

## Контрольная точка №2

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1302

№1.

а)

1. Complete – Completion  
Завершить – завершение
2. Depend – dependence  
Зависеть – зависимость
3. Develop – development  
Развивать – развитие
4. Produce – production  
Производить – производство
5. Resist – resistor  
Спротивляться – резистор

б)

1. Act – Active  
Действовать – Активный
2. rely – reliable  
Полагаться – надежный
3. differ – different  
Отличаться – различный
4. electron – electronic  
Электрон – электронный
5. vary – various

## Различаться – различный

### №2

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. To assemble - b. a circuit    | 1. Собрать схему             |
| 2. Average – i. Speed            | 2. Средняя скорость          |
| 3. To carry out - e. experiments | 3. Проводить эксперименты    |
| 4. Electron - j. tube            | 4. Электронная трубка        |
| 5. Direct - c. current           | 5. Постоянный ток            |
| 6. Negative - g. potential       | 6. Отрицательный потенциал   |
| 7. Sensitive - d. device         | 7. Чувствительное устройство |
| 8. To solve - f. an equation     | 8. Решить уравнение          |
| 9. Tiny - h. size                | 9. Крошечный размер          |
| 10. Wide - a. Application        | 10. Широкое применение       |

### №3

1. As - d. когда; так как
2. Because of - c. из-за
3. By means of - g. посредством
4. E.g. - f. например
5. i.e. - l. то есть
6. in addition to - e. кроме того
7. in order to - a. Для того, чтобы
8. in particular - b. в частности
9. since - k. так как; с

10. thus - j. таким образом

№4

1. An ammeter is an instrument **measuring** the value of current.
2. **Repairing** the motor he found two broken parts.
3. The results **obtained** proved to be right.
4. **Having extracted** the acid they continued experimenting.
5. A space program must be flexible **making** it possible to explore new fields.
6. The ammeter stopped **working** because the coil was short-circuited.
7. Particles **forming** an atom are in motion.
8. The compound **treating** for several hours turned dark red.
9. The method **applied** facilitated the procedure.
10. Metals cannot be dissolved without **being changed** into new substances.

№5

1. Разработчик настаивает на том, чтобы его устройство было протестировано в условиях эксплуатации.
2. Проводник, пропускающий переменный ток, излучает радиоволны.
3. Поставленная задача была непростой.
4. As opposed, an alternative point of view turned out to be more useful.
5. После нагревания жидкости скорость реакции увеличилась.
6. Такая низкая температура нас удивила.
7. Ученые провели множество экспериментов, в ходе которых были получены ценные данные.

8. Они наблюдали постоянное повышение температуры.
9. Идея использования этой техники является новой и даже неожиданной.
10. Мы знаем, что он еще не завершил эксперимент.

#### №6

1. The conference was attended by foreign guests.
2. A well-known scientist from Canada addressed the conference participants.
3. The data obtained became the basis for future research.
4. It is quite possible to rely on the quality of these materials.
5. Now, by measuring the amount of current, we can calculate the resistance.
6. While conducting this experiment, scientists encountered an interesting phenomenon.
7. The ongoing research is very important.
8. This property, which materials possess, is called conductivity.
9. This new device, which is so much talked about, can be easily used.
10. Being a good source of information, the Internet has come to every home, every office, every enterprise.

#### №7

1. The rapid development of the electronic industry was greatly assisted by the invention of the transistor. **T**
2. Transistors enabled to make electronic circuits much smaller. **T**
3. However, transistors couldn't help to solve the problem of electronic circuits' reliability. **F**

4. When transistors circuits became available, the efficiency in the use of energy increased. **T**
5. Integrated circuits followed the invention of transistors. **T**
6. Integrated circuits are bulky circuits containing lots of electronic components on a single chip. **F**
7. A microchip is a chip on which thousands and millions of components can be jammed. **T**
8. Integrated circuits cannot be mass-produced. **F**
9. Silicon is used while manufacturing integrated circuits. **T**
10. Silicon is ideally suited for the fabrication of all the components of the electric circuit. **F**