

Технические факультеты

«Иностранный язык» (Английский язык)

Задания для проведения текущей аттестации

2 курс, 3 семестр

Вторая контрольная точка

Максимальное количество баллов за каждое задание указано в скобках под заданием. За каждую ошибку в задании снимается 0,5 балла.

Task 1: Using the suffixes from the box below form words of the same root: a) nouns, b) adjectives. Give Russian equivalents of the initial and derived words. (Используя суффиксы из таблицы, образуйте однокоренные слова: а) существительные, б) прилагательные. Дайте русские эквиваленты исходных и производных слов.)

-able, -ence, -ent, -ic, -ity, -ive, -ment, -or, -ous, -ion,

a) Complete, depend, develop, produce, resist;

b) Act, rely, differ, electron, vary

(5 баллов)

Task 2: Combine the words given in the left-hand column with the words given in the right-hand column. Translate the word combinations into Russian. (Объедините слова левой и правой колонок и переведите полученные сочетания на русский язык.)

1. To assemble

2. Average

3. To carry out

4. Electron

5. Direct

6. Negative

7. Sensitive

8. To solve

9. Tiny

10. Wide a. Application

b. a circuit

c. current

d. device

e. experiments

f. an equation

g. potential

h. size

i. Speed

j. tube

(5 баллов)

Task 3: For the English words and word combinations (1-10) in the left-hand column choose the Russian equivalents (a-l) in the right-hand column. (К английским словам и словосочетаниям из левой колонки подберите русские эквиваленты из правой колонки.)

1. As
2. Because of
3. By means of
4. E.g.
5. i.e.
6. in addition to
7. in order to
8. in particular
9. since
10. thus    а.    Для того, чтобы

- b. в частности
- c. из-за
- d. когда; так как
- e. кроме того
- f. например
- g. посредством
- h. потому что
- i. согласно
- j. таким образом
- k. так как; с
- l. то есть

(5 баллов)

Task 4: Make the sentences complete by choosing one of the variants (a, b or c) given. (Дополните предложения, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов.)

1. An ammeter is an instrument ... the value of current.

a) Measured

b) being measured

c) measuring

2. ... the motor he found two broken parts.

- a) Being repaired      b) repairing      c) repaired

3. The results ... proved to be right.

- a) Obtaining      b) having obtained      c) obtained

4. ... the acid they continued experimenting.

- a) Having extracted      b) being extracted      c) extracted

5. A space program must be flexible ... it possible to explore new fields.

- a) Being made      b) making      c) made

6. The ammeter stopped ... because the coil was short-circuited.

- a) Work      b) having worked      c) working

7. Particles ... an atom are in motion.

- a) Formed      b) being formed      c) forming

8. The compound ... for several hours turned dark red.

- a) Being treated      b) treating      c) having treated

9. The method ... facilitated the procedure.

- a) Applying      b) having applied      c) applied

10. Metals cannot be dissolved without ... into new substances.

- a) Having changed      b) being changed      c) changed

(5 баллов)

Task 5: Translate the sentences into Russian. (Переведите предложения на русский язык.)

1. The designer insists on his device being tested under operating conditions.
2. A conductor carrying the alternating current, radio waves are emitted.
3. The task set was not an easy one.
4. As opposed, an alternative point of view turned out to be more useful.
5. The liquid having been heated, the speed of the reaction increased.
6. The temperature being so low surprised us.
7. The scientists have made a lot of experiments, with valuable data being obtained.
8. They watched the temperature gradually rising.
9. The idea of using this technique is new and somewhat unexpected.
10. We know of his not having completed the experiment yet.

(5 баллов)

Task 6: Translate the sentences into English. (Переведите предложения на английский язык.)

1. На конференции присутствовали зарубежные гости.
2. К участникам конференции обратился известный ученый из Канады.
3. Полученные данные стали основой будущих исследований.
4. На качество этих материалов вполне можно положиться.
5. Теперь, измерив величину тока, мы можем вычислить сопротивление.
6. Проводя этот эксперимент, ученые столкнулись с интересным явлением.
7. Проводимые исследования очень важны.
8. Это свойство, которым обладают материалы, называется проводимостью.
9. Этим новым устройством, о котором так много говорят, можно легко пользоваться.
10. Будучи хорошим источником информации, Интернет пришел в каждый дом, в каждый офис, на каждое предприятие.

(5 баллов)

Task 7: A) Read the text. Without translating it, try to understand its main points. (Прочитайте текст. Постарайтесь понять его основные положения, не переводя текст.)

Electronic Devices

The invention of a transistor triggered the rapid growth of the electronic in-

Dustry. Before transistors, electronic circuits were large, bulky and unreliable. They consumed considerable power (energy). With transistors, circuits became much smaller, more efficient in the use of energy, and far more reliable. The higher reliability of the transistor circuits compared to vacuum tube equivalents is an extremely important advantage.

The techniques used to manufacture transistors steadily improved and finally led to the development that made it possible to mass-produce very small and highly reliable electronic circuits known as integrated circuits (ICs) – the first circuits-on-a-chip. ICs have diodes, transistors, resistors and all interconnecting leads formed on a single piece of semiconductor material.

The integrated circuit technology made it possible to jam more and more elements into a single chip. As the number of components on an integrated circuit grew from a few to hundreds, then thousands and millions, the term for the chip changed to microchip.

When producing integrated circuits, all the components of the electric circuit are fabricated in a crystal of silicon or on the surface of the crystal. Silicon is far from being an ideal material for these functions and only modest values of resistance and capacitance can be achieved. Practical microelectronic inductors cannot be formed at all. On the other hand, silicon is a material which is equal for fabrication of transistors, and the abundance of these active components in microelectronic devices more than compensates for the shortcomings of the passive elements.

(5 баллов)

B) Now mark the statements below as true (T) or false (F) (Отметьте нижеследующие утверждения как истинные (T) или ложные (F).)

1. The rapid development of the electronic industry was greatly assisted by the invention of the transistor.
2. Transistors enabled to make electronic circuits much smaller.
3. However, transistors couldn't help to solve the problem of electronic circuits' reliability.
4. When transistors circuits became available, the efficiency in the use of energy increased.



5. Integrated circuits followed the invention of transistors.
6. Integrated circuits are bulky circuits containing lots of electronic components on a single chip.
7. A microchip is a chip on which thousands and millions of components can be jammed.
8. Integrated circuits cannot be mass-produced.
9. Silicon is used while manufacturing integrated circuits.
10. Silicon is ideally suited for the fabrication of all the components of the electric circuit.

(5 баллов)

Task 8: Speak about some discovery or invention of the past (a device, material, technology, etc.) that greatly influenced the development of the sphere of your present studies. (Расскажите об открытии или изобретении прошлого – устройстве, материале, технологии и т.д., которое значительно повлияло на развитие области изучаемых Вами наук.)

Устное сообщение на тему «История изучаемой науки». После устного сообщения студенту необходимо задать 5 дополнительных вопросов разных типов)

(5 + 5 = 10 баллов)

(монологическая и диалогическая речь оцениваются отдельно)