МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Забайкальский государственный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)

Факультет историко-филологический
Кафедра иностранных языков

УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

для студентов заочной/ ускоренной формы обучения

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык »

для направления подготовки (специальности)
13.03.02 «Электроэнергетика и электротехника»
Профиль "Энергоснабжение"

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля) – 252 ч. (7 з.е.)

Форма текущего контроля в 1 ом семестре –контрольная работа №1; во 2ом семестре –контрольная работа № 2, в 3ем семестре - ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ

Курсовая работа (курсовой проект) (КР, КП) – нет.

Форма промежуточного контроля в 1ом семестре – зачет, во 2ом семестре - зачет, в 3ем семестре - экзамен.

Первый семестр

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 1

Task 1. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в форму множественного числа и переведите предложения на русский язык

1. The employee buys the tool at hardware store.
2. The electrician has a high –quality drill.
3. This set includes saw all electricians should have.
4. The man wants to order a hammer drill.
5. The damaged part of the wire is replaced.

Task 2. Перефразируйте, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. the end of the wire
2. the measurement of the force of electricity
3. the quantity of electricity
4. the safety of the job
5. the use of fuse in homes

Task 3. Соедините определения с определяемым словом, выполните перевод полученных предложений

Tool kit	A tool with blades able to grip or cut wires
Side cutters	A tool used to tighten or loosen screws
Screwdriver	A tool for cutting, twisting or pulling wires

Long nose pliers	A tool used to pull the covering off the wires
Measuring tape	A tool used for finding the length of an object
Wire stripper	A bag or box used to hold a set of tools

Task 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя прилагательные в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Его дрель мощнее, чем моя.
2. Свет этой лампы ярче, чем той.
3. Моя отвертка удобнее этой.
4. Напряжение в этой сети ниже?
5. Их инструменты не такие хорошие как наши.

Task 5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя соответствующие местоимения.

1. Существует несколько методов выработки электроэнергии.
2. Посмотри! Кто -то починил выключатель.
3. Этот электрик очень трудолюбивый.
4. Вы знаете какие-нибудь методы выработки электроэнергии?
5. Все хотели поменять предохранитель.
6. Твоя дрель не такая удобная . Возьми мою!

Task 6. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to be».

1. He … born in 1984.

2. His name … Mike.

3. I … a first year student.

4. They … ill last week.

5. We … at home tomorrow.

Task 7. Преобразуйте данные предложения, употребляя оборот «there + be ».

1. Our company has three branches.

2. Some students were in the lab.

3. Our electronic equipment is very reliable.

4. Your order will be at the store tomorrow.

5. Many large industrial enterprises are in the South now.

Task 8. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to have».

1. As a rule we … 4 screwdrivers.

2. Last week my father … a lot of work.

3. Tomorrow student will … to leave.

4. I … never been to Italy.

5. They … … a good rest next summer.

Task 9. Прочитайте и выполните письменный перевод текста

HISTORY OF ELECTRICITY

The discoveries of Michael Faraday formed the foundation of electric motor technology.

Electricity has been a subject of scientific interest since at least the early 17th century. The first electrical engineer was probably William Gilbert who designed the versorium: a device that detected the presence of statically charged objects. He was also the first to draw a clear distinction between magnetism and static electricity and is credited with establishing the term electricity. In 1775 Alessandro Volta's scientific experimentations devised the electrophorus, a device that produced a static electric charge, and by 1800 Volta developed the voltaic pile, a forerunner of the electric battery.

However, it was not until the 19th century that research into the subject started to intensify. Notable developments in this century include the work of Georg Ohm, who in 1827 quantified the relationship between the electric current and potential difference in a conductor, Michael Faraday, the discoverer of electromagnetic induction in 1831, and James Clerk Maxwell, who in 1873 published a unified theory of electricity and magnetism in his treatise Electricity and Magnetism.

Thomas Edison built the world's first large-scale electrical supply network.

During these years, the study of electricity was largely considered to be a subfield of physics. It was not until the late 19th century that universities started to offer degrees in electrical engineering. The Darmstadt University of Technology founded the first chair and the first faculty of electrical engineering worldwide in 1882. In the same year, under Professor Charles Cross, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology began offering the first option of Electrical Engineering within a physics department. In 1883 Darmstadt University of Technology and Cornell University introduced the world's first courses of study in electrical engineering, and in 1885 the University College London founded the first chair of electrical engineering in the United Kingdom. The University of Missouri subsequently

established the first department of electrical engineering in the United States in 1886.

Nikola Tesla made long-distance electrical transmission networks possible.

During this period, the work concerning electrical engineering increased dramatically. In 1882, Edison switched on the world's first large-scale electrical supply network that provided 110 volts direct current to fifty-nine customers in lower Manhattan. In 1884 Sir Charles Parsons invented the steam turbine which today generates about 80 percent of the electric power in the world using a variety of heat sources. In 1887, Nikola Tesla filed a number of patents related to a competing form of power distribution known as alternating current. In the following years a bitter rivalry between Tesla and Edison, known as the "War of Currents", took place over the preferred method of distribution. AC eventually replaced DC for generation and power distribution, enormously extending the range and improving the safety and efficiency of power distribution.

The efforts of the two did much to further electrical engineering—Tesla's work on induction motors and polyphase systems influenced the field for years to come, while Edison's work on telegraphy and his development of the stock ticker proved lucrative for his company, which ultimately became General Electric. However, by the end of the 19th century, other key figures in the progress of electrical engineering were beginning to emerge.

Task 10 Ответьте на вопросы письменно:

1. Who built the world's first large-scale electrical supply network?
2. Who was the discoverer of electromagnetic induction?
3. When and where did the first faculty of electrical engineering found?
4. Who invented the steam turbine?
5. What event was known as the “War of Currents”?

Вариант 2

Task 1. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в форму множественного числа.

1. This store is very big.
2. She has a new flashlight.
3. Does this lady buy a tool kit?
4. There was a wirestripper on the table.
5. That man is a hardworking electrician.
6. Is this a good wire?

Task 2. Перефразируйте, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. appliances of my kitchen
2. the type of bulb
3. the installation of a light fixture
4. the types of the wires
5. the newest model of electric wall heater

Task 3. Соедините определения с определяемым словом, выполните перевод полученных предложений

Crimper	tool with a thin blade that cuts through metal
Hacksaw	tool used to tighten bolts
Hammer	kind of tape made of mesh used on air ducts
allen wrench	a tool with a metal top used for hitting nails
duct tape	tool used to tighten screws with a cross head
nut driver	tool used for pushing connectors around bare wires

socket wrench	tool used to tightening nuts
Phillips screwdriver	a tool with a six-sided head used for tightening screws or bolts

Task 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя прилагательные в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Самая надежная дрель есть у моего друга.
2. Он самый трудолюбивый из нас.
3. Их инструменты удобнее, чем мои.
4. Майк выбрал самую трудную профессию.
5. Это сложная задача.

Task 5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя соответствующие местоимения.

1. Ты знаешь кого-нибудь из этой семьи?
2. Эту книгу вы можете приобрести в любом книжном магазине.
3. Эта ручка моя, а не твоя.
4. Я могу выполнить эту работу сам.
5. В моей сумке ничего нет.

Task 6. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to be».

1. My friend … an electrician.
2. Last week they … in Moscow.
3. Who … this man?
4. I … … a well known engineer in the future.
5. Peter … your friend.

Task 7. Преобразуйте данные предложения, употребляя оборот

«there + be ».

1. This tool kit has many pliers.
2. A utility knife was in the box.
3. Nobody was in the laboratory.
4. The switch box has many types.
5. This wire will have over 500 meters.

Task 8. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to have».

1. Now my parents … a little house.
2. I … four lessons yesterday.
3. They … … five exams next summer.
4. She … many good friends now.
5. They … a good time last week-end.

Task 9. Прочитайте и выполните перевод текста в тетради

EARLY HISTORY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

History shows that at least 2,500 years ago, or so, the Greeks were already familiar with the strange force (as it seemed to them), which is known today as electricity. Generally speaking, three phenomena made up all of man's knowledge of electrical effects. The first phenomenon under consideration was the familiar lightning flash – a dangerous power, as it seemed to him, which could both kill people and burn or destroy their houses. The second manifestation of elecricity he was more or less familiar with was the following: he sometimes found in the earth a strange yellow stone, which looked like glass. On being rubbed that strange yellow stone that is to say amber obtained the ability of attracting light objects of a

small size. The third phenomenon was connected with the so-called electric fish, which possessed the property of giving more or less strong electric shocks, which could be obtained by a person coming into contact with the electric fish.

Nobody knew that the above phenomena were due to electricity. People could neither understand their observations nor find any practical applications for them.

As a matter of fact all of man's knowledge in the field of electricity has been obtained during the last 370 years, or so. Needless to say, it took a long time before scientists learned how to make use of electricity. In effect, most of the electricity operated devices, such as the electric lamp, the refrigerator, the tram, the lift, the radio, and so on, are less than one hundred years old. In spite of their having been employed for such a short period of time, they play a most important part in man's everyday life all over the world. In fact, people cannot do without them at present.

So far, humans have not named the scientists who contributed to the scientific research on electricity as centuries passed. However, famous names are connected with its history and among them we find that of Phales, the Greek philosopher. As early as about 600 B.C. (that is before our era) he discovered that when amber was rubbed, it attracted and held minute light objects. However, he could not know that amber was charged with electricity owing to the process of rubbing. Then Gilbert, the English physicist, began the first systematic scientific research on electrical phenomena. Rediscovered that various other substances possessed the property similar to that of amber or, in other words, they generated electricity when they were rubbed. He gave the name "electricity" to the phenomenon he was studying. He got this word from the Greek "electrum" meaning "amber".

Task 10 Ответьте письменно на вопросы:

1. Who began the first systematic scientific research on electric phenomena?

2. When were the Greeks already familiar with electricity?
3. What phenomena made up all of man’s knowledge of electrical effects?
4. How old are the most of electricity operated devices?
5. What word means amber in the Greek?

Вариант 3

Task 1. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в форму множественного числа.

1. This is my hard hat.
2. There was a main service panel here.
3. This gang box is in that room.
4. That electrician has a great experience.
5. There is a panel box in the basement.
6. A dishwasher is a kitchen appliance.

Task 2. Перефразируйте, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. the manual of this appliance
2. the electrical box of Pavel
3. the auger bit of the kit
4. the blade of this reciprocating saw
5. the safety glasses of that gentlemen

Task 3. Соедините определения с определяемым словом, выполните перевод полученных предложений

A measurement of the force of electricity	AC
A current that flows in two directions	Voltage
A measurement showing resistance	DC
The quantity of electricity in a wire	Ohm
The strength of moving electricity	Current

A current that flows in one direction	Volt

Task 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя прилагательные в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Эта схема лучше, чем та.
2. Наша лампа самая яркая.
3. Это измерение самое точное.
4. Чье сопротивление выше?
5. Сегодня напряжение в этой сети выше, чем в той.

Task 5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя соответствующие местоимения.

1. Кто-то израсходовал больше электроэнергии.
2. Он измерил силу тока.
3. Ты что-нибудь знаешь об электричестве?
4. У нее новый фонарик.
5. Я ничего не понимаю! Объясните мне все, пожалуйста!

Task 6. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to be».

1. Everybody … present today.
2. The days ... short in winter.
3. In four years I … … a good electrician.
4. Many years ago my father … a good student.
5. They … absent yesterday.

Task 7. Преобразуйте данные предложения, употребляя оборот

«there + be ».

1. His house has a lift.
2. Many new streets will be in Rostov.
3. A week has 7 days.
4. Russia has many rivers and lakes.
5. Last month we had much work in the office.

Task 8. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to have».

1. Usually my mother … much work about the house.
2. We … dinner at home yesterday.
3. At present we … no car.
4. The students … … vacations in summer.
5. My friend … a good idea.

Task 9 Прочитайте и выполните перевод текста в тетради

Applications of the Electric Currents

The electric current was born in the year 1800 when Volta constructed the first source of continuous current. Since that time numerous scientists and inventors Russian and foreign, have greatly contributed to its development and practical applications.

As a result, we cannot imagine modern civilization without the electric current. We can't imagine how people could do without the electric lamp, without vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, washing machines and other electrically operated devices which made possible only owing to the electric current devices that are

widely used today. In fact, telephones, lifts, electric trams and trains, radio and television have been made possible only owing to the electric current.

The student reading this article is certainly familiar with the important part which the electric current plays in everyday life. From the moment when he gets up in the morning until he goes to bed at night, he widely uses electric energy. Only going to the university either on foot or by bicycle, can he do without electricity. In fact, it is well known that electric current is necessary for the operations of trolley-buses, trams, buses and modern trains.

During the day the student will also use some electrical devices, working in the laboratory, making use of the telephone, the lift, the tram and so on. As for the evening, if he studies or reads by an electric lamp, watches television, goes to the theatre or to the cinema, he certainly uses electricity.

Some people are more familiar with the various applications of the electric current in their everyday life than they are with its numerous industrial applications. However, electric energy finds its most important use in industry. Take, for example, the electric motor transforming electric energy into mechanical energy. It finds wide applications at every mill and factory. As for the electric crane, it can easily lift objects weighing hundreds of tons.

A good example which is illustrating an important industrial use of the electric current is the electrically heated furnace. Great masses of metal melted in such furnaces flow like water. Speaking of the melted metals, we might mention one more device using electricity – that is the electric pyrometer. The temperature of hot flowing metals can be easily measured owing to the electric pyrometer.

These are only some of various industrial applications of the electric current serving us in a thousand ways.

Task 10 Ответьте на вопросы письменно:

1. When was the electric current born?

2. Why is it difficult to imagine modern civilization without the electric current?

3. How is the electric current used in everyday life?

4. What industrial applications of the electric current can you mention?

5. What has been made possible only owing to the electric current?

Второй семестр

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 1

Task 1. Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя соответствующий индикатор времени. Предложения переведите на русский.

Пример: The train for Moscow usually arrives on time. – Present Simple

The train for Moscow arrived on time yesterday. – Past Simple

The train for Moscow will arrive on time tomorrow. - Future Simple

1. Susan works in our company as a secretary.
2. I often listen to the latest news.
3. These machines are now working in the automatic mode.
4. He is working in this laboratory now.
5. Are his children sleeping now?
6. Where does your family live at present?
7. They often make new experiments.

Task 2. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого. Предложения переведите на русский.

1. They always (are discussing, discuss) new films.
2. What the students (discuss, are discussing) at the moment?
3. Yesterday we (discussed, were discussing) your report.
4. When they (discuss, will discuss) the results of our experiment?

5. Tomorrow at this time our specialists (will discuss, will be discussing) a new plan.

6. They often (are discussing, discuss) their plans.

7. What they (discussed, were discussing) when your partners came?

Task 3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужное время

1. You (see) already this film?

2. The postman already (bring) the letter when I got up.

3. The students (not write) their papers yet.

4. You (read) this book by Monday?

5. We (not to meet) this man before.

6. When they came concert already (begin).

7. All of us (write) our term papers by the end of this term.

Task 4. Напишите следующие предложения в соответствующем времени страдательного залога и сделайте перевод полученных предложений на русский

1. Soon we will make a number of new experiments.

2. Students were translating this article for two hours.

3. My friend wrote this book last year.

4. We will discuss your plan tomorrow.

5. All of us have already passed the exam

6. The partners had signed both contracts before you came.

7. She will have finished this work by 6 p.m.

Task 5. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский

1. May we open the window?
2. Can she play chess?
3. You are ill and should visit a doctor.
4. She ought to help her parents.
5. You must hot park your car here.
6. Children wouldn’t do their home task.
7. My son can drive a car.

Task 6. Переведите предложения на английский с использованием модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

1. Я не смогу прийти вовремя
2. Я никогда не могла с ним спорить
3. Не может быть, чтобы Мария пропустила встречу
4. Возможно, учитель сейчас проверяет работы.
5. Погода прекрасная. Тебе не нужно было брать зонт.
6. Ребенку не нужно надевать шапку. Тепло..
7. Тебе не нужно было искать такси. Я же вызвала такси.

Task 7. Прочитайте, переведите письменно в тетрадях текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста

Electricity is the flow of charge around a circuit carrying energy from the battery (or power supply) to components such as lamps and motors.

Electric current can flow only if a circuit is complete. Electric current flows through wires from the battery to circuit components and back to the battery again.

The components of the circuit are a battery, wires, a switch and a lamp. The wires connect the components of the circuit. The switch breaks the circuit.

When the switch is open the circuit is broken, electric current cannot flow, and the lamp is off. When the switch is closed electricity flows around the circuit and the lamp is on.

What is “open circuit”? We say “open circuit” when there is no connection. “Open circuit” is a break in some part of a circuit (for example a switch in the open or off position) or a fault (for example a broken wire or burnt out components).

What is “short circuit”? A “short circuit” is a connection with very low resistance such as a wire (almost 0Ω) which provides a very easy way for current. A short circuit is a fault or wrong connection.

For example: if the battery leads contact one another they create a connection with very low resistance and make a short circuit. Current will flow through this short circuit instead through the circuit. This stops the circuit working. Short circuit can be the cause of a fire, because large current flows through the leads and the battery, and they will become very hot.

Voltage and Current (complete circuit). Current can flow when the switch is closed and the circuit is complete. The lamp is glowing.

Voltage but No Current (open circuit). Current cannot flow because the switch is open and the circuit is broken. The lamp is not glowing.

No Voltage and No Current (open circuit, no voltage source). Current cannot flow because without the cell there is no source of voltage. The lamp is not glowing.

1. What is the electricity?

2. How does the electric current flow?
3. What breaks the circuit?
4. What is a short circuit?

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 2

Task 1. Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя соответствующий индикатор времени

Пример: The train for Moscow usually arrives on time. – Present Simple

The train for Moscow arrived on time yesterday. – Past Simple

The train for Moscow will arrive on time tomorrow. - Future Simple

1. Mary works in our company as a manager.
2. They watch TV in the evening
3. At the moment our friend is writing his new book of poems.
4. It is seldom snowing in autumn in our region.
5. Are they repairing your car?
6. What is he doing at the moment?
7. We don’t live here.

Task 2. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого. Предложения переведите на русский.

1. At present I (discuss, am discussing) your offer with my colleagues.
2. Where is the boss? He is with our partners, they (discuss, are discussing) some contracts.
3. As a rule captain (is discussing, discusses) the route with us.
4. How long we (will be discussing, discuss) this plan?
5. I (discussed, was discussing) your plan with workers from 9 till 10 a.m.

6. Some days ago our team (was discussing, discussed) new rules of playing.

7. Sometimes the students (are discussing, discuss) such problems.

Task 3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужное время

1. Oh, I (not see) you for ages!

2. Before the army my elder brother (work) at this company.

3. I hope that Ann (return) by 9 h.m.

4. You ever (be) to Italy?

5. I just (return) from Moscow.

6. He never (show) the picture to anybody.

7. We (repair) our house before it snows.

Task 4. Напишите следующие предложения в соответствующем времени страдательного залога и сделайте перевод полученных предложений на русский

1. Children often read such books.

2. The pupils are writing tests now.

3. I have just told Mary the news.

4. You should write term papers in time.

5. He often invites me to the cinema.

6. Somebody opened this door.

7. Who wrote this article?

Task 5. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский

1. The Smiths may be at home now.
2. Peter graduated from the University and ought to know this process.
3. Tell your sister that she needn’t leave now.
4. In summer we would go to the forest.
5. Couldn’t he do this work himself?
6. Would you tell me the time?
7. Must we attend this seminar? No, you needn’t.

Task 6. Переведите предложения на английский с использованием модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

1. Тебе не нужно идти в магазин. Я все купил.
2. Вам не надо было приходить. Собрание отменили.
3. Она не умеет ездить верхом.
4. Неужели они все еще сдают экзамен?
5. Наверное, она нашла новую работу.
6. Возможно, он не объяснил ей, что делать.
7. Тебе не нужно было покупать велосипед. Я мог отдать тебе свой.
8. Вам не следовало опаздывать.

Task7. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста.

Electricity

It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives completely transformed.

Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such as lighting, electrochemistry and electrometallurgy are longstanding and unquestionable.

With the appearance of the electrical motor, power cables became dominant among transmission shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys in the 19th century workshops. And at home a whole range of various time and labor-saving appliances have become a part of our everyday lives.

Other devices are based on specific properties of electricity: electrostatics in the case of photocopying machine and electromagnetism in the case of radar and television. These applications have made electricity most widely used.

The first industrial application was in the silver workshops in Paris. The generator – a new compact source of electricity – was also developed there. The generator replaced the batteries and other devices that had been used before.

Electric lighting came into wide use at the end of the last century with the development of the electric lamp by Thomas Edison. Then the transformer was invented, the first electric lines and networks were set up, dynamos and induction motors were designed.

Since the beginning of the 19th century the successful development of electricity has begun throughout the industrial world. The consumption of electricity per capita is an indicator of the state of development and economic health of a nation. Electricity has replaced other sources of energy as it has been realized that it offers improved service and reduced cost.

One of the greatest advantages of electricity is that it is clean, easily regulated and generated almost no by-products. Applications of electricity now cover all fields of human activity from house washing machines to the latest laser devices. Electricity is the efficient source of some of the most recent technological advances such as the laser and electron beams. Truly electricity provides mankind with the energy of the future.

1. What are the applications of electricity?
2. When did electric lighting come into wide use?
3. Who invented the electric lamp?
4. What is the greatest advantage of electricity?

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 3

Task 1. Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя соответствующий индикатор времени

Пример: The train for Moscow usually arrives on time. – Present Simple

The train for Moscow arrived on time yesterday. – Past Simple

The train for Moscow will arrive on time tomorrow. - Future Simple

1. Kate works in our company as a programmer.
2. All of us play chess well.
3. Look, how brightly the sun is shining.
4. It is getting warmer with every day.
5. Is he fixing his car?
6. What fruit do you prefer?
7. How much time does it take you to get to your work?

Task 2. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого. Предложения переведите на русский.

1. She seldom (is discussing, discusses) her plans with her friends.
2. We (will discuss, will be discussing) this article in some days.
3. Listen? They (discuss, are discussing)your behavior
4. Our parents seldom (discuss, are discussing) such questions with us.
5. What the boys (discussed, were dicsussing) all the morning?

6. Tomorrow at this time our students (will discuss, will be discussing) a new book.

7. They often (are discussing, discuss) their problems.

Task 3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужное время

1. Our family (live) in Chita before we moved to your city.

2. They (discuss) this contract by tomorrow.

3. I am sure that already (see) this photo somewhere.

4. What your son (read) lately?

5. Mike and Mary (live) in our city for 5 years.

6. You (come) back by noon?

7. It (stop) raining before we went for a walk.

Task 4. Напишите следующие предложения в соответствующем времени страдательного залога и сделайте перевод полученных предложений на русский

1. He had read this book already.

2. Tomorrow he will write me a letter.

3. We often translate such texts.

4. Russia exports gas and oil to many states.

5. Our secretary has already typed your letter.

6. He mentioned your name several times.

7. Our parents will buy a little house in the countryside next summer.

Task 5. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский.

1. She might have done her work in time.
2. This term you are to take part in our conferences.
3. Why should Mary give you her money?
4. Who can answer all my questions?
5. It may be cold in the evening.
6. It was raining and my children had to stay at home.
7. Ann ought to know English well because she studied it abroad.

Task 6. Переведите предложения на английский с использованием модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

1. Тед не смог прочесть слово
2. Неужели он говорит по телефону
3. Не может быть, чтобы он вам помог.
4. Возможно, он уже купил новые часы.
5. Тебе не нужно просить его о помощи. Я тебе помогу.
6. Ребенку не нужно надевать шапку. Тепло.
7. Тебе не стоило покупать эти туфли

Task 7. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста.

Electrical and Power Engineering

Electrical engineering is one of the newer branches of engineering and dates back to the late 19th century. It is the field of engineering that deals with the study,

application and technology of electricity, electronics and electromagnetism. Electrical engineers work on a wide range of components, devices and systems, from tiny microchips to huge power station generators.

Electrical engineering is now subdivided into a wide range of subfields including electronics, digital computers, power engineering, telecommunications, control systems, radio-frequency engineering, signal processing, instrumentation and microelectronics.

Power engineering is a subfield of engineering, and electrical engineering that deals with the energy generation, transmission, distribution and utilization of electric power and the electrical devices connected to such systems. These include transformers, electric generators, electrical motors, high voltage engineering, and power electronics.

Power engineering is the conversion of energy into power. It is through this process that the world is able to have electricity and power. For centuries, engineers have been attempting to find innovative and cost effective ways to convert energy into power. For this reason, this field is something that will always be with the world. Power engineering draws the majority of its theoretical base from electrical engineering.

Not only does power engineering deal with distributing electricity but it is also used to create different devices that can be used to create more electricity. There are two specific sources of power and energy. The sources are called alternating current and the direct current.

Power engineering tries to understand how to manipulate these currents of energy and make them more efficient. Power engineers have a dangerous occupation because they often deal with high voltage systems and power lines that house dangerous levels of power.

Although much of the field is concerned with the problems of three-phase AC power a significant fraction of the field is concerned with the conversion between

AC and DC power and the development of specialized power systems such as those used in aircraft or for electric railway networks.

One of the most interesting aspects of power engineering is the process of using other forms of energy to create electricity. Power engineers are discovering that other natural resources such as water, sun, and wind can all be used for power generation.

Another aspect of power engineering is the design and construction of electrical grids. These are often needed in urban development and they are vital to every country's infrastructure. The economic prosperity of a country is often evident in its infrastructure and the complexity of its electrical grid system.

In many regions of the world, governments maintain a power grid that connects a variety of generators together with users of their energy. Users purchase electrical energy from the grid, avoiding the costly exercise of having to generate their own.

1. What is Electrical Engineering?

2. What is Power engineering?

3. The profession of power engineers is a dangerous occupation, isnt’t it?

4. What are power engineers discovering?

Третий семестр:

Раздел 1. Grammar

Инфинитив в различных функциях. Инфинитивные комплексы.

Participle I и II в функциях определения и обстоятельства.

Определительные и дополнительные придаточные предложения (союзные); придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия. Бессоюзное подчинение.

Герундий. Его формы и функции, употребление в речи.

Абсолютный причастный и инфинитивный обороты.

Фразовые глаголы.

Раздел 2. Проект-презентация

используется для того, чтобы студент во время своего выступления смог на большом экране или мониторе наглядно продемонстрировать дополнительные материалы к своему сообщению: видеозапись о подготовке руды к обогащению, снимки обогащения руды, примеры дробилок, применение разнообразных технологических схем. Эти материалы могут также быть подкреплены соответствующими звукозаписями.

Общие требования к презентации:

1. Презентация не должна быть меньше 10 слайдов.
2. Первый лист – это титульный лист, на котором обязательно должны быть представлены: название проекта; название организации; фамилия, имя, отчество автора проекта и его группа.
3. Следующим слайдом должно быть содержание, где представлены основные этапы (моменты) презентации. Желательно, чтобы из содержания по гиперссылке можно перейти на необходимую страницу и вернуться вновь на содержание.
4. Дизайн-эргономические требования: сочетаемость цветов, ограниченное количество объектов на слайде, цвет текста.
5. В презентации необходимы импортированные объекты из существующих цифровых образовательных ресурсов.

6. Последними слайдами презентации должны быть глоссарий и список литературы.

Требования к оформлению презентаций

В оформлении презентаций выделяют два блока: оформление слайдов и представление информации на них. Для создания качественной презентации необходимо соблюдать ряд требований, предъявляемых к оформлению данных блоков.

Оформление слайдов:

Стиль	Соблюдайте единый стиль оформления Избегайте стилей, которые будут отвлекать от самой презентации. Вспомогательная информация (управляющие кнопки) не должны преобладать над основной информацией (текстом, иллюстрациями).
Фон	Для фона предпочтительны холодные тона
Использование цвета	На одном слайде рекомендуется использовать не более трех цветов: один для фона, один для заголовка, один для текста. Для фона и текста используйте контрастные цвета. Обратите внимание на цвет гиперссылок (до и после использования).
Анимационные эффекты	Используйте возможности компьютерной анимации для представления информации на слайде. Не стоит злоупотреблять различными анимационными эффектами, они не должны отвлекать внимание от содержания информации на слайде.

Представление информации:

Содержание информации	Используйте короткие слова и предложения. Минимизируйте количество предлогов, наречий, прилагательных. Заголовки должны привлекать внимание аудитории. Расположение информации на странице Предпочтительно горизонтальное расположение информации. Наиболее важная информация должна располагаться в центре экрана. Если на слайде располагается картинка, надпись должна располагаться под ней.
Шрифты	Для заголовков – не менее 24. Для информации не менее 18. Шрифты без засечек легче читать с большого расстояния. Нельзя смешивать разные типы шрифтов в одной презентации. Для выделения информации следует использовать жирный шрифт, курсив или подчеркивание. Нельзя злоупотреблять прописными буквами (они читаются хуже строчных).
Способы выделения информации	Следует использовать: рамки; границы, заливку; штриховку, стрелки; рисунки, диаграммы, схемы для иллюстрации наиболее важных фактов.

Объем информации	Не стоит заполнять один слайд слишком большим объемом информации: люди могут единовременно запомнить не более трех фактов, выводов, определений. Наибольшая эффективность достигается тогда, когда ключевые пункты отображаются по одному на каждом отдельном слайде.
Виды слайдов	Для обеспечения разнообразия следует использовать разные виды слайдов: с текстом; с таблицами; с диаграммами.

Семестр 3.

Форма текущего контроля ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ

Форма промежуточного контроля Экзамен: к экзамену допускаются студенты, выполнившие презентацию и защитившие ее на практическом занятии.

Для получения допуска к экзамену студент должен уметь рассказать по слайдам презентации: о природе электричества, об открытии в области изучения электричества, о специфике применения электрического тока, или о своем рабочем дне на энергетическом предприятии. Презентации выполняются каждым студентом индивидуально, темы распределяются по согласованию со старостой группы. Темы могут повторяться, но содержание каждой презентации должно быть индивидуально.

Предлагаемые темы для презентации:

1. History of electricity
2. Specialized tools
3. Responsibilities of an electrician
4. Electrical safety
5. Types of wires
6. Electrical connectors
7. Generators
8. Types of switchers
9. Electric motors
10. Transformers

11. Atmospheric electricity
12. Magnetism
13. Energy
14. Early days of electricity
15. Fuses and Circuit Breakers
16. Care of the electrical equipment
17. Power transmission
18. Grounding systems
19. The profession of an electrical engineer
20. My working day as an electrician

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