

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

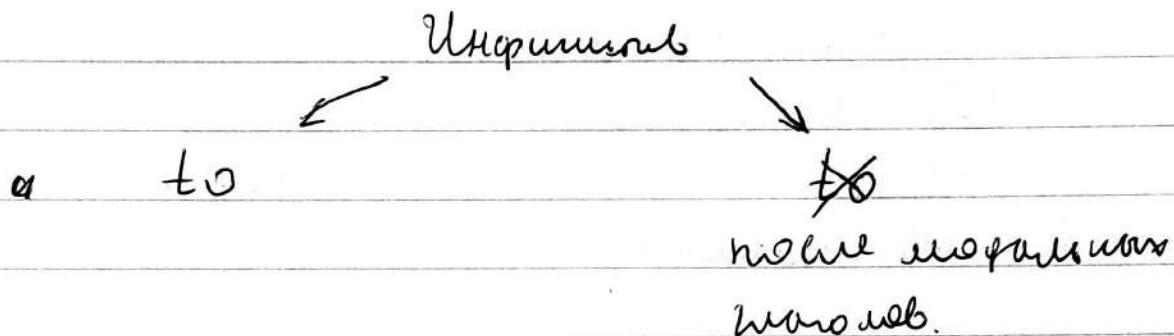
No. 1

Date 13.02.21

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Морфология. Инфинитив.

Инфинитив - начальная форма глагола.



make smb do sth →
→ He was made to do the job.
let smb do sth

	Active	Passive
Simple	to write	to be written
Cont.	to be writing	—
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Cont	to have been writing	—

Учен ... , 2008

Показания

mounted,

measured

consider - парматубер

hear - обвинить (он же обвинил меня на суде и т.д.)

accused - обвиняемый.

Презентация - презент, отбрасываю

Acronym - A word ...

Amplification - Expressed ...

Application - Practical ...

Emission - An increase ...

Explicitly - A gas

Extend - To continue ...

Generate - To produce ...

Huge - To remove ...

Measure - to find

Delouse - Extremely large

Property - A quality

Yusufun croba crp 196/5 197 188 - 189 19

II

1 F

2 T

3

4

5

6 F

7 T

III

1. Light Amplification by

2. Stimulated Emission of

3. Radiation

2. 1960s

3. be used everywhere

4. ~~measurement~~ development fusion

5. weapons, shoot / direct light

6. measure distances.

7 is to be a weapon

8. medicine, CD and DVD players.

IV

1. ~~Therwar~~ Light Amplification by
Stimulated Emission of Radiation

2. Light, Microwave

3. can in 3.

4. Medicine and communicate

5. No lasers turn only about 20-30% of the energy they use into a laser beam. The rest is lost as heat

6. rapid transmission of information, alt, show,

7.

8. Nicolay Basov

Aleksandr Prokhorov

KOKUYO

N2

- 1 power source & photon
- 2 light tube
- 3 atom
- 4 ruby crystal
- 5 mirror
- 6 partial mirror
- 7 laser beam

N3

A	8	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B	3	✓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	2	✓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D	7	✓	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
E	1	✓		
F	4 (5)	✓		
G	6	✓		
H	5 (4)	✓		

2. (2) cathode (7) ~~in X-ray photons~~ heat
- (3) tungsten anode (8) oil bath
- (4) electron beam (9) X-ray photons
- (5) electric current (10) Filter
- (6) tube (11)
- (12) atoms

H/w 8 and next page

H/w

~~have back~~

have to say now

N3

- 1 to explain what an X-ray is
- 2 to talk about; like to take over
- 3 you have a look at this slide, can see a diagram
- 4 I can now turn to, to ask Magda to take over
- 5 going to talk about Ahmed just explained
- 6 have to say now
- 7 I have no, hand back

N1

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 e | 4 g | 7 b |
| 2 h | 5 i | 8 f |
| 3 a | 6 c | 9 d |

N2

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 ruby crystal | 5 emit |
| 2 photons | 6 back and forth |
| 3 atoms | 7 partial |
| 4 absorb | 8 concentrated |

HW to 27.03.21

№4.

1. Бетонные связи ранее повреждались, из-за чего
2. Блоки (устройства) ввода и вывода ^{обязательно} ~~необязательно~~ являются частью компьютера.
3. Транслятор высокоуровневого языка выполняет по ^{обязательно} ~~необязательно~~ надо назвать компьютером.
4. Процессор наверняка сейчас работает.
5. Основой современной цивилизации, несомненно, является использование компьютера.
6. Этот компьютер наверняка подключен к сети.
7. Ученые наверняка найдут ^{ответ} ~~ответ~~ на этот вопрос. Конечно же!

№5.

1. Computers are sure to find wide application in education.
2. The students are supposed to have already submitted their term papers.
3. The article ~~will~~ ^{is} unlikely to be published in this journal.
4. BASIC ~~was~~ ^{is} considered to be developed? in 1965.
5. PASCAL is known to be named after the famous French mathematician, B. Pascal.

6. The invention ~~was~~ of computers seems to be spoken of at the last lecture.

№6.

1. Известно, что электромеханический генератор — это машина, преобразующая механическую энергию в электрическую.
2. Известно, что электромеханический генератор — это машина, преобразующая механическую энергию в электрическую.
3. Было открыто, что сила вихревого магнитного поля зависит только от используемого материала.
4. Известно, что доктор Айкен создал первый полностью автоматизированный компьютер, Mark I.
5. Этим экспериментом было показано, что это действительно хороший проводник.

Маслова М. А.

Вариант №1

I.

1. A

(2) B

3. C

4. A

5. B

6. A

7. B

8. C

9. B

(10) B

4/5

II.

(1) A

(2) B

3. C

(4) A

5. C

6. B

7. B

8. A

9. A

10. C

3.5/5

7.5/10

III.

Laser or optic quant generator is a system converted energy (light, electric, ~~mechanical~~ heat, chemical etc) into energy of ..., monochrome, polarized and ..., emission. Laser ^{exception} ~~exception~~ can be ^{continued} ~~continued~~ with constant power, or impulsed with extremely high ~~intensity~~ powers.

Some types of lasers, for example

... lasers or hard crystal lasers can generate different frequency.

Sizes of lasers can be from ~~nan~~ micro ~~workspaces~~ ~~stipend~~ to large (like football field)

Unique properties of laser ^{exemption} ~~properties~~ let use them in different ~~systems~~ areas of science and technique, and in our every day life ~~day~~ ... from wedding and recording CD and QRcode to researching in area of termonuclear syntase.

6

I ~~Superconductors~~ was believed
~~to~~

+ (1) For many years superconductors
~~were~~ were believed to have the same
properties as normal materials.

+ (2) The phenomenon of almost
perfect conductivity is known
to take place at temperatures
approaching absolute zero.

(3) The ancients thought electricity
to be type of invisible fluid.

+ (4) We believe nuclear energy to be
the prime source of heat power.

+ (5) The atmosphere has been proved to
extend up to several hundred km above Earth.

+ (6) This approach is unlikely to ~~be~~
contribute to the future
economic growth.

+ (7) Current which always flows
in one direction along
a wire ~~is~~ is said to
be direct current.

+ (8) We assume electric current
to be flowing ~~from~~ from left to right.

(4/Nuclear energy is believed to be...)

(8) Electric current is assumed to be...)

1. Конечно, исторический фототрафик
+ сверхпроводимости помогает нам
понять основу феномена сверх-
проводимости и связать с после-
дующим использованием этой технологии
3. ~~Важно~~ Определено, что сверхпро-
+ водимость удерживается до ~~какой~~ пороговой
концентрации электронов в диманит-
ином ~~диффузии~~
5. Например, о жидкости, то сопротивление
+ металла чрезвычайно чувствительно
до тех пор, пока не достигнет
... сопротивления, в противоположном
материале, сопротивление растет отню-
дительно ~~маленько~~ ^{резко} при ~~маленькой~~
температуре ~ 4.2 Кельвина
7. Самый главный недостаток, то в сверхпроводимости
+ нет потерь ^{на} электрогенерации тока, некоторые
практические примеры этого явления
известны, ~~различные~~ использования
9. Сказано, то сверхпроводимые огра-
+ ничены тем, что не могут выдержать значи-
тельный ток, как фланец ~~или~~ то
... или ..., то ... то

I.

1. C
2. ~~B~~
3. C
4. C
5. C

6. B

7. A

8. B

9. B

10. A

3.5/5

II

1. B

2. ~~A~~

3. B

4. C

5. B

6. C

7. A

8. C

9. A

10. B

5/5

8.5/10.

III* Lately / Recently

In the last time great progress in obtaining of ~~superconductivity~~ ~~superconductors~~

~~superconductors~~ high-temperature ~~superconductors~~ superconductivity has been made.

On the basis of ~~metals~~ ^{metal ceramics} substances with transition temperature to

superconducting state higher ^{than} 77 K are obtained. Unfortunately, almost all high-temperature superconductors are not technologically advanced

(... , do not have stable properties, etc.) as a result of which superconductors based on niobium (Nb) alloys are still used today. The absence of heat losses during the flow of constant current through superconductor makes using of superconducting wires to delivering electricity attractive. because ~~many~~ single thin underground wire can transmit power which by the traditional method requires the creating ~~several~~ power line with several wires with much bigger thickness.

$\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$ 1
 $\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} = 1$
 size: 1 2
 size: 0 1
 N: 1

array

 avr

avr[1]