

Министерство образования и науки Челябинской области

Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
среднего профессионального
образования
«Катав-Ивановский индустриальный техникум»

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

по выполнению контрольных работ по дисциплине
«Английский язык»

для обучающихся заочного отделения специальности

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Введение

Контрольные работы являются формой проверки знаний, умений и навыков обучающихся и дают возможность в ходе собеседования и практических занятий во время сессий оценить, насколько самостоятельно и глубоко проработан и усвоен ими курс.

Сборник включает контрольную работу (пять вариантов), содержащую 5 заданий, методические указания по оформлению контрольной работы, список литературы, а также требования, предъявляемые к студентам во время зачета.

Методические указания по оформлению контрольных работ

Обучающиеся выполняют один из вариантов контрольной работы (каждый свой вариант). Выбор варианта контрольной работы определяется по первой букве фамилии студента. Ниже приведена таблица с указанием букв и соответствующих им вариантов работы.

Номер варианта	Начальная буква фамилии студента
1	А, Б, В, Г, Д, Е
2	Ё, Ж, З, И, К, Л
3	М, Н, О, П, Р, С
4	Т, У, Ф, Х, Ц, Ч
5	Ш, Щ, Э, Ю, Я

Работа выполняется в отдельной тетради в клеточку (18 листов).

На обложке тетради контрольной работы необходимо указать: Ф.И.О., название специальности, номер курса, номер зачетной книжки, вариант контрольной работы.

На первой странице указывается вариант контрольной работы. Выполнение работы начинается со второй страницы. Задания к упражнениям следует писать обязательно. В конце работы необходимо указать все учебники и словари (в т.ч. Интернет-ресурсы), которые были Вами использованы при выполнении работы.

Неправильно оформленная и не полностью выполненная контрольная работа возвращается обучающемуся для доработки.

В работе, возвращенной на доработку, следует внимательно изучить замечания рецензента, исправить ошибки, переписать ее полностью и сдать повторно.

По отрецензированным и исправленным контрольным работам проводится собеседование во время сессии.

При выполнении контрольной работы рекомендуется использовать:

Англо-русские словари.

Бонк Н.А., Котий Г.А., Лукьянова Н.А. Учебник английского языка (в двух частях), ДЕКОНТ+, 2011.

Голицынский Ю. Сборник упражнений по грамматике (смотреть правила по грамматике).

Методические указания по выполнению данной работы можно скачать с сайта КИИТ: <http://k-iit74.ru/>

Если при выполнении контрольных заданий у Вас появятся вопросы, обращайтесь за консультацией к преподавателю.

Наш адрес: 456110, Челябинская область, г. Катав-Ивановск, ул. Гагарина,8.

Желаем Вам успеха в изучении английского языка!

Требования, предъявляемые к обучающимся на зачете

В конце первого курса обучающийся-заочник сдает зачет по английскому языку.

К зачету допускаются обучающиеся, выполнившие в полном объеме контрольные задания и прошедшие по нему собеседование.

Вариант 1

I. Прочитайте текст. Переведите.

POLLUTION

Man has been trying to make his life easier for many centuries. In does so, he invented machines and instruments. They have been working and polluting the world we live in. 26 In this world around us, there are two things that do not belong to any one country: air and ocean water. In both the air and water, there is much pollution People are concerned about the air and water used by everyone, and they are also concerned about the future of the Earth. One of the most important pollution problems is in the oceans. Many ships sail in the ocean water – fishing ships carrying people, some carrying oil. If a ship loses some of the oil in the water or trash from the ship is put into the ocean, the water becomes dirty. Many birds and fish die because of the polluted water. Many fish are dying in the sea, others are getting contaminated. Fishermen catch contaminated fish which may be sold in markets and people may get sick from eating them. Fish may also move to another part of the ocean. Lakes and rivers are getting polluted too. Some beaches are considered dangerous for swimming. The second important problem is air pollution. Cars and factories pollute the air we use. It also destroys the ozone layer which protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun. Another problem is that our forests are dying from acid rain. Thus, in turn, affects the balance of nature. If we want our children to live in the same world we live in or in a better and healthier world, we must learn to protect the water, the air and the earth from pollution.

Vocabulary:

to make one's life easier - облегчить чью-либо жизнь;
to invent machines and instruments - изобретать машины и инструменты;
to pollute - загрязнять;
to be concerned about smth - беспокоиться о чем-либо;
to put trash into smth - сбрасывать мусор во что-либо;
the polluted water - загрязненная вода;
to get contaminated - быть отравленным; air pollution - загрязнение воздуха;
to destroy the ozone layer - разрушать озоновый слой;
to die from acid rain - погибать из-за кислотных дождей;
to affect the balance of nature - оказывать влияние на гармонию в природе;
to protect the water, the air and the earth from pollution - защищать воду, воздух и землю от загрязнения.

Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Why are people concerned about air and water?
2. What are the consequences (последствия) of water pollution?
3. What are the consequences of air pollution?
4. What should people do if they want to live on the Earth?

Translate into English. Переведите на русский язык:

1. Чтобы облегчить свою жизнь, люди изобретали машины и инструменты;
2. Люди озабочены загрязнением воды и воздуха;
3. Суда, сбрасывая отходы в океан, загрязняют воду;
4. Рыба в загрязненной воде умирает или становится ядовитой;
5. Машины и фабрики загрязняют воздух и разрушают озоновый слой Земли;
6. Кислотный дождь нарушает баланс в природе;
7. Люди должны научиться защищать землю и воздух от загрязнения.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом настоящем времени (Present Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock.
2. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.
3. She (to speak) French well.
4. What time Andrea usually (to get) up?
5. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. In the evening their boys (to listen) to music and (to watch) TV.
2. Mrs Smith (to work) in the kitchen
3. What your neighbours (to do) yesterday?
4. Mr Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning.
5. His wife (to water) her lovely flowers.

IV. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом будущем времени (Future Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow.
2. You (to play) chess tomorrow?
3. Nick (to go) to school tomorrow.
4. Your brother (to go) to the exhibition next Sunday?
5. When my friend (to come) to St Petersburg, we shall go to the Russian Museum.

V. Напишите данные существительные во множественном числе и переведите на русский язык.

ПРИМЕР: *a hat – hats (одна шляпа – шляпы)*

1. a cat –...
2. a box –...
3. a boy –...
4. a foot –...
5. a glass –...
6. a bus –...
7. a sock –...
8. a child –...
9. one man –...
10. one woman –...
11. one mouse –...
12. one house –...
13. one tooth –...

14. one goose –...

15. one sheep –...

VI. Дополните предложения притяжательными местоимениями.

1. This is my mum. _____ name's Jess.
2. These are my sisters. _____ names are Mary and Dina.
3. These are my parents. _____ names are Tanya and Bob
4. This is my cousin. _____ name's Helen.
5. This is my cousin. _____ name's Fred
6. These are my sisters. _____ names are Tina and Nina.
7. This is my aunt. _____ name's Pam.

VII. Относительные местоимения.

а) Вставь нужное по смыслу местоимение на английском языке. Переведи предложения на русский язык.

1. Is he talking about ___? (обо мне)
2. Does she know ___? (его)
3. Don't touch ___! (это)
4. He gave ___ a beautiful flower. (ей)
5. She gave ___ good advice. (мне)

б) Переведи предложения на русский язык.

1. Я видела его вчера.
2. Он живет и учится в Катав-Ивановске.
3. Я не путешествовал, но буду путешествовать.
4. Они ходили с вами?
5. Она не надеется.

VIII. Притяжательный падеж существительного в английском языке

Выберите правильный вариант.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) сонеты Шекспира | a) Shakespeare's sonnets; | b) Shakespeares' sonnets. |
| 2) ноги лошади | a) horses' legs; | b) horse's legs. |
| 3) недельный отпуск | a) a week's holiday; | b) a weeks' holiday. |
| 4) чемпионат мира по шахматам | a) worlds' chess championship; | b) world's chess championship. |
| 5) городской совет | a) the city's council; | b) the city's council. |
| 6) аптека | a) the chemist's; | b) the chemists'. |
| 7) собор св. Павла | a) St. Paul's Cathedral; | b) St. Pauls' Cathedral. |
| 8) хвост кошки | a) cats' tail; | b) cat's tail. |
| 9) музеи Москвы | a) Moscows' museums; | b) Moscow's museums. |
| 10) вчерашняя газета | a) yesterday's newspaper; | b) yesterdays' newspapers. |
| 11) танец Улановой | a) Ulanova's dancing; | b) Ulanovas' dancing. |
| 12) комната мамы и папы | a) Mum and Dad's room; | b) Mum's and Dad's room. |
| 13) комнаты студентов | a) students' rooms; | b) student's rooms. |
| 14) булочная | a) the bakers'; | b) the baker's. |
| 15) музеи мира | a) world's museums; | b) worlds' museums. |
| 16) история моей жизни | a) my life's story;. | b) my lifes' story. |
| 17) расстояние в одну милю | a) a mile's distance; | b) a miles' distance. |
| 18) книги Лондона | a) London's books; | b) Londons' books. |
| 19) глаза собак | a) the dogs' eyes; | b) the dog's eyes. |
| 20) годичное отсутствие | a) a years' absence; | b) a year's absence. |

Вариант 2

I. Прочитайте текст. Переведите.

ROBOTS IN MANUFACTURING.

Today most robots are used in manufacturing operations. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories: 1. material handling; 2. processing operations; 3. assembly and inspection. Material-handling is the transfer of material and loading and unloading of machines. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move materials or work parts from one to another. Many of these tasks are relatively simple: robots pick up parts from one conveyor and place them on another. Other transfer operations are more complex, such as placing parts in an arrangement that can be calculated by the robot. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize a robot to load and unload parts. This requires the robot to be equipped with a gripper that can grasp parts. Usually the gripper must be designed specifically for the particular part geometry. In robotic processing operations, the robot manipulates a tool to perform a process on the work part. Examples of such applications include spot welding, continuous arc welding and spray painting. Spot welding of automobile bodies is one of the most common applications of industrial robots. The robot positions a spot welder against the automobile panels and frames to join them. Arc welding is a continuous process in which robot moves the welding rod along the welding seam. Spray painting is the manipulation of a spray-painting gun over the surface of the object to be coated. Other operations in this category include grinding and polishing in which a rotating spindle serves as the robot's tool. The third application area of industrial robots is assembly and inspection. The use of robots in assembly is expected to increase because of the high cost of manual labour. But the design of the product is an important aspect of robotic assembly. Assembly methods that are satisfactory for humans are not always suitable for robots. Screws and nuts are widely used for fastening in manual assembly, but the same operations are extremely difficult for a one-armed robot. Inspection is another area of factor operations in which the utilization of robots is growing. In a typical inspection job, the robot positions a sensor with respect to the work part and determines whether the part answers the quality specifications. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides a substitute for human labour. There are certain characteristics of industrial jobs performed by humans that can be done by robots: a) the operation is repetitive, involving the same basic work motions every cycle; b) the operation is hazardous or uncomfortable for the human worker (for example: spray painting, spot welding, arc welding, and certain machine loading and unloading tasks); c) the workpiece or tool are too heavy and difficult to handle; d) the operation allows the robot to be used on two or three shifts.

Vocabulary:

handling - обращение;
transfer - передача, перенос;
location - местонахождение;
pick up - брать, подбирать;
arrangement - расположение;
to utilize - утилизировать, находить применение;
gripper - захват; to grasp - схватывать;
spot welding - точечная сварка;
continuous - непрерывный;
arc welding - электродуговая сварка;
spray painting - окраска распылением;
frame - рама;
spray-painting gun - распылитель краски;
grinding - шлифование;
polishing - полирование;
spindle - шпиндель;
manual - ручной;
labour - труд;
hazardous - опасный;
shift - смена.

Fill in the blanks. Заполните пропуски.

1. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move ... from one to another;
2. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize ... to load and unload parts;
3. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories: ...;
4. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides ... for human labour.

Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How are robots used in manufacturing?
2. What is «material handling»?
3. What does a robot need to be equipped with to do loading and unloading operations?
4. What does robot manipulate in robotic processing operation?
5. What is the most common application of robots in automobile manufacturing?
6. What operations could be done by robot in car manufacturing industry?
7. What are the main reasons to use robots in production?
8. How can robots inspect the quality of production?
9. What operations could be done by robots in hazardous or uncomfortable for the human workers conditions?
10. Call certain characteristics of industrial jobs that can be done by robots.

Translate into English:

1. Существует несколько различных сфер использования автоматизации в производстве;
2. Для использования жесткой автоматизации необходимы большие инвестиции;
3. Жесткая автоматизация широко используется в химической промышленности;
4. Станки с числовым программным управлением - хороший пример программируемой автоматизации;
5. Гибкая автоматизация делает возможным перепрограммирование оборудования;
6. Время простоя оборудования оборачивается большими убытками;
7. Использование гибкой автоматизации делает возможным производство разнообразной продукции.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом настоящем времени (Present Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. What she (to do) on Saturday evenings?
2. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).
3. On Saturday evenings she sometimes (to go) out with friends to a party or maybe to a concert
4. One of her friends has got a car, so he (to pick) them up and then he (to drive) them home.
5. Once a week, usually on Sunday mornings, she (to go) swimming.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office.
2. I (to be) very busy yesterday
3. Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family.
4. Last week she (to write) a funny story about her pet.
5. We (to enjoy) swimming in the ocean last weekend.

IV. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом будущем времени (Future Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. You (to give) me this book tomorrow?
2. They (to stay) at home tomorrow.
3. What you (to do) tomorrow?
4. They (not to take) care of the garden next summer.
5. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow.

VI. Напишите данные существительные во множественном числе. Переведите на русский язык.

1. a dress – two ...
2. a lady – two ...
3. a baby – three...
4. a story – three ...
5. a fox – four ...
6. a leaf – four ...
7. a thief – five...
8. a wolf – five...
9. a loaf – six...
10. a city – six...
11. a sheep – seven ...
12. a policeman – seven...
13. a sportsman – eight...
14. a bench — eight ...
15. a witch – nine ...
16. a tomato – nine ...
17. a potato – ten...

VII. Притяжательные местоимения. Переведи на английский язык:

1. мой мяч
2. ее стул
3. наша кухня
4. его линейка
5. их дом

6. наши коробки
7. ее кошка
8. их тела
9. его нос
10. моя кровать
11. их сад
12. его спальня
13. наши карандаши
14. моя голова
15. твой домик на дереве
16. моя бабушка
17. их ручки
18. твой брат
19. его собака
20. ее комната
21. их полки
22. наш дедушка
23. твой рот
24. наши уши
25. моя книга
26. ее ластик
27. твоя рыбка
28. его стол
29. ее глаза
30. твой портфель
31. моя игрушка
32. его солдатик
33. ее кукла
34. их плюшевые мишки
35. наши рубашки

VIII. Относительные местоимения.

а) Вставь нужное по смыслу местоимение на английском языке. Переведи предложения.

1. Tom is staring at _____. (на нас)
2. Alice saw _____ in the street. (меня)
3. Alex bought this skirt for _____. (для тебя)
4. I know _____ very well. (его)
5. I love _____. (тебя)

б) Переведи на английский язык.

1. Я поговорю с тобой.
2. Он не помог мне.
3. Я возьму твою машину.
4. Когда ты поедешь к нему?
5. Он не надеется но будет надеяться.

IX. Притяжательный падеж существительного в английском языке

Выберите правильный вариант.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) сонеты Шекспира | a) Shakespeare's sonnets; | b) Shakespeares' sonnets. |
| 2) ноги лошади | a) horses' legs; | b) horse's legs. |
| 3) недельный отпуск | a) a week's holiday; | b) a weeks' holiday. |
| 4) чемпионат мира по шахматам | a) worlds' chess championship; | b) world's chess championship. |
| 5) городской совет | a) the citys' council; | b) the city's council. |
| 6) аптека | a) the chemist's; | b) the chemists'. |
| 7) собор св. Павла | a) St. Paul's Cathedral; | b) St. Pauls' Cathedral. |
| 8) хвост кошки | a) cats' tail; | b) cat's tail. |
| 9) музеи Москвы | a) Moscows' museums; | b) Moscow's museums. |
| 10) вчерашняя газета | a) yesterday's newspaper; | b) yesterdays' newspapers. |
| 11) танец Улановой | a) Ulanova's dancing; | b) Ulanovas' dancing. |
| 12) комната мамы и папы | a) Mum and Dad's room; | b) Mum's and Dad's room. |
| 13) комнаты студентов | a) students' rooms; | b) student's rooms. |
| 14) булочная | a) the bakers'; | b) the baker's. |
| 15) музеи мира | a) world's museums; | b) worlds' museums. |
| 16) история моей жизни | a) my life's story; | b) my lifes' story. |
| 17) расстояние в одну милю | a) a mile's distance; | b) a miles' distance. |
| 18) книги Лондона | a) London's books; | b) Londons' books. |
| 19) глаза собак | a) the dogs' eyes; | b) the dog's eyes. |
| 20) годичное отсутствие | a) a years' absence; | b) a year's absence. |

Вариант 3

I. Прочитайте текст. Переведите.

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

Electrical and electronics engineering is the largest and most diverse field of engineering. It is concerned with the development and design, application, and manufacture of systems and devices that use electric power and signals. Among the most important subjects in the field are electric power and machinery, electronic circuits, control systems, computer design, superconductors, solid-state electronics, medical imaging systems, robotics, lasers, radar, consumer electronics, and fibre optics.

Despite its diversity, electrical engineering can be divided into four main branches: electric power and machinery, electronics, communications and control, and computers.

Electric Power and Machinery

The field of electric power is concerned with the design and operation of systems for generating, transmitting, and distributing electric power. Engineers in this field have brought about several important developments since the late 1970s. One of these is the ability to transmit power at extremely high voltages in both the direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC) modes, reducing power losses proportionately. Another is the real time control of power generation, transmission, and distribution, using computers to analyze the data fed back from the power system to a central station and thereby optimizing the efficiency of the system while it is in operation.

A significant advance in the engineering of electric machinery has been the introduction of electronic controls that enable AC motors to run at variable speeds by adjusting the frequency of the current fed into them. DC motors have also been made to run more efficiently this way.

Electronics

Electronic engineering deals with the research, design, integration, and application of circuits and devices used in the transmission and processing of information. Information is now generated, transmitted, received, and stored electronically on a scale unprecedented in history, and there is every indication that the explosive rate of growth in this field will continue unabated.

Electronic engineers design circuits to perform specific tasks, such as amplifying electronic signals, adding binary numbers, and demodulating radio signals to recover the information they carry. Circuits are also used to generate waveforms useful for synchronization and timing, as in television, and for correcting errors in digital information, as in telecommunications.

Prior to the 1960s, circuits consisted of separate electronic devices — resistors, capacitors, inductors, and vacuum tubes — assembled on a chassis and connected by wires to form a bulky package. The electronics revolution of the 1970s and 1980s set the trend towards integrating electronic devices on a single tiny chip of silicon.

or some other semiconductive material. The complex task of manufacturing these chips uses the most advanced technology, including computers, electron-beam lithography, micro-manipulators, ion-beam implantation, and ultraclean environments. Much of the research in electronics is directed towards creating even smaller chips, faster switching of components, and three-dimensional integrated circuits.

Vocabulary:

circuits — электрические схемы, цепи

device — устройство

transmission — передача

processing — обработка

to rely — полагаться

Fourier analysis — анализ Фурье

linear systems theory — теория линейных систем linear algebra — линейная алгебра

differential equations — дифференциальные уравнения

probability theory — теория вероятности

extensively — широко

replacement — замещение

fibre optics — оптоволоконные технологии

copper — медь

digital — цифровой

immunity — защищенность, невосприимчивость

carrying capacity — пропускная способность

rapidly growing — быстрорастущий

artificial intelligence — искусственный разум

sophisticated — сложный

superconducting — сверхпроводимость

mechanical engineer — инженер-механик

electric engineer — инженер-электрик

electronic engineer — инженер электроник

computer engineer — инженер-компьютерщик

military engineer — военный инженер

Допишите предложения.

1. It is concerned with the development and design, application, and manufacture of systems and devices that use and signals.
2. Another is the real time control of, transmission, and distribution, using computers to analyze the data fed back from the to a central station and thereby optimizing the efficiency of the system while it is in operation.
3. Electronic engineers to perform specific tasks, such as amplifying electronic signals, adding binary numbers, and demodulating radio signals to recover the information they carry.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What does electronic engineering deal with?
2. Are engineers in the field of electric and electronic engineering concerned with all aspects of electrical communications?

Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:

1. Никакой современный бизнес не возможен без компьютерной техники.
2. Компьютерная индустрия – наиболее быстроразвивающееся производство.
3. Компьютерное управление автоматизированными производственными линиями открывает новые горизонты дешевого и качественного производства товаров.
4. Крупным достижением в сфере коммуникации является замена аналоговых систем на цифровые.
5. В настоящее время оптоволоконные цифровые технологии обеспечивают более качественную и доступную связь, чем аналоговые системы.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом настоящем времени (Present Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Andrea Schatzmann, an exchange student from Switzerland, (to live) with the Connor family in San Francisco.
2. She usually (to have) dinner with the Connors at about 8.00.
3. On Saturdays she (to have) lunch at the restaurant.
4. Her first class (to **start**) at a quarter past eight.
5. She (to get) up at 7 am and (to take) a shower.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She (to study) English two hours ago.
2. Your brother (to go) to school last Friday? — Yes, he
3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday.
4. We (not to rest) yesterday.
5. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday.

IV. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом будущем времени (Future Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. What you (to buy) in the supermarket tomorrow? — A lot of things
2. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow.
3. Where he (to spend) next summer?
4. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school.
5. Our kindergarten (to organize) the Mothers` Day at 30 November.

V. Образуйте форму множественного числа нижеприведенных существительных и переведите на русский язык.

month, horse, flower, potato, book, plan, bridge, match, nose, bus, box, army, carrot, watch, onion, shop, address, day, fly, hotel, lady, key, gate, clock, office, city.

VI. Притяжательные местоимения.

а). Выбери правильный вариант ответа и переведите на русский язык:

1. This is Michael. This is his/her family.
2. These are my / his parents.
3. This is her / their house.
4. This is your / their pet.
5. This is her / its ball.

б). Закончи предложения по смыслу:

1. This is my mum. _____ name's Jess.
2. These are my sisters. _____ names are Mary and Dina.
3. These are my grandma and grandpa. _____ names are Tanya and Bob
4. This is my brother. _____ name's Fred.
5. This is my sister. _____ name is Nina.
6. This is my father. _____ name's John.

VII. Относительные местоимения.

а). Вставьте нужное по смыслу местоимение на английском языке. Переведите предложение на русский язык.

1. She sent a letter to _____. (им)
2. He wants to go with _____. (с вами)
3. Read this newspaper. _____ is very interesting. (она)
4. Jim looked at _____ in silence. (на нас)
5. Show _____ the journal. (ей)

б). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Как она учится?
2. Мы поговорили.
3. Он не работал, но будет работать.
4. Она видит его.
5. Вы подумали?

VIII. Притяжательный падеж существительного в английском языке

Выберите правильный вариант.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) сонеты Шекспира | a) Shakespeare's sonnets; | b) Shakespeares' sonnets. |
| 2) ноги лошади | a) horses' legs; | b) horse's legs. |
| 3) недельный отпуск | a) a week's holiday; | b) a weeks' holiday. |
| 4) чемпионат мира по шахматам | a) worlds' chess championship; | b) world's chess championship. |
| 5) городской совет | a) the citys' council; | b) the city's council. |
| 6) аптека | a) the chemist's; | b) the chemists'. |
| 7) собор св. Павла | a) St. Paul's Cathedral; | b) St. Pauls' Cathedral. |
| 8) хвост кошки | a) cats' tail; | b) cat's tail. |
| 9) музеи Москвы | a) Moscows' museums; | b) Moscow's museums. |
| 10) вчерашняя газета | a) yesterday's newspaper; | b) yesterdays' newspapers. |
| 11) танец Улановой | a) Ulanova's dancing; | b) Ulanovas' dancing. |
| 12) комната мамы и папы | a) Mum and Dad's room; | b) Mum's and Dad's room. |
| 13) комнаты студентов | a) students' rooms; | b) student's rooms. |
| 14) булочная | a) the bakers'; | b) the baker's. |
| 15) музеи мира | a) world's museums; | b) worlds' museums. |
| 16) история моей жизни | a) my life's story; | b) my lifes' story. |
| 17) расстояние в одну милю | a) a mile's distance; | b) a miles' distance. |
| 18) книги Лондона | a) London's books; | b) Londons' books. |
| 19) глаза собак | a) the dogs' eyes; | b) the dog's eyes. |
| 20) годичное отсутствие | a) a years' absence; | b) a year's absence. |

Вариант 4

I. Прочитайте текст. Переведите.

ROBOTS IN MANUFACTURING.

Today most robots are used in manufacturing operations. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories: 1. material handling; 2. processing operations; 3. assembly and inspection. Material-handling is the transfer of material and loading and unloading of machines. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move materials or work parts from one to another. Many of these tasks are relatively simple: robots pick up parts from one conveyor and place them on another. Other transfer operations are more complex, such as placing parts in an arrangement that can be calculated by the robot. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize a robot to load and unload parts. This requires the robot to be equipped with a gripper that can grasp parts. Usually the gripper must be designed specifically for the particular part geometry. In robotic processing operations, the robot manipulates a tool to perform a process on the work part. Examples of such applications include spot welding, continuous arc welding and spray painting. Spot welding of automobile bodies is one of the most common applications of industrial robots. The robot positions a spot welder against the automobile panels and frames to join them. Arc welding is a continuous process in which robot moves the welding rod along the welding seam. Spray painting is the manipulation of a spray-painting gun over the surface of the object to be coated. Other operations in this category include grinding and polishing in which a rotating spindle serves as the robot's tool. The third application area of industrial robots is assembly and inspection. The use of robots in assembly is expected to increase because of the high cost of manual labour. But the design of the product is an important aspect of robotic assembly. Assembly methods that are satisfactory for humans are not always suitable for robots. Screws and nuts are widely used for fastening in manual assembly, but the same operations are extremely difficult for a one-armed robot. Inspection is another area of factory operations in which the utilization of robots is growing. In a typical inspection job, the robot positions a sensor with respect to the work part and determines whether the part answers the quality specifications. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides a substitute for human labour. There are certain characteristics of industrial jobs performed by humans that can be done by robots: a) the operation is repetitive, involving the same basic work motions every cycle; b) the operation is hazardous or uncomfortable for the human worker (for example: spray painting, spot welding, arc welding, and certain machine loading and unloading tasks); c) the workpiece or tool are too heavy and difficult to handle; d) the operation allows the robot to be used on two or three shifts.

Vocabulary:

handling - обращение;
transfer - передача, перенос;
location - местонахождение;
pick up - брать, подбирать;
arrangement - расположение;
to utilize - утилизировать, находить применение;
gripper - захват; to grasp - схватывать;
spot welding - точечная сварка;
continuous - непрерывный;
arc welding - электродуговая сварка;
spray painting - окраска распылением;
frame - рама;
spray-painting gun - распылитель краски;
grinding - шлифование;
polishing - полирование;
spindle - шпиндель;
manual - ручной;
labour - труд;
hazardous - опасный;

shift - смена.

Fill in the blanks. Заполните пропуски.

1. Material-transfer applications require the robot to move ... from one to another;
2. Machine loading and unloading operations utilize ... to load and unload parts;
3. The applications of robots can be divided into three categories: ...;
4. In nearly all industrial robotic applications, the robot provides ... for human labour.

Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How are robots used in manufacturing?
2. What is «material handling»?
3. What does a robot need to be equipped with to do loading and unloading operations?
4. What does robot manipulate in robotic processing operation?
5. What is the most common application of robots in automobile manufacturing?
6. What operations could be done by robot in car manufacturing industry?
7. What are the main reasons to use robots in production?
8. How can robots inspect the quality of production?
9. What operations could be done by robots in hazardous or uncomfortable for the human workers conditions?
10. Call certain characteristics of industrial jobs that can be done by robots.

Translate into English:

1. Существует несколько различных сфер использования автоматизации в производстве;
2. Для использования жесткой автоматизации необходимы большие инвестиции;
3. Жесткая автоматизация широко используется в химической промышленности;
4. Станки с числовым программным управлением - хороший пример программируемой автоматизации;
5. Гибкая автоматизация делает возможным перепрограммирование оборудования;
6. Время простоя оборудования оборачивается большими убытками;
7. Использование гибкой автоматизации делает возможным производство разнообразной продукции.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом настоящем времени (Present Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She (to go) to school in the afternoon.
2. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
3. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea
4. After breakfast she (to go) to school.
5. It (to take) her two hours to do her homework.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. She (to cook) a nice dinner.
2. She (to bake) a delicious apple pie.
3. Mrs Smith (to work) in the kitchen.
4. Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile).
5. Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball.

IV. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом будущем времени (Future Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Parents (to help) to the kindergarden teacher to organize the celebration.
2. I (to pass) the exam next week.
3. She (to walk) with her grandmother tomorrow.
4. The economy (to accelerate) next year.
5. My teacher (to take) part in the competition «The teacher of the year».

V. Напишите перевод слов в скобках на английском языке, используйте единственное или множественное число. Переведите получившееся предложение на русский язык.

1. (Дети) should not forget to brush their (зубы) twice a day.
2. How many (вулканов) are still active in Japan?
3. Look! How beautiful the (ландыши) are!
4. On your way home buy some (картофеля) and (помидоров) and pick up the (фотографии) from the photographer's.
5. The job of (пожарных) is quite dangerous.
6. (Почтальоны) deliver mail early in the morning.
7. Laura has always given me good (советы).

VI. Дополните предложения притяжательными местоимениями.

_____ first name is Molly. _____ family name is Adamauer. What about you? What's _____ first name? And what's _____ family name? I'm married. You can see _____ husband in the picture. _____ name is Aisek. We've got one son and one daughter. _____ son is 21. _____ name is Nickolas. _____ daughter is 24. _____ name is Emy. Emy is married. _____ husband's name is Bred. Emy and Bred have got two children. _____ names are Kevin and Evi.

VII. Относительные местоимения.

а). Вставь нужное по смыслу местоимение на английском языке. Переведите получившиеся предложения на русский язык.

1. Show the newspaper to _____. (ему)
2. Take _____ as you find us. (нас)
3. Bring _____! (это)

4. Tell ___ to call me up right now. (ему)

5. Tell me everything about ___ (о них)

б). Переведи на английский язык.

6. Я поговорю с тобой.

7. Он не помог мне.

8. Я возьму твою машину.

9. Когда ты поедешь к нему?

10. Он не надеется, но будет надеяться.

VIII. Притяжательный падеж существительного в английском языке

Выберите правильный вариант.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) сонеты Шекспира | a) Shakespeare's sonnets; | b) Shakespeares' sonnets. |
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| 20) годичное отсутствие | a) a years' absence; | b) a year's absence. |

Вариант 5

I. Прочитайте текст. Переведите.

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Vocabulary:

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frame - рама;
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grinding - шлифование;
polishing - полирование;
spindle - шпиндель;
manual - ручной;
labor - труд;
hazardous - опасный;
shift - смена.

Fill in the blanks. Заполните пропуски.

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Переведите на английский язык.

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4. Станки с числовым программным управлением - хороший пример программируемой автоматизации;
5. Гибкая автоматизация делает возможным перепрограммирование оборудования;
6. Время простоя оборудования оборачивается большими убытками;
7. Использование гибкой автоматизации делает возможным производство разнообразной продукции.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом настоящем времени (Present Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He (to work) in the centre of Moscow.
2. What Nick (to do) in the evening?
3. He (not to sleep) after dinner.
4. She only (not to speak) Italian.
5. Where John (to live)? — He (to live) in England.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They (to visit) their friends.
2. Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife.

3. Their mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone.
4. The children (to brush) their teeth, (to yawn) a little and (to go) to bed.
5. She (to wash) the dishes and (to look) very tired.

IV. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в простом будущем времени (Future Simple) и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. My friends and I (to enter) the university next year.
2. At 5 p.m. we (to go) to the college. We (to listen) to the lecture about English grammar.
3. She (to learn) cooking for her husband.
4. Fortunately, the weather (to change) tomorrow.
5. The director (to announce) a very important news next recess.

V. Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе в следующие предложения.

Dish, glass, match, potato, bush, tax, bus, tomato, photo

1. Bob drinks eight... of water every day.
2. Can you take a few ... of me and Rachel?
3. Please put the ... and the silverware on the table.
4. All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their ...
5. I can see trees and ... outside the window.
6. I want to light the candles. I need some ...
7. When I make salad, I use lettuce and ...
8. Sometimes Sue has a hamburger and French-fried ... for dinner.
9. Are there any ... from here to the town center?

VI. Дополните диалог притяжательными местоимениями.

Tim: Whose CD is that?

Jenny: The Britney Spears CD? It's (1) _____. It's (2) _____ favorite CD.

Tim: It's (3) _____ too. Is this Kylie Minogue CD (4) _____ too?

Jenny: No, it's (5) _____ sister's. And those on the table are (6) _____ too.

Tim: There's a Beatles CD on the table. Does she like The Beatles?

Jenny: No, she doesn't. But (7) _____ parents love them. All the Beatles CDs are (8) _____.

Tim: Can I borrow this one, or is it (9) _____ sister's?

Jenny No, it isn't (10) _____. I'll have to ask (11) _____ brother. That CD is (12) _____.

VII. Относительные местоимения.

а). Вставь нужное по смыслу местоимение на английском языке. Переведите получившиеся предложения на русский язык.

1. This passage was translated by _____. (ею)
2. This article was written by _____. (им)
3. Where is the pencil-box? _____ is on the table. (он)
4. Who broke the dish? — Not _____! (я)
This bag is for _____. (для вас)

б). Переведи предложения на русский язык.

1. Как она учится?
2. Мы поговорили.
3. Он не работал, но будет работать.
4. Она видит его.
5. Вы подумали?

VIII. Притяжательный падеж существительного в английском языке

Выберите правильный вариант.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) сонеты Шекспира | a) Shakespeare's sonnets; | b) Shakespeares' sonnets. |
| 2) ноги лошади | a) horses' legs; | b) horse's legs. |
| 3) недельный отпуск | a) a week's holiday; | b) a weeks' holiday. |
| 4) чемпионат мира по шахматам | a) worlds' chess championship; | b) world's chess championship. |
| 5) городской совет | a) the citys' council; | b) the city's council. |
| 6) аптека | a) the chemist's; | b) the chemists'. |
| 7) собор св. Павла | a) St. Paul's Cathedral; | b) St. Pauls' Cathedral. |
| 8) хвост кошки | a) cats' tail; | b) cat's tail. |
| 9) музеи Москвы | a) Moscows' museums; | b) Moscow's museums. |
| 10) вчерашняя газета | a) yesterday's newspaper; | b) yesterdays' newspapers. |
| 11) танец Улановой | a) Ulanova's dancing; | b) Ulanovas' dancing. |
| 12) комната мамы и папы | a) Mum and Dad's room; | b) Mum's and Dad's room. |
| 13) комнаты студентов | a) students' rooms; | b) student's rooms. |
| 14) булочная | a) the bakers'; | b) the baker's. |
| 15) музеи мира | a) world's museums; | b) worlds' museums. |
| 16) история моей жизни | a) my life's story; | b) my lifes' story. |
| 17) расстояние в одну милю | a) a mile's distance; | b) a miles' distance. |
| 18) книги Лондона | a) London's books; | b) Londons' books. |
| 19) глаза собак | a) the dogs' eyes; | b) the dog's eyes. |
| 20) годичное отсутствие | a) a years' absence; | b) a year's absence. |