

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

Рекомендуется изучить следующий грамматический материал:

1. **Имя существительное.** Множественное число. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражения падежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания –s. Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.
2. **Имя прилагательное.** Степени сравнения имен прилагательных. Конструкция типа the more .. the less.
3. **Числительные.**
4. **Местоимения:** личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, возвратные, неопределенные и отрицательные.
5. **Наречия.** Степени сравнения наречий.
6. **Глагол.** Изъявительное наклонение глагола и образование видовременных групп. Активная и пассивная формы. Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.
7. **Простое распространенное предложение:** прямой порядок слов повествовательного и побудительного предложений в утвердительной и отрицательных формах; обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения. оборот **there is (are)**.
8. **Основные случаи словообразования.**

Контрольное задание №1

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием –s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;

b) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

c) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного

1. Some American *banks* and *companies* conduct *transactions* over the Internet.

a) –s

b) –s

c) –s

2. Mr. Hall *delivers lectures* to the *students* of a technical college.

a) –s

b) –s

c) –s

3. Over the *centuries* *man's* way of life was changed by a relatively small number of *discoveries* and *inventions*.

a) –s

b) –s

c) –s

4. Many *applications* are under investigation in *laboratories*.
a) –s b) –s c) –s

5. A computer system *consists* of a number of different *units*.
a) –s b) –s c) –s

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. The man requires devices to control the power system.
2. Computer systems have been classed into three generations.
3. Japan holds the lead in the world in robot production.
4. The flexible production line consists of a programmable machine-tool and an electronic control system.
5. In 1897 Rudolf Diesel invented a new internal combustion engine.

Изучите тему: Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

III. Выполните тест. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The _____ Internet service is e-mail.
a) more popular b) most popular c) popularest

2. The _____ the wire the _____ its resistance.
a) thick...little b) thickest ...least c) thicker ...less

3. It is _____ today than it was yesterday.
a) colder b) cold c) the coldest

4. The results of his last experiment were _____ than before.
a) more bad b) worse c) the worst

5. There is a tradition in England to hold a rally in which only the _____ cars take part.
a) older b) most old c) oldest

Изучите тему: Личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, возвратные, неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения.

IV. Выполните тест. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They made these experiments _____.
a) their b) themselves c) ourselves

2. The students have already discussed the questions of _____ practical training.

- a) them b) they c) their

3. I've got _____ video cassettes in English.

- a) any b) something c) some

4. _____ engineer working in this field can give you this information.

- a) any b) no c) some

5. Are there _____ tools in the workshop?

- a) any b) some c) anything

***Изучите тему:** Изъявительное наклонение глагола и образование видовременных групп (активная и пассивная формы; особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык).*

V. Выполните тест. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The first internal combustion engine _____ in 1876.

- a) has been introduced b) was introduced c) introduced

2. Many kinds of computers _____ in the world.

- a) are manufactured b) manufacture c) is manufactured

3. At the age of 21 Albert Einstein _____ a job as a clerk in an office.

- a) get b) have got c) got

4. Today we _____ in the age of technology and information.

- a) lives b) live c) lived

5. The machines _____ next month.

- a) will be inspected b) were inspected c) have inspected

VI. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

WHAT IS A ROBOT?

What is a robot? A lot of people think of robots as machines that both do the work of humans and look like them. Strictly speaking, these devices should be termed androids, from the Greek «andros» meaning "of man" and «aidos» meaning "form". A number of androids have indeed been created; but they have been mostly for amusement value.

So how should we define a robot? A robot is a gadget which wholly or in part imitates man - sometimes in appearance and sometimes in action. Thus a machine which simulates, say, the action of a person's limb can be called a robot.

Likewise a machine that walks up and down and gives a passable impression of smoking a cigarette can also be bracketed in this category.

There are few microelectronic applications more likely to raise fears regarding future employment opportunities than robots for the very obvious reason that such machines directly replace human labour. The emotive nature of the subject inevitably gives rise to misapprehensions.

It is necessary first to define an industrial robot. Alternative definitions and classifications abound but basically a robot is a machine which moves, manipulates, joins or processes components in the same way as human hand or arm. It consists basically of three elements: the mechanical structure (including the artificial wrist and gripper), the power unit (hydraulic, pneumatic or, increasingly, electrical) and the control system (increasingly minicomputers and microprocessors). However, the essential characteristic of a robot is that it can be programmed. Thus many devices (often called robots) would be better termed "numerically-controlled arms", since they are mechanical arms controlled by simple (non-computer) software and as such are not radically different to much existing automation equipment. There are reported about 20000 of the latter in use in Japan, and perhaps several thousand in the United Kingdom. A robot, however, is here defined as a hybrid of mechanical, electrical and computing engineering.

ТЕСТ ПО ТЕКСТУ

VII. Выберите правильный ответ и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. How should we define a robot?

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| a) Robots are machines that both do the work of humans and look like them. | b) The devices that should be termed androids. | c) A robot is a machine which wholly or in part imitates man. |
|--|--|---|

2. What are three basic elements of a robot?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) the mechanical structure, the power unit, the control system | b) the power unit, software, automation equipment | c) the mechanical structure, hydraulic power unit, microprocessor |
|---|---|---|

3. What is the most significant manifestation of «flexible» automation?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| a) minicomputer | b) hardware | c) industrial robot |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|

4. What are the tasks most robots in current use handle?

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| a) controlling | b) welding, paint spraying, machine loading | c) solving mathematical problems |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|

5. What industries are the biggest users of robots?

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) machine-building and metal working industries | b) architecture and civil engineering | c) metal working and automobile industries |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|

6. What are the reasons for the introduction of robots into the work place?
a) improvement of working conditions b) low price c) availability of robots

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Перепишите следующие предложения. Переведите их на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием -s и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного лица глагола в Present Indefinite;
b) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
c) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного

1. The Internet, a global computer network *embraces millions* of users all over the world.

- a) –s b) –s c) –s

2. This *engineer's* research work is of great interest.

- a) –s b) –s c) –s

3. People made many *efforts* to find new *sources* of energy.

- a) –s b) –s c) –s

4. This university *trains engineers* in more than 40 *specialities*.

- a) –s b) –s c) –s

5. Some of *Britain's* top *scientists* are engaged in space research.

- a) –s b) –s c) –s

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. Metallurgists study a new class of alloys used in rocket engineering.
2. The nuclear - rocket engine must be thermally efficient.
3. The new model of the device will be worked at in the plant laboratory.
4. High speed electronic computers help the engineers to solve many technological problems.
5. The first generation robots appeared in 1960.

Изучите тему: Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

III. Выполните тест. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Computer technology is the _____ growing technology in the world today.

- a) faster b) most fast c) fastest

2. Radio waves serve as the _____ means of communication between the spaceship and the Earth.

- a) reliablest b) most reliable c) more reliable

3. Mathematics is _____ for technical students than subjects of humanities.

- a) easiest b) easier c) more easy

4. Your advice is the _____ for us.

- a) most important b) more important c) less important

5. The _____ I thought of that plan, the _____ I liked it.

- a) more ...less b) most ... least c) more...least

***Изучите тему:** Личные, притяжательные, вопросительные, указательные, возвратные, неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения.*

IV. Выполните тест. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. May we have your specifications for turbines? We'd like to study _____ before our visit to the plant.

- a) they b) their c) them

2. The student will continue _____ research in a laboratory.

- a) his b) him c) himself

3. He didn't know _____ name of all mentioned in the report.

- a) no any b) any c) some

4. _____ knows exactly how many people use the Internet.

- a) some b) any c) nobody

5. This scientist works at _____ problems of low temperature physics.

- a) some b) any c) no

***Изучите тему:** Изъявительное наклонение глагола и образование видовременных групп (активная и пассивная формы; особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык).*

V. Выполните тест. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. In the last decade Internet _____ one all-absorbing interest for many people.

a) had become b) has become c) have become

2. Our company _____ electronic components for washing machines.
a) are producing b) produce c) produces

3. Today scientists ____ still _____ the substance as a source of energy.
a) is looking for b) are looking for c) were looking for

4. The intensity of this process _____ by many factors.
a) is influenced b) influenced c) has influenced

5. In two years my brother _____ an engineer.
a) has become b) becomes c) will become

VI. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

We are living in the age of swiftly changing and developing communication technology. Among these changes is an increasing use of rapid communication devices for both interpersonal and public communication.

New media of communication alter the communication process itself. Each new medium imposes special requirements on the ways in which messages are formulated; it controls the speed and convenience with which information is transmitted or recorded; and it influences ways in which receivers reconstruct meanings from the messages they receive. New media also lead to significant changes in the social, economic, and cultural features of society.

The telephone, along with associated devices such as answering machines and voice-mail networks, continues to be one of the most widely used and important media in our society. It is so familiar that people often fail to follow appropriate norms of usage procedures that can make it a more effective means of communication. An old medium (fax) using long-distance lines has gained in popularity as a means of transmitting written messages quickly and inexpensively.

Increasing use is being made of computer networks of various sizes and complexities for the transmission of many categories of information. Electronic mail is typed into a sender's computer to be read on screen at his or her convenience. E-mail is very fast and convenient, and it is replacing slower, paper media for many purposes.

Larger networks of computers linked together in local, national and international systems become now available and they are creating a quiet but profound communication revolution. It has already brought remarkable modifications in the ways by which people communicate in our society. An example is Internet which brings together 2000 other networks in 35 countries. People are able to exchange written messages more rapidly on a worldwide basis. With a 10-cm movement of your mouse and a click of a button you can jump from Australia to Europe in less time than it takes to read this paragraph.

With the various media by which we can communicate quickly and over large distances we must ask how these will have an influence on the human condition.

Will we be brought closer together or will the new communication technologies enable a minority of human beings to become information rich while the vast majority remains outside these systems and information poor?

ТЕСТ ПО ТЕКСТУ

VII. Выберите правильный ответ и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We are living in an age _____.
a) of fax machine, cellular phones, home offices and worldwide communications
b) of quickly changing and developing communication technologies
c) of transition from the defense industry to the commercial sector

2. Telephone is an instrument _____.
a) for transmitting the sound of the voice by electricity
b) for making copies of documents and sending them down telephone lines to another place
c) for sending information from one computer down telephone lines to another computer

3. New media of communication lead to _____.
a) translation from visual language into a verbal language, much as a foreign born person thinks in his native tongue and then translates in his mind before speaking in English
b) significant changes in the social, economic and cultural features of society
c) a quiet but profound communication revolution

4. Fax machine is a means of _____.
a) transmitting written messages quickly and inexpensively
b) copying documents and sending them down telephone lines to another place
c) recording moving pictures and sound

5. Electronic mail is _____.
a) typed into a sender's computer to be read on screen at his or her convenience
b) the government system of carrying and delivering letters
c) beginning to replace paper media as it is very fast and more convenient

6. With the various media _____.
- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| a) we can communicate quickly and over large distances | b) a minority of people is sure to become information rich | c) a majority of people is certain to become information poor |
|--|--|---|

Контрольное задание №2

ВАРИАНТ № 1

Изучите тему: Имя существительное. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражения надежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания –s. Существительное в функции определения и его перевод на русский язык.

I. Выполните тест. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

- The basic concepts of data processing are restricted ____ computers alone.
a) to b) with c) for
- Computers are capable of communicating ____ the user.
a) for b) with c) on
- There are three steps that are involved ____ this process.
a) to b) on c) in
- There are numbers of characteristics essential ____ any robot.
a) to b) from c) of
- Industrial robots are made____ the following basic elements: the manipulator, the power unit and the control system.
a) of b) according to c) for
- Robot capabilities range ____ very simple motions ____ extremely complex movements.
a) from ... to b) in ...to c) for... for

Изучите тему: Числительные.

II. Напишите цифрами следующие числительные и действия с ними:

- Three quarters _____
- Five and two thirds _____
- Nought point nought four _____
- Thirty seven point one nought five _____
- Eight by two equals four _____
- Six multiplied by two is twelve _____

7. Four from ten is six _____
8. Nine degrees below zero _____

*Изучите тему: Простое распространенное предложение: прямой порядок слов повествовательного и побудительного предложений в утвердительной и отрицательных формах; обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения.оборот **there is (are)**.*

III. Из данных слов составьте предложения и письменно переведите на русский язык.

1. Many changes computers as we know have gone through them today
2. For storing data was used for magnetic tape or input output
3. One of the most ancient occupations in history is engineering
4. Made-man is for who humans serves works a robot and them a man
5. Change the communication process did this new media how?
6. The main purpose is of any man/machine system what?

IV. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

A MAN / MACHINE SYSTEM

Any form of tool or complex machine which is used by a man forms a man/machine system. The purpose of the system may be to get a man or goods from one place to another; it may be to communicate, or it may be to manufacture some useful objects or to mine coal out of the ground. Here we try to describe a man/ machine system as the machine becomes more complex and relieve the man of many mechanical tasks.

Level 1 is the simple machine in which a man provides the power as well as the controlling skill. Some examples are the woodman's axe, the carpenter's saw, mallet and chisel, and the hand-pulled or -pushed cart, trolley. The tool or machine can be regarded as an extension of the man's body since he grasps it firmly and guides its motion directly with his own muscular effort.

Level 2 is the powered machine or tool. The power may come, for example, from an animal as in the case of a horse-drawn cart, from wind as for the sailing ship and the windmill. Here the man is fully responsible for controlling the system but he requires devices such as switches, pedals and steering wheels to control the power system.

Level 3 is simple automation. The single-process machine or a tool with built-in auto-control can perform any process whenever it is fed with raw materials by the operator. It has its own source of power. An example is the automatic lathe in use early in the 20th century.

Level 4 is the man extender. These are the machines which carry out complex programmes for which they are instructed by the man. But they only do these when a man is telling them to do that particular job. One example in use at

present is the digital computer which is capable of doing very quickly any operation of very great complexity.

Level 5 is the robot. This is the system which is powered and programmed to produce a succession of identical products or carry out a series of similar operations. The human can instruct the robot to vary its actions in accordance with variations which it observes in the surrounding situation.

ТЕСТ ПО ТЕКСТУ

V. Выберите правильный ответ и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. A man/machine system is _____.
a) an extension of the man's body b) a complex machine used by a man c) a mechanical manipulating device

2. The purpose of a man/machine system is _____.
a) to provide the objective, design and build the machines b) to supervise and maintain the machines c) to manufacture some useful objects

3. For controlling the power system of the powered machine or tool a man requires devices such as _____.
a) mallet and chisel b) switches and pedals c) nuts and screws

4. There are a lot of machines or tools whose input is a natural source of energy including _____.
a) wind and water b) steam and petroleum c) an alternating current of electricity

5. The systems powered and programmed to produce a succession of identical products or carry out a series of similar operations are called _____.
a) men extenders b) powered machines c) robots

6. Machines capable of processing large amounts of data very quickly are known as _____.
a) industrial robots b) internal combustion engines c) computers

ВАРИАНТ № 2

Изучите тему: Имя существительное. Артикли и предлоги как показатели имени существительного. Выражения надежных отношений в английском языке с помощью предлогов и окончания –s.

I. Выполните тест. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. People can refer ___ books of various kinds to find the information they need.

- a) to b) in c) of

2. Data or programmes are stored ___ various storage devices such as magnetic tapes or magnetic discs.

- a) with b) on c) in

3. Robots are best understood ___ terms of their capabilities.

- a) with b) by c) in

4. Industrial robots differ ___ other automatic machines.

- a) with b) from c) in

5. Robots move ___ four basic design variations.

- a) with b) in c) according to

6. Robots are used to load and unload parts ___ connection ___ other machines.

- a) in...with b) on... to c) at... from

Изучите тему: Числительные.

II. Напишите цифрами следующие числительные и действия с ними:

1. Seven and a half _____
2. Two fourths _____
3. Nought point one nought six _____
4. Ninety three point eight four six _____
5. Twelve by four equals three _____
6. Five multiplied by seven is thirty five _____
7. Seven from fifteen is eight _____
8. Eleven degrees below zero _____

Изучите тему: Простое распространенное предложение. Прямой порядок слов повествовательного и побудительного предложений в утвердительной и отрицательных формах; обратный порядок слов вопросительного предложения. Оборот **there is (are)**.

III. Из данных слов составьте предложения и письменно переведите на русский язык.

1. Sometimes are designed for computers a particular purpose
2. Already different areas is microcomputer technology being utilized in
3. Should take responsibility an engineer his goals for achieving
4. In a machine shop is designed every machine-tool for a special machining operation used

5. The word «automation» does what mean?
6. The main steps are for solving what any engineering problem?

IV. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

WHAT IS ENGINEERING?

Engineering is putting knowledge of Nature to practical use. The end result of engineering is some physical thing: a machine, a tool, a gadget. Engineering is solving problems. It's convenient to discuss engineering projects within the framework of five steps for solving problems:

Define the problem. Defining the problem often means distinguishing the perceived need from the real need. The fact that engineering results in something of practical use implies the existence of a user - a customer. The problem you're solving had better be a customer's point of view.

Identify possible solutions. Engineering is synthesis - putting together various parts in a new way to create value. Bring the problem into a familiar medium. If you're a mechanical engineer designing an electrical circuit, you can think in terms of a mechanical analogy, such as water flowing in pipes. Do whatever it takes to let your intuition start working. Conscious thought, intuition, passion, emotion, sight, hearing, touch - even taste and smell - can help. With a little practice, you can smell the difference between numerous metals, and your unaided eye can distinguish between lights flashing at 100 Hz and 500 Hz. Part of engineering discipline is paying attention to things around you to see how they work. In many situations, the human system is more powerful than any sensor. You can see a lot just by observing.

Select a solution. The objective is to select from many possible solutions the one that gives you the "best" results. Engineering is seeking the best compromise between a whole bunch of conflicting demands. Engineering is optimizing.

Implement the solution. Most engineers don't succeed because they don't take enough initiative. The most important thing is to act. Take responsibility for achieving the goal, for contributing to each aspect of it, for getting pieces of it done. Young engineers are accustomed to dealing with textbooks with nicely formulated problems that contain one or two variables applicable to the particular class, and everything else is assumed to be nominal. But in almost every real-world situation, it's the assumptions that get you, not the stated questions.

Verify the solution. Turn the product on. Watch it work. Use it as a customer would. Listen to customers who use it. Two things will happen. You will learn whether the product is what you said it would be, and you will discover other uses and opportunities for improvement that may not have been apparent at the beginning. You will often see the original problem in a new perspective once a solution has been implemented.

The way we follow these five steps determines the success or failure of our products - and our careers.

ТЕСТ ПО ТЕКСТУ

V. Выберите правильный ответ и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. The end result of engineering is _____.
a) some physical thing: a machine, a tool, gadget b) some imaginary thing: an idea, an opportunity, an objective c) some valuable thing: career, money, power

2. Defining the engineering problem often means _____.
a) bringing the problem into a familiar medium b) putting yourself in the shoes of a potential customer c) distinguishing the perceived need from the real need

3. Part of engineering discipline is _____.
a) developing the problem-solving skills b) paying attention to things around you to see how they work c) examining yourself carefully and honestly trying to understand your limitations

4. Most engineers don't succeed _____.
a) because they tend to be isolated from the reality b) because they don't develop practical hands-on skills c) because they don't have enough initiative

5. Young engineers are accustomed to _____.
a) studying textbooks with nicely formulated problems b) relying on other people in solving problems c) having a strong motivation to become first-rate engineers

6. If you are a mechanical engineer designing an electric circuit _____.
a) you can think in terms of a mechanical analogy b) you should know how to grind and polish a lens c) you can read blueprints