowing

9. My teacher lives ____ 45 Elm Street.

a. under

b. on

c. in

d. at

10. "Did you enjoy _____?" "Yes, I did."

a. yourself

b. yourselves

c. you

d. myself

Контрольная работа №3. (2 варианта)

Вариант 1

1. Дайте русские эквиваленты для следующих английских

1.   To retrieve
2.   Path
3.   To knock out
4.   To go on line
5.   A headline

2.Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1.   All sorts of things are available on the WWW.
2.   They shared the information.
3.   They have used this means of communication today.
4.   She adds the story to the electronic edition of a newspaper every day.

3.Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.   Each link you select represents an image, a document, a video clip.
2.   If some computers on the network are knocked out the information will just route around them.
3.   You can't carry a computer as easily as you can a newspaper.
4.   There are more than a million news stories in our database.
5.   Some American banks and companies even conduct transactions over the Internet.

Вариант 2

1.Дайте русские эквиваленты для следующих английских:

1.   Hyperlink
2.   Packet switching
3.   To refine
4.   To disappear
5.   To be available

2.Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1.   Each Browser provided a graphical interface.
2.   These items are called hyperlinks.
3.   The most popular Internet service is e-mail.
4.   He was searching the information the whole evening yesterday.

3.Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1.   You can play computer games through the WWW, competing with partners from other countries.
2.   Online newspapers have the most up-to-date news.
3.   Nearly all the information being sent over the Internet is transmitted without any form of encoding.
4.   Nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet.
5.   The number of resources and services that are part of the WWW is growing extremely fast.

Варианты текстов профессиональной направленности для перевода (2 варианта)

ТЕХТ 1.

COMPONENTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE

Every future mechanic should know that the automobile consists of three basic parts. They are a power plant, or an engine, a chassis, and a body.

The engine is the source of power of a car. It makes the wheels rotate and the car move. Do you know what is necessary for engine operation? Remember that fuel, cooling, lubricating, and electric systems are necessary for this.

Now some words about the chassis. The chassis consists of a power train, a running gear, steering system, and braking system.

The function of the power train is to carry the power from the engine to the car wheels.

The power train contains such elements as a clutch and a gearbox. The running gear has a frame, wheels, and springs.

The body of the car has a hood, fenders and accessories. The accessories are the heater, stereo tape recorder, windshield wipers, conditioner, speedometer, and so on.

TEXT 2. MICROELECTRONICS

The field of microelectronics has changed dramatically during the last decades and digital technology has governed most of the application fields in electronics. The design of digital systems is supported by thousands of different integrated circuits supplied by many manufacturers across the world. This makes both the design and the production of electronic products much easier and cost effective. The permanent growth of integrated circuit speed, scale of integration, and reduction of costs have resulted in digital circuits being used instead of classical analog solutions of controllers, filters, and (de)modulators.

The growth in computational power can be demonstrated with the following example. One single-chip microcontroller has the computational power equal to that of one 1992 vintage computer notebook. This single-chip microcontroller has the computational power equal to four 1981 vintage IBM personal computers, or to two 1972 vintage IBM 370 mainframe computers.

Digital integrated circuits are designed to be universal and are produced in large numbers. Modern integrated circuits have many upgraded features from earlier designs, which allow for "user-friendlier" access and control. The parameters of Integrated circuits (ICs) influence not only the individually designed IC, but all the circuits that must cooperate with it. The relative growth of the number of integrated transistors on a chip is relatively stable. In the case of memory elements, it is equal to approximately 1.5 times the current amount. In the case of other digital ICs, it is equal to approximately 1.35 times the current amount.

In digital electronics, we use quantities called logical values instead of the analog quantities of voltage and current.

Раздел 4. Professional skills.	У1, У2, У3, У5, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, ОК 10

Лексико-грамматические тест № 7 (2 варианта)

Вариант 1.
Выберите правильный вариант.
 1._____ in our city are expensive
a. All restaurants
b. The restaurants all
c. All the restaurants
d. The all restaurants
2. Their parents came _____ car yesterday.
a. by
b. in
c. on
d. with
3. You are taller ____ Mary.
a. then
b. than
c. –
d. to
4. Mr. Dupont is _____ .
a. the French
b. a French
c. French
d. France
5. If she _____ Peter, he'll stay.
a. asked
b.had asked
c. has asked
d. asks
6. He can't go to see her tonight. He hasn't got _____ time.
a. many
b. a
c. some
d. much
7. What _____? Is she a lawyer?
a. does she
b. she does
c. does she do
d. is she doing
8. About half an hour _____ I saw Mr. Brown.
a. for
b. since
c. before
d. ago
9. As soon as I shut the front door I realized the I _____ my key in the house.
a. had left
b. have left

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c. left
d .was leaving
10. He hasn't got _____ .
a. a lot of luggages
b. many luggages
c. much luggage
d. a great number of luggage

Вариант 2.
1. Your car is better ____ mine.
a.then
b. as
c. than
d. that
2. He watch TV _____ .
a. today morning
b. today in the morning
c. this morning
d. morning
3. Nobody _____ hungry.
a. is
b. isn't
c. aren't
d. are
4. What can you see _____ the photo?
a. in
b. on
c. at
d. on to
5. Please _____ .
a. put off your coat
b. take on your coat
c. put your coat on
d. take up your coat
6. They came _____ .
a. early in the morning
b. in early the morning
c. early the morning
d. in the morning early
7. Why aren't you looking _____ your notebook?
a. to
b. –
c. at
d. on
8. I _____ the car now.
a. am not hearing
b. can't hearing
c. am not hear
d. can't hear
9. _____ radio is on the table?
a. Who's
b. Whose
c. Whoes

d. Whos'
10. Please answer _____ questions.
a. their
b. them
c. to their
d. to them

Лексико-грамматические тест № 8 (2 варианта)

1 Вариант

1.In winter the days are_____ than in summer. a) longer b) larger c) shorter d) warmer

2.Bananas are_____ than apples. a) tasty b) tastyer c) tastier d) more tastier

3. There _____ many sweets in the vase. a) is b) are c) be d) been

4. There _____ some butter in the fridge. a) is b) are c) be d) been

5. Nick's car is _____ than Mike's car. a) good b) gooder c) better d) the best

6. This book is _____ than that book. a) worse b) the worst c) bad d) badly

7. It often _____ in spring. a) is raining b) rains c) rain d) raining

8. _____ you put on a new dress tomorrow? a) do b) are c) will d) did

9. My brother and I _____ at the Zoo yesterday. a) are b) is c) was d) were

10. He _____ English well. a) speaks b) speak c) does speak d) is speak

2 Вариант

1. We had_____very nice lunch.
a) -   c) the
b) a   d) an
2. We visited _____ Canada and_____United States.
a) a, a   c) the, the
b) -, -   d) -, the
3. California is farther from New York_____Pennsylvania.
a) as   c) like
b) than   d) from
4. This encyclopedia costs_____the other one.
a) more   c) twice as many as
b) twice more than   d) twice as much as
5. The hotter it is,_____I feel.
a) the more miserable   c) more miserable
b) the miserable   d) most miserable
6. The more you study,_____you will become.
a) the more smart   c) smarter
b) the more smarter   d) the smarter
7. She went out to work not to be dependent_____her
husband.

a) on   c) with
b) at   d) for

8. She never goes out at night because she is afraid_____
the dark.

a) at   c) of
b) to   d) for

9. Because of the flu many teachers were absent_____
work.

a) of   c) for
b) from   d) at

10.I feel really sorry_____her because she has fallen ill.

a) about   c) of
b) with   d) for

Контрольная работа №4. (2 варианта)

Вариант 1

I. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.
1.Engineer Rodner invented a special counter wheel.
2.The second generation computers were solid-state large-powered machines.
3.The fifth-generation computers are expected to appear in the 21st century.
4. Modern television offers the viewers a lot of different programs.
5. Television will be digital soon in Russia.

II. Переведите модальные глаголы в скобках.
1. You (можете) get a lot of useful information from the Internet.
2. You (можете) use my computer if you like.
3. He (пришлось) work with the new operating system.
4. You (следует) load the program first.
5. They (должен) go and see this new model of I-Pad.

III. Дайте русские эквиваленты для следующих английских.
1. to complete
2. to do one's best
3. peripheral
4. compatible
5. word processor

IV. Переведите с русского на английский.
1. Где вы встречали этого выдающегося академика?
2. Мы будем покупать новую версию этой операционной системы.
3. Компьютер выводит обработанные данные на дисплей.
4. Они внесли значительный вклад в науку.
5. Известная компания выпустила новую версию программного обеспечения.

Вариант 2

I. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.
1. DOS is the most commonly used PC operating system.

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2. It was designed by Microsoft.
3. Technical problems will take time to be resolved.
4. Computing engineering began the new era at the end of 1930s.
5. Lomonosov compiled a lot of calculating tables.

II. Переведите модальные глаголы в скобках.
1. You (можете) send and receive e-mail messages over the Internet.
2. You (можете) choose any service provider you like.
3. They (пришлось) pay for calls across their country.
4. You (следует) not watch TV all day long.
5. They (должен) go and buy a new version of this program.

III. Дайте русские эквиваленты для следующих английских.
1. to give rise
2. to appear
3. mainboard
4. to include
5. attractive

IV. Переведите с русского на английский.
1. Кто изобрел специальное счетное колесико?
2. Эта операционная система совместима с ДОС.
3. Этот текстовый редактор будет претерпевать изменения.
4. Мы купили периферийное устройство вчера.
5. Завод увеличил выпуск компьютеров в прошлом году.

Задания для составления резюме и собеседования при устройстве на работу

6 Applying for a job

A 🖮 Look at the job advertisement for a webmaster at eJupiter. María Quintana is interested in applying. Use her curriculum vitae on page 155 to write a letter of application. Follow these steps:

Paragraph one: reason for writing
I am writing to apply for the position of …

Paragraph two: education and training
I graduated in (date) …
I completed a course in …

Paragraph three: work experience
For the past X years I have been …
Since X I have been …

Paragraph four: personal skills
I spent X months in (country) … , so I have knowledge of (foreign languages).
I can …

Paragraph five: reasons why you are applying for this job
I now feel ready to … and would welcome the opportunity to …

Paragraph six: closing / availability for interview
I enclose …   I look forward to …   I will be available for an interview …

B Write your own CV in English, using María's CV as a guide.

C Think of your ideal job and write a letter of application for it. If you prefer, look on the Internet for real jobs and practise applying for those.

Vacancies at eJupiter.co.uk
Webmaster

We are seeking a Webmaster for eJupiter.co.uk, a company dedicated to e-commerce.

The successful candidate will manage our website. You will be responsible for making sure the web server runs properly, monitoring the traffic through the site, and designing and updating our web pages.

Experience of using HTML and Java is essential. Experience of Adobe PDF and Photoshop is an advantage. The successful candidate will also have knowledge of web editors – MS FrontPage or equivalent.

Send your CV and a covering letter to James Taylor, eJupiter Computers, 37 Oak Street, London SW10 6XY

Промежуточная аттестация в 6 семестре	У1 – У6, З1- З5 ОК 2, ОК 5 ОК 9, ОК 10

Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачёта по дисциплине ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

Инструкция
1. Задания предполагают перевод текста и выполнение заданий к нему.
2. При выполнении можно пользоваться англо-русским и русско-английским словарем.
3. Максимальное время выполнения задания 40 минут.
4. Критерии оценки результата:
- «отлично» - ставится за правильное выполнение 4 заданий

- «хорошо»- ставится за правильное выполнение 3 заданий

- «удовлетворительно» - ставится за правильное выполнение 2 заданий

- «неудовлетворительно» - ставится за правильное выполнение 1 задания.

Примерные варианты заданий:

Вариант 1

1. Translate the text in written form

There is a wide variety of electric traction systems around the world. Many installations seen today were first built more than 100 years ago. Faraday's discovery in the 1820s that electricity could create continuous motion initiated several attempts to power railed vehicles in the nineteenth century. Its role in technological development was greater than that of steam in the previous fifty years. At first, this kind of traction was used in Germany and America in mines because of its mechanical simplicity, but a few years later it led to the construction of the first electric passenger trams. In Germany a short line was constructed in 1881.

2. Answer the questions according to the text

a) Why was electric traction introduced on railways?

b) Where was electric traction used first?

c) Who invented electricity?

3. Find in the text sentences in:

a) Present Simple b) Past Simple c) Past Passive

4. Make up one sentence using the following words:

Traction, a, role, great, in, development, the, of, electric, railways, played.

Вариант 2

1. Translate the text in written form

Electronic engineering as a profession sprang from technological improvements in the telegraph industry in the late 1800s and the radio and telephone industries, in the early 1900s. People were attracted to radio by the technical fascination it inspired, first in receiving and then in transmitting.

In 1893, Nikola Tesla made the first public demonstration of radio communication and described its principles in detail. In 1896, Guglielmo Marconi developed and introduced a practical radio system. In 1904, John Ambrose Fleming, the first professor of electrical engineering at University College London, invented the first radio tube, the diode. In 1906, Robert von Lieben and Lee De Forest independently developed the amplifier tube, called the triode.

Nevertheless, it is often considered that electronics began when Lee De Forest invented the vacuum tube in 1907. His device was widely used in radio transmitters and receivers as well as systems for long-distance telephone calls. In 1912, Edwin H. Armstrong invented the regenerative feedback amplifier and oscillator. He also invented the super heterodyne radio receiver and could be considered the "Father of Modern Radio". Vacuum tubes remained the main amplifying device for 40 years, until researches at Bell Labs invented the transistor in 1947. In the following

years, transistors made small portable radios and more powerful mainframe computers possible.

Therefore, the modern discipline of electronic engineering was to a large extent born of telephone, radio, and television technologies and the development of radar, communications systems, and advanced weapon systems during the Second World War.

2. Find words in the text that mean the following.

1. The process of making something better than it was before;

2. To appear, to come from a particular place or situation;

3. To give people the enthusiasm to do or create something or to give a particular feeling;

4. The power to interest or attract people very strongly;

5. To design or create a machine, device, process that did not exist before.

3. Complete the following sentences to summarize the text.

1. The area of electronic engineering started developing due to…. .

2. Outstanding scientists and inventors such as…. made radio communication possible.

3. One of the most important inventions in electronics was…. .

4. Find in the text sentences in:

a) Present Simple b) Past Simple c) Past Passive

Вариант 3
1. Translate the text in written form

      Sensors and actuators are two critical components of every closed loop control system. Such a system is also called a mechatronic system. A typical mechatronic system consists of a sensing unit (sensor), a controller, and an actuating unit (actuator).

      Sensor is a device that when exposed to a physical phenomenon (temperature, displacement, force, etc.) produces a proportional output signal (electrical, mechanical, magnetic, etc.). The term transducer is often used synonymously with sensors. However, ideally, a sensor is a device that responds to a change in the physical phenomenon.

      On the other hand, a transducer is a device that converts one form of energy into another form of energy. Sensors are transducers when they sense one form of energy input and output in a different form of energy. For example, a thermocouple responds to a temperature change (thermal energy) and outputs a proportional change in electromotive force (electrical energy). Therefore, a thermocouple can be called a sensor or transducer.2

2.Write out these phrases from the text

система регулирования по замкнутому циклу; подвергаться физическому воздействию; выходной сигнал; преобразовывать один вид энергии в другой; электродвижущая сила; новые поколения исполнительных механизмов

3. Determine the way of word formation of these words and translate them:
sensor; physical; displacement; synonymously; ideally; different; proportional; electromagnetic

4. Find in the text sentences in:
a) Passive Voice b) Active voice