

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
КОЛЛЕДЖ БИЗНЕСА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

**Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине**

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

(код и название дисциплины)

**программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности 13.02.02 Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое
оборудование**

(код и название специальности)

Санкт-Петербург
2022 г.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. Паспорт комплекта КОС по учебной дисциплине
2. Спецификации и варианты оценочных средств для текущей аттестации и промежуточного контроля

ПАСПОРТ

комплекта КОС по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

1.1. Общие положения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины иностранный язык

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета (3-5 семестры).

КОС разработаны в соответствии с:

- образовательной программой СПО по специальности 13.02.02 Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование программы учебной дисциплины.
- ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

1.2 Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Наименование элемента умений/знаний
У1	общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы
У2	переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности
У3	самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас
З1	лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности
ОК 1	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам
ОК 2	Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности
ОК 3	Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие
ОК 4	Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами
ОК 10	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

1.3. Распределение оценивания результатов обучения по видам контроля

Код и наименование элемента умений или знаний	Виды аттестации	
	Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
У1 общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы ОК 1 Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам ОК 4 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами ОК 10 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный	Дифференцированный зачет (3-5 семестр)
У2 переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности ОК 2 Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности ОК 4 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами ОК 10 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный	Дифференцированный зачет (3-5 семестр)
У3 самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас ОК 2 Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности ОК 3 Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие ОК 10 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	Самостоятельная работа. Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, опрос индивидуальный	Дифференцированный зачет (3-5 семестр)
З1 лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности ОК 3 Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие	Комбинированное занятие, форма контроля устная, 4 опрос индивидуальный.	Дифференцированный зачет (3-5 семестр)

ОК 4 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами ОК 10 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	Задания, сообщения	
--	--------------------	--

1.4. Распределение типов оценочных средств по элементам знаний и умений текущего контроля

Содержание учебного материала по программе УД	Тип контрольного задания			
	У1	У2	У3	З1
Раздел 1. Вводный курс	17	17	12	15, 4
Раздел 2. Основной курс				
Тема 2.1. Английский язык как язык международного общения	17	17	12, 17	4
Тема 2.2. Теплоэнергетика	17	17	12, 17	4
Тема 2.3. Технология производства и передачи тепловой энергии	17	17	12, 17	15
Тема 2.4. Основное и вспомогательное теплотехническое оборудование	17	17	12, 17	4
Тема 2.5. Передовой опыт в теплоэнергетике	17	17	12	4

1.5. Распределение типов оценочных средств по элементам знаний и умений контролируемых на промежуточной аттестации

Содержание учебного материала по программе УД	Тип контрольного задания			
	У1	У2	У3	З1
Раздел 1. Вводный курс	24	24	24	24
Раздел 2. Основной курс	24	24	24	24

2. СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЯ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

2.1. Назначение

Спецификацией устанавливаются требования к содержанию и оформлению вариантов оценочного средства практическая работа, контрольная работа, тестовые задания, вопросы для самопроверки, аудирование, устный опрос.

2.2. Контингент аттестуемых: студенты 2-3 курса на базе основного общего образования.

2.3. Форма и условия аттестации: промежуточная аттестация проходит в форме дифференцированного зачета (3-5 семестр) по завершению освоения учебного материала и при положительных результатах текущего контроля.

2.4. Время выполнения:

подготовка _____ 15 мин _____ мин;

выполнение _1 час; _____ час;

оформление и сдача _15 мин.;

всего 1 час _____ час _____ 30 _____ мин.

2.5. Рекомендуемая литература для разработки оценочных средств и подготовки обучающихся к аттестации.

Библиографическое описание издания (автор, заглавие, вид, место и год издания, кол. стр.)	Основная/ дополнительная литература	Книгообеспеченность	
		Кол-во. экз. в библ. СПбГЭУ	Электронны е ресурсы
Маньковская, З. В. Английский язык : учебное пособие / Маньковская З. В. ; Московский государственный технический университет им. Н. Э. Баумана. - Москва : ИНФРА- М, 2022. - 200 с. - (Среднее профессиональное образование).	осн		ЭБС ZNANIUM
Голубев, А. П. Английский язык для всех специальностей + еПриложение : учебник / Голубев А.П., Балюк Н. В., Смирнова И. Б. - Москва : КноРус, 2021. - 385 с.	осн		ЭБС BOOK.ru
Литвинская, С.С. Английский язык для технических специальностей : учебное пособие / Литвинская С. С. ; Приамурский государственный университет имени Шолом- Алейхема. - Москва : ИНФРА-М, 2022. - 252 с. - (Среднее профессиональное образование).	осн		ЭБС ZNANIUM
Кохан, О. В. Английский язык для технических специальностей : учебное пособие для СПО / Кохан О. В. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Юрайт, 2019. — 226 с.	доп		ЭБС Юрайт
Коваленко, И. Ю. Английский язык для инженеров : учебник и практикум для СПО / Коваленко И. Ю. — Москва : Юрайт, 2019. — 278 с. —	доп		ЭБС Юрайт

(Профессиональное образование).			
Байдикова, Н. Л. Английский язык для технических направлений (B1 – B2) : учебное пособие для СПО / Байдикова Н. Л., Давиденко Е. С. — Москва : Юрайт, 2019. — 171 с. — (Профессиональное образование).	доп		ЭБС Юрайт
Карпова, Т. А. English for Colleges = Английский язык для колледжей. Практикум + eПриложение : тесты / Карпова Т. А. — Москва : КноРус, 2020. — 286 с.	доп		ЭБС BOOK.ru.
Гуреев, В. А. Английский язык. Грамматика (b2) : учебник и практикум для СПО / Гуреев В. А. — Москва : Юрайт, 2019. — 294 с. — (Профессиональное образование).	доп		ЭБС Юрайт

2.6. Перечень материалов, оборудования и информационных источников.

Оборудование учебного кабинета:

- посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;
- рабочее место преподавателя;
- комплект учебно-наглядных пособий: плакаты, учебники, раздаточный материал;

Технические средства обучения:

- видео-аудио материалы;
- мультимедиа.

3. ВАРИАНТЫ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Практическое задание №1

1) Выбрать правильную форму глагола

Do you know about Sue ? She ... her job

- a) gave up b) has given up c) give up

2) Выбрать правильную форму существительного

The ... were outside the school.

- a) childs b) children c) child d) childrens

3) Выберите правильную форму глагола

He ... school two years ago.

- a) finish b) finishes c) will finish d) finished

4) Выберите правильный предлог

Jack returned home ... Monday.

- a) in b) —on c) at

5) Выберите правильный артикль

... tea is cold.

- a) a b) an c) the

6) Выберите правильную форму имени прилагательного

He works ... hours than I do.

- a) many b) much c) more d) the most

7) Выберите правильное местоимение

Give this book to Frank: it's ...

- a) his b) him c) its

8) Какой вопрос относится к подчёркнутому слову?

She sang wonderfully at the concert.

- a) When did she sing?
b) Where did she sing?
c) What did she sing?

9) Отметьте слово, которое не может относиться к описанию человека

- a) tall b) dark-eyed c) wide

10) Какой частью речи является подчёркнутое слово?

Where will we place the sofa?

- a) имя существительное
b) имя прилагательное
c) глагол

11 выбрать правильный вариант

You ... eat as you like

- a) may b) can c) might

12. Вставьте необходимый предлог

By the time we got ... home, she had already slept

- a) in b) at c) back

13 . Вставьте артикль, если необходимо

... Chemistry is ... difficult subject

- a) a b) the c) -

14. Выбрать правильную форму глагола

I don't know where Amy ... her

- a) has seen b) see c) saw

15. Закончите предложение, поставив глагол в нужную форму

If I'd been hungry, I ... something

- a) would have eaten b) would eat c) ate

Практическое задание №2

Вашему вниманию предлагается задание, в котором может быть один правильный ответ.

1. The young people like to in the evening

- 1) play computer games 2) go to the study 3) have lessons 4) make the beds 5) clean the teeth 6) do their homework

2. My family lives in a ... house on the tenth floor

- 1) small 2) large 3) yellow

3. A lot of people start their working day at ...

- 1) seven o'clock 2) half past sixteen 3) ten minutes to twelve

4. My foreign friend Alex lives in the capital of USA. I want to visit him during my...

- 1) weekend 2) winter holidays 3) in summer

5. I like to write letters in English to my ...

- 1) Mathematics teacher 2) British pen- friend 3) small brother 4) grandson 5) mother 6) little

7. Дополнить предложения

6. The national emblems of Scotland and Wales are

7. The head of state in Great Britain is the ..., but the real power is in the hands of the

8. Установить соответствие.

1) I get up a) study by route – taxi

2) In the evening b) at seven o' clock

3) At the college c) magazines on my free time

- 4) I read interesting d) we have three lessons
5) We get to the e) we watch TV or go for a walk

9. Установить правильную последовательность

1. In the evening the people often watch TV.
2. At fourteen they usually have dinner.
3. Many people wake up early in the morning.
4. After breakfast they go to their work or to their study.
5. After dinner a lot of people have a rest.

10. Запишите предложение, расставив слова в правильном порядке

1. Peter and Ann (go) away five minutes ago.
2. I (write) the letter but I (not send) it.
3. He just (go) away.
4. She already (answer) the letter.
5. She (answer) it on Tuesday.
6. I just (tell) you the answer.
7. I (read) that book in my summer holidays.
8. I (not see) him for three years. I (be) glad to see him again some time.
9. Here is your watch. I just (find) it.
10. You (not have) your breakfast yet?

11. Выбрать глагол в правильной форме страдательного залога

The room looks nice

- a) was cleaned b) had been cleaned c) has been cleaned

12. Заполнить пропуски

You . . . alwaysyour key

- a) have lost b) were losing c) are losing

13. Закончите предложение , употребив инфинитив или герундий

I enjoy

- a) flying b) fly c) to fly

14 . Выбрать правильные варианты

1. She ... in the suburbs of Moscow.
a. live b. lives c. is living d. were living
2. We ... five days a week.
a. work b. works c. are working d. was working
3. In summer he ... in Moscow.
a. is b. were c. was d. are
4. Now it ... raining.
a. does b. is c. has d. will
5. ... she do morning exercises every day?
a. does b. did c. was d. is
6. It's getting dark, will you turn ... the light, please.
a. on b. off c. into d. in
7. On ... Monday we open at 9 o'clock.
a. a b. the c. – d. an
8. He is older ... his brother.
a. as b. than c. from d. because
9. This is the ... interesting story in this book.
a. more b. most c. much d. many
10. I ... speak English. a) may b) must c) can

15. Дополните предложение глаголом

She said sheremember her name. a) can't b) couldn't c) can

16. Запишите предложения, расставив слова в правильном порядке

air traffic control need / Pilots/ English to/ speak to

17. Задайте разделительный вопрос к данному предложению

She can't speak Chinese, ... ?

- a) can't she b) can she c) is she

18. Дополните предложение, выбрав правильную часть речи

Mary was by watching Olga was a champion

- a) inspired b) inspiration c) inspire

Практическое задание 3

Чтение и перевод текста по специальности

Boiling

Запомните: boiling – the process at which change to gas occurs, bubble up

When a liquid contained in a vessel having an opening to permit the exit of vapour is heated, its vapour pressure rises and eventually reaches that of the surrounding atmosphere. When this happens, the liquid boils and the temperature at which it does so is known as the boiling point for that particular pressure. It is therefore the temperature at which the saturation pressure of the vapour equals that of the atmosphere. When the liquid is in a closed vessel or system in contact only with its own vapour, the term boiling point is not very appropriate. It is preferable to speak of the saturation temperature, which is the temperature of the liquid surface corresponding to the pressure of the vapour in contact with it.

Conversely to the compression of a gas, the work done by an expanding gas is produced at the expense of the heat contained in the gas, which therefore falls in temperature.

If a closed vessel containing only a pure liquid and its vapour is cooled, the pressure will fall with the temperature in accordance with the pressure – temperature curve for saturated vapour. A temperature will be reached at which the liquid begins to freeze.

Any further reduction in temperature will cause the transformation of the liquid into solid. This temperature and its corresponding pressure are known as the triple point for the particular substance. Only at this temperature and pressure can the substance exist simultaneously in solid, liquid and vapour forms.

Задания

1 Найдите в тексте английские соответствия следующим выражениям:

сосуд под давлением, корпус, давление пара, температура окружающей среды, точка кипения, сжатие газа, содержание тепла в газе, температура насыщения

2 Перевести на английский язык фразы:

давление пара поднимается, быстрое образование пузырьков пара, поверхность кипящей жидкости, сжатие холодного газа, кривая температуры, преобразование жидкости

3. Закончить предложения фразами из текста:

- It's preferable to speak of . . .
- A temperature will be reached at which
- Any further reduction in temperature will cause . . .

4. Ответить на вопросы:

1. What is a boiling point?
2. What happens to a gas which is allowed to expand in an engine cylinder?
3. What is the triple point?
4. What will the further reduction in temperature cause?

Практическое задание 4

Составить диалог, используя профессиональную лексику и обороты.

Power engineering, energy production, power plant, electrical station, work as a mechanical engineer, a boiler, piping, heaters

Практическое задание 5

Чтение, перевод и краткий пересказ текста

Measurements

Metric system is a decimal system of physical units, named after its unit of length, the metre. The metric system is adopted as the common system of weights and measures by the majority of countries as the system used in scientific work.

Weights and measures

Length, capacity, and weight can be measured using standard units. The principal early standards of length were the palm or hand breadth, the foot, and the cubit, which is the length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. Such standards were not accurate and definite. Unchanging standards of measurements have been adopted only in modern time.

In the English-speaking world, the everyday units of linear measurements were traditionally the inch, foot, yard, and mile.

In Britain units of weight (ounces, pounds, and tons) are now also derived from the metric standard – kilogram. This is a solid cylinder of platinum-iridium alloy maintained at constant temperature at Sevres, near Paris. Copies, as exact as possible, of this standard are maintained by national standards laboratories in many countries.

International System of Units is a system of measured units based on the MKS (metre-kilogram-second) system. This international system is commonly referred to as SI.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ ПО ТЕМЕ: «ОБОБЩЕНИЕ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОГО И ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОГО МАТЕРИАЛА»

1. Прочитайте ситуацию и напишите грамматически правильное предложение.

Используйте слово, указанное в скобках

Пример: Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose) - He has lost his key

- Ann's hair is dirty. Now it is clean. (wash)
 - Tom was 80 kilograms. Now he weighs 70. (lose weight)
 - The car has just stopped because it(run out of petrol)
 - Yesterday Bill played football. Now he can't walk and his leg is in plaster. (break)
2. Поставьте слова в правильном порядке, образовав предложение
- first/ driven/this/is/this/a/ he/ has/ time/ car
 - Ever /caviar ?/ you/ have/ eaten
 - Me/ hasn't/ to/ nearly /written/ for/ month/ Jill/a

3 Решите 5 тестов(только один ответ верный) Обратите внимание, в некоторых вопросах теста употребляется **Past Simple** . Это сделано для того, чтобы проверить, насколько хорошо вы понимаете разницу между **Present Perfect** и **Past Simple**

1. Ann ... a good job

- a) Finds b)founded c) has found

2. I ... a new flat a few months ago

- a) buy b) bought c) have bough

3. ... Paul Simon's latest record ?

- a) Have you heard b) are you heard c) did you hear

4. Sorry, I ... one of your glasses

- a) have broken b) break c) broke

5. ... you ever ... to London?

- a) has / been b) have/ been c) have/ were

Практическое занятие.

Тема 1. Теплообменные аппараты

Лексика по теме:

1. Heat – тепло
2. Device – устройство
3. To transfer – передавать
4. Fluid – жидкость
5. To prevent - предотвращать
6. Heating – нагревание
7. Flow – поток
8. Tube – труба
9. Solid – твердый
10. Plate – пластина

Задание 1. Выполнить перевод текста:

Heat exchangers

A heat exchanger is a device used to transfer heat between a solid object and a fluid, or between two or more fluids. The fluids may be separated by a solid wall to prevent mixing or they may be in direct contact. They are widely used in space heating, refrigeration, air conditioning, power stations, chemical plants, petrochemical plants, petroleum refineries, natural-gas processing, and sewage treatment.

There are three primary classifications of heat exchangers according to their flow arrangement. In parallel-flow heat exchangers, the two fluids enter the exchanger at the same end, and travel in parallel to one another to the other side. In counter-flow heat exchangers the fluids enter the exchanger from opposite ends.

In a cross-flow heat exchanger, the fluids travel roughly perpendicular to one another through the exchanger.

Types

1) Shell and tube heat exchangers

They consist of series of tubes. One set of these tubes contains the fluid that must be either heated or cooled. The second fluid runs over the tubes that are being heated or cooled so that it can either provide the heat or absorb the heat required. A set of tubes is called the tube bundle and can be made up of several types of tubes: plain, longitudinally finned, etc.

2) Another type of heat exchanger is the plate heat exchanger. These exchangers are composed of many thin, slightly separated plates that have very large surface areas and small fluid flow passages for heat transfer.

3) A third type of heat exchanger is a plate and shell heat exchanger, which combines plate heat exchanger with shell and tube heat exchanger technologies.

4) Adiabatic wheel heat exchanger

A fourth type of heat exchanger uses an intermediate fluid or solid store to hold heat, which is then moved to the other side of the heat exchanger to be released.

5) Plate fin heat exchanger

This type of heat exchanger uses “sandwiched” passages containing fins to increase the effectiveness of the unit. Plate and fin heat exchangers are usually made of aluminum alloys, which provide high heat transfer efficiency.

6) Pillow plate heat exchanger

A pillow plate exchanger is commonly used in the dairy industry for cooling milk in large direct-expansion stainless steel bulk tanks

7) Fluid heat exchangers

This is a heat exchanger with a gas passing upwards through a shower of fluid (often water), and the fluid is then taken elsewhere before being cooled. This is commonly used for cooling gases whilst also removing certain impurities, thus solving two problems at once.

8) Micro heat exchangers, Micro-scale heat exchangers, or micro structured heat exchangers are heat exchangers in which (at least one) fluid flows in lateral confinements with typical dimensions below 1 mm.

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

solid

a) трубка

1. combine

b) медь

1. device

c) жидкость

1. area

d) давление

1. prevent

e) площадь

1. fluid

f) сталь

1. heat

g) сочетать

1. tube

h) поверхность

1. flow

i) устройство

1. consist of

j) предотвращать

1. surface

k) твердый

1. alloy

l) тепло

1. steel

m) поток

1. pressure

n) состоять из

1. copper

o) сплав

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. передача тепла

2. предотвращение смешивания

3. система обогрева помещений

4. нефтеперерабатывающие заводы

5. параллельный поток

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. The fluids cannot be separated by a solid wall to prevent mixing or they may be in direct contact

2. A heat exchanger is a device used to transfer heat between a solid object and a fluid, or between two or more fluids
3. A heat exchanger is used only in in space heating, refrigeration, air conditioning
4. Material goes in from one side of the drum dryer, and goes out from the other side.
5. Adiabatic wheel heat exchanger “sandwiched” passages containing fins to increase the effectiveness of the unit.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is a heat exchanger?
2. What kind of heat exchanger consists of series of tubes?
3. What kind of heat exchanger combines plate heat exchanger with shell and tube heat exchanger technologies.?
4. What kind of heat exchanger is commonly used in the dairy industry for cooling milk?
5. How fluids may be separated by?

Теплообменники

Теплообменник - это устройство, используемое для передачи тепла между твердым объектом и жидкостью или между двумя или более жидкостями. Жидкости могут быть разделены твердой стенкой для предотвращения смешивания или они могут находиться в прямом контакте. Они широко используются в отоплении помещений, охлаждении, кондиционировании воздуха, электростанциях, химических заводах, нефтехимических заводах, нефтеперерабатывающих заводах, переработке природного газа и очистке сточных вод.

Существует три основные классификации теплообменников в соответствии с их расположением потока. В теплообменниках с параллельным потоком две жидкости входят в теплообменник на одном конце и движутся параллельно друг другу на другую сторону. В противоточных теплообменниках жидкости поступают в теплообменник с противоположных концов.

В теплообменнике с поперечным потоком жидкости проходят примерно перпендикулярно друг другу через теплообменник.

Типы

1) Кожухотрубные теплообменники

Они состоят из ряда трубок. Один комплект этих трубок содержит жидкость, которая должна быть либо нагрета, либо охлаждена. Вторая жидкость проходит по трубам, которые нагреваются или охлаждаются, так что она может либо обеспечить тепло, либо поглотить необходимое тепло. Набор труб называется трубчатым пучком и может состоять из нескольких типов труб: простых, продольно-оребрённых и т.д.

2) Другим типом теплообменника является пластинчатый теплообменник. Эти теплообменники состоят из множества тонких, слегка разделённых пластин, которые имеют очень большие площади поверхности и небольшие проходы потока жидкости для теплопередачи.

3) Третий тип теплообменника - это пластинчатый теплообменник с оболочкой, который сочетает в себе пластинчатый теплообменник с технологиями кожухотрубных теплообменников.

4) Адиабатический колесный теплообменник

Четвёртый тип теплообменника использует промежуточное хранилище жидкости или твёрдого вещества для удержания тепла, которое затем перемещается на другую сторону теплообменника для высвобождения.

5) Пластинчатый ребристый теплообменник

Этот тип теплообменника использует «зажатые» проходы, содержащие ребра для повышения эффективности агрегата. Пластинчатые и ребристые теплообменники обычно

изготавливаются из алюминиевых сплавов, которые обеспечивают высокую эффективность теплопередачи.

6) Подушка пластинчатый теплообменник

Пластинчатый теплообменник обычно используется в молочной промышленности для охлаждения молока в больших резервуарах из нержавеющей стали прямого расширения

7) Жидкостные теплообменники

Это теплообменник с газом, проходящим вверх через поток жидкости (часто воды), и жидкость затем берется в другом месте перед охлаждением. Это обычно используется для охлаждения газов, а также для удаления определенных примесей, тем самым решая сразу две проблемы.

8) Микротеплообменники, макромасштабные теплообменники или микроструктурированные теплообменники представляют собой теплообменники, в которых (по меньшей мере одна) жидкость течет в боковых удержаниях с типичными размерами менее 1 мм.

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

сплошной

а) трубка

1. сочетать

б) медь

1. устройство

в) жидкость

1. площадь

д) давление

1. предотвращать

е) площадь

1. жидкость

ф) сталь

1. жара

ж) сочетать

1. тюрбик

h) поверхность

1. течь

i) устройство

1. состоит из

j) предотвращать

1. поверхность

k) твердый

1. сплав

(l) тепло

1. сталь

m) поток

1. давление

n) состоять из

1. медь

о) сплав

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. передача тепла
2. предотвращение смешивания
3. система обогрева помещений
4. нефтеперерабатывающие заводы
5. параллельный поток

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Жидкости не могут быть разделены твердой стенкой, чтобы предотвратить смешивание, или они могут находиться в прямом контакте
2. Теплообменник - это устройство, используемое для передачи тепла между твердым объектом и жидкостью или между двумя или более жидкостями.
3. Теплообменник используется только в отоплении помещений, охлаждении, кондиционировании воздуха
4. Материал поступает с одной стороны барабанной сушилки и выходит с другой стороны.
5. Адиабатическое колесо теплообменника «зажато» проходами, содержащими ребра для повышения эффективности работы агрегата.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Что такое теплообменник?
2. Какой теплообменник состоит из серии труб?
3. Какой теплообменник сочетает пластинчатый теплообменник с кожухотрубными теплообменниками?
4. Какой теплообменник обычно используется в молочной промышленности для охлаждения молока?
5. Как жидкости могут быть разделены?

Тема «Технология производства и передачи тепловой энергии».

Практическое занятие. «Тепловая энергия. Теплоносители».

Тема: Теплоэнергетика.

Практическое занятие. «Теплообменные аппараты»

Лексика по теме:

1. Heat – тепло
2. Device – устройство
3. To transfer – передавать
4. Fluid – жидкость
5. To prevent - предотвращать
6. Heating – нагревание
7. Flow – поток
8. Tube – труба
9. Solid – твердый
10. Plate – пластина

Задание 1. Выполнить перевод текста:

Heat exchangers

A heat exchanger is a device used to transfer heat between a solid object and a fluid, or between two or more fluids. The fluids may be separated by a solid wall to prevent mixing or they may be

in direct contact. They are widely used in space heating, refrigeration, air conditioning, power stations, chemical plants, petrochemical plants, petroleum refineries, natural-gas processing, and sewage treatment.

There are three primary classifications of heat exchangers according to their flow arrangement. In parallel-flow heat exchangers, the two fluids enter the exchanger at the same end, and travel in parallel to one another to the other side. In counter-flow heat exchangers the fluids enter the exchanger from opposite ends.

In a cross-flow heat exchanger, the fluids travel roughly perpendicular to one another through the exchanger.

Types

1) Shell and tube heat exchangers

They consist of series of tubes. One set of these tubes contains the fluid that must be either heated or cooled. The second fluid runs over the tubes that are being heated or cooled so that it can either provide the heat or absorb the heat required. A set of tubes is called the tube bundle and can be made up of several types of tubes: plain, longitudinally finned, etc.

2) Another type of heat exchanger is the plate heat exchanger. These exchangers are composed of many thin, slightly separated plates that have very large surface areas and small fluid flow passages for heat transfer.

3) A third type of heat exchanger is a plate and shell heat exchanger, which combines plate heat exchanger with shell and tube heat exchanger technologies.

4) Adiabatic wheel heat exchanger

A fourth type of heat exchanger uses an intermediate fluid or solid store to hold heat, which is then moved to the other side of the heat exchanger to be released.

5) Plate fin heat exchanger

This type of heat exchanger uses “sandwiched” passages containing fins to increase the effectiveness of the unit. Plate and fin heat exchangers are usually made of aluminum alloys, which provide high heat transfer efficiency.

6) Pillow plate heat exchanger

A pillow plate exchanger is commonly used in the dairy industry for cooling milk in large direct-expansion stainless steel bulk tanks

7) Fluid heat exchangers

This is a heat exchanger with a gas passing upwards through a shower of fluid (often water), and the fluid is then taken elsewhere before being cooled. This is commonly used for cooling gases whilst also removing certain impurities, thus solving two problems at once.

8) Micro heat exchangers, Micro-scale heat exchangers, or micro structured heat exchangers are heat exchangers in which (at least one) fluid flows in lateral confinements with typical dimensions below 1 mm.

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

solid

a) трубка

2. combine

b) медь

2. device

c) жидкость

2. area

d) давление

2. prevent

e) площадь

2. fluid

- f) сталь
 - 2. heat
- g) сочетать
 - 2. tube
- h) поверхность
 - 2. flow
- i) устройство
 - 2. consist of
- j) предотвращать
 - 2. surface
- k) твердый
 - 2. alloy
- l) тепло
 - 2. steel
- m) поток
 - 2. pressure
- n) состоять из
 - 2. copper
- o) сплав

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

- 6. передача тепла
- 7. предотвращение смешивания
- 8. система обогрева помещений
- 9. нефтеперерабатывающие заводы
- 10. параллельный поток

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

- 1. The fluids cannot be separated by a solid wall to prevent mixing or they may be in direct contact
- 2. A heat exchanger is a device used to transfer heat between a solid object and a fluid, or between two or more fluids
- 3. A heat exchanger is used only in in space heating, refrigeration, air conditioning
- 4. Material goes in from one side of the drum dryer, and goes out from the other side.
- 5. Adiabatic wheel heat exchanger “sandwiched” passages containing fins to increase the effectiveness of the unit.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

- 6. What is a heat exchanger?
- 7. What kind of heat exchanger consists of series of tubes?
- 8. What kind of heat exchanger combines plate heat exchanger with shell and tube heat exchanger technologies.?
- 9. What kind of heat exchanger is commonly used in the dairy industry for cooling milk?
- 10. How fluids may be separated by?

Теплообменники

Теплообменник - это устройство, используемое для передачи тепла между твердым объектом и жидкостью или между двумя или более жидкостями. Жидкости могут быть разделены твердой стенкой для предотвращения смешивания или они могут находиться в

прямом контакте. Они широко используются в отоплении помещений, охлаждении, кондиционировании воздуха, электростанциях, химических заводах, нефтехимических заводах, нефтеперерабатывающих заводах, переработке природного газа и очистке сточных вод.

Существует три основные классификации теплообменников в соответствии с их расположением потока. В теплообменниках с параллельным потоком две жидкости входят в теплообменник на одном конце и движутся параллельно друг другу на другую сторону.

В противоточных теплообменниках жидкости поступают в теплообменник с противоположных концов.

В теплообменнике с поперечным потоком жидкости проходят примерно перпендикулярно друг другу через теплообменник.

Типы

1) Кожухотрубные теплообменники

Они состоят из ряда трубок. Один комплект этих трубок содержит жидкость, которая должна быть либо нагрета, либо охлаждена. Вторая жидкость проходит по трубам, которые нагреваются или охлаждаются, так что она может либо обеспечить тепло, либо поглотить необходимое тепло. Набор труб называется трубчатым пучком и может состоять из нескольких типов труб: простых, продольно-оребрённых и т.д.

2) Другим типом теплообменника является пластинчатый теплообменник. Эти теплообменники состоят из множества тонких, слегка разделённых пластин, которые имеют очень большие площади поверхности и небольшие проходы потока жидкости для теплопередачи.

3) Третий тип теплообменника - это пластинчатый теплообменник с оболочкой, который сочетает в себе пластинчатый теплообменник с технологиями кожухотрубных теплообменников.

4) Адиабатический колесный теплообменник

Четвёртый тип теплообменника использует промежуточное хранилище жидкости или твёрдого вещества для удержания тепла, которое затем перемещается на другую сторону теплообменника для высвобождения.

5) Пластинчатый ребристый теплообменник

Этот тип теплообменника использует «зажатые» проходы, содержащие ребра для повышения эффективности агрегата. Пластинчатые и ребристые теплообменники обычно изготавливаются из алюминиевых сплавов, которые обеспечивают высокую эффективность теплопередачи.

6) Подушка пластинчатый теплообменник

Пластинчатый теплообменник обычно используется в молочной промышленности для охлаждения молока в больших резервуарах из нержавеющей стали прямого расширения

7) Жидкостные теплообменники

Это теплообменник с газом, проходящим вверх через поток жидкости (часто воды), и жидкость затем берётся в другом месте перед охлаждением. Это обычно используется для охлаждения газов, а также для удаления определенных примесей, тем самым решая сразу две проблемы.

8) Микротеплообменники, макромасштабные теплообменники или

микроструктурированные теплообменники представляют собой теплообменники, в которых (по меньшей мере одна) жидкость течёт в боковых удержаниях с типичными размерами менее 1 мм.

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

сплошной

- а) трубка
 - 2. сочетать
- б) медь
 - 2. устройство
- в) жидкость
 - 2. площадь
- д) давление
 - 2. предотвращать
- е) площадь
 - 2. жидкость
- ф) сталь
 - 2. жара
- ж) сочетать
 - 2. тюрбик
- h) поверхность
 - 2. течь
- і) устройство
 - 2. состоит из
- ј) предотвращать
 - 2. поверхность
- к) твердый
 - 2. сплав
- (l) тепло
 - 2. сталь
- m) поток
 - 2. давление
- n) состоять из
 - 2. медь
- о) сплав

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

- 6. передача тепла
- 7. предотвращение смешивания
- 8. система обогрева помещений
- 9. нефтеперерабатывающие заводы
- 10. параллельный поток

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

- 1. Жидкости не могут быть разделены твердой стенкой, чтобы предотвратить смешивание, или они могут находиться в прямом контакте
- 2. Теплообменник - это устройство, используемое для передачи тепла между твердым объектом и жидкостью или между двумя или более жидкостями.
- 3. Теплообменник используется только в отоплении помещений, охлаждении, кондиционировании воздуха
- 4. Материал поступает с одной стороны барабанной сушилки и выходит с другой стороны.
- 5. Адиабатическое колесо теплообменника «зажато» проходами, содержащими ребра для повышения эффективности работы агрегата.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

6. Что такое теплообменник?
7. Какой теплообменник состоит из серии труб?
8. Какой теплообменник сочетает пластинчатый теплообменник с кожухотрубными теплообменниками?
9. Какой теплообменник обычно используется в молочной промышленности для охлаждения молока?
10. Как жидкости могут быть разделены?

Тема «Технология производства и передачи тепловой энергии».

Практическое занятие: «Производство и передача тепловой энергии. Источники тепловой энергии. Генераторы постоянного тока и их применение. Промышленное применение генераторов постоянного тока».

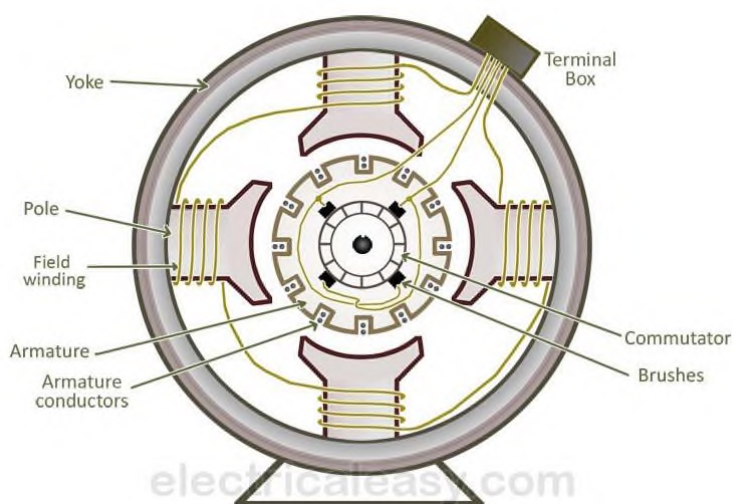
Лексика по теме:

1. Current - ток
2. Conversion – превращение
3. Copper - медь
4. Core - ядро
5. Winding - обмотка
6. Coil - катушка
7. Conductor - проводник
8. Layer - слой
9. Iron - железо
10. Welding - сварка

Задание 1. Выполните перевод текста

DC Generator

A dc generator is an electrical machine which converts mechanical energy into direct current electricity. This energy conversion is based on the principle of production of dynamically induced emf. This article outlines basic construction and working of a DC generator.



The above figure shows the constructional details of a simple 4-pole DC machine. A DC machine consists two basic parts; stator and rotor. Basic constructional parts of a DC machine are described below.

Yoke: The outer frame of a dc machine is called as yoke. It is made up of cast iron or steel. It not only provides mechanical strength to the whole assembly but also carries the magnetic flux produced by the field winding.

Poles and pole shoes: Poles are joined to the yoke with the help of bolts or welding. They carry field winding and pole shoes are fastened to them. Pole shoes serve two purposes; (i) they support field coils and (ii) spread out the flux in air gap uniformly.

Field winding: They are usually made of copper. Field coils are former wound and placed on each pole and are connected in series. They are wound in such a way that, when energized, they form alternate North and South poles.

Armature core: Armature core is the rotor of the machine. It is cylindrical in shape with slots to carry armature winding. The armature is built up of thin laminated circular steel disks for reducing eddy current losses.

Armature winding: It is usually a former wound copper coil which rests in armature slots. The armature conductors are insulated from each other and also from the armature core. Armature winding can be wound by one of the two methods; lap winding or wave winding. Double layer lap or wave windings are generally used. A double layer winding means that each armature slot will carry two different coils.

Commutator and brushes: Physical connection to the armature winding is made through a commutator-brush arrangement. The function of a commutator, in a dc generator, is to collect the current generated in armature conductors. Whereas, in case of a dc motor, commutator helps in providing current to the armature conductors. A commutator consists of a set of copper segments which are insulated from each other. The number of segments is equal to the number of armature coils.

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

Pole

- статья
- steel
- часть
- cast
- прочность
- Yoke
- сталь
- convert
- медь
- article
- наматывать
- conversion
- полюс
- part
- чугун
- strength
- хомут
- copper
- преобразовывать
- wound
- преобразование

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. двигатель постоянного тока
2. электрическую машину

3. детали конструкции
4. магнитный поток
5. полевые катушки
6. Ядро armатуры
7. коммутатор
8. катушка якоря
9. медная катушка
10. южный полюс

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Field winding: They are usually made of copper
2. This article outlines water vapor in steam engines
3. A DC machine consists two basic parts: stator and rotor.
4. A commutator consists of a set of copper segments which are insulated from each other.
5. The process of the transformation of a substance from a liquid state into a gaseous one is called vaporization

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is a dc generator?
2. What is the function of a commutator, in a dc generator?
3. What are the basic constructional parts of a DC machine?
4. What are the goals of Pole shoes?
5. How does armature winding can be wound by?

Перевод Темы 2.3 Практическое занятие: «Производство и передача тепловой энергии.

Источники тепловой энергии. Генераторы постоянного тока и их применение.

Промышленное применение генераторов постоянного тока»

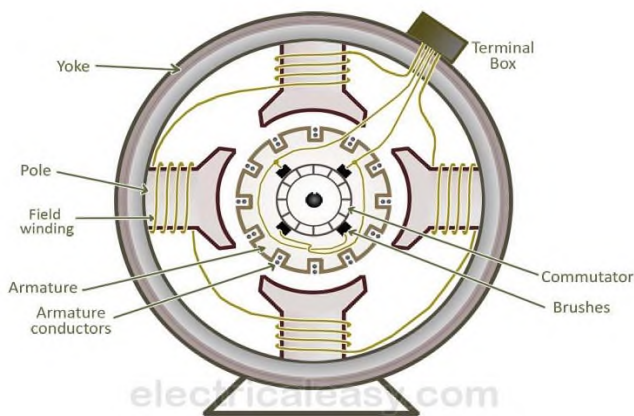
Лексика по теме:

1. Ток - ток
2. Конверсия – превращение
3. Медь - медь
4. Core - ядро
5. Обмотка - обмотка
6. Катушка - катушка
7. Дирижер - проводник
8. Layer - слой
9. Железо - железо
10. Сварка - сварка

Задание 1. Выполните перевод текста

Генератор постоянного тока

Генератор постоянного тока - это электрическая машина, которая преобразует механическую энергию в электричество постоянного тока. Это преобразование энергии основано на принципе производства динамически индуцированной ЭДС. В этой статье описываются основные конструкции и работа генератора постоянного тока.



На приведенном выше рисунке показаны конструктивные детали простой 4-полюсной машины постоянного тока. Машина постоянного тока состоит из двух основных частей; статор и ротор. Основные конструктивные части машины постоянного тока описаны ниже.

Ярмо: внешняя рама машины постоянного тока называется ярмом. Он состоит из чугуна или стали. Он не только обеспечивает механическую прочность всей сборки, но и несет магнитный поток, создаваемый обмоткой поля.

Шесты и обувь для шестов: Столбы соединяются с ярмом с помощью болтов или сварки. Они несут полевую обмотку и к ним пристегнуты туфли. Обувь на шесте служит двум целям; i) они поддерживают полевые катушки и ii) равномерно распределяют поток в воздушном зазоре.

Полевая обмотка: они обычно изготавливаются из меди. Полевые катушки имеют предварительную намоченность и размещаются на каждом полюсе и соединяются последовательно. Они намотаны таким образом, что при энергичном возбуждении образуют чередующиеся Северный и Южный полюса.

Ядро ярка: Ядро ярка является ротором машины. Он имеет цилиндрическую форму с прорезями для переноски обмотки ярка. Арматура состоит из тонких ламинированных круглых стальных дисков для снижения вихревых потерь.

Обмотка ярка: обычно это бывшая намотанная медная катушка, которая покоится в щелях ярка. Проводники ярка изолированы друг от друга, а также от ядра ярка.

Намотка ярка может быть намотана одним из двух способов; круговая обмотка или волновая намотка. Обычно используются двухслойные коленные или волновые обмотки. Двухслойная обмотка означает, что каждый слот ярка будет нести две разные катушки.

Коммутатор и щетки: Физическое соединение с обмоткой ярка осуществляется через компоновку коллектор-щеток. Функция коммутатора в генераторе постоянного тока состоит в том, чтобы собирать ток, генерируемый в проводниках ярка. Принимая во внимание, что в случае двигателя постоянного тока коммутатор помогает обеспечить ток к проводникам ярка. Коммутатор состоит из набора медных сегментов, которые изолированы друг от друга. Количество сегментов равно количеству ярковых катушек.

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

Шест

- статья
- сталь
- часть
- гипс
- прочность

- Ярмо
- сталь
- обращать
- медь
- статья
- наматывать
- превращение
- полюс
- часть
- чугун
- сила
- хомут
- медь
- преобразовывать
- рана
- преобразование

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. двигатель постоянного тока
2. электрическую машину
3. детали конструкции
4. магнитный поток
5. полевые катушки
6. Ядро арматуры
7. коммутатор
8. катушка якоря
9. медная катушка
10. южный полюс

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Полевая обмотка: они обычно изготавливаются из меди
2. В этой статье описывается водяной пар в паровых двигателях
3. Станок постоянного тока состоит из двух основных частей: статора и ротора.
4. Коммутатор состоит из набора медных сегментов, которые изолированы друг от друга.
5. Процесс превращения вещества из жидкого состояния в газообразное называется испарением

Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Что такое генератор постоянного тока?
2. Какова функция коммутатора в генераторе постоянного тока?
3. Что такое базичные конструкционные части машины постоянного тока?
4. Каковы цели польской обуви?
5. Как можно намотать якорь?

Тема 2.3 «Технология производства и передачи тепловой энергии».

Практическое занятие «Тепловая энергия. Теплоносители.»

Теплоснабжение.

Задание 1. Выполнить перевод текста

Лексика по теме:

1. Production - производство

2. Supply - снабжение
3. Needs - потребности
4. Local - местный
5. Steam – пар
6. Consumption - потребление
7. Efficiency - эффективность
8. To decrease - снижение
9. Reduction - сокращение
10. Capacity - вместимость

Heat supply

Heat supply is the provision of heat to residential, public, and industrial buildings and structures to meet residential and industrial needs.

The heat supply system consists of the following functional parts:

source of thermal energy production (boiler, CHP);

transporting devices of thermal energy to premises (heating networks);

heat-consuming appliances that transmit heat energy to the consumer (radiators, heaters).

At the place of generation of heat, the heat supply systems are divided into:

centralized (the source of heat production works for the heat supply of a group of buildings and is connected by transport devices with heat consumption devices);

local or decentralized (the consumer and the source of heat supply are in the same room or in the immediate vicinity).

The type of coolant in the system: water; steam.

By the way of connecting the heating system to the heat supply system:

dependent (heat carrier, heated in a heat generator and transported through heat networks, goes directly to heat-consuming appliances); independent (the heat-carrier circulating on thermal networks, in the heat exchanger heats the heat-carrier, circulating in system of heating).

By the way of connection of the hot water supply system to the heat supply system:

closed (water for hot water is taken from the water pipe and heated in the heat exchanger by mains water); Open (water for hot water is taken directly from the heating network).

Types of heat consumers

Consumers of heat in the heat supply system are: heat-using sanitary-engineering systems of buildings (heating, ventilation, air conditioning, hot water supply);

According to the mode of heat consumption during the year, two groups of consumers are distinguished: seasonal, requiring heat only in the cold season (for example, heating systems); year-round, needing heat all year (hot water systems). Depending on the ratio and modes of individual types of heat consumption, three characteristic groups of consumers are distinguished: residential buildings (typical seasonal heat costs for heating and ventilation and year-round - for hot water supply); public buildings (seasonal heat costs for heating, ventilation and air conditioning); industrial buildings and structures, including agricultural complexes (all types of heat consumption, the quantitative ratio between which is determined by the type of production)

Problems in heat supply

One of the key problems of heat supply in the Russian Federation is the reduction in the heat transfer of heating appliances and heat exchangers due to the accumulation of oxides and metal salts.

As a result:

1. Total losses of thermal energy in the system are up to 30%

Heat losses and heat carrier losses increase

Expenses of electric energy for coolant circulation increase

The efficiency of the heat source decreases due to the increase in the temperature of the return water

2. The normative term of operation of in-house heating networks and equipment is reduced from 30 to 10 years

On a national scale, this leads to forced spending on unscheduled overhauls for more than 23 billion rubles. annually. The basic requirements for any heating system are reliability, durability, efficiency, economy. New, only assembled and tested systems of centralized and individual heating work without failures in accordance with the design capacity. After a while, there is insufficient heat transfer, fuel and electricity consumption is increasing.

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

Expenses

1. потребитель
1. steam
1. увеличиваться
1. supply
1. эффективность
1. consumer
1. снижение
1. accumulation
1. ежегодно
1. increase
1. производство
1. reduction
1. оборудование
1. efficiency
1. снабжать
1. production
1. затраты
1. equipment
1. пар
1. reduce
1. накопление
1. annually
1. снижение

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. недостаточная теплоотдача
2. системы централизованного и индивидуального отопления
3. вынужденным расходам на внеплановые капитальные ремонты
4. жилые здания
5. холодный период года

Определите, какое из выше перечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Only residential buildings need to be heated
2. The problem is the reduction in the heat transfer of heating appliances and heat exchangers due to the accumulation of oxides and metal salts.
3. Total losses of thermal energy in the system are up to 80%
4. The normative term of operation of in-house heating networks and equipment never reduced
5. For the combustion of solid fuels, devices are used, called firebox.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is heat supply?
2. How many groups of consumers are distinguished according to the mode of heat consumption during the year?
3. What kind of houses must be heated?
4. What systems of centralized and individual heating work without failures in accordance with the design capacity?
5. The type of coolant in the system is there?

Тема 2.3 «Технология производства и передачи тепловой энергии».

Практическое занятие «Тепловая энергия. Теплоносители.»

Теплоснабжение

Перевод текста

Теплоснабжение

Теплоснабжение – это обеспечение теплом жилых, общественных и промышленных зданий и сооружений для удовлетворения жилых и промышленных нужд.

Система теплоснабжения состоит из следующих функциональных частей:

источник производства тепловой энергии (котел, ТЭЦ);

транспортировка устройств тепловой энергии в помещения (тепловые сети);

теплопотребляющие приборы, передающие потребителю тепловую энергию (радиаторы, обогреватели).

По месту выработки тепла системы теплоснабжения подразделяются на:

централизованный (источник производства тепла работает для теплоснабжения группы зданий и соединен транспортными устройствами с теплопотребляющими устройствами); локальный или децентрализованный (потребитель и источник теплоснабжения находятся в одном помещении или в непосредственной близости).

Тип теплоносителя в системе: водяной; Пар.

Способом подключения системы отопления к системе теплоснабжения:

зависимый (теплоноситель, отапливаемый в теплогенераторе и транспортируемый по тепловым сетям, поступает непосредственно на теплопотребляющие приборы);

независимый (теплоноситель циркулирует по тепловым сетям, в теплообменнике нагревает теплоноситель, циркулирующий в системе отопления).

Способом подключения системы горячего водоснабжения к системе теплоснабжения:

закрытая (вода для горячей воды берется из водопровода и нагревается в теплообменнике сетевой водой); Открытая (вода для горячей воды берется непосредственно из тепловой сети).

Типы потребителей тепла

Потребителями тепла в системе теплоснабжения являются: теплопотребляющие санитарно-технические системы зданий (отопление, вентиляция, кондиционирование, горячее водоснабжение);

По режиму потребления тепла в течение года выделяют две группы потребителей: сезонные, требующие тепла только в холодное время года (например, системы отопления);

круглогодично, нуждается в тепле круглый год (системы горячего водоснабжения). В зависимости от соотношения и режимов отдельных видов теплопотребления выделяют три характерные группы потребителей:

жилые здания (типичные сезонные затраты на отопление и вентиляцию и круглогодичные – на горячее водоснабжение); общественные здания (сезонные расходы на отопление, вентиляцию и кондиционирование воздуха); промышленные здания и сооружения, в том числе сельскохозяйственные комплексы (все виды теплопотребления, количественное соотношение между которыми определяется видом продукции)

Проблемы в теплоснабжении

Одной из ключевых проблем теплоснабжения в Российской Федерации является снижение теплопередачи отопительных приборов и теплообменников за счет накопления оксидов и солей металлов.

В результате:

1. Суммарные потери тепловой энергии в системе составляют до 30%

Увеличиваются потери тепла и теплоносители

Увеличение затрат электроэнергии на циркуляцию охлаждающей жидкости

Эффективность источника тепла снижается из-за повышения температуры возвратной воды

2. Нормативный срок эксплуатации собственных тепловых сетей и оборудования сокращен с 30 до 10 лет

В национальном масштабе это приводит к вынужденным тратам на внеплановые капитальные ремонты более 23 млрд рублей. ежегодно. Основными требованиями к любой системе отопления являются надежность, долговечность, экономичность, экономичность. Новые, только собранные и испытанные системы централизованного и индивидуального отопления работают без сбоев в соответствии с проектной мощностью. Через некоторое время происходит недостаточная теплоотдача, увеличивается расход топлива и электроэнергии.

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

Издержки

1. потребитель
1. пар
1. увеличиваться
1. снабжение
1. эффективность
1. потребитель
1. снижение
1. накопление
1. ежегодно
1. увеличивать
1. производство
1. уменьшение
1. оборудование
1. эффективность
1. снабжать
1. производство
1. затраты
1. оборудование
1. пара
1. уменьшать
1. накопление
1. ежегодно
1. снижение

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. недостаточная теплоотдача
2. системы централизованного и индивидуального отопления
3. вынужденным расходам на внеплановые капитальные ремонты

4. жилые здания
5. холодный период года

Определите, какое из выше перечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Отапливаться нужно только жилым домам
2. Проблема заключается в снижении теплоотдачи отопительных приборов и теплообменников за счет накопления оксидов и солей металлов.
3. Суммарные потери тепловой энергии в системе составляют до 80%
4. Нормативный срок эксплуатации собственных тепловых сетей и оборудования никогда не сокращается
5. Для сжигания твердого топлива используются устройства, называемые топкой.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Что такое теплоснабжение?
2. Сколько групп потребителей выделяется по режиму потребления тепла в течение года?
3. Какие дома должны отапливаться?
4. Какие системы централизованного и индивидуального отопления работают без сбоев в соответствии с проектной мощностью?
5. Тип охлаждающей жидкости в системе есть?

Тема 2.4 «Основное и вспомогательное теплотехническое оборудование».

Практическое занятие: «Подогреватели, насосы, трубопроводы».

Трубопроводы

Лексика по теме:

1. Pipe – труба
2. Liquid – жидкость
3. Barrel – бочка
4. Pressure – давление
5. Swamp - болото
6. Ditch – ров
7. Embankment – набережная
8. Petroleum – нефть
9. To prevent – предотвращать
10. Transportation – перевозка

Задание 1. Перевести текст:

Pipelines

Pipeline is an engineering structure intended for transportation of gaseous and liquid substances, pulverized and liquefied masses, as well as solid fuel and other solid substances in the form of a solution under the influence of pressure difference in the cross sections of the pipe.

History

In 1863 Dmitry Mendeleyev suggested delivering oil from the Baku oil fields to the seaport, not in barrels, but through pipes. The proposal was not accepted. Two years later the first pipeline in Pennsylvania, USA. In 1877, Alexander Bari and his assistant Vladimir Shukhov again put forward the idea of pipeline transport, and in 1878 Shukhov built the first oil pipeline in Russia from Baku to oil refineries

Classification of pipelines

1. Overground is stacked above ground level on separate supports;
2. underground – is laid directly on the ground in trenches, ditches, embankments,
3. underwater – stacked on the bottom of ponds, rivers or in trenches dug on the bottom;
4. floating – is laid on the surface of swamps, as well as lakes, rivers, etc.

Depending on the transport medium

1. Ammonia pipeline – intended for ammonia transportation.
2. Plumbing – designed to provide water to the population, industrial enterprises, transport
3. Gas pipeline – designed for transportation of associated petroleum, natural and artificial gas
4. Oil pipeline – is designed to transport crude oil. Oil at the same time is heated, preventing the solidification of its constituent paraffins
5. The oil product pipeline is designed for transportation of petroleum products, including gasoline and kerosene,
6. Ethylene pipeline is an infrastructure designed for transportation of specific synthesized industrial raw materials – ethylene
7. Thermal pipeline – designed to transfer the coolant (water, steam) from the source of thermal energy to residential buildings, public buildings and industrial enterprises

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

barrel

железобетон

1. liquid

траншея

1. pipe

насыпь

1. solid

клапан

1. ditches

чугун

1. embankments

бочка

1. trench

жидкость

1. valves

канал

1. cast iron

труба

1. reinforced concrete

твёрдый

Дайте перевод словосочетаний

1. инженерное сооружение
2. транспортировка жидких веществ
3. выдвигать идею трубопроводного транспорта
4. подземный трубопровод
5. транспортировка аммиака
6. искусственный газ
7. транспортировка бензина

8. промышленные предприятия
9. общественные здания
10. жилые дома

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Dmitry Mendeleev was the first who suggested delivering oil not in barrels, but through pipes
2. Pipeline is an engineering structure intended only for transportation of gaseous and liquid substances
3. In 1879 Shukhov built the first oil pipeline in Russia from Baku to oil refineries
4. Ground pipelines is laid directly on the ground in trenches, ditches, embankments
 1. Ammonia pipeline is designed to provide water to the population, industrial enterprises, transport
 2. Thermal pipeline – designed to transfer the coolant (water, steam) from the source of thermal energy to residential buildings
 3. There are also vacuum pipelines, low-pressure pipelines, medium, high and pressureless pipelines

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Who again put forward the idea of pipeline transport? When?
2. What parts of the pipelines include supports?
3. What happens with oil during transportation crude oil?
4. What kind of pipelines is laid on the surface of swamps?
5. Can wooden be the material of the laid pipes?

Перевод темы 2.4 «Основное и вспомогательное теплотехническое оборудование».

Практическое занятие: «Подогреватели, насосы, трубопроводы».

Трубопроводы

Трубопровод представляет собой инженерное сооружение, предназначенное для транспортировки газообразных и жидких веществ, пылевидных и сжиженных масс, а также твердого топлива и других твердых веществ в виде раствора под воздействием перепада давлений в поперечных сечениях трубы.

История

В 1863 году Дмитрий Менделеев предложил доставлять нефть с бакинских нефтяных месторождений в морской порт не в бочках, а по трубам. Это предложение не было принято. Два года спустя первый трубопровод в Пенсильвании США. В 1877 году Александр Бари и его помощник Владимир Шухов вновь выдвинули идею трубопроводного транспорта, а в 1878 году Шухов построил первый в России нефтепровод из Баку на нефтеперерабатывающие заводы.

Классификация трубопроводов

1. Надземный слой укладывается над уровнем земли на отдельные опоры;
2. под землей – укладывается непосредственно на землю в траншеях, канавах, насыпях,
3. подводные – укладываются на дно прудов, рек или в траншеи, вырытые на дне;
4. плавучий – укладывается на поверхность болот, а также озер, рек и т.д.

В зависимости от транспортной среды

1. Аммиачный трубопровод – предназначен для транспортировки аммиака.
2. Сантехника – предназначена для обеспечения водой населения, промышленных предприятий, транспорта
3. Газопровод – предназначен для транспортировки попутной нефти, природного и искусственного газа

4. Нефтепровод – предназначен для транспортировки сырой нефти. Масло при этом нагревают, препятствуя затвердеванию входящих в его состав парафинов
5. Нефтепродуктопровод предназначен для транспортировки нефтепродуктов, в том числе бензина и керосина,
6. Этиленовый трубопровод – инфраструктура, предназначенная для транспортировки специфического синтезированного промышленного сырья – этилена
7. Тепловой трубопровод – предназначен для передачи теплоносителя (воды, пара) от источника тепловой энергии к жилым зданиям, общественным зданиям и промышленным предприятиям

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

бочка

железобетон

1. жидкость

траншея

1. труба

насыпь

1. сплошной

клапан

1. канавы

чугун

1. набережные

бочка

1. траншея

жидкость

1. клапаны

канал

1. чугун

труба

1. железобетон

твёрдый

Дайте перевод словосочетаний

1. инженерное сооружение
2. транспортировка жидких веществ
3. выдвигать идею трубопроводного транспорта
4. подземный трубопровод
5. транспортировка аммиака
6. искусственный газ
7. транспортировка бензина
8. промышленные предприятия
9. общественные здания
10. жилые дома

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Дмитрий Менделеев первым предложил поставлять нефть не в баррелях, а по трубам.

2. Трубопровод - инженерное сооружение, предназначенное только для транспортировки газообразных и жидких веществ.
3. В 1879 году Шухов построил первый в России нефтепровод из Баку на нефтеперерабатывающие заводы.
4. Наземные трубопроводы прокладываются непосредственно на земле в траншеях, канавах, насыпях.
 - Аммиакопровод предназначен для обеспечения водой населения, промышленных предприятий, транспорта
 - Тепловой трубопровод – предназначен для передачи теплоносителя (воды, пара) от источника тепловой энергии в жилые дома
 - Существуют также вакуумные трубопроводы, трубопроводы низкого давления, трубопроводы среднего, высокого и без давления

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Кто вновь выдвинул идею трубопроводного транспорта? Когда?
2. Какие части трубопроводов включают опоры?
3. Что происходит с нефтью при транспортировке сырой нефти?
4. Какие трубопроводы прокладываются на поверхности болот?
5. Может ли дерево быть материалом уложенных труб?

Оборудование контроля и защиты. Уход за электрооборудованием.

Задание 1. Выполнить перевод текста

Лексика по теме:

1. Equipment - оборудование
2. To avoid - избежать
3. Damage – ущерб, вред
4. Appliance - применение
5. Wireless - беспроводной
6. Data - данные
7. Reliable - надежный
8. Accessible - доступный
9. Application - применение
10. Downtime - простой

Monitoring and protection equipment

First, before you start meddling with any electrical equipment, to avoid the risk of damage and electrocution, unplug and remove all power sources from the devices. Also be sure to remove any connections that lead to other items. Televisions are one of the most used pieces of electrical equipment in the average home. Computers are another. Make sure they are turned off and they are not connected to any power source or any other appliance. In order to clean your TV or computer monitor, you need to take a soft cloth and dampen it slightly. Wipe down the screens and the vents. You may be surprised to see how much dirt and dust was on your TV. Don't forget to wipe off the base of your television and monitor as well.

Through the application of advanced technologies, the Flowserve Intelligent Process Solutions (IPS) Family of Products helps customers proactively manage their plant assets to increase plant uptime and reduce equipment life cycle costs. Flowserve offers advanced monitoring solutions – wired and wireless – for permanent and portable data collection and analysis of vital assets. Monitoring and control solutions from Flowserve are engineered specifically to address process and equipment issues. As a result, user interfaces are highly intuitive and information is easy to interpret and immediately actionable.

Managing Vital Plant Assets and Optimizing Equipment Performance Flowserve IPS Wireless technology is a cost-effective, reliable and scalable data communication system that enhances customer productivity and profitability. IPS Wireless employs open platform architecture to

ensure it will interface and integrate easily with most existing instrumentation, software and controllers. In addition, its omni-directional technology ensures reliable data communication in even the most hard-to-reach locations. Flowserve IPS APEX is the industry's most sophisticated tool for data acquisition, diagnostics and intelligent control. Embedded with intelligence derived from the extensive equipment expertise only Flowserve can offer, IPS APEX helps users lower life cycle costs by delivering actionable information to optimize process control and equipment operation. Flowserve IPS Tempo makes intelligent system optimization and the benefits of variable frequency drive (VFD) technology more accessible. Users can program IPS Tempo to respond to process and condition variables to optimize plant output, reduce energy consumption, lower operating costs and protect pump equipment against adverse operating conditions. Flowserve IPS Power Monitor is designed with features that enable monitoring of critical rotating equipment. It is equipped with a programmable start-up delay and low and high trip points. Proper application can help eliminate expensive repairs and downtime.

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

- protect
- применение
- equipment
- доставка
- condition
- инструмент
- pump
- расположение
- application
- потребитель
- delivery
- данные
- tool
- насос
- location
- защищать
- customer
- условие
- data
- оборудование

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. отключите все источники питания от устройств
2. источник питания
3. сокращать затраты
4. надёжная передача данных даже в самых труднодоступных местах
5. снизить эксплуатационные расходы

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. IPS helps customers proactively manage their plant assets to reduce plant uptime and reduce equipment life cycle costs.
2. Printers are one of the most used pieces of electrical equipment in the average home.
3. You should not unplug and remove all power sources from the devices.

4. Its omni-directional technology ensures reliable data communication in even the most hard-to-reach locations.
5. Proper application can help eliminate expensive repairs and downtime.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What should you do before you start meddling with any electrical equipment?
2. What should you do to clean your TV or computer monitor?
3. What is Flowserve IPS Wireless technology?
4. What is Flowserve IPS APEX?

Оборудование контроля и защиты. Уход за электрооборудованием.

Задание 1. Выполнить перевод текста

Лексика по теме:

1. Equipment - оборудование
2. To avoid - избежать
3. Damage – ущерб, вред
4. Appliance - применение
5. Wireless - беспроводной
6. Data - данные
7. Reliable - надежный
8. Accessible - доступный
9. Application - применение
10. Downtime - простой

Оборудование для мониторинга и защиты

Во-первых, прежде чем начать вмешиваться в работу любого электрооборудования, чтобы избежать риска повреждения и поражения электрическим током, отключите и удалите все источники питания из устройств. Также обязательно удалите все соединения, которые ведут к другим элементам. Телевизоры являются одним из наиболее часто используемых элементов электрооборудования в среднем доме. Компьютеры — это другое. Убедитесь, что они выключены и не подключены к какому-либо источнику питания или любому другому прибору. Для того чтобы почистить телевизор или монитор компьютера, нужно взять мягкую ткань и слегка смочить ее. Протрите экраны и вентиляционные отверстия. Вы можете быть удивлены, увидев, сколько грязи и пыли было на вашем телевизоре. Не забудьте стереть основание телевизора и монитора.

Благодаря применению передовых технологий семейство продуктов Flowserve Intelligent Process Solutions (IPS) помогает клиентам активно управлять своими производственными активами для увеличения времени безотказной работы завода и снижения затрат на жизненный цикл оборудования. Flowserve предлагает передовые решения для мониторинга – проводные и беспроводные – для постоянного и портативного сбора данных и анализа жизненно важных активов. Решения Flowserve для мониторинга и управления разработаны специально для решения проблем с процессами и оборудованием. В результате пользовательские интерфейсы очень интуитивно понятны, а информация легко интерпретируется и немедленно принимается к действию. Управление жизненно важными производственными активами и оптимизация производительности оборудования Технология Flowserve IPS Wireless — это экономичная, надежная и масштабируемая система передачи данных, которая повышает производительность и прибыльность клиентов. IPS Wireless использует архитектуру открытой платформы, чтобы гарантировать, что она будет взаимодействовать и легко интегрироваться с большинством существующих приборов, программного обеспечения и контроллеров. Кроме того, его всенаправленная технология обеспечивает надежную

передачу данных даже в самых труднодоступных местах. Flowserve IPS APEX является самым сложным в отрасли инструментом для сбора данных, диагностики и интеллектуального управления. IPS APEX, обладающий интеллектуальными знаниями, основанными на обширном опыте в области оборудования, который может предложить только Flowserve, помогает пользователям снизить затраты на жизненный цикл, предоставляя полезную информацию для оптимизации управления процессом и работы оборудования. Flowserve IPS Tempo делает интеллектуальную оптимизацию системы и преимущества технологии частотно-регулируемых приводов (VFD) более доступными. Пользователи могут запрограммировать IPS Tempo для реагирования на переменные процесса и состояния для оптимизации производительности установки, снижения энергопотребления, снижения эксплуатационных расходов и защиты насосного оборудования от неблагоприятных условий эксплуатации. Flowserve IPS Power Monitor разработан с функциями, которые позволяют контролировать критически важное вращающееся оборудование. Он оснащен программируемой задержкой запуска и низкими и высокими точками поездки. Правильное применение может помочь устранить дорогостоящий ремонт и простои.

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

- 1. защитить
- применение
- оборудование
- доставка
- состояние
- инструмент
- насос
- расположение
- приложение
- потребитель
- доставка
- данные
- инструмент
- насос
- местоположение
- защищать
- клиент
- состояние
- данные
- оборудование

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. отключите все источники питания от устройств
2. источник питания
3. сокращать затраты
4. надежная передача данных даже в самых труднодоступных местах
5. снизить эксплуатационные расходы

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. IPS помогает клиентам активно управлять своими производственными активами, чтобы сократить время безотказной работы завода и снизить затраты на жизненный цикл оборудования.
2. Принтеры являются одним из наиболее часто используемых элементов электрооборудования в среднем доме.
3. Вы не должны отключать и удалять все источники питания из устройств.
4. Его всенаправленная технология обеспечивает надежную передачу данных даже в самых труднодоступных местах.
5. Правильное применение может помочь устранить дорогостоящий ремонт и простои.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Что вы должны сделать, прежде чем начать вмешиваться в любое электрооборудование?
2. Что нужно сделать, чтобы очистить телевизор или монитор компьютера?
3. Что такое беспроводная технология Flowserve IPS?
4. Что такое Flowserve IPS APEX?

Тема 2.2 «Теплоэнергетика».

Практическое занятие: «Особенности перевода научно -технических текстов».

Сушилки. Сушильные барабаны для сушки угля, песка

Лексика по теме:

1. Drum – барабан
2. Kiln - печь
3. Coal - уголь
4. Drying - сушка
5. To establish - устанавливать
6. Surface - поверхность
7. Ore - руда
8. Clay – глина
9. Straw - солома
10. Mining – добыча

Задание 1. Выполнить перевод текста:

Drying drum

Drying drum is a machine for drying process. It's a special kiln that usually co-works with a burning system like coal burner or oil burner. The heat goes through its inner cylinder, dehydrating the material inside. The materials can be added in and withdrawn during the drying process.

Classifications

The drying drum contains single-cylinder drying drum, twin-cylinder drying drum and multiple cylinder drying drum.

Working principle

Material goes in from one side of the drum dryer, and goes out from the other side. And the hot air (heat) generated by burner passes through the dryer to raise the inner temperature. The inner cylinder has many shoveling plates, which scoop up the materials for a sufficient contact with the hot air. Meanwhile the plates push the material to move forward.

Operation

In the operation of a drum dryer, a delicate balance needs to be established among feed rate, steam pressure, roll speed, and thickness of the product film. It is desirable to maintain a uniform film on the drum surface to ensure maximized throughput and consistent final moisture content.

Problems, however, are often encountered due to fluctuations in the moisture content and thickness of the feed. Accumulation of no condensable gases in the drum also influences drying uniformity. Drum surface temperature may vary along the drum width as much as 20°C. All these factors may result in inconsistent drying performance and nonuniform final moisture content in the dried product.

Applications

Scope of applications: chemical industry, mining industry, metallurgy, agriculture, forage and fertilizer production etc. For example, clay, ore, coal, metal powder, straws, leaves, fish meal, dregs of a decoction, sludge, waste material and so on

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

- burner
- поверхность
- pressure
- содержать
- To establish
- сторона
- heat
- печь
- plate
- Из-за
- drum
- тепло
- To contain
- горелка
- kiln
- давление
- side
- влиять
- surface
- барабан
- due to
- устанавливать
- To influence
- пластина

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. Машина для сушки
2. повышение внутренней температуры
3. система горения
4. одноцилиндровый сушильный барабан
5. масляная горелка
6. ковшеобразная пластина

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Drying drum is a special kiln that usually works without any burning system
2. The materials cannot be added in and withdrawn during the drying process.
3. The drying drum contains only single-cylinder drying drum
4. There are more disadvantages in using drying drum
5. Material goes in from one side of the drum dryer, and goes out from the other side.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is a drum dryer?
2. How many classifications of drum dryers are there?
3. What problems can be found during the work of drum dryer?
4. What is the role of shoveling plates?
5. What should be established in the operation of a drum dryer?

Перевод темы 2.2. «Теплоэнергетика».

Практическое занятие: «Особенности перевода научно-технических текстов».

Сушилки. Сушильные барабаны для сушки угля, песка

Лексика по теме:

1. Барабан – барабан
2. Печь - печь
3. Уголь - уголь
4. Сушка - сушка
5. Установить - устанавливать
6. Поверхность - поверхность
7. Часы работы - руда
8. Глина – глина
9. Солома - солома
10. Mining – добыча

Задание 1. Выполнить перевод текста:

Сушильный барабан

Сушильный барабан - это машина для процесса сушки. Это специальная печь, которая обычно работает совместно с системой сжигания, такой как угольная горелка или масляная горелка. Тепло проходит через его внутренний цилиндр, обезвоживая материал внутри. Материалы могут быть добавлены и извлечены в процессе сушки.

Классификации

Сушильный барабан содержит одноцилиндровый сушильный барабан, двухцилиндровый сушильный барабан и многоцилиндровый сушильный барабан.

Принцип работы

Материал поступает с одной стороны барабанной сушилки и выходит с другой стороны. А горячий воздух (тепло), генерируемый горелкой, проходит через сушилку для повышения внутренней температуры. Внутренний цилиндр имеет множество лопатных пластин, которые зачерпывают материалы для достаточного контакта с горячим воздухом. Тем временем пластины подталкивают материал к движению вперед.

Операция

При работе барабанной сушилки необходимо установить тонкий баланс между скоростью подачи, давлением пара, скоростью рулона и толщиной пленки продукта. Желательно поддерживать однородную пленку на поверхности барабана, чтобы обеспечить максимальную пропускную способность и постоянное конечное содержание влаги.

Проблемы, однако, часто возникают из-за колебаний содержания влаги и толщины корма. Накопление неконденсируемых газов в барабане также влияет на равномерность сушки.

Температура поверхности барабана может изменяться вдоль ширины барабана до 208С. Все эти факторы могут привести к нестабильной производительности сушки и неравномерному конечному содержанию влаги в высушенном продукте.

Приложений

Сфера применения: химическая промышленность, горнодобывающая промышленность, металлургия, сельское хозяйство, производство кормов и удобрений и др. Например, глина, руда, уголь, металлический порошок, соломинки, листья, рыбная мука, отбросы отвара, шлам, отходы и так далее

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

- горелка
- поверхность
- давление
- содержать
- Установить
- сторона
- жара
- печь
- тарелка
- Из-за
- барабан
- тепло
- Содержать
- горелка
- печь
- давление
- сторона
- влиять
- поверхность
- барабан
- благодаря
- устанавливать
- Влиять
- пластина

Дайте перевод словосочетаний:

1. Машина для сушки
2. повышение внутренней температуры
3. система горения
4. одноцилиндровый сушильный барабан
5. масляная горелка
6. ковшеобразная пластина

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Сушильный барабан — это специальная печь, которая обычно работает без какой-либо системы обжига
2. Материалы не могут быть добавлены и извлечены в процессе сушки.
3. Сушильный барабан содержит только одноцилиндровый сушильный барабан
4. Есть больше недостатков в использовании сушильного барабана
5. Материал поступает с одной стороны барабанной сушилки и выходит с другой стороны.

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Что такое барабанная сушилка?
2. Сколько существует классификаций барабанных сушилок?
3. Какие проблемы можно обнаружить во время работы барабанной сушилки?
4. Какова роль лопатных плит?
5. Что должно быть установлено в работе барабанной сушилки?

Тема 3. Трубопроводы

Лексика по теме:

1. Труба – труба
2. Жидкость – жидкость
3. Бочка – бочка
4. Давление – давление
5. Болото - болото
6. Канава – ров
7. Набережная – набережная
8. Нефть – нефть
9. Предотвращать – предотвращать
10. Транспорт – перевозка

Задание 1. Перевести текст:

Трубопровод

Трубопровод представляет собой инженерное сооружение, предназначенное для транспортировки газообразных и жидких веществ, пылевидных и сжиженных масс, а также твердого топлива и других твердых веществ в виде раствора под воздействием перепада давлений в поперечных сечениях трубы.

История

В 1863 году Дмитрий Менделеев предложил доставлять нефть с бакинских нефтяных месторождений в морской порт не в бочках, а по трубам. Это предложение не было принято. Два года спустя первый трубопровод в Пенсильвании США. В 1877 году Александр Бари и его помощник Владимир Шухов вновь выдвинули идею трубопроводного транспорта, а в 1878 году Шухов построил первый в России нефтепровод из Баку на нефтеперерабатывающие заводы.

Классификация трубопроводов

1. Надземный слой укладывается над уровнем земли на отдельные опоры;
2. под землей – укладывается непосредственно на землю в траншеях, канавах, насыпях,
3. подводные – укладываются на дно прудов, рек или в траншеи, вырытые на дне;
4. плавучий – укладывается на поверхность болот, а также озер, рек и т.д.

В зависимости от транспортной среды

1. Аммиачный трубопровод – предназначен для транспортировки аммиака.
2. Сантехника – предназначена для обеспечения водой населения, промышленных предприятий, транспорта
3. Газопровод – предназначен для транспортировки попутной нефти, природного и искусственного газа

4. Нефтепровод – предназначен для транспортировки сырой нефти. Масло при этом нагревают, препятствуя затвердеванию входящих в его состав парафинов
5. Нефтепродуктопровод предназначен для транспортировки нефтепродуктов, в том числе бензина и керосина,
6. Этиленовый трубопровод – инфраструктура, предназначенная для транспортировки специфического синтезированного промышленного сырья – этилена
7. Тепловой трубопровод – предназначен для передачи теплоносителя (воды, пара) от источника тепловой энергии к жилым зданиям, общественным зданиям и промышленным предприятиям

Задание 2. Выполнить практические задания к тексту:

Подберите к словам из левой графы русские эквиваленты, помещённые в правой графе, опираясь на содержание текста:

бочка

железобетон

1. жидкость

траншея

1. труба

насыпь

1. сплошной

клапан

1. канавы

чугун

1. набережные

бочка

1. траншея

жидкость

1. клапаны

канал

1. чугун

труба

1. железобетон

твёрдый

Дайте перевод словосочетаний

1. инженерное сооружение
2. транспортировка жидких веществ
3. выдвигать идею трубопроводного транспорта
4. подземный трубопровод
5. транспортировка аммиака
6. искусственный газ
7. транспортировка бензина
8. промышленные предприятия
9. общественные здания
10. жилые дома

Определите, какое из вышеперечисленных высказываний является:

а) верным, б) ложным, в) в тексте нет такой информации

1. Дмитрий Менделеев первым предложил поставлять нефть не в баррелях, а по трубам

2. Трубопровод - инженерное сооружение, предназначенное только для транспортировки газообразных и жидких веществ
3. В 1879 году Шухов построил первый в России нефтепровод из Баку на нефтеперерабатывающие заводы
4. Наземные трубопроводы прокладываются непосредственно на земле в траншеях, канавах, насыпях
 - Аммиакопровод предназначен для обеспечения водой населения, промышленных предприятий, транспорта
 - Тепловой трубопровод – предназначен для передачи теплоносителя (воды, пара) от источника тепловой энергии в жилые дома
 - Существуют также вакуумные трубопроводы, трубопроводы низкого давления, трубопроводы среднего, высокого и без давления

Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Кто вновь выдвинул идею трубопроводного транспорта? Когда?
2. Какие части трубопроводов включают опоры?
3. Что происходит с нефтью при транспортировке сырой нефти?
4. Какие трубопроводы прокладываются на поверхности болот?
5. Может ли дерево быть материалом уложенных труб?

Тема 2.4 Практическое занятие. Подогреватели, насосы. Текст «Boiler» (Котел)

TEXT 4. BOILER

Задание № 1. Read the text carefully and answer the following questions:

Читать внимательно текст и ответить на вопросы.

Boiler is a closed vessel in which water or other fluid is heated. The heated or vaporized fluid exits the boiler for use in various processes or heating applications, including boiler-based power generation, cooking and sanitation. The source of heat for a boiler is combustion of any of several fuels, such as wood, coal, oil, or natural gas. Electric steam boilers use resistance- or immersion-type heating elements. Hydronic boilers are used in generating heat for residential and industrial purposes. They are the typical power plant for central heating systems fitted to houses in northern Europe (where they are commonly combined with domestic water heating). The hydronic boiler operates by way of heating water/fluid to a preset temperature (or sometimes in the case of single pipe system until it boils and turns to steam) and circulating that fluid throughout the home typically by way of radiators baseboard heaters or through the floors. The fluid can be heated by any means...gas, wood, fuel oil, etc., but in built-up areas where piped gas is available, natural gas is currently the most economical and therefore the usual choice. The fluid is in an enclosed system and circulated throughout by means of a pump. The name "boiler" can be a misnomer in that, except for systems using steam radiators, the water in a properly functioning hydronic boiler never actually boils.

BOILER----Котел

Fluid-----Жидкость

To heat ---нагревать

Vessel -----сосуд

Ответить на вопросы к тексту.

1. What fuel can be used for boiler? 2. What boiler is typically for central heating system?
3. What is the most economical type of fuel?
2. Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:
Нагревать; для использования; центральная отопительная система;
жидкость испаряется;

паровые батареи;
с помощью насоса;
кипеть; пар; труба;
бойлер работает.

3. Translate the following sentences into English (Перевести следующие предложения на русский язык.)

: 1. Водяной котел используется для производства тепла в жилых и промышленных зданиях. 2. Жидкость нагревают и она циркулирует в системе с помощью насоса. 4. Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B) A B steam 1) a machine for forcing liquids, air, gas into or out; to heat 2) water in a state of a gas produced by boiling; boiler 3) a tube used for carrying liquids or gas; pump 4) a closed vessel in which water or other fluid is heated; pipe 5) to make warm or hot.

Get Talking 1. Find all the sentences where the professional terminology is used, read and translate them. (Найдите предложения с профессиональной терминологией, выпишите их и переведите на Русский язык.

2 Write the professional terminology. (Напишите слова с профессиональной терминологией)
2. Make up a dialogue about the hydronic boilers. It should last for about a minute and include 10 phrases. (Составьте диалог про гидравлический котел)

TEXT 5. WHAT IS A HIGH EFFICIENCY CONDENSING BOILER? (Какова эффективность конденсационного котла?)

1. Read the text carefully and answer the following questions: Condensing boilers get their name because they condense periodically. In other words, they extract heat from the exhaust gases that would otherwise escape through the flue - turning water vapour from the gas back into liquid water or condensate. A condensing boiler captures much more usable heat from its fuel than a non-condensing boiler. Its high operating efficiency is made possible by the design of the condensing boiler's larger – or sometimes dual - heat exchanger. The heat exchanger makes sure that as much heat as possible is transferred from the boiler's burner - and as little as possible lost in gases through the flue. There are two types of condensing boiler: regular and combination. Regular condensing boilers heat your hot water through a hot water cylinder. Combination condensing boilers give you instant hot water without the need for a cylinder.

Ответить на вопросы к тексту.

1. What is condensing boiler? 2. What is heat exchanger in condensing boilers used for? 3. What types of condensing boilers are there?

2. Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Выхлопные газы; водяной пар; жидкость; забирать тепло от топлива; эффективность работы бойлера; горелка бойлера; теплообменник; потеря газа; нагревать горячую воду.

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Высокая эффективность работы бойлера возможна благодаря теплообмена.

2. Комбинированный конденсационный бойлер оказывает постоянную горячую воду без использования цилиндра.

4. Match the words (A) with the appropriate definition (B)

A B

vapour ----- to give and receive in return;

1) to heat-----a gas like form of a liquid, such as mist or steam;

2) boiler ----- material that is used for producing heat;

3) to exchange-----a closed vessel in which water or other fluid is heated;

4) fuel----- to make warm or hot.

Get Talking

1 Find all the sentences where the professional terminology is used, read and translate them.
Write the professional terminology

2. Make up a dialogue about the condensing boilers. It should last for about a minute and include 10 phrases.

Перевод текста .

Котел представляет собой закрытый сосуд, в котором нагревается вода или другая жидкость. Нагретая или испаренная жидкость выходит из котла для использования в различных процессах или системах отопления, включая производство электроэнергии на основе котлов, приготовление пищи и санитарии. Источником тепла для котла является сжигание любого из нескольких видов топлива, таких как древесина, уголь, нефть или природный газ. В электрических паровых котлах используются нагревательные элементы резистивного или погружного типа. Гидравлические котлы используются для выработки тепла в жилых и промышленных целях. Они являются типичной электростанцией для систем центрального отопления, установленных в домах в Северной Европе (где они обычно комбинируются с бытовым водяным отоплением). Гидравлический котел работает путем нагрева воды / жидкости до заданной температуры (или иногда, в случае однотрубной системы, до тех пор, пока она не закипит и не превратится в пар) и циркуляции этой жидкости по всему дому, как правило, с помощью радиаторов, нагревателей плинтуса или через полы. Жидкость может быть нагрета любым способом..

Тема 2.4 Практическое занятие «Тепловые пункты «Текст «. STEAM BOILERS»(Паровые котлы)

TEXT 6. STEAM BOILERS

1. Read the text carefully and answer the following questions:

Steam water-tube cylindrical vertical boilers of series M3K are intended for generating saturated steam with temperature 175°C and absolute pressure 0.9 MPa, used for technological and heating needs. The boilers are delivered as single transportable units assembled with insulation and casing. They are of high degree of mounting readiness, minimum costs for starting-installation works, simple and convenient in exploitation. The delivery set of the boiler comprises a burner unit, a blower with electric drive, boiler fittings, a pump, a control devices, a ladder with a platform, etc. The steam boilers of series M3K can be compared with similar types of boilers E 1- 1000S(Japan) or NA-I-L (Finland) according to all indications. More than 7 thousand boilers series M3K made by TEKOM are operating in the CIS countries and in 6 far foreign countries. At the request of the customers TEKOM performs mounting, starting and servicing of the steam boilers.

. STEAM BOILERS-паровые котлы

1. What are steam water-tube cylindrical vertical boilers of series M3K intended for?
2. What is the delivery set of the boiler?
3. What services can be performed by TEKOM?

2. Give English equivalents to the Russian words and word combinations:

Предназначен для изготовления насыщенного пара; абсолютное давление; оборудован изоляцией и обшивкой; комплект поставки; по требованию (желанию) потребителя; обслуживания парового бойлера, можно сравнить, монтаж.

3. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Бойлер смонтирован как единое оборудование вместе с изоляцией и обшивкой.
2. Фирма осуществляет монтаж и обслуживание котлов.

Get Talking

1. Find all the sentences where the professional terminology is used, read and translate them. Write the professional terminology.
2. Say some words about steam boilers. Your talk should include 10 phrases.

Контрольные тесты для обучающихся по специальности 13.02.02. Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование.

Test I

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A traveler who had been riding in the rain and was wet through, arrived at a small hotel in the country. There was only one fireplace in the hall and a lot of people around it. The traveler thought of a plan how to get warm. He asked the hotel owner to take some fish to his horse. The hotel owner was surprised but the traveler insisted and the hotel owner did as he was asked. All the people rushed out to see the horse eat fish. The traveler had the fireplace all to himself and felt comfortable. When the hotel owner returned, he said, "I was sure horses do not eat fish."—"Then why did you take it to my horse?"

Вопросы:

1. Why did the hotel owner try to feed the horse with fish?
2. Why did the traveler ask him to do it?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The traveler thought of a plan how to get warm.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

Once John Smith and his wife Mary who (1 — live) in a small house in the mountains, (2 — find) a dog. Though the dog (3 — be) weak and hungry, he (4 — not eat) anything in the presence of his new masters. Several days later the dog (5 — disappear). John and Mary (6 — leave) alone. But one day when Smith (7 — travel) in a train, he (8 — see) his dog running along the road. He (9 — get) off the train at the next station, (10 — buy) a piece of meat, (11 — catch) the dog and (12 — bring) him home again. There the dog (13 — tie) up for a week.

The dog (14 — escape) several times and each time he (15 — run) north. At last the dog (16 — decide) to stay at the cottage but a long time (17 — pass) before Smith and his wife (18 — can) touch him. They (19 — call) him Wolf.

One summer a stranger (20 — come) to the cottage. As soon as the dog (21 — see) him, he (22 — rush) to the stranger and (23 — lick) his hands. Then the stranger (24 — say): "His name (25 — be) not Wolf. It (26 — be) Brown. He (27 — be) my dog." Mary (28 — ask) to leave the dog with them. But the stranger (29 — refuse) and (30 — say) that the dog (31 — must) decide it himself. "I (32 — say) goodbye and (33 — go) away. If he (34 — want) to stay, let him stay." For some time Wolf (35 — watch) the man go. Then he (36 — rush) after him and (37 — try) to stop him. Then the dog (38 — run) back to Smith and his wife (39 — try) to drag Smith after the stranger. He (40 — want) to be at the same time with the old and the new master. Finally the dog (41 — lie) down at the feet of Smith. Mary (42 — be) happy.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.*

* Только один вариант является верным.

1. I... glasses since I was a child,
a) wear, b) wore, c) am wearing, d) have been wearing.
2. When the phone rang, I... dinner.
a) cook, b) was cooking, c) had been cooking, d) have been cooking.
3. He usually had dinner at 4 p.m., ... ?
a) had he, b) hadn't he, c) did he, d) didn't he.
4. He works ... and makes good progress.
a) hard, b) hardly, c) good, d) badly.
5. He reminds me ... someone I knew in the army.

- a) of, b) to, c) from, d) about.
6. Mary is here. Where are ... ?
a) other, b) others, c) the others, d) another.
7. What ... bad weather we are having today!
a) the, b) a, c) an, d) — .
8. Did you read ... English books at school?
a) some, b) many, c) much, d) none.
9. I want to know what ...,
a) are you doing, b) were you doing, c) will you do, d) you are doing.
10. I've made ... mistakes now than I made last time.
a) few, b) a few, c) fewer, d) less.
11. Can ... of you help me?
a) some, b) any, c) somebody, d) anybody.
12. This translation is twice as
a) easy, b) easier, c) the easiest, d) much easier.
13. We ... two compositions this month.
a) write, b) wrote, c) were writing, d) have written.
14. I had a feeling that somebody ... there before.
a) is, b) was, c) has been, d) had been.
15. She won't see him ... he phones her.
a) except, b) after, c) unless, d) because.
16. ... only one theatre and two cinemas in this city ten years ago.
a) there is, b) there was, c) there are, d) there were.
17. My watch....
a) stops, b) has stopped, c) have stopped, d) stop.
18. Do you know when he ... ?
a) comes, b) will come, c) shall come, d) come.
19. I don't have any pets. Neither
a) she does, b) does she, c) is she, d) does she have.
20. His parents didn't let him ... TV late.
a) to watch, b) watch, c) watching, d) watched.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Москва была основана Юрием Долгоруким.
2. Небо темное, может пойти дождь.
3. Мы не знали, что он собирается нас навестить.
4. Кто знает прогноз погоды на завтра?
5. Нам не пришлось долго ждать их.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What's the name of the most famous clock in Britain?
a) Big Albert, b) Big Stephen, c) Big Wren, d) Big Ben.
2. What's tartan?
a) a dish, b) a pattern of the kilt, c) a bird, d) a dance.
3. Where is Glasgow situated?
a) in Scotland, b) in Wales, c) in England, d) in Northern Ireland.
4. What's the name of the London underground?
a) Metro, b) Tube, c) Subway, d) Underground,
5. What is the nickname of the Liberal Party?
a) the Tories, b) the Whips, c) the Libs, d) the Whigs.

Test 2

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

*•

A young writer has just managed to publish his first book. He is very proud of his success and is boasting of it to everybody around. For more than half an hour he has been talking about his success to one of his friends who is also a writer. At last he thinks that his friend is not very much interested and apologizes saying "I am sorry to have taken so much of your time, it is so selfish of me." — "Never mind," answered his friend absent-mindedly. "You haven't taken my time at all. I've been thinking over the plot of my new novel."

Вопросы:

1. Was the young writer modest?
2. Why wasn't his friend annoyed?

II. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The writer is proud of his success and is boasting of it to everybody around.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

In summer I (1 — go) to Brighton. When I (2 — arrive) there it (3 — be) late afternoon. After dinner I (4 — put) on my raincoat and (5 — go) out for a walk. It (6 — be) a nasty day, the sky (7 — cover) with clouds, and it (8 — rain) a little. As I (9 — move) slowly along the quiet empty street, I (10 — see) a stranger. He first (11 — pass) me by but then (12 — stop). "(13 — be) that you, Peter?" he (14 — cry) out. It (15 — be) Jones." I (16 — not see) you for ages," he (17 — say). — "Why, what you (18 — do) here?" I (19 — ask). "Why you (20 — not go) home?" — "I cannot," he (21 — answer). "I (22 — forget) the name of the hotel where my wife and I (23 — stay)." — "If you (24 — ring) up the hotels, you (25 — find) out where you (26 — stay)," I smiled. He said that he (27 — have) no money. And he (28 — explain) that they (29 — get) to Brighton at 11 o'clock. They (30 — leave) their things at the station and (31 — go) to a hotel. He (32 — change) his clothes and (33 — decide) to go for a walk. The sun (34 — shine) brightly and there (35 — be) nothing in the forecast about rain. I suggested that we (36 — go) to my hotel. While Jones (37 — take) a shower I (38 — think) the situation over. Then we (39 — begin) telephoning all the hotels in Brighton. We (40 — do) it so well that next afternoon Jones (41 — find) both his hotel and his wife.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

- 1.1 ... since breakfast and I'm very tired.
a) travel, b) am travelling, c) was travelling, d) have been travelling.
2. He came to the party ... he hadn't been invited.
a) although, b) in case, c) even, d) in spite.
3. We have ... for a new secretary but we haven't had any replies yet.
a) announced, b) advertised, c) advised, d) noticed.
4. Ted is good at football but Rick is ...
a) good, b) well, c) better, d) best.
5. ... "Romeo and Juliet?" — Not yet.
a) Did you see, b) Do you see, c) Have you seen, d) Had you seen.
6. He makes me
a) laugh, b) to laugh, c) laughing, d) have laughed.
7. He had an accident yesterday and was taken to ... hospital.
a) the, b) —, c) a, d) an.
8. It's crowded in here. There's ... to sit down.
a) hardly, b) hardly any, c) hardly anything, d) hardly anywhere.
9. Next June my cousin ... from high school.
a) graduate, b) graduated, c) will graduate, d) has graduated.
10. The Earth ... round the Sun.
a) goes, b) was going, c) will go, d) has gone.
11. Are you interested ... working for him?
a) at, b) in, c) with, d) of.
12. He is reported ... 400 dollars.
a) to steal, b) to have stolen, c) to be stealing, d) to have been stolen.

13. Put ... sugar into your tea.

a) some, b) any, e) none, d) not any.

14. I ... my book on the desk a few minutes ago.

a) lay, b) have lain, c) laid, d) have laid.

15. There's nothing left for him but escape, ... ?

a) is it, b) isn't, c) is there, d) isn't there.

16. The news ... so shocking.

a) are, b) was, c) have been, d) were.

17. ... the dinner by the time Peter came?

a) Have you cooked, b) Did you cook, c) Do you cook, d) Had you cooked.

18. She ... when I came.

a) works, b) work, c) was working, d) has worked.

19. You ... work hard at your French if you want to pass the exam.

a) can, b) may, c) must, d) might.

20. Do you like ... milk with your tea?

a) few, b) some, c) many, d) a few.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Когда вы закончили школу?

2. Если она придет, я тебе позвоню.

3. Они должны вернуться в понедельник.

4. Он увлекается плаванием.

5. Когда мы пришли, фильм уже начался.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the symbol of the Speaker's authority?

a) the mace, b) the woosack, c) the ribbon, d) the bell.

2. Who presides over the House of Lords?

a) Prime Minister, b) Lord Chancellor, c) Lord Protector, d) the Speaker.

3. What's the name of the British flag?

a) Star-Spangled Banner, b) Stripes and Stars, c) Union Jack, d) John Bull.

4. What London Street is famous for shops? a) Oxford Street, b) Fleet Street, c) Lombard Street, d) Charing Cross Road.

5. What was J. Constable?

a) a musician, b) a politician, c) a poet, d) a painter.

Test 3

I. Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы.

The famous composer Rachmaninov was also a very good pianist. When he was a small boy, he was asked to play at a home party at their friends' place. Though he was only eight he was quite experienced in playing the piano and did it well. At that concert he was to play one of Beethoven's sonatas. It must be mentioned that there are several very long intervals in that sonata. In each of these intervals the boy took his hands off the keyboard and waited. During one of these intervals the old mother of the hostess came up to him and said, "My boy, why don't you play something that you know very well?"

Вопросы:

1. Why did the boy stop playing several times?

2. Did the old lady know Beethoven's music well?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Rachmaninov was a famous pianist and composer.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

One evening Mr Green (1 — drive) his car along a country road. He (2 — be) to London where he (3 — take) 250 pounds from the bank. He (4 — put) the money in his pocket. At some part of the road a man in shabby clothes (5 — stop) him and (6 — ask) for a lift. Mr Green (7 —

tell) him (8 — get) into the car and (9 — continue) his way. He (10 — talk) to the man and (11 — learn) that the man (12 — escape) from prison and thought of his 250 pounds.

Suddenly he (13 — see) a police car and (14 — have) a bright idea. He (15 — begin) to drive the car fast. He (16 — look) back and (17 — see) the police car nearing his car. It soon (18 — overtake) him and he (19 — have to) stop. The policeman, (20 — take) out his notebook and (21 — want) Mr Green's name and address. Mr Green (22 — want) to tell the policeman about the robber sitting behind but the man (23 — take) out a gun and (24 — put) it to Mr Green's back. Mr Green was afraid of (25 — shoot) so he (26 — say) nothing. He only (27 — ask) (28 — take) to the police station but the policeman (29 — say): "You (30 — have to) appear at the police court later." He (31 — give) Mr Green a talk about dangerous driving and (32 — go) away. Then Mr Green (33 — start) up his car again. He (34 — think) his 250 pounds (35 — lose). When they (36 — be) near a small town the robber said to Mr Green: "You (37 — be) good to me. This (38 — be) the least I (39 — can) do in return." And he (40 — hand) Mr Green the policeman's notebook.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I've just bought ... copy of his latest book.

a) — , b) a, c) the, d) any.

2. ... in my class likes him.

a) All, b) All pupils, c) All the pupils, d) Everyone.

3. Jack left ... Paris last week.

a) in, b) for, c) from, d) to.

4. They... yet.

a) didn't arrive, b) haven't arrived, c) hadn't arrived, d) don't arrive.

5. Turn right... the end of the street.

a) at, b) in, c) to, d) on.

6. Nelly is ... at History than Jane but worse at French.

a) as good, b) not so good, c) better, d) best.

7. A young man asked if we ... students.

a) are, b) were, c) have been, d) shall be.

8. I have asked some friends — for tea.

a) to go, b) to stay, c) to bring, d) to drink.

9. Has he ... you of his decision?

a) talked, b) said, c) told, d) spoke.

10. She made her husband ... the tree.

a) to cut down, b) cut down, c) to have cut down, d) cutting down.

11. When I entered they ... to music.

a) have listened, b) were listened, c) were listening, d) listen.

12. She spoke to ... person at the party.

a) few, b) a few, c) every, d) many.

13. I ... glasses since I was a child.

a) wear, b) am wearing, c) have been wearing, d) was wearing.

14. They took a rest after they ... the yard.

a) had cleaned up, b) were cleaning up, c) would clean up, d) have cleaned up.

15. I knew I'd forgotten

a) somewhere, b) anywhere, c) something, d) anything.

16. You usually have dinner at home, ... ?

a) do you, b) don't you, c) have you, d) haven't you.

17. The police haven't got ... information to catch the robber.

a) some, b) enough, c) another, d) these.

18. I haven't heard ... you.

a) anyone call, b) anyone to call, c) someone call, d) someone to call.

19. The news you've brought ... much better... than last time.

a) is, b) are, c) have been, d) were.

20. I hope I've got ... mistakes in my test today.

a) little, b) less, c) fewer, d) fewest.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Ты знаешь, сколько ему лет?

2. Тебе следует больше заниматься английским.

3. Я думал, что ты знаешь это.

4. В каждом журнале есть что-то интересное.

5. Мы спросили их, купили ли они словарь.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the Barbican?

a) a river, b) an art centre, c) a pop group, d) a cinema.

2. Where is Ben Nevis situated?

a) in Scotland, b) in Wales, c) in England, d) in Northern Ireland.

3. Who is the head of the state in Britain?

a) Mayor, b) Prime Minister, c) Queen, d) Speaker.

4. What is standing in the middle of Piccadilly?

a) the Statue of Eros, b) the Statue of Pan, c) the Statue of Cromwell, d) the Marble Arch.

5. What is soccer?

a) American football, b) hockey, c) squash, d) boat-racing.

Test 4

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A certain king was in the habit of writing verses. He thought highly of them. Since he was a king the people to whom he showed them tried to praise them too. Once he showed his verses to a wise man. The wise man didn't like them. It made the king very angry and he put the man into prison. Some time passed and the king decided to set him free. The king invited him to dinner and showed him his new verses. Then he asked the wise man what he thought of them. The wise man turned to the king and said, "Send me back to prison."

Вопросы:

1. Was the king wise?

2. Why did the wise man ask to send him back to prison?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The king thought highly of his verses.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

One bright afternoon Major Brown (1 — go) out for his usual after-dinner walk. The major (2 — be) a little man, very energetic and strong-looking. Sometime before Major Brown (3 — retire) from the army and now (4 — live) on a small pension. He (5 — be) a brave and successful soldier but he never (6 — like) being a military man. He (7 — take) a small house in London and (8 — devote) the rest of his life to growing his favourite flowers — pansies in his little garden.

As the major slowly (9 — walk) along a narrow street he suddenly (10 — see) a most pleasant sight. A large, heavy man (11 — push) before him a barrow full of pansies. The major never (12 — see) such beautiful flowers. He (13 — come) up to the man and (14 — begin) to talk to him. At first, he only (15 — want) to buy some of the pansies but finally he (16 — decide) to buy them all.

"I (17 — tell) you something, sir," (18 — say) the man and (19 — look) around. "If you (20 — interest) in such things, you just get on to that wall," and the man (21 — point) to the garden wall by which they (22 — stand). "The finest collection of yellow pansies in England (23 — be) in that garden," whispered the man. How it (24 — happen) no one ever (25 — know) but the fact (26 — be) that a second later the major (27 — stand) on the garden wall. At the next moment he (28 — forget) everything. In the very centre of the garden he (29 — see) a large bed of the most beautiful yellow pansies. But it (30 — be) not the beauty of the pansies that (31 — surprise) him.

It (32 — be) something else: the pansies (33 — arrange) in gigantic capital letters which (34 — form) the sentence "Death to Major Brown." An old man (35 — water) them. Brown (36 — look) back at the road behind him. The man with the barrow (37 — disappear). Then he (38 — look) again at the flowerbed that had the terrible words. The evening air (39 — be) so still, the garden (40 — look) so quiet. Suddenly Major Brown (41 — see) the watering can (42 — fall) from the old man's hand.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Mother doesn't have much free time. Neither
a) do I, b) do I have, c) I do, d) I am.
2. It has been snowing all day. I wonder when
a) will it stop, b) does it stop, c) it stops, d) it will stop.
3. This is ... useful advice.
a) such, b) such a, c) so, d) so a.
4. I have two rooms. One is a bedroom, and ... is a sitting room.
a) other, b) the other, c) another, d) others.
5. He ... his hat to welcome us.
a) rose, b) has risen, c) raised, d) is rising.
6. I haven't the slightest idea of what I ... to do in this situation.
a) could, b) ought, c) would, d) should.
7. They let their children ... different pets at home.
a) keeps, b) keeping, c) keep, d) to keep.
8. You have to support your children, ... ?
a) have you, b) haven't you, c) do you, d) don't you.
9. We all... mistakes when we are young.
a) do, b) make, c) did, d) made.
10. Something is wrong with the watch. Can you repair ... ?
a) they, b) it, c) them, d) its.
11. She looks ... today.
a) happily, b) happy, c) nicely, d) beautifully.
12. I'll give the book back as soon as he ... it.
a) will want, b) want, c) wants, d) doesn't want.
13. When the phone rang I... a bath.
a) had, b) was having, c) had been having, d) have been had.
14. He ... whenever he goes to the theatre.
a) is boring, b) has bored, c) bores, d) is bored.
15. If it ... rain, we'll have the party outside.
a) won't, b) wouldn't, c) doesn't, d) didn't.
16. When I arrived at the party, Tom ... home.
a) had already gone, b) has already gone, c) already went, d) have already gone.
17. Is that the man ... yesterday?
a) you're met, b) met you, c) you met, d) has met you
18. We couldn't find the cat... .
a) any, b) nowhere, c) anywhere, d) everywhere.
19. He won't let anyone ... his records.
a) to touch, b) to have touched, c) touch, d) touching.
20. ... already dark outside.
a) There was, b) It was, c) There had been, d) It had been.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Что ты делаешь сегодня вечером?
2. Я опоздала на десять минут.
3. Кто из вас самый старший в семье?
4. Можно мне еще чаю?

5. Мы спросили, сколько времени нам потребуется, чтобы добраться поездом до Ярославля.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is Humpty Dumpty?
a) a toy, b) an egg, c) an animal, d) a bird.
2. Where is the official residence of the Queen?
a) Chatham House, b) Regent Palace, c) Westminster Palace, d) Buckingham Palace.
3. What is Benjamin Britten?
a) an architect, b) a composer, c) a writer, d) a politician
4. What is the emblem of Wales?
a) Rose, b) Leek, c) Thistle, d) Shamrock.
5. What's the name of the Queen's eldest son? a) Charles, b) Philip, c) Andrew, d) Edward.

Test 5

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A driver who was going in his car at a great speed through the country road saw a man crossing the road and a dog following him. As the car drew near them the dog suddenly stopped, was hit by the car and killed. The driver stopped his car and came up to the man. "I am very sorry for what has happened," he said. "Will 50 dollars be enough for the killed dog?" — "Oh, yes," said the man, "50 dollars will be quite enough." The man put the money in his pocket and when the driver disappeared in the distance, looked at the dog and thought, "I wonder whose dog it was."

Вопросы:

1. Did the man feel very unhappy that the dog had been killed?
2. Why was he happy to get 50 dollars?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

A driver was going in his car at a great speed through the country road.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

a)

There (1 — be) a very interesting story in the morning paper about a man who just (2 — inherit) 50,000 dollars. The newspaper article (3 — be) quite detailed. It (4 — say) that the man always (5 — behave) very strangely.

What others (6 — like) he (7 — dislike) and what most people (8 — enjoy) he (9 — hate). He (10 — not bear) the sun, but he (11 — take) long walks in the rain without a raincoat or umbrella. He always (12 — see) the black side of everything. He (13 — find) fault with the best picture of the year but he (14 — stay) up late watching very old films on TV.

Last week his uncle (15 — die) and (16 — leave) him 50,000 dollars. Perhaps the uncle (17 — be) rather strange too. Or perhaps he (18 — know) about his nephew's strange preferences — one of them, anyway — and (19 — decide) to try and cure him.

In his will the old man (20 — insist) that the nephew (21 — spend) half the inheritance within the next two years. In case he (22 — fail) to do that the money (23 — give) to a university. Everyone (24 — want) to know what the nephew (25 — do). You see, the thing he (26 — hate) most of all (27 — be) to part with his money.

b)

There (1 — be) always a big problem with Rex. Mr. Smith never (2 — know) where he (3 — go). He (4 — try) to keep him in the garden but it (5 — be) no good. Rex always (6 — bring) something home with him.

One day Mr Smith (7 — come) home tired and (8 — be) soon fast asleep. He (9 — wake up) by a loud knock at the door. Rex (10 — look) at him with one eye. Mr. Smith (11 — get up) and (12 — surprise) to see a policeman in the doorway. The policeman (13 — apologize) and told him that there (14 — be) a thief in the district stealing from the local shops small things like

sweets, chocolates... Mr Smith said that if he (15 — notice) anything he (16 — let) the policeman know. But he knew who it (17 — be).

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The gunman ... the pilot of the plane to change direction.
a) demanded, b) made, c) controlled, d) forced.
2. Be sure to read ... Chapter 3.
a) a, b) — , c) an, d) the.
3. The doctor said he ... be all right soon.
a) shall, b) should, c) will, d) would.
4. This bag ... for all occasions.
a) is used, b) used, c) is using, d) has used.
5. Nobody heard him ... the house.
a) to leave, b) left, c) leave, d) have left.
6. If I... money I'll buy the book.
a) have, b) had, c) will have, d) would have.
7. He could open the book most... .
a) easy, b) easily, c) easiest, d) easier.
8. ... there any news in your father's letter?
a) Are, b) Were, c) Have, d) Is.
9. The hall was full ... smoke.
a) with, b) of, c) off, d) for.
10. I'd like you ... the mirror a bit higher.
a) rise, b) raise, c) to raise, d) to rise.
11. The student had to read it twice, ... ?
a) had he, b) hadn't he, c) did he, d) didn't he.
12. ... something strange in her appearance.
a) There is, b) It is, c) This is, d) That is.
13. The hat is ... fashionable!
a) so, b) such, c) the, d) this.
14. I ... you for five years.
a) don't see, b) didn't see, c) haven't seen, d) doesn't see.
15. Don't go out. It ... hard.
a) rain, b) rains, c) had rained, d) is raining.
16. They don't think so,
a) so do you, b) so I do, c) neither I do, d) neither do I.
17. Have they bought it ... ?
a) yet, b) ever, c) just, d) never.
18. She sings extremely
a) good, b) bad, c) well, d) fine.
19. He is fond of ... speeches in public.
a) make, b) makes, c) making, d) doing.
20. She ... the article and wants to show it to the teacher.
a) was translating, b) translated, c) has translated, d) translate.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вам придется завтра рано встать.
2. Эту книгу можно найти в любом магазине.
3. Если я не поступлю в институт, то буду искать работу.
4. Мало надежды на то, что мы достанем билеты.
5. Он сказал, что ждет уже час.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the nickname of the Conservative Party?
a) the Tories, b) the Whigs, c) the Libs, d) the Whips.

2. What monument is there in the centre of Trafalgar Square?
a) Cromwell's statue, b) Nelson's Column, c) Queen's statue, d) Edward Elgar's statue.
3. Which animal can look at the Queen?
a) a dog, b) a cat, c) a lion, d) a tiger.
4. What's the name of Sir Churchill?
a) Winston, b) George, c) Christopher, d) Benjamin.
5. Who presides over the House of Commons? a) Lord Mayor, b) Lord Chancellor, c) Prime Minister, d) Speaker.

Test 6

I. Прочитайте и ответьте на вопросы.

A rich old businessman decided to make his will. He told his lawyer he would give 5 thousand pounds to each of his employees who had been working with him for 20 years or more. The lawyer was surprised at such generosity of the businessman. But the businessman said that he wasn't going to be generous at all because none of his employees had worked for him longer than a year. He only wanted to produce a favourable impression on the public for he was sure it would look nice in the newspapers.

Вопросы:

1. The old businessman wasn't generous, was he?
2. Why did the businessman make such a will?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

He promised to give five thousand pounds to each of his employees.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

a)

If you (1 — like) stories I (2 — tell) you a true story. It (3 — happen) to a friend of mine a year ago. While my friend George (4 — to read) in bed two thieves (5 — climb) into his kitchen. After they (6 — enter) the house, they (7 — go) into the dining room. It (8 — be) very dark, so they (9 — turn) on a torch (фонарь). Suddenly they (10 — hear) a voice behind them. "What (11 — be) up?" someone (12 — call). The thieves (13 — drop) the torch and (14 — run) away as fast as they (15 — can). George (16 — hear) the noise and (17 — come) downstairs quickly. He (18 — turn) on the light but couldn't say anything. The thieves already (19 — go). But George's parrot Henry (20 — be) still there. "What (21 — be) up?" he (22 — call). "Nothing," George (23 — say) and (24 — smile). "If something (25 — happen) I (26 — let) you (27 — know)." And George (28 — leave) the room.

b)

The relations between dolphins and human beings long (1 — surprise) people. These relations (2 — last) for thousands of years. Pictures of dolphins (3 — use) to decorate the coins of ancient Greeks. Sailors (4 — consider) the presence of dolphins near ships to be good luck. Now dolphins (5 — train) and they (6 — take) part in performances that both children and grown-ups (7 — like). When you (8 — spend) your holiday on the Black Sea coast you (9 — can) see dolphins (10 — play) near the shore. They usually (11 — come) early in the morning and before sunset. They (12 — consider) to be our friends. No one ever (13 — see) a dolphin attack human beings.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. My dream is to visit ... Sahara.
a) the, b) a, c) — , d) an.
2. The Second World War ... in 1939.
a) broke out, b) broke up, c) broke open, d) broke off.
3. This test consists ... a number of multiple-choice questions.
a) — , b) in, c) of, d) for.
4. She could ... open her eyes.
a) hard, b) hardly, c) badly, d) well.
5. Peter ... since he left school.

- a) was working, b) works, c) has been working, d) will be working.
6. Jane is as ... as her elder sister.
a) tall, b) taller, c) the tallest, d) much taller.
7. Take your umbrella. It
a) rain, b) rained, c) is raining, d) rains.
8. I knew him ... a considerate man.
a) was, b) is, c) to be, d) be.
9. He said they ... to buy flowers for her.
a) forgot, b) forget, c) have forgotten, d) had forgotten.
10. When I came they ... things.
a) pack, b) packed, c) were packing, d) were packed.
11. Mrs White ... Mary that she was going away. a) said, b) told, c) talked, d) spoke.
12. This is ... very important news.
a) a, b) the, c) — , d) an.
13. They ... yet.
a) didn't arrive, b) haven't arrived, c) don't arrive, d) won't arrive.
14. How old ... when you got married?
a) are you, b) will you be, c) were you, d) have you been.
15. I am not very good ... learning languages.
a) at, b) in, c) of, d) while.
16. I don't know if she ... to the party.
a) comes, b) will come, c) had come, d) would come.
17. You ... work hard to pass the exam.
a) must, b) can, c) may, d) might.
18. Don't worry. All your expenses
a) will pay, b) will be paid, c) had been paid, d) are paying.
19. Is there ... strange in what she is saying?
a) some, b) anything, c) any, d) no.
20. This time she has ... mistakes in her test.
a) fewer, b) less, c) fewest, d) little.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мне будет трудно переводить этот текст без словаря.
2. Мама сказала, что, когда придет, отпустит нас погулять.
3. Сколько стоит эта книга?
4. Какая река длиннее: Волга или Миссисипи?
5. Школа — на другой стороне улицы.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. For Christmas dinner the English usually have
a) chicken, b) roast beef, c) fish, d) turkey.
2. The Whispering Gallery is situated in
a) Westminster Abbey, b) St. Paul's Cathedral, c) Tower, d) Hyde Park.
3. What is Eisteddfod?
a) a county, b) a dish, c) a festival, d) a dance.
4. Who wrote "Winnie-the-Pooh"?
a) L. Carroll, b) O. Wilde, c) J.R. Tolkien, d) A. Milne.
5. What is custard?
a) cream, b) a pudding, c) a pie, d) a tart.

Test 7

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A London girl was spending her holiday in the country for the first time. One day she complained to the farmer that the bull had been running after her. She was very much frightened because she had never seen bulls before. "Well," said the farmer, "the bull was running after you

because of the red blouse you were wearing." — "Dear me," said the girl, "of course, I understand that this blouse is awfully out of fashion. But I didn't know the bull would notice it."

Вопросы:

1. The girl didn't understand why the bull had been running after her, did she?
2. How did the farmer explain the bull's behaviour?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

A London girl was spending her holiday in the country.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

a)

In the 18th century the Russian Government (1 — send) Vitus Bering to explore the lands behind Russia. One day Bering (2 — discover) the strait which (3 — separate) North America from Asia. It (4 — name) after the discoverer. On a later voyage Bering (5 — see) the main land of North America. This discovery (6 — give) Russia its right to Alaska. Bering (7 — die) before he (8 — can) take the good news back to Russia. But Chirikov and some other men of Bering's expedition (9 — come) back.

The Russians (10 — explore) the North American continent as far north as the Arctic Ocean. Others (11 — make) settlements or (12 — build) trading posts as far south as Northern California. Not long before G. Washington (13 — become) President of the US, the Russians (14 — make) a settlement in Alaska. For more than a hundred years trade (15 — carry) on between Russia and Alaska. During this time people from the US (16 — become) interested in this far northern territory. Some American ships (17 — sail) to the Arctic Ocean to fish. Others (18 — trade) with Russian settlements. In 1867 the USA (19 — buy) Alaska. It (20 — sell) for a little more than seven million dollars.

Alaska (21 — be) the largest of all the states of the USA. It (22 — be) rich in minerals. There (23 — be) large forests, many animals and much fish there.

b)

Elephants can (1 — be) a danger to themselves. In one game park they (2 — grow) in number so fast that soon there (3 — be) too many of them. They (4 — destroy) everything as they (5 — look) for food and drink. Very soon they (6 — start) to ruin the countryside (7 — belong) to farmers outside the park. So a big hunt had to (8 — organize) to reduce their number.

Not long ago in Africa elephants (9 — live) in great numbers. Big-game hunters (10 — kill) many of them. Today elephants (11 — have) to live in game parks because people (12 — want) more and more land. But the elephants (13 — be) not safe in these parks either. Hunters (14 — kill) them because they (15 — have) something very valuable: ivory. If some measures not (16 — take), our children and grandchildren (17 — can) to see elephants only in the Zoo.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. It's so kind ... you to call me.
a) for, b) with, c) of, d) on.
2. If my advice ... , I'll be happy.
a) help, b) helps, c) will help, d) have helped.
3. I have never seen ... interesting film.
a) so a, b) so an, c) such a, d) such an.
4. Her husband is twice as ... as she is.
a) old, b) older, c) elder, d) the oldest.
5. You ... to come here again.
a) must, b) may, c) should, d) have.
6. ... raining when you went out?
a) Was there, b) Was it, c) Is there, d) Is it.
7. The noise of the broken glass made me
a) woke up, b) have woken up, c) to wake up, d) wake up.
8. Can you come on Monday evening? — Sorry, I'd love to but I ... volleyball.
a) was playing, b) played, c) am playing, d) have played.

9. Are you interested ... working for us?
a) at, b) in, c) of, d) for.
10. There wasn't... in the garden.
a) some people, b) anybody, c) any people, d) no people.
11. ... in my class knows him.
a) All, b) All pupils, c) All the pupils, d) Everyone.
12. His hands are dirty. He ... the car.
a) repaired, b) repairs, c) has been repairing, d) will repair.
13. By the time I came she ... a cake.
a) cooked, b) cooks, c) will cook, d) had cooked.
14. They ... us to do the room.
a) said, b) told, c) spoke, d) talked.
15. He doesn't know this rule. Tom doesn't know it ...
a) too, b) either, c) also, d) neither.
16. ... tea is grown in many parts of Asia.
a) The, b) —, c) A, d) An.
17. If he ... in Moscow, he'll visit us.
a) is, b) will be, c) would be, d) were.
18. I don't like apples; ... ?
a) you do, b) don't you, c) you don't, d) do you.
19. We all ... mistakes when we are in a hurry.
a) do, b) make, c) did, d) made.
20. I haven't been home ... yesterday.
a) for, b) since, c) after, d) before.

V. Переведите на английоый язык.

1. Ты не знаешь, где она живет?
2. — Ты сделала пятое упражнение? — Нет еще, я его сейчас делаю.
3. На столе была ваза с цветами и фрукты,
4. Статья была опубликована в «Москоу Тайме».
5. Эту пьесу стоит посмотреть.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What is the most ancient monument in Great Britain?
a) the Lower West Gate, b) Stonehenge, c) Hadrian's Wall, d) the Tower Gate.
2. What is M. Thatcher by profession?
a) an engineer, b) a doctor, c) a chemist, d) a teacher.
3. Who is the head of the government in the UK?
a) Prime Minister, b) Queen, c) Speaker, d) Chancellor.
4. Where is the Bank of England situated?
a) in the West End, b) in the East End, c) in the City, d) in the South.
5. What is English marmalade?
a) apple jam, b) orange jam, c) sweets, d) a cake.

Test 8

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Once Mark Twain was invited to the opera. All through the opera his friend's wife was talking to her husband. She talked so much and so loudly that Mark Twain could hardly hear anything. After the performance she said to Mark Twain, "Dear Mark Twain, may I invite you to the opera again next Friday? The opera will be 'Carmen' you are sure to like it." — "Thank you very much," said Mark Twain, "that will be fine. I haven't heard you in 'Carmen' yet."

Вопросы:

1. Why couldn't Mark Twain enjoy the opera?
2. Was the lady going to sing in "Carmen"?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

All through the opera his friend's wife was talking to her husband.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

Mr Sherlock Holmes (1 — sit) one morning at the breakfast table in his room in Baker Street. His friend Dr Watson (2 — stand) near the window (3 — examine) a walking stick which a visitor (4 — leave) the day before. "To Dr Mortimer, from his friend," (5 — write) upon it, the date (6 — be) 1884. Sherlock Holmes suddenly (7 — turn) to Watson and (8 — say), "The owner of this stick (9 — have) a dog which (10 — be) larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff." Watson (11 — surprise). He (12 — ask), "How you (13 — know)?"

"I (14 — examine) that stick carefully and (15 — notice) the marks of a dog's teeth on it," (16 — answer) Holmes. "They (17 — be) too broad for a terrier and not broad enough for a mastiff. I (18 — suppose) the dog often (19 — carry) the stick behind its master. I (20 — suppose) it (21 — be) a spaniel, in fact it (22 — be) a spaniel."

Holmes (23 — leave) the breakfast table and (24 — stand) near the window as he (25 — say) this. Watson (26 — look) at him in surprise and (27 — ask) how he (28 — can) be so sure of that.

"I (29 — be) sure of it because I (30 — see) the dog at our door and I (31 — hear) the bell which its master (32 — ring). I (33 — wonder) why Dr Mortimer (34 — want) to see Mr Sherlock Holmes. Well, we soon (35 — know). (36 — come) in," he (37 — add). There (38 — be) a knock at the door. The door (39 — open) and Dr Mortimer (40 — appear) in the doorway.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Who ... you English at school?

a) taught, b) is taught, c) was taught, d) have taught.

2. When ... you last... to the theatre?

a) did you go, b) have you gone, c) will you go, d) were you going.

3. This money ... not enough to buy the book.

a) is, b) are, c) has, d) have.

4. The newspapers

a) have brought, b) will bring, c) have been brought, d) was brought.

5. ... Tom ... Eric are good players.

a) as... as..., b) and... and..., c) both... and..., d) like... so... .

6. There are ... days in February than in other months.

a) more, b) less, c) few, d) fewer.

7. Martha is ... in English Literature.

a) interest, b) interesting, c) interested, d) interests.

8. I don't know any American songs. —

a) So do I, b) So am I, c) Neither do I, d) Neither am I.

9. Do you know ... man that lives next door?

a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.

10. They ... to return next Monday.

a) are sure, b) was sure, c) are not sure, d) weren't sure.

11. By the time we got to the party, most of the guests... .

a) left, b) have left, c) will leave, d) had left.

12. What are you going to do after you ... school?

a) finish, b) finished, c) will finish, d) will have finished.

13. The Dnieper is not ... long as the Volga.

a) such, b) so, c) that, d) — .

14. Must I do this work today? — No, you

a) mustn't, b) can't, c) may not, d) needn't.

15. We shall wait until they

a) come, b) don't come, c) will come, d) won't come.

16. ... of them know what it is.

a) Somebody, b) Nobody, c) Some, d) Any.

17. I have ... time, I can wait.

a) little, b) a little, c) few, d) a few.

18. The ... document worried me.

a) lost, b) losing, c) being lost, d) having lost.

19. They put off the party ... next Saturday.

a) on, b) for, c) in, d) at.

20. Who are these people? — ... our foreign guests.

a) It is, b) There is, c) There are, d) They are.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Эти сведения очень важные.

2. Куда вы едете на каникулы?

3. Мне придется перевести еще один текст.

4. Мы надеялись, что погода будет хорошая.

5. Как часто он ходит в спортзал?

VI. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. The Romans first invaded Britain in

a) the 5th century AD, b) the 5th century BC, c) the 1st century BC, d) the 1st century AD.

2. Guy Fawkes is

a) a national hero of Britain, b) a poet, c) a famous historian, d) the man that wanted to set fire to the House of Parliament.

3. The telephone was invented by

a) Isaac Newton, b) Alexander Bell, c) Michael Faraday, d) James Watt.

4. The midday meal in Britain is called

a) breakfast, b) lunch, c) dinner, d) snack.

5. Which party was Margaret Thatcher the leader of?

a) Labour, b) Social-Democratic, c) Liberal, d) Conservative.

Test 9

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Enrico Caruso, a famous Italian singer, often said, "No one is so well-known as he thinks." He knew it by his own experience. Once he came to the United States to give concerts. One day he was driving to New York and his car broke down. It was near the farm and he asked the farmer to help him repair the car. When the car was repaired, Caruso paid the farmer for his work and gave him his photograph with his name on it. The farmer read the name on the photograph and cried out, "What a luck! I've never dreamed of receiving the greatest traveler Robinson Crusoe in my house!"

Вопросы:

1. What did Caruso know by his own experience?

2. Who did the farmer, take Caruso for?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Once he came to the US to give concerts.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

When he (1 — be) twenty-three years old Paul Morel (2 — send) a landscape to the winter picture show at Nottingham Castle. His pictures already (3 — admire) greatly and (4 — talk) much about.

One morning the young postman (5 — come) just as Paul (6 — wash up) in the kitchen. Suddenly Paul (7 — hear) a loud cry that (8 — come) from the front door. He (9 — hurry) to the door and (10 — find) his mother with a letter in her hand that the postman (11 — hand) to her.

Mrs Morel (12 - cry): "Hurrah!"

Paul (13 — surprise) and (14 — shock). "Why, Mother!" he (15 — exclaim). "Hurrah, my boy! I (16 — know) you (17 — get) it!" He (18 — be) afraid for her — that small woman with grey hair who (19 — cry) so excitedly. The postman (20 — come) back, as he (21 — be) afraid something (22 — happen). Mrs Morel (23 — open) the door to him.

"His picture (24 — get) the first prize, Fred!" she (25 — cry).

"And it (26 — buy) by a Major Moreton!"

The young postman, whom they (27 — know) all their life (28 — be) glad he (29 — bring) such an important letter.

"The letter (30 — say) how much the picture (31 — sell) for?"

"It (32 — sell) for 20 guineas!"

Paul (33 — follow) his mother into the room. He (34 — be) sure she (35 — make) some mistake reading the letter and now he (36 — want) to read it. He slowly (37 — read) the letter over unable to believe that it (38 — be) true.

"Mother!" he (39 — exclaim).

"Didn't I say we (40 — do) it, Paul!"

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. When she arrived we ... dinner.

a) have had, b) were having, c) are having, d) will have.

2. He ... school this year.

a) finished, b) was finished, c) has finished, d) is finished.

3. They ... by 5 o'clock.

a) returned, b) had returned, c) have returned, d) has returned.

4. I wonder when we ... their letter.

a) receive, b) have received, c) will receive, d) are receiving.

5. ... you do me a favour?

a) can, b) may, c) should, d) need.

6. He ... spend more time in the open air.

a) has, b) need, c) should, d) ought.

7. Tom works ... at his English.

a) hard, b) hardly, c) well, d) badly.

8. My car ... repairing.

a) must, b) must be, c) needs, d) hasn't.

9. Have you seen the film ... ?

a) already, b) ever, c) yet, d) just.

10. Ann enjoys ... to classical music.

a) to listen, b) listening, c) being listened, d) having listened.

11. What did you...?

a) speak, b) talk, c) say, d) tell.

12. He spent his childhood in ... Scotland.

a) a, b) an, c) the, d) — .

13. John is twice as ... as his sister.

a) old, b) older, c) oldest, d) the oldest.

14. She did ... she had been told.

a) like, b) as, c) how, d) as well as.

15. Her grandmother is ... 70.

a) near, b) nearly, c) close, d) closely.

16. ... snowing at night.

a) It is, b) It was, c) There is, d) There was.

17. I haven't done ... wrong.

a) something, b) anything, c) nothing, d) no.

18. He heard somebody

a) talking, b) talked, c) to talk, d) being talked.

19. Mother ... to return on Sunday.

a) expects, b) expected, c) has expected, d) is expected.

20. He ... two foreign languages in childhood.

a) taught, b) has taught, c) is taught, d) was taught.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Она уже закончила школу, да?
2. Интересно, на каких еще иностранных языках он говорит.
3. Мои часы на 5 минут спешат.
4. Это произошло много лет назад.
5. Мы знали, что он сдержит обещание, если ничего не случится.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The Irish Sea is
a) to the west of England, b) to the east of England, c) to the north of England, d) to the south of England.
2. The official language of Canada is
a) English, b) French, c) English and French, d) English and Spanish.
3. The capital of the US is
a) New York, b) Washington, c) Boston, d) Philadelphia.
4. On the whole the climate of Great Britain is
a) dry, b) frosty, c) mild, d) tropical.
5. Elisabeth II lives in
a) No 10, Downing Street, b) the Tower of London, c) Buckingham Palace, d) Westminster Palace.

Test 10

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

At a school examination the teacher handed out the question papers to all the children, looked at her watch and said that they were to finish their work in an hour. The children read the question papers and started writing the answers. At ten o'clock the teacher collected the papers and saw that one of the children hadn't written anything and was still reading his question paper. "Is any question troubling you?" the teacher asked. "Not at all," he answered, "it's the answers that are troubling me."

Вопросы:

1. What time did the written examination begin?
2. Why didn't the pupil write anything?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

At ten o'clock the teacher collected the papers.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

Isaac Newton so much (1 — interest) in different problems that he (2 — become) quite absent-minded. One day a gentleman (3 — come) to see him, but he (4 — tell) that Sir Isaac Newton (5 — be) busy in his study and that nobody (6 — allow) to disturb him.

As it (7 — be) dinner time, the visitor (8 — sit) down in the dining room (9 — wait) for the scientist. The servant (10 — come) in and (11 — place) on the table a (12 — boil) chicken under a cover. An hour (13 — pass) but Newton not (14 — appear). The gentleman (15 — feel) hungry, (16 — eat) the chicken, and (17 — cover) up the skeleton. He (18 — ask) the servant to prepare another one for his master.

Before the second chicken (19 — cook), however, the scientist (20 — enter) the room and (21 — apologize) for his delay. Then he (22 — add), "As I (23 — feel) rather tired and hungry, I (24 — hope) you (25 — excuse) me a little longer, while I (26 — take) my dinner, and then I (27 — be) at your service." With these words he (28 — lift) the cover, and without emotion (29 — turn) round to the gentleman and (30 — say), "See how strange scientists (31 — be). I quite (32 — forget) that I (33 — dine) already."

At this moment the servant (34 — bring) in the other chicken. The visitor (35 — explain) how matters (36 — stand). After he (37 — laugh) heartily, the hungry scientist (38 — sit) down and (39 — eat) his dinner.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I want to tell you ... interesting.

- a) some, b) something, c) somebody, d) somewhere.
2. ... postman comes every morning.
- a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.
3. Mike is a careless driver, he drives ... than you.
- a) good, b) better, c) bad, d) worse.
4. Look ... the window. Is it raining outside?
- a) at, b) to, c) out of, d) through.
5. You ... leave earlier today if you want.
- a) may, b) must, c) have to, d) should.
6. Sam had to take his exam one more time, ... he?
- a) had, b) hadn't, c) did, d) didn't.
7. In the sitting room there ... a table, four chairs, a TV set and a sofa.
- a) is, b) are, c) has, d) have.
8. How many ... pages must I translate?
- a) yet, b) still, c) more, d) other.
9. I watch the news ... on TV at 9 o'clock regularly.
- a) showing, b) shown, c) showed, d) having shown.
10. He didn't expect... such a question.
- a) to ask, b) asking, c) to be asked, d) being asked.
11. She ... in the library the whole evening yesterday.
- a) works, b) is working, c) has worked, d) was working.
12. We shall go to the country if the weather ... fine.
- a) is, b) was, c) will be, d) has been.
13. I hope they ... my telegram by tomorrow morning.
- a) receive, b) will receive, c) have received, d) will have received.
14. She ... before Mother came back.
- a) left, b) has left, c) had left, d) was left.
15. He ... to tell the truth.
- a) asked, b) asks, c) was asking, d) was asked.
16. Where ... you ... this weekend?
- a) have ... spent, b) did ... spend, c) was ... spent, d) is ... spent.
17. I wonder what time ... now.
- a) it is, b) it was, c) it has been, d) is it.
18. John said he never ... the film before.
- a) saw, b) has seen, c) had seen, d) has been seen.
19. She ... wonderful today.
- a) looks, b) is looked, c) was looking, d) looked.
20. What would you do if you ... me?
- a) are, b) were, c) have been, d) will be.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Они живут совсем близко.
2. Мы узнали, что они женаты уже три года.
3. Эти туфли немного отличаются от моих.
4. После лекции было много вопросов.
5. — Я возьму рыбу на второе. — Я тоже.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The London Royal Opera House is called
- a) Covent Garden, b) the National Theatre, c) "Old Vic" Theatre, d) the Barbican.
2. The traditional English drink is
- a) coffee, b) tea, c) cocoa, d) milk.
3. The symbol of the US is
- a) Union Jack, b) Uncle Sam, c) Big Ben, d) Pall Mall.

4. The Colorado is

a) in Africa, b) in North America, c) in South America, d) in Brazil.

5. New England is

a) a separate country, b) part of Great Britain, c) part of the US, d) an island.

Test 11

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

The school teacher of History was having the last class of the school year. At the end he spoke about the final examination in history. He said that each pupil should devote all the remaining time preparing for the final examination. "The examination papers are being typed now," he said. "Are there any questions concerning the exam?" There was a long silence and then one of the pupils stood up and asked, "Who is typing the examination cards?"

Вопросы:

1. What examination did the teacher speak about?

2. Why did the pupil want to know who the typist was?

II. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The examination papers are being typed now.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

Jack Jones (1 — leave) his office at 6 p.m. He (2 — have) a very busy day. He (3 — walk) home and in a few minutes (4 — reach) the street where he (5 — live) for many years. What he (6 — see) as he (7 — come) round the corner (8 — make) him very angry. A man just (9 — get) out of a car (10 — park) right in front of the gate of Mr. Jones' house. There (11 — be) the "No Parking" notice that he (12 — put) in the front of garden. Mr. Jones (13 — get) angry, he (14 — change) into the clothes he always (15 — wear) when (16 — work) in the garden and (17 — go) out.

The houses farther down the street (18 — have) no cars (19 — park) outside them. This (20 — be) because a few weeks earlier "Police Notice— No Parking" in clear white letters (21 — fix) up. Suddenly an idea (22 — start) to form in his mind.

A little while later he (23 — take) his wife out to see what he (24 — do). To her surprise she (25 — find) that the little black and white "No Parking" notice (26 — take down) and in its place (27 — be) a new board (28 — paint) bright blue with white letters on it which (29 — say) "Polite Notice— No Parking." Since that time Jones never (30 — trouble) with cars (31 — park) outside the gate of his house again. It (32 — be) a funny thing, but true, that people usually (33 — read) what they (34 — expect) to see. Hardly anyone (35 — notice) that it (36 — be) a "polite notice" and not a "police notice" that (37 — write) in his front garden.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. His little sister is fond ... to before she goes to sleep.

a) of reading, b) to read, c) of being read, d) of having read.

2. They ... to have returned.

a) say, b) said, c) have said, d) are said.

3. We didn't know how much time it ... us to finish the work.

a) takes, b) took, c) will take, d) would take.

4. Hurry up, the train ... in a minute.

a) is leaving, b) was leaving, c) has left, d) will be left.

5. You will not be able to speak English unless you... hard at it.

a) will work, b) work, c) don't work, d) won't work.

6. I ... the Browns all my life.

a) know, b) knew, c) have known, d) had known.

7. He said he ... us during the weekend.

a) visited, b) would visit, c) will visit, d) visit.

8. The autumn ... very rainy this year.

a) has been, b) was, c) had been, d) was being.

9. ... half of the story I gave it up.

a) Reading, b) Read, c) Having read, d) Having been read.

10. We hope the weather won't change for the

a) good, b) better, c) bad, d) worse.

11. It was ... an exciting story.

a) so, b) such, c) as, d) so much.

12. We are looking forward ... seeing this film.

a) to, b) at, c) for, d) on.

13. The novel is highly ... of.

a) said, b) told, c) spoken, d) talked.

14. She looked at him

a) anger, b) angry, c) angrily, d) being angry.

15. Bill ... to be at the station at 3.

a) must, b) should, c) is, d) will be.

16. There's light in the house, they ... be at home.

a) have, b) can't, c) mustn't, d) must.

17. She works ... a secretary at an office.

a) as, b) like, c) alike, d) so.

18. You didn't have to use a dictionary, ... you?

a) did, b) didn't, c) had, d) hadn't.

19. Which book shall I give you? — ... book will do.

a) Some, b) Any, c) No, d) Anything.

20. He is ... man who robbed the bank.

a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мои часы остановились, я не знаю, сколько сейчас времени.

2. Кто-нибудь еще видел, как ты выходил из школы?

3. В тексте было мало незнакомых слов, и я смог понять его, не пользуясь словарем.

4. Они переехали на новую квартиру в прошлом месяце.

5. Не открывай окно, здесь холодно.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The capital of Canada is

a) Ottawa, b) Quebec, c) Toronto, d) Melbourne.

2. The British money is

a) franks, b) dollars, c) crones, d) pounds.

3. Robin Hood is....

a) a national hero of England, b) a British spy, c) a popular character of novels and tales, d) a famous writer.

4. Margaret Thatcher was

a) Queen of Britain, b) British Prime Minister, c) leader of the Labour party, d) a film star.

5. In the United States "down town" means

a) away from the centre, b) in the centre, c) in a suburb, d) a small town.

Test 12

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

An American was travelling in Switzerland. Once he was taken by a local man to the hills. The man shouted, "Hello!" and after about five minutes the echo came back. "You can't have that in America, can you?" said the Swiss. "Yes, we can," replied the American. "At my house in the hills, every night before I go to bed, I put my head out of the door and shout, 'It's time to get up.' Nine hours later the echo wakes me up."

Вопросы:

1. How long did it take the echo in Switzerland to come back?

2. Did the American tell the truth?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Once he was taken by a local man to the hills.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

There (1 — be) many ways of (2 — get) to know people and their country. One way (3 — be) to get a job there.

My friend and I (4 — think) it (5 — look) just what we (6 — dream) of for the summer holiday in England. We (7 — can) improve our English, and it not (8 — cost) us anything, and we probably (9 — make) enough money (10 — have) a week or two in London at the end.

In June we (11 — set) off for Sonny brook Fruit Farm in East Anglia. We (12 — find) the farm building, but there (13 — be) no one about. We (14 — knock) on the door of the farmhouse, it (15 — open) by a woman. We (16 — explain) to her what we (17 — come) for. Then we (18 — take) to a low white building which (19 — be) our accommodation. We (20 — be) to pay 20 pounds per week for this and food. There (21 — be) other students too, from different countries. They (22 — tell) us a lot of things. They (23 — say) there (24 — be) not enough work for everyone, and you (25 — have) to be up early if you (26 — want) to work.

The next day we (27 — come) to the farmyard by 7. That day we (28 — be) lucky. We (29 — send) to pick strawberries. Some of the others who (30 — pick) strawberries before (31 — tell) us what to do. We (32 — start) working. After I (33 — work) for five minutes I (34 — get) a backache, but I (35 — keep) on (36 — work). We (37 — work) hard till twelve when we (38 — have) an hour off for lunch. By that time I (39 — pick) thirteen boxes and my friend (40 — do) fourteen.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. I must ... this work today.

a) make, b) do, c) be making, d) be doing.

2. How ... times did you call me?

a) much, b) many, c) little, d) few.

3. It's quiet today, ... no wind.

a) it is, b) there is, c) it was, d) there was.

4. This test is ... difficult for me to do.

a) too, b) enough, c) even, d) still.

5. Shall I give you ... more tea?

a) some, b) any, c) no, d) much.

6. He was ... injured in the accident.

a) bad, b) badly, c) very, d) strongly.

7. What did he ... ?

a) speak, b) talk, c) say, d) tell.

8. Do you remember when you went to the theatre ... ?

a) last, b) last time, c) at last, d) for the last time.

9. Mary doesn't learn Spanish, ... ?

a) does it, b) doesn't it, c) doesn't she, d) does she.

10. Can you tell me what time ... ?

a) is it, b) it is, c) is there, d) there is.

11. The more you do now, the ... will be left for tomorrow.

a) more, b) -much, c) less, d) little.

12. Why ... I ask anybody for help, I can do it myself.

a) can, b) could, c) have, d) should.

13. By the end of the next week they ... all the exams.

a) have passed, b) had passed, c) will have passed, d) will pass.

14. Everybody ... the film is interesting.

a) say, b) says, c) said, d) have said.

15. We were sorry we ... the bus.

a) miss, b) missed, c) have missed, d) had missed.

16. We have not decided yet when we ... into the new flat.

- a) move, b) moved, c) shall move, d) would move.
 17. Ted suggested ... the party at his place.
 a) holding, b) to hold, c) having held, d) being held.
 18. There are heavy clouds in the sky, it ... to rain soon.
 a) is unlikely, b) is sure, c) is possible, d) seems.
 19. All the books
 a) have sold, b) sold, c) have been sold, d) had been.
 20. I'd like him ... a success.
 a) to be, b) to have been, c) being, d) will be.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. — Что ты читаешь? — Я читаю интересную статью в сегодняшней газете.
2. В нашей школе французский не преподают.
3. Я тебе звонил сегодня несколько раз.
4. В какой институт ты собираешься поступать?
5. Когда я была маленькой, я думала, что хлеб растет на деревьях.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The Quakers are
 a) a religious movement, b) a pop group, c) the title of a book, d) the title of a film.
2. What great historical event happened in 1066?
 a) the Roman invasion, b) a bourgeois revolution, c) the battle of Hastings, d) the Danish invasion.
3. The printing press was invented by
 a) Oliver Cromwell, b) William Caxton, c) William the Conqueror, d) Alexander Bell.
4. Secondary education in Britain is
 a) compulsive, b) compulsory, c) optional, d) voluntary.
5. The size of the house in Britain is determined by the number of...
 a) sitting rooms, b) kitchens, c) bedrooms, d) floors.

Test 13

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Two men were boasting to each other about how rich their families were. One said, "My father's farm is so big that when my mother goes off to milk the cows on Monday morning she gets back only on Saturday evening." — "Really?" said the other. "Well, I think that's a pretty big farm but it would look like a small garden if compared with my father's farm." — "How big is your father's farm?" asked the first man. "Well, when my father sends a young married couple to milk the cows their grandchildren bring the milk back home."

Вопросы:

1. How long does it take the first man's mother to get the milk home?
2. Which of the two men was more boastful?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Two men were boasting to each other about how rich their families were.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

It (1 — be) a hot day. When Marian and her father (2 — enter) the woods, it (3 — begin) to rain. But they not (4 — mind) that, because it (5 — feel) nice and cool. They (6 — run) down into the valley. At the bottom of the valley (7 — be) a small river and a bridge over it. This place (8 — call) "Robin Leap." They (9 — stop) for a while to admire the view.

Marian (10 — ask) her father why it (11 — call) "Robin Leap." Her father (12 — say): "They (13 — say) Prince John on horseback (14 — come) after Robin Hood who (15 — be) on foot. When they (16 — come) to this place R. Hood (17 — think) he (18 — catch) because there (19 — be) no bridge in those days. But to the Prince's surprise Robin Hood (20 — jump) over the river and (21 — get) away."

Marian (22 — wonder) if her father (23 — believe) it (24 — be) true. Her father (25 — say) he (26 — be) not quite sure.

They (27 — run) deeper into the woods. Suddenly they (28 — begin) to hear thunder and (29 — see) lightning in the sky. It (30 — pour) down now, but Marian's father (31 — say) it (32 — stop) in a minute.

Suddenly there (33 — be) a tremendous flash. Marian (34 — throw) into some bushes. She (35 — realize) she (36 — strike) by lightning. Slowly she (37 — sit) up, her legs (38 — bleed), but she not (39 — hurt) badly. Then she (40 — see) her father. He (41 — fall) under a tree and couldn't move.

IV. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. ... birthday party was very interesting.
a) —, b) A, c) An, d) The.
2. I understood how ... I knew about it and felt ashamed.
a) much, b) little, c) many, d) few.
3. We are going to the theatre ... Saturday.
a) on, b) in, c) at, d) after.
4. I believe her ... it.
a) know, b) knowing, c) to know, d) known.
5. Nobody likes ... at.
a) to laugh, b) laughing, c) to be laughed, d) laughed.
6. The children enjoyed ... in the garden.
a) play, b) playing, c) to play, d) played.
7. There is ... place like home.
a) no, b) some, c) any, d) somewhere.
8. The Volga is longer ... the Thames.
a) as, b) so, c) like, d) than.
9. We usually have dinner at home, ... we?
a) have, b) haven't, c) do, d) don't.
10. You ... see the film to know what it is about.
a) can, b) have, c) needn't, d) should.
11. ... a long way to walk and we were tired.
a) It is, b) There is, c) It was, d) There isn't.
12. The news ... very exciting.
a) is, b) are, c) were, d) have been.
13. When I entered the office I ... to give my name.
a) asked, b) asking, c) was asked, d) have been asked.
14. She wanted to know where ... spend her holidays.
a) will she, b) she will, c) would she, d) she would.
15. Ann ... the article since morning.
a) translates, b) is translating, c) has been translating, d) has translated.
16. The weather forecast said the weather ... tomorrow.
a) changes, b) is changing, c) would change, d) will change.
17. ... my things I went out to find a taxi.
a) Packing, b) Packed, c) Being packed, d) Having packed.
18. What ... you ... about all the time?
a) are ... speaking, b) are ... saying, c) are ... telling, d) have ... telling.
19. You haven't read this novel, have you? — ... , I couldn't find the book.
a) Yes, I have, b) Yes, I haven't, c) No, I have, d) No, I haven't.
20. The plane ... to have landed.
a) announced, b) was announced, c) announce, d) announces.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я бы мог ему помочь, если бы он попросил. У меня есть немного времени.
2. Если ты кому-нибудь скажешь об этом, я рассержусь.
3. Говори, пожалуйста, громче, мне ничего не слышно.

4. Что ты делаешь в зимние каникулы?
5. Мы приготовили обед до того, как родители вернулись.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The capital of Australia is
a) Melbourne, b) Sidney, c) Canberra, d) Ottawa.
2. Cockney is
a) a bird, b) a dish, c) an accent, d) a town.
3. Aberdeen is in
a) England, b) Scotland, c) Wales, d) Ireland.
4. The safest topic for conversation in England is
a) politics, b) music, c) weather, d) love.
5. John Steinbeck is a famous ... writer.
a) English, b) American, c) Canadian, d) Australian.

Test 14

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A passenger was travelling in a train. Suddenly he wanted his handkerchief and couldn't find it in his pocket. He accused the fellow passenger, who was in the same compartment, of stealing it. He continued to look for it and at last found it in his back pocket. He began to apologize to the fellow passenger for accusing him. "I am awfully sorry, I was mistaken," he said. But the passenger said calmly, "It's all right. We were both mistaken. You thought I was a thief, and I thought you were a gentleman."

Вопросы:

1. Why did the man accuse his fellow passenger of stealing his handkerchief?
2. Who put the handkerchief into the passenger's back pocket?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Suddenly he wanted his handkerchief.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

An Englishman who (1 — be) in France on a short visit (2 — want) to go back to England. He (3 — spend) all his money and (4 — have) only enough to pay for his ticket. As he (5 — know) that the trip (6 — take) only two days he (7 — decide) that he (8 — can) to live without (9 — eat) those two days. So he (10 — buy) a ticket and (11 — get) on the ship. When dinner time (12 — come), he (13 — be) very hungry, but he (14 — say) he (15 — be) not. In the evening he (16 — be) even more hungry, but when the waiter (17 — come) and (18 — ask) why he not (19 — want) to have supper, he (20 — say) he (21 — be) seasick and (22 — go) to sleep hungry. The next morning the Englishman (23 — feel) half-dead with hunger. He (24 — decide) he (25 — eat) even if they (26 — throw) him into the sea. So when dinner time (27 — come) he (28 — go) to the dinning room and (29 — eat) everything that (30 — put) before him on the table. When dinner (31 — be) over he quickly (32 — get) up and (33 — go) to his cabin.

In the evening when the ship (34 — near) London he (35 — eat) his supper and (36 — ask) the waiter to bring him the bill for the dinner and the supper he (37 — eat). But the waiter (38 — tell) him that the meals (39 — pay) for together with the ticket. The Englishman (40 — disappoint).

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. This is a picture of ... town where I was born.
a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.
2. I read the story from ... beginning to ... end.
a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.
3. The Smiths are ... on holidays.
a) in, b) out, c) away, d) over.
4. I wonder where ... now.
a) is he, b) he is, c) was he, d) he was.
5. I'm afraid we can do ... to help him.

- a) something, b) anything, c) nothing, d) everything.
6. Jane isn't ... enough to go out to parties. a) tall, b) beautiful, c) clever, d) old.
7. We'll do our ... to win the contest.
a) good, b) better, c) best, d) well.
8. It's cold here. Can we look for ... room?
a) other, b) others, c) the other, d) some other.
9. I remember ... her the book.
a) give, b) to give, c) giving, d) being.
10. We used ... next-door neighbours.
a) to be, b) being, c) having been, d) to have been.
11. When ... that unexpected questions I didn't know what ... to answer.
a) asking, b) asked, c) was asked, d) being asked.
12. We know Robert ... school last year.
a) to finish, b) to be finishing, c) to be finished, d) to ... have finished.
13. I can't hear anything. Will you stop ... ?
a) talking, b) talk, c) to talk, d) having talked.
14. How long you ... speak English?
a) can, b) could, c) have been able to, d) did you have ... to.
15. When you phoned me I ... a newspaper.
a) read, b) am reading, c) have read, d) was reading.
16. There was nothing interesting, ... ?
a) wasn't it, b) was it, c) wasn't there, d) was there.
17. This fish ... look fresh to me.
a) isn't it, b) doesn't, c) aren't, d) don't.
18. Please, find out if the timetable
a) change, b) is changing, c) changed, d) ... has changed.
19. We thought you ... later.
a) come, b) came, c) have come, d) would come.
20. I want you to do as you
a) tell, b) are telling, c) are told, d) were telling.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

- Вы опоздали на несколько минут. Директор только что ушел.
- Она сказала, что, если мы придем раньше, можем послушать музыку.
- Этих денег не хватит, чтобы купить словарь.
- Мы дружим с детства.
- Когда-то мы ходили в кино раз в неделю.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

- The US consists of ... states.
a) 38, b) 49, c) 50, d) 51.
- High school is
a) a college, b) a university, c) a very good school, d) upper grades of secondary school.
- The English colonization of the American continent began in the
a) 15th century, b) 16th century, c) 17th century, d) 18th century.
- Bill Clinton is the ... President of the US. a) 40th, b) 41st, c) 42nd, d) 43d.
- "Alice in Wonderland" was written by
a) Jane Austen, b) Muriel Spark, c) Lewis Carroll, d) Iris Murdock.

Test 15

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

The father of a famous English actress didn't allow her to marry an actor. Nevertheless, one day he was told that his daughter had secretly married one of the actors of his company. The father got angry and decided to punish them both. "Why did you marry an actor when I told you not to do it," he shouted at her, "and besides he is the worst actor in my company who can hardly

be called an actor!" — "So dear father, I have obeyed your orders," said the young actress. I have married someone whom you can't call an actor."

Вопросы:

1. What did the young actress do against her father's will?
2. What was the father's mistake?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The father of a famous English actress didn't allow her to marry an actor.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

Rob Jonkins almost (1 — have) a nervous breakdown and his doctor (2 — advise) him to go to a quiet and peaceful place.

Rob (3 — decide) (4 — go) to Cornwall the next weekend. Penquay (5 — be) a very small fishing village. There (6 — be) no trains *his* room. Rob (12 — be) very tired and (13 — go) straight to bed. He (14 — sleep) well and not (15 — wake) up until nine o'clock the next morning.

Rob (16 — go) downstairs for breakfast. Because there (17 — be) no other guests Mrs. Doone (18 — invite) him to have breakfast with her and her daughter, Catherine, who already (19 — come) to the dining room. She (20 — be) about thirteen years old. Mrs. Doone (21 — go) to the kitchen (22 — prepare) breakfast. Rob and Catherine (23 — look) at each other nervously for a few seconds, before Rob asked why there (24 — be) four places at the table. Catherine (25 — say) it (26 — be) her father's place, who (27 — go) out in his boat three years before and never (28 — return). Nobody (29 — know) what (30 — happen) to him. But mother always (31 — keep) that place for him, because she (32 — hope) he (33 — come) back. "My mother (34 — wait) for him for three years," said Catherine.

Rob (35 — see) a photograph on the wall and (36 — stare) at the empty chair. Suddenly he (37 — hear) footsteps outside the door and (38 — see) a tall man, with black beard he (39 — see) in the photograph, enter the room. Rob (40 — rush) out of the room.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. ... Petrovs have moved into a new flat.
a) — , b) A, c) An, d) The.
2. ... time I meet her she is walking with a dog.
a) Some, b) Any, c) Every, d) All.
3. He ... gets up very early, he isn't an early riser.
a) always, b) often, c) normally, d) never.
4. ... a swimming pool in their garden.
a) It is, b) There is, c) It has been, d) There were.
5. The clock ... stopped.
a) has, b) is, c) was, d) were.
6. When did you see each other ... ?
a) last time, b) last, c) at last, d) latest.
7. The episode isn't worth
a) mention, b) mentioning, c) to mention, d) to be mentioned.
8. She was busy all days of the week ... Saturday.
a) except, b) besides, c) but for, d) in addition to.
9. Was anybody ... present during the conversation?
a) other, b) more, c) else, d) still.
10. This book can be found in ... library, you'll have no problem.
a) some, b) any, c) no, d) none.
11. The ... you talk about it the better.
a) much, b) many, c) little, d) less.
12. ... nervous he couldn't understand the question.
a) Being, b) Having been, c) Was, d) Been.
13. We expect them ... in a few days.

a) returning, b) return, c) to return, d) to have returned.

14. She wants to have her hair

a) cutting, b) cut, c) to cut, d) to have cut.

15. What would he do if he ... me? a) is, b) was, c) were, d) will be.

16. She ... stay away from school because she was ill. a) can, b) may, c) was able to, d) was allowed to.

17. It ... ever since morning today.

a) rains, b) is raining, c) has been raining, d) was raining.

18. We knew if we ... a taxi, we would come on time.

a) take, b) took, c) have taken, d) had taken.

19. Schoolchildren ... to know Russian literature.

a) suppose, b) supposed, c) are supposed, d) have supposed.

20. Where are the foreign tourists? — They ... on a sightseeing tour.

a) are taking, b) are taken, c) have taken, d) have been taken.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. В Африке никогда не идет снег.

2. Вам скажут, когда вы должны прийти.

3. Я ждала вас у входа в театр.

4. Можете не приходить завтра.

5. Учитель сказал, что мы обсудим пьесу на следующем за-ятии.

VI. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. England consists of

a) districts, b) counties, c) states, d) regions.

2. Smog is

a) a man's suit, b) a heavy rain, c) a thick fog, d) a man's hat.

3. Porridge is made of... .

a) wheat, b) barley, c) rye, d) oats.

4. Who wrote "Winnie-the-Pooh"?

a) A. Milne, b) E. Lear, c) L. Carroll, d) J. Barrie.

5. A limerick is

a) a dish, b) a rhyme, c) a bird, d) a game.

Test 16

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A passenger addressed a lady travelling in the same compartment:

"Have you a family, madam?"

"Yes sir, one son."

"Indeed! Does he smoke?"

"No, sir, he has never touched a cigarette."

"So much the better, madam. Tobacco is poison. Does he drink wine?"

"Oh, no, he has never taken a drop of it."

"Then I congratulate you. Does he come late at night?"

"Never. He always goes to bed right after dinner."

"He is a model young man, madam. How old is he?"

"Five years, sir."

Вопросы:

1. Why did the man call the lady's son a model young man?

2. Where did the conversation take place?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

He always goes to bed right after dinner.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

So far everything (1 — be) good. Mick and Bidy (2 — get) into Mrs Simpson's house and (3 — find) the Picasso painting in the sitting room. Bidy (4 — put) it into the bag and (5 — climb) out of the window.

Mick (6 — be) about to follow her when the light (7 — go) on and he (8 — see) Mrs Simpson in the doorway.

"What you (9 — think) you (10 — do)?" (11 — ask) Mrs Simpson. She (12 — run) to the telephone, but Mick (13 — get) there first. He (14 — put) his hand over her mouth, then (15 — gag) her with a scarf. Mrs Simpson (16 — try) to make a noise (17 — stare) at him. From outside the window Mick (18 — hear) Bidy (19 — whisper), "What (20 — happen)?"

Mick (21 — pull) a rope out of his pocket and (22 — tie) Mrs Simpson's hands behind her back. Mrs Simpson (23 — make) louder noises and Mick (24 — say), "What (25 — be) the matter? I (26 — take) the gag off if you (27 — promise) you not (28 — scream)." Mrs Simpson (29 — nod) and Mick (30 — take) the gag off.

Mick (31 — be) on the way to the window when Mrs Simpson (32 — ask) him to untie her hands before he (33 — leave). He (34 — do) it and (35 — run) like mad to the window. Mrs Simpson (36 — ring) the police, "This (37 — be) Fionna Simpson (38 — ring), I just (39 — have) a burglary. Yes, a Picasso. No, the real one (40 — hide) in a safe."

IV. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. There ... three sheep in the yard.
a) is, b) was, c) has been, d) are.
2. The concert is ... over.
a) near, b) nearly, c) about, d) always.
3. What are you looking ... ?— Gloves, I can't find them.
a) on, b) at, c) for, d) of.
4. I like the idea. It sounds ... to me.
a) good, b) well, c) bad, d) badly.
5. Nothing could make her ... her mind.
a) change, b) changing, c) to change, d) to have changed.
6. When ... the road look left, then right.
a) cross, b) to cross, c) crossing, d) to be crossing.
7. She is happy ... the final examination successfully.
a) to pass, b) to be passing, c) to be passed, d) to have passed.
8. Has ... happened? She looks upset.
a) something, b) anything, c) nothing, d) somewhat.
9. They watched the car ... at the entrance.
a) stop, b) stopped, c) to stop, d) to have stopped.
10. Jane is known ... the first prize in the competition.
a) to win, b) to be won, c) to have won, d) winning.
11. We did not... ask her twice, she agreed at once.
a) can, b) ought to, c) have to, d) must.
12. How ... pages have you read?
a) much, b) many, c) more, d) most.
13. Judy came 5 minutes ... than her husband.
a) late, b) later, c) latest, d) least.
14. Ann suggested ... to the concert.
a) to go, b) to be going, c) going, d) to have gone.
15. If I were you I... the book.
a) bought, b) have bought, c) will buy, d) would buy.
16. We didn't know their address
a) also, b) too, c) either, d) neither.
17. The children promised to call their parents as soon as they
a) arrive, b) will arrive, c) arrived, d) would arrive.

18. It ... three years since we last met.

a) is, b) was, c) has been, d) have been.

19. They ... by 5.

a) have returned, b) had returned, c) returned, d) has returned.

20. Nobody knew where ... at the moment.

a) she is, b) she has been, c) she was, d) had been.

V. Переведите в английский язык.

1. Об этом фильме в последнее время много говорят.

2. Что вы делали вчера в это время?

3. Где вы шили себе это платье?

4. Я тоже не знаю, где он.

5. Она спросила, где ближайшее метро.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Boston is in....

a) Florida, b) Mexico, c) Texas, d) Massachusetts.

2. Gulf Stream originates in

a) the Gulf of Mexico, b) the Persian Gulf, c) the Gibraltar, d) the Panama Canal.

3. The Tower of London now is

a) a prison, b) a royal residence, c) a museum, d) a burial place.

4. Englishmen eat dinner at....

a) 11 a.m., b) 2 p.m., c) 6 p.m., d) 9 p.m.

5. A brunch is

a) breakfast, b) late breakfast, c) dinner, d) a tea party.

Test 17

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

A doctor was often stopped by one of his patients the street and asked for his medical advice free of charge. The doctor didn't like it and decided to put an end to this practice.

One day a patient stopped him again and exclaimed, "Oh, doctor! I'm so glad to see you. I have such a bad headache?". The doctor seemed very much interested and said, "Close your eyes, open your mouth and show me your tongue." The patient did so. Then the doctor quickly went away leaving the patient with his mouth open and tongue out. .1

Вопросы:

1. Why did the patient ask the doctor for advice in the street?

2. In what way did the doctor put an end to this practiced?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Then the doctor quickly went away.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

"Guinness Book of Records" (1 — be) one of the most popular books in the world. It (2 — contain) records of all kinds, there (3 — be) thousands of them.

It all (4 — start) in 1954 when a man (5 — call) Norris McWhirter (6 — publish) the Guinness Book of Records for the Guinness brewery — Guinness, by the way, (7 — be) a type of beer. Very quickly the book (8 — become) a best-seller. It (9 — sell) over 49 copies so far. And if you (10 — think) that it (11 — be) the English who (12 — be) mad about records, you (13 — be) wrong: the book (14 — translate) into 24 languages. There (15 — to be) a lot of people all over the world who (16 — seem) to want (17 — read) about other people who (18 — be) faster, fatter, fitter or just madder than they (19 — be).

Since ancient times people (20 — try) to break a record. If you (21 — want) to break a record one day, you (22 — have) to find someone reliable who (23 — watch) you and then (24 — ask) a newspaper (25 — write) a report. Then, when you (26 — break) the record, you (27 — write) to the Guinness Book and (28 — hope) that the day (29 — come) when your record (30 — print) in the newspaper. Your name and photograph (31 — place) in many newspapers and your record (32 — translate) into twenty-four languages — in one of the world's famous books. You

(33 — can) do it, for example by (34 — walk) on your hands a long way or (35 — sing) the same song over and over again or (36 — do) any other thing not many people (37 — be able) to do. Why not (38 — try) and (39 — see) what (40 — happen)?

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. Are you ... working?
a) yet, b) just, c) else, d) still.
2. I don't know this writer. — ... do I.
a) So, b) Also, c) Either, d) Neither.
3. I can hear you well enough. You ... shout.
a) must, b) mustn't, c) needn't, d) need.
4. We wondered who ...
a) is he, b) was he, c) he is, d) he was.
5. Can you wait ... minutes?
a) few, b) a few, c) little, d) a little.
6. Carl is not so ... at English as Jack.
a) good, b) better, c) worse, d) best.
7. Barbara is not ... in sports.
a) to interest, b) interest, c) interested, d) interesting.
8. Put on your warm coat, ... a strong wind outside.
a) it is, b) there is, c) it was, d) there was.
9. ... of you must go and see her at the hospital.
a) Some, b) Somebody, c) Any, d) Anybody.
10. When will you have your watch ... ?
a) repair, b) repaired, c) repairing, d) to repair.
11. Your watch ... 2 minutes fast, it's 12 o'clock now.
a) is, b) was, c) are, d) were.
12. They made a lot of friends during ... trip.
a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.
13. Christie turned ... her father for advice.
a) up, b) to, c) at, d) in.
14. The teacher expected him ... better at the exam.
a) to do, b) doing, c) do, d) did.
15. The children were let... for a walk.
a) going, b) go, c) to go, d) to have gone.
16. Nobody ... saw them leave the house. a) others, b) more, c) get, d) else.
17. We can't wait, something has
a) done, b) do, c) to be done, d) to do.
18. The tourists said they wouldn't leave the town before they ... all the sights.
a) see, b) have seen, c) will see, d), had seen.
19. You needn't worry, your. parents ...
a) are warned, b) have warned, c) have been warned, d) were warned.
20. I wish you ... the meeting. It was so interesting.
a) attend, b) attended, c) had attended, d) would attend.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мы так устали, что с трудом двигались.
2. Можно мне еще кофе?
3. Мне сказали, что статья напечатана на 3-й странице.
4. Вы не возражаете, если я приду немного позже?
5. Где твоя одежда? Ее надо постирать.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. What river does London stand on?
a) the Thames, b) the Severn, c) the Avon, d) the Clyde.

2. Under what king did the knights of the round table gather together?
a) Henry IV, b) Edward II, c) Arthur, d) William the Conqueror.
3. What is Britain separated from the Continent by? a) the English Channel, b) the Persian Gulf, c) the Suez Canal, d) the Gulf of Mexico.
4. Robert Burns is a ... poet.
a) American, b) English, c) Scottish, d) Welsh.
5. R. Kipling wrote ...
a) "Canterbury Tales," b) "Alice in Wonderland," c) "Treasure Island," d) "Maugly."

Test 18

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

The famous J. Swift was once travelling with his servant. They put up at a small hotel where they spent the night. In the morning Swift asked for his boots. The servant immediately brought them to him. When Swift saw the dirty boots he asked, "Why haven't you cleaned them?" — "I haven't cleaned them," replied the servant, "because you are going to ride and they will soon be dirty again." — "Very well", said Swift, "go and get the horses ready." While the servant was away, Swift told the landlord not to give the servant any breakfast. When the servant returned he was surprised but Swift said, "You haven't had your breakfast because we are going to ride and soon you will be hungry again."

Вопросы:

1. Why did Swift order to leave his servant without breakfast?
2. Did Swift treat his servant kindly?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

They put up at a small hotel.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

Once Mark Twain (1 — go) from the north of England to Manchester by train. He (2 — be) very tired and (3 — want) to go to bed. So he (4 — ask) the guard to wake him up when they (5 — come) to Manchester. "If I (6 — sleep) when you (7 — come) up to me, I (8 — be) angry," he (9 — say). "But even if I (10 — be) angry, please throw me out of the train." The guard (11 — agree) and Mark Twain (12 — go) to bed.

When he (13 — wake) up it (14 — be) morning. People (15 — walk) in the corridor, a boy (16 — cry) and his mother (17 — try) to make him quiet. Mark Twain (18 — put), on his clothes and (19 — go) out in the corridor. The guard (20 — talk) to a man and Mark Twain (21 — go) up to him.

"(22 — come) we to Manchester yet?" he (23 — ask).

"We (24 — pass) Manchester two hours ago," the guard (25 — answer).

"What!" Mark Twain (26 — shout). "Why you not (27 — tell) me, you (28 — forget) that I (29 — ask) you?"

The guard (30 — surprise). "You (31 — be) the American who (32 — ask) to wake him up when we (33 — come) to Manchester?" he (34 — ask).

"Yes, of course," Mark Twain (35 — say).

The guard (36 — continue), "Oh, now I (37 — understand) why the man (38 — shout) and (39 — fight) when I (40 — throw) him out of the train in Manchester.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. School year begins on ... 1st of September.
a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.
2. ... our English classes we speak a lot.
a) On, b) At, c) In, d) For.
3. ... is knocking at the door.
a) Some, b) Somebody, c) Anybody, d) Nobody.
4. We'll wait... everybody comes.
a) till, b) before, c) unless, d) if.
5. Everybody says the film is worth ...

- a) see, b) to see, c) seeing, d) to be seen.
6. ... nothing interesting to see and we left.
a) There was, b) It was, c) It is, d) There is.
7. According to the weather forecast tomorrow will be ... warmer than today.
a) yet, b) still, c) more, d) just.
8. ... people can understand classical music. :
a) Few, b) A few, c) Little, d) A little.
9. I wish I ... a poet.
a) am, b) was, c) have been, d) were.
10. Martin Eden ... by Jack London.
a) wrote, b) was written, c) has written, d) is writing.
11. The road is wet. It must
a) rain, b) rained, c) raining, d) have been raining.
12. ... through the magazine I decided to buy it.
a) Looked, b) Having looked, c) Looking,, d) Being looked.
13. She couldn't remember ... such a question.
a) ask, b) to ask, c) asked, d) being asked.
14. What are you ... ?
a) saying, b) telling, c) speaking, d) talking.
15. This money ... quite enough for everything. a) are, b) is, c) were, d) have been.
16. Sam had to cook breakfast himself, ... ?
a) hadn't he, b) had he, c) didn't he, d) did he.
17. We didn't know what time
a) it is, b) it was, c) is it, d) was it.
18. Next week we ... here for 2 years.
a) are, b) will be, c) have been, d) shall have been.,
19. When David came, everybody
a) examined, b) was examined, c) was examining, d) had been examined.
20. He promised to let us know if anything
a) changes, b) changed, c) will change, d) change.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Кажется, мы с вами где-то встречались.
2. Что ты собираешься делать, когда закончишь школу?
3. Мы проголодались и остановились перекусить.
4. Ей следует читать больше литературы в оригинале.
5. Телевизор надо починить.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The language spoken in Scotland is
a) Scot, b) Scottish, c) Scotch, d) Scotland's.
2. The oldest university in Britain is
a) London, b) Cambridge, c) Oxford, d) Edinburgh.
3. The financial centre of London is
a) the West End, b) the East End, c) Westminster, d) the City.
4. Which party is in power in Great Britain now?
a) the Labour, b) the Conservative, c) the Liberal, d) the Social-Democratic.
5. The telephone number to call for emergency services in Britain is
a) 03, b) 09, c) 911, d) 999.

Test 19

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Once a French cab driver played a joke ой Conan Doyle. The driver took Conan Doyle from the station to the hotel and said, "Thank you, Mr. Conan Doyle." Conan Doyle was surprised and asked how he knew his name. The driver said that he had seen in the papers that the writer was

coming to Paris. And he said that Conan Doyle's appearance was typically English and he guessed at once, who he was. "Besides," said the man, "your name is written on your luggage."

Вопросы:

1. What was Conan Doyle surprised with?
2. What helped the driver to recognize Conan Doyle?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

The driver took the writer from the station to the hotel.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

Mark Twain (1 — be) not only a famous writer but also a famous humorist. He (2 — travel) a lot and (3 — make) speeches in different towns. During these speeches he always (4 — tell) funny stories.

Wherever he (5 — go) he (6 — follow) by reporters who (7 — write) down everything he (8 — say). His stories (9 — tell) and (10 — retell) and (11 — pass) down from generation to generation. Once he (12 — hear) a humour that he (13 — be) dead and (14 — remark): "The humours of my death greatly (15 — exaggerate)."

There (16 — be) a lot of humorous stories (17 — connect) with the name of Mark Twain. Here (18 — be) one of them.

Once Mark Twain and two of his friends (19 — sit) in a restaurant. One of the friends just (20 — return) from a trip to the mountains. He (21 — say) that the air in the mountains (22 — be) very clear. In many places the echo of a voice (23 — come) back five times stronger than the original voice.

"That (24 — be) nothing," (25 — say) the second friend. "In Colorado, in many places the echo of a voice (26 — speak) in the morning (27 — come) back in the afternoon."

Mark Twain (28 — laugh) and (29 — say), "The echoes which you (30 — tell) us about (31 — be) very unusual. But in a small church in Hannibal where I (32 — be) born, there (33 — be) an even more unusual echo. If someone (34 — say) in a loud voice, "Good morning! How (35 — be) you?", the echo (36 — come) back after a moment very clearly, "I (37 — be) very well, thank you, and how (38 — be) you?"

Of course, Mark Twain's friends not (39 — believe) the story, but they (40 — enjoy) it.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. He is very honest, he never tells ... lie.
a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.
2. Your hair ... beautiful today.
a) look, b) is looking, c) are looking, d) looks.
3. I have no pen. I have nothing to write
a) by, b) with, c) on, d) about.
4. Would you like ... milk in your tea?
a) some, b) any, c) none, d) every.
5. I'm afraid I can't tell you ... about the accident.
a) many, b) much, c) little, d) a little.
6. There was an interesting film on TV yesterday, ... ?
a) was there, b) was it, c) wasn't there, d) wasn't it.
7. I ... getting up very early.
a) am used to, b) used to, c) didn't use to, d) never used to.
8. They all have worked ... at their English. a) good, b) well, c) hard, d) hardly.
9. Kate is the ... dancer in our class.
a) good, b) better, c) best, d) best of all.
10. I can speak French. — So
a) I can, b) can I, c) I can't, d) can't I.
11. The mother didn't let her daughter ... late.
a) to stay out, b) stayed out, c) stay out, d) staying out.
12. You ... do it now, you can do it tomorrow.

- a) mustn't, b) needn't, c) can't, d) may not.
 13. Steve ... English since he was 5 years old.
 a) learns, b) learned, c) has been learning, d) is learning.
 14. How long ... you ... to drive a car? — For three years now.
 a) are able, b) were able, c) will be able, d) have been able.
 15. She ... to do the work immediately.
 a) tells, b) told, c) was told, d) was telling.
 16. We wanted to know if they ... to the party.
 a) come, b) would come, c) came, d) have come.
 17. If it's dark, you may ... the light.
 a) turn on, b) turn in, c) turn out, d) turn off.
 18. He is known ... from the trip.
 a) to return, b) to be returned, c) to have returned, d) returned.
 19. Can you tell me how far ...? I can't walk.
 a) is it, b) it is, c) it was, d) was it.
 20. I haven't taken my exam yet. — ...
 a) I haven't too, b) I also haven't, c) Neither have I, d) Neither have.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мы думали, что вы едете с нами.
2. Она выглядит такой же молодой, как ее двадцатилетняя дочь.
3. Кто еще хочет сказать что-нибудь?
4. Они когда-то были друзьями.
5. К 11 часам гости ушли.

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. A double-decker is ...
 a) a train, b) a small plane, c) a hotel room for two people, d) a bus
2. The common name for a toy bear in England is ...
 a) Michael-bear, b) Tom-bear, c) Teddy-bear, d) Jack-bear.
3. The "Dynasty" is an American ...
 a) opera, b) soap opera, c) musical, d) documentary.
4. The Crown Jewels are in ...
 a) the Tower of London, b) Buckingham Palace, c) Westminster Palace, d) the British Museum.
5. St. Patrick is the patron of...
 a) Wales, b) England, c) Ireland, d) Scotland.

Test 20

I. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Mark Twain and a friend of his went abroad on the same ship. Once they were both invited to a dinner. And they were to make speeches. Mark Twain was the first to speak. He spoke for twenty minutes and was a great success. Then it was his friend's turn. He rose and said, "Before this dinner Mark Twain and I agreed to pronounce each other's speeches. He has just pronounced my speech. And I thank you for your kind appreciation of my speech. I'm sorry to say that I have lost the notes of his speech and can't remember what he was to say." Then he sat down and the guests burst out laughing.

Вопросы:

1. What did Mark Twain's friend do when it was his turn to make a speech?
2. Did the guests understand what Mark Twain's friend had done?

II. Поставьте вопрос к подчеркнутому члену предложения.

Mark Twain spoke for twenty minutes.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную глагольную форму.

Everybody (1 — know) today what hot dogs (2 — be). Hot dogs (3 — be) popular for a long time. The first ones (4 — sell) by street vendors in the 19th century. They not (5 — know) then, of course, that they (6 — be) hot dogs. They (7 — be) just a sausage in a bun.

In the 1930s Harry Stevens (8 — start) to sell sausages in (9 — heat) buns, (10 — add) mustard and relish. He (11 — think) they (12 — be) very funny.

A famous sports cartoonist, who (13 — call) himself Ted, also (14 — think) they (15 — look) funny and (16 — draw) a picture of a dog in a bun. Ted (17 — be) very good at (18 — draw). He (19 — name) the sausages "hot dogs," and the name soon (20 — become) very popular. But there (21 — be) a problem. Makers of sausages (22 — think) people (23 — think) they (24 — make) of dog meat and therefore not (25 — eat) them. So for some time "hot dogs" not (26 — use) in advertisements.

But hot dogs (27 — survive) this. Soon Nathan's restaurant in New York (28 — put) hot dogs on their menu. They (29 — be) a great success and (30 — become) famous in the whole of New York.

They (31 — be) still popular in many different places, they can (32 — buy) in parks, fast-food restaurants and cafeterias.

Since the time they first (33 — appear) hot dogs (34 — become) favourite food of those who (35 — camp) out or (36 — need) fast food for other reasons, though most people not (37 — know) why they (38 — call) hot dogs or who (39 — give) them that name.

IV. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. The news ... so pleasant, that she couldn't help smiling.
a) is, b) was, c) are, d) were.
2. What ... awful weather we're having today.
a) — , b) a, c) an, d) the.
3. Do you know what ... , I can't remember it.
a) is his name, b) his name is, c) was his name, d) his name was.
4. Your father's sister is your
a) niece, b) cousin, c) aunt, d) granny.
5. ... we went we saw the same posters.
a) Somewhere, b) Anywhere, c) Nowhere, d) Everywhere.
6. Their house is ... to the school.
a) near, b) nearly, c) close, d) closely.
7. She felt somebody ... her by the shoulder and turned round.
a) touch, b) to touch, c) touched, d) have touched.
8. Have you had your lunch ... ? — No, I'm going to do it now.
a) already, b) still, c) just, d) yet.
9. She left the room and shut the door behind
a) her, b) herself, c) by herself, d) for herself.
10. The tea was ... hot for me to drink.
a) quite, b) enough, c) top, d) at all.
11. He is not ... in politics.
a) interest, b) interests, c) interesting, d) interested.
12. Don't worry, your luggage will be looked
a) after, b) over, c) at, d) upon.
13. My sister enjoys
a) dance, b) to dance, c) dancing, d) danced.
14. The typist is away, these papers can't ... now.
a) type, b) to type, c) have typed, d) be typed.
15. My father is 3 years ... than my mother.
a) old, b) older, c) oldest, d) elder.
16. ... does she look like? — She's young and pretty.
a) What, b) Who, c) How, d) How old.

17. I don't remember when I went to the cinema

a) last time, b) for the last time, c) last, d) at last.

18. I'll call the taxi as soon as the things

a) were packed, b) have been packed, c) will be packed, d) packed.

19. He said he ... in Moscow all his life.

a) lives, b) lived, c) has lived, d) had lived.

20. We wondered when our documents ... ready.

a) will be, b) would be, c) are, d) were.

V. Переведите на английский язык.

1. К этому времени все уже уйдут.

2. Он сказал, что сможет дать ответ только завтра.

3. Мы изучаем английский язык со второго класса.

4. Вряд ли они успеют на этот поезд.

5. Сколько еще страниц тебе надо перевести?

VI. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. St. Valentine's Day is observed in

a) February, b) May, c) November, d) December.

2. In England "public school" means

a) state-financed school, b) private school, c) comprehensive school, d) religious school.

3. When it is 12 o'clock in Moscow in London it is

a) 6 o'clock, b) 7 o'clock, c) 8 o'clock, d) 9 o'clock.

4. In Britain people's weight is measured in

a) tons, b) kilos, c) stones and pounds, d) pints.

5. Santa Barbara is in

a) California, b) Florida, c) Arizona, d) Texas.

Ключи к тестам

Test 1

I.

1. He did it because the traveler insisted.

2. He asked him to do it because he knew all the people would run out of the hall and he would have a chance to get to the fire.

II.

What (kind of) plan did the traveler think of ?

III.

1 — lived, 2 — found, 3 — was, 4 — didn't eat, 5 — disappeared, 6 — were left, 7 — was travelling, 8 — saw, 9 — got, 10 — bought, 11 — caught, 12 — brought, 13 — was tied, 14 — escaped, 15 — ran (was running), 16 — decided, 17 — had passed, 18 — could, 19 — called, 20 — came, 21 — saw, 22 — rushed, 23 — licked, 24 — said, 25 — is, 26 — is, 27 — i&, 28 — asked, 29 — refused, 30 — said, 31 — must, 32 — will (shall) say, 33 — will go, 34 — wants, 35 — was watching (watched), 36 — rushed, 37 — tried, 38 — ran, 39 — tried, 40 — wanted, 41 — lay, 42 — was.

IV.

1- d, 2- b, 3- d, 4- a, 5- a, 6- c, 7- d, 8- b, 9- d, 10- c, 11 -b, 12- a, 13- d, 14- d, 15- c, 16- b, 17- b, 18 - b, 19- b, 20 - b.

V.

1. Moscow was founded by Yuri Dolgoruky.

2. The sky is dark, it may rain.

3. We didn't know that he was going to visit us.

4. Who knows the weather forecast for tomorrow?

5. We didn't have to wait for them long.

VI.

1 - d, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - b, 5 - d.

Test 2

I.

1. No, he wasn't.
2. He wasn't annoyed because he was not listening to him. (He didn't waste his time.)

II.

What is the writer boasting of?

III.

1 — went, 2 — arrived, 3 — was, 4 — put, 5 — went, 6 — was, 7 — was covered, 8 — was raining, 9 — was moving, 10 — saw, 11 — passed, 12 — stopped, 13 — is, 14 — cried, 15 — was, 16 — have not seen, 17 — said, 18 — are doing, 19 — asked, 20 — do not go, 21 — answered, 22 — have forgotten, 23 — stay (are staying), 24 — ring, 25 — will find, 26 — stay (are staying), 27 — had, 28 — explained, 29 — got, 30 — left, 31 — went, 32 — changed, 33 — decided, 34 — was shining, 35 — was, 36 — should go, 37 — was taking, 38 — thought (was thinking), 39 — began, 40 — did, 41 — found.

IV.

1 - d, 2 — a, 3 - b, 4 — c, 5 - c, 6 — a, 7 — b, 8 - d, 9 - c, 10 — a, 11 - b, 12- b, 13- a, 14- c, 15- c, 16- b, 17-d, 18- c, 19-c, 20 - b.

V.

1. When did he finish school?
2. If she comes I'll ring you up (call you).
3. They are to return (come back) on Monday.
4. He is fond of swimming.
5. When we came the film had already begun.

VI.

1- a, 2- b, 3- c, 4- a, 5- d.

Test 3

I.

1. He stopped several times because the sonata had some long intervals.
2. No, she didn't.

II.

What was Rakhmaninov?

III.

1 — was driving (drove), 2 — had been, 3 — had taken, 4 — put, 5 — stopped, 6 — asked, 7 — told, 8 — to get, 9 — continued, 10 — talked, 11 — learned, 12 — had escaped, 13 — saw, 14 — had, 15 — began, 16 — looked, 17 — saw, 18 — overtook, 19 — had to, 20 — took, 21 — wanted, 22 — wanted, 23 — took, 24 — put, 25 — being shot, 26 — said, 27 — asked, 28 — to be taken, 29 — said, 30 — will have to, 31 — gave, 32 — went, 33 — started, 34 — thought, 35 — had been lost (were lost), 36 — were, 37 — have been, 38 — is, 39 — can, 40 — handed.

IV.

1 - b, 2- d, 3-b, 4-b, 5- a, 6- c, 7-b, 8-b, 9- c, 10-b-, 11 - c, 12- c, 13- c, 14-a, 15- c, 16- b, 17- b, 18- a, 19-a, 20 — c.

V.

1. Do you know how old he is?
2. You should work more at your English.
3. I thought you knew it.
4. There is something interesting in every magazine.
5. We asked if they had bought the dictionary.

VI.

1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c, 4 — a, 5 — a.

Test 4

I.

1. No, he wasn't.

2. He asked to send him back to prison because he thought that the verses were poor.

II.

Who thought highly of his verses?

III.

1 — went, 2 — was, 3 — retired, 4 — lived, 5 — had been, 6 — had liked, 7 — took, 8 — devoted, 9 — was walking, 10 — saw, 11 — was pushing, 12 — had seen, 13 — came, 14 — began, 15 — wanted, 16 — decided, 17 — will tell, 18 — said, 19 — looked, 20 — are interested, 21 — pointed, 22 — were standing (stood), 23 — is, 24 — happened, 25 — knew, 26 — was, 27 — was standing (stood), 28 — forgot, 29 — saw, 30 — was, 31 — surprised, 32 — was, 33 — were arranged, 34 — formed, 35 — was watering, 36 — looked, 37 — had disappeared, 38 — looked, 39 — was, 40 — looked, 41 — saw, 42 — fall.

IV.

1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b, 5 - c, 6 - b, 7 - c, 8 - d, 9 - b, 10 - b, 11 - b, 12 - c, 13 - b, 14 - d, 15 - c, 16 - a, 17 - c, 18 - c, 19 - c, 20 - b.

V.

1. What are you doing tonight?
2. I was (am) ten minutes late.
3. Which of you is the eldest in the family?
4. Can (may) I have some more tea?
5. We asked how long (how much time) it would take us to get to Yaroslavl by train?

VI.

1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - b, 4 - b, 5 - a.

Test 5

I.

1. No, he didn't.
2. He was happy because he got the money for nothing.

II.

Where was the driver going in his car at a great speed?

III.

a)

1 — was, 2 — had inherited, 3 — was, 4 — said, 5 — (had) behaved, 6 — liked, 7 — disliked, 8 — enjoyed, 9 — hated, 10 — didn't bear, 11 — took, 12 — saw, 13 — found, 14 — stayed, 15 — died, 16 — left, 17 — had been, 18 — had known, 19 — decided, 20 — insisted, 21 — should spend, 22 — failed, 23 — would be given, 24 — wanted, 25 — would do, 26 — hated, 27 — was.

b)

1 — was, 2 — knew, 3 — was going (had gone), 4 — tried, 5 — was, 6 — brought, 7 — came, 8 — was, 9 — was woken up, 10 — was looking, 11 — got up, 12 — was surprised, 13 — apologized, 14 — was, 15 — noticed, 16 — would let, 17 — was.

IV.

1 - d, 2 - b, 3 - d, 4 - a, 5 - c, 6 - a, 7 - b, 8 - d, 9 - b, 10 - c, 11 - d, 12 - a, 13 - a, 14 - c, 15 - d, 16 - d, 17 - a, 18 - c, 19 - c, 20 - c.

V.

1. You will have to get up early tomorrow.
2. This book can be found in any shop.
3. If I don't enter the Institute, I'll look for a job.
4. There is little hope that we'll get the tickets.
5. He said he had been waiting for an hour.

VI.

1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - b, 4 - a, 5 - d.

Test 6

I.

1. No, he wasn't.
2. He wanted to produce an impression on the public.

II.

How much (money) did he promise to give his employees?

III.

a)

1— like, 2— shall tell, 3— happened, 4— was reading, 5— sclimbed, 6— entered, 7 — went, 8— was, 9— turned, 10— heard, 11— is, 12— called, 13— dropped, 14— ran, 15— could, 16— heard, 17— came, 18— turned, 19— had gone, 20— was, 21— is, 22— called, 23— said, 24— smiled, 25— happens, 26— shall let, 27— know, 28 - left.

b)

1 — have surprised, 2 — have lasted, 3 — used, 4 — consider, 5 — are .trained, 6 — take, 7 — like, 8 — spend, 9 — can, 10 — play (playing), 11 — come, 12— are considered, 13— has seen.

IV.

1 - a, 2 - a, 3 - c, 4 - b, 5 - c, 6 - a, 7 - c, 8 - c, 9 - d, 10 -c, 11- b, 12- c, 13- b, 14- c, 15- a, 16 - b, 17- a, 18- b, 19-b, 20 - a.

V.

1. It will be difficult for me to translate this text without a dictionary.
2. Mother said that when she came she would let us go for a walk.
3. How much does this book cost?
4. Which river is longer: the Volga or the Mississippi?
5. The school is on the other side of the street.

VI.

1- d, 2-b, 3- c, 4- d, 5- a.

Test 7

I.

1. No, she didn't.
2. He explained that the bull had been running after her red blouse.

II.

What was the girl doing in the country?

III.

a)

1 — sent, 2 — discovered, 3 — separated, 4 — was named, 5 — saw, 6 — gave, 7— died, 8— could, 9— came, 10— explored, 11— made, 12-. built, 13— became, 14— made, 15— was carried, 16— became, 17--sailed, 18 — traded, 19 — bought, 20 — was sold, 21 — is, 22 — is, 23 — are.

b)

1 — be, 2 — grew, 3 — were, 4 — destroyed, 5 — looked, 6 — started, 7— belonging, 8— be organized, 9— lived, 10— killed, 11— have, 12— want, 13 — are, 14 — kill, 15 — have, 16 — are taken, 17 — will be able.

IV.

1 - c, 2-b, 3- d, 4- a, 5- d, 6- b, 7- d, 8- c, 9- b, 10-b, 11- d, 12- c, 13- d, 14- b, 15- b, 16 - b, 17- a, 18- d, 19-b, 20 - b.

V.

1. Do you know where she lives?
2. Have you done Exercise 5? — Not yet. I'm doing it.
3. There was a vase with flowers and some fruit on the table.
4. The article was published (has been published) in the Moscow Times.
5. This play is worth seeing.

VI.

1 — b, 2 — c, 3 — a, 4 — c, 5 — b.

Test 8

I.

1. He couldn't enjoy the opera because the lady was talking loudly.
2. No, she wasn't.

II.

Who was the friend's wife talking to?

III.

1 — was sitting, 2 — was standing, 3 — examining, 4 — had left, 5 — has written, 6 — was, 7 — turned, 8 — said, 9 — has, 10 — is, 11 — was surprised, 12 — asked, 13 — do you know, 14 — have examined, 15 — [have] noticed, 16 — answered, 17 — are, 18 — suppose, 19 — carries, 20 — suppose, 21 — is, 22 — is, 23 — left, 24 — stood, 25 — was saying, 26 — looked, 27 — asked, 28 — could, 29 — am, 30 — see, 31 — hear, 32 — is ringing, 33 — wonder, 34 — wants, 35 — shall know, 36 — come, 37 — added, 38 — was, 39 — opened, 40 — appeared.

IV.

1 - a, 2 - a, 3 — a, 4 — c, 5 — c, 6 — d, 7 — c, 8 — c, 9 — d, 10 — a, 11 - d, 12 - a, 13 - b, 14 - d, 15 - a, 16 - c, 17 - b, 18 - a, 19 - b, 20 - d.

V.

1. This information is very important.
2. Where are you going for your holiday?
3. I'll have to translate one more text.
4. We hoped the weather would be fine.
5. How often does he go to the gym?

VI.

1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - b, 4 - b, 5 - d.

Test 9

I.

1. He knew that no one was so well known as he thought.
2. He took him for Robinson Crusoe.

II.

Why (what for) did Enrico Caruso come to the US?

III.

1 — was, 2 — sent, 3 — were admired, 4 — (were) talked, 5 — came, 6 — was washing, 7 — heard, 8 — came, 9 — hurried, 10 — found, 11 — had handed, 12 — cried, 13 — was surprised, 14 — (was) shocked, 15 — exclaimed, 16 — knew, 17 — would get, 18 — was, 19 — was crying, 20 — came, 21 — was, 22 — had happened, 23 — opened, 24 — got, 25 — cried, 26 — was bought, 27 — had known, 28 — was, 29 — had brought, 30 — did ... say, 31 — had been sold, 32 — has been sold, 33 — followed, 34 — was, 35 — had made, 36 — wanted, 37 — was reading, 38 — was, 39 — exclaimed, 40 — would do.

IV.

1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - c, 5 - a, 6 - c, 7 - a, 8 - c, 9 - c, 10 - b, 11 - c, 12 — d, 13 - a, 14 - b, 15 - b, 16 - b, 17 - b, 18 - a, 19 - d, 20 - d.

V.

1. She has finished school, hasn't she?
2. I wonder what other foreign languages he can speak.
3. My watch is five minutes fast.
4. It happened many years ago.
5. We knew that he would keep his promise if nothing happened.

VI.

1 — a, 2 — c, 3 — b, 4 — c, 5 — c.

Test 10.

I.

1. It began at 9.

2. He didn't write anything because he didn't know the answers.

II.

At what time did the teacher collect the papers?

III.

1 — was interested, 2 — became, 3 — came, 4 — was told, 5 — was, 6 — was allowed, 7 — was, 8 — sat, 9 — waiting, 10 — came, 11 — placed, 12 — boiled, 13 — passed, 14 — didn't appear, 15 — felt, 16 — ate, 17 —, covered, 18 — asked, 19 — was cooked, 20 — entered, 21 — apologized, 22 — added, 23 — feel, 24 — hope, 25 — will excuse, 26 — take, 27 — shall be, 28 — lifted, 29 — turned, 30 — said, 31 — are, 32 — forgot, 33 — had dined, 34 — brought, 35 — explained, 36 — stood, 37 — had laughed, 38 — sat, 39 — ate.

IV.

1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - d, 4 - c, 5 - a, 6 - d, 7 - a, 8 - c, 9 - b, 10 - c, 11 - d, 12 - a, 13 - d, 14 - c, 15 - d, 16 - a, 17 - a, 18 - c, 19 - a, 20 - b.

V.

1. They live quite near.
2. We learnt that they had been married for three years.
3. These shoes are a little different from mine (differ a little).
4. There were a lot of (many) questions after the lecture.
5. I'll take fish for the second course. — So shall I.

VI.

1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - b, 4 - b, 5 - c.

Test 11

I.

1. He spoke about the final exam in History.
2. He wanted to know it because he wanted to see the examination papers.

II.

What is being typed now?

III.

1 — left, 2 — had had, 3 — walked, 4 — reached, 5 — had lived, 6 — saw, 7 — was coming (came), 8 — made, 9 — had got, 10 — parked, 11 — was, 12 — had put, 13 — got, 14 — changed, 15 — was wearing, 16 — worked, 17 — went, 18 — had, 19 — parked, 20 — was, 21 — was fixed, 22 — started, 23 — took, 24 — had done, 25 — found, 26 — had been taken, 27 — was, 28 — painted, 29 — said, 30 — was troubled, 31 — parked (parking), 32 — is, 33 — read, 34 — expect, 35 — noticed, 36 — was, 37 — was written.

IV.

1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - d, 4 - a, 5 - b, 6 - c, 7 - b, 8 - a, 9 - c, 10 - d, 11 - b, 12 - a, 13 - c, 14 - c, 15 - c, 16 - d, 17 - a, 18 - a, 19 - b, 20 - d.

V.

1. My watch has stopped, I don't know what time it is now.
2. Did anybody else see you coming out of the school?
3. There were few unknown words in the text and I was able to understand it without using a dictionary.
4. They moved into a new flat last month.
5. Don't open the window, it's cold here.

VI.

1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - c, 4 - b, 5 - b.

Test 12

I.

1. It took the echo 5 minutes to come back.
2. No, he didn't.

II.

By whom was he once taken to the hills?

III.

1— are, 2— getting, 3— is, 4— thought, 5— would look, 6 — dreamed, 7 — could, 8 — would cost, 9 — would make, 10 — to have, 11— set, 12— found, 13— was, 14— knocked, 15— was opened, 16— explained, 17— had come, 18— were taken, 19— was, 20— were, 21 — were, 22 — told, 23 — said, 24 — was, 25 — had, 26 — wanted, 27 — came, 28 — were, 29— were sent, 30 — had picked, 31 — told, 32 — started, 33— had worked, 34 —got, 35 — kept, 36-- working, 37— had worked, 38 — had, 39 — had picked, 40 — had done.

IV.

1 — b, 2— b, 3— b, 4— a, 5—a, 6— b, 7 — c, 8 — a, 9 — d, 10 — b, 11- c, 12- d, 13- c, 14- b, 15- d, 16- c, 17- a, 18-b, 19 — c, 20 — a.

V.

1. What are you reading? — I am reading an interesting article in today's paper.
2. French isn't taught in our school.
3. I have phoned you several times today.
4. What institute are you going to enter?
5. When I was a little girl, I thought that bread grew in the trees.

VI.

1 - a, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - b, 5 - c.

Test 13

I.

1. It takes her six days.
2. The second one.

II.

What were the two men boasting about?

III.

1 — was, 2 — entered, 3— began, 4— did not mind, 5— felt, 6 — ran, 7— was, 8— was called, 9 — stopped, 10— asked, 11— was called, 12— said, 13— say, 14— was coming, 15— was, 16—came, 17 — thought, 18 — would be caught, 19— was, 20 — jumped, 21 — got, 22— wondered, 23 — believed, 24 — was, 25 — said, 26 — was, 27 — ran, 28 — began, 29 — saw, 30 — was pouring, 31 — said, 32— would stop, 33 — was, 34 — was thrown, 35— realized, 36— had been struck, 37 — sat, 38 —were bleeding, 39— wasn't hurt, 40— saw, 41 — had fallen.

IV.

1-d, 2-b, 3- a, 4- c, 5- c, 6- b, 7 - a, 8- d, 9— d, 10 — d, 11- c, 12- a, 13- c, 14-d, 15- c, 16- c, 17-d, 18- a, 19- d, 20-b.

V.

1. I could help him if he asked. I have a little time.
2. If you tell anybody about it, I'll get angry.
3. Speak louder, please. I can't hear anything.
4. What are you doing during your winter holidays?
5. We had cooked the dinner before our parents returned.

VI.

1- c, 2- c, 3-b, 4- c, 5- b.

Test 14

I.

1. He accused his fellow passenger because he couldn't find his handkerchief.
2. He put it himself.

II.

What did he suddenly want?

III.

1 — was, 2 — wanted, 3— had spent, 4 — had, 5 — knew, 6— would take, 7— decided, 8 — would be able, 9— eating, 10— bought, 11 — got, 12— came, 13— was, 14— said, 15—

was, 16— was, 17— came, 18— asked, 19— did not want, 20— said, 21 — was, 22— went, 23— felt, 24— decided, 25— would eat, 26— threw, 27— came, 28— went, 29— ate, 30— was put, 31 — was, 32— got, 33 — went, 34— was nearing, 35 — ate, 36 — asked, 37 — had eaten, 38 — told, 39 — had been paid, 40 — was disappointed.

IV.

1- d, 2- a, 3- c, 4-b, 5- c, 6- d, 7- c, 8- d, 9- c, 10-a, 11-b, 12-d, 13-a, 14-c, 15-d, 16-d, 17-b, 18-d, 19-d, 20-c.

V.

1. You are a few minutes late. The director has just left.
2. She said that if we came earlier, we could listen to music.
3. This money isn't enough to buy the dictionary.
4. We have been friends since childhood.
5. We used to go to the cinema once a week.

VI.

1 — c, 2— d, 3— c, 4— c, 5— c.

Test 15

I.

1. She married an actor.
2. He said that his daughter's husband couldn't be called an actor.

II.

What didn't the father allow his daughter to do?

III.

1 — had, 2 — advised, 3 — decided, 4 — to go, 5 — was, 6 — were, 7 — had, 8 — was, 9 — arrived, 10 — was met, 11 — was shown, 12 — was, 13— went, 14— slept, 15— did not wake, 16— went, 17— were, 18—, invited, 19 — had come, 20 — was, 21 — went, 22 — to prepare, 23 — had been looking, 24— were, 25 — said, 26— was, 27— had gone, 28— returned, 29 — knew, 30 — had happened, 31 — kept, 32 — hoped, 33 — would come, 34 — has been waiting, 35 — saw, 36 — stared, 37 — heard, 38 — saw, 39 — had seen, 40 — rushed.

IV.

1- d, 2- c, 3- d, 4-b, 5- a, 6-b, 7-b, 8- a, 9- c, 10-b, 11- d, 12-a, 13-c, 14-b, 15- c, 16-d, 17-c, 18 - b, 19-c, 20 - d.

V.

1. It never snows in Africa.
2. You'll be told when you must come.
3. I was waiting for you at the entrance to the theatre.
4. You needn't (don't have to) come tomorrow.
5. The teacher said that we would discuss the play in the next class.

VI.

1- b, 2- c, 3- d, 4- b, 5- b.

Test 16

I.

1. He called him a model young man because he didn't smoke, or drink, or come home late at night (neither smoked, nor drank,...). ' ,
2. The conversation took place on the tram (in a train compartment).

II.

When does he always go to bed?

III.

1 — was, 2 — got, 3 — founds 4— put, 5 — climbed, 6 — was, 7 — went, 8— saw, 9 — do think, 10— are doing, 11 — asked, 12— ran, 13— got, 14— put, 15— gagged, 16— tried, 17— staring, 18— heard, 19 — whispering, 20— is happening, 21— pulled, 22 — tied, 23— made, 24— said, 25— is, 26— shall take, 27— promise, 28— will not scream, 29 — nodded, 30

- took, 31 - was, 32- asked, 33 - left, 34 - did, 35-ran, 36 — rang, 37 — is, 38 — ringing, 39 — have had, 40 — is hidden.

IV.

1- d, 2- b, 3- c, 4- a, 5- a, 6- c, 7- d, 8- b, 9- a, 10- c, 11- c, 12- b, 13-b, 14- c, 15- d, 16-c, 17- c, 18 — c, 19-b, 20- c.

V.

1. This film has been much spoken about lately.
2. What were you doing at this time yesterday?
3. Where did you have this dress made?
4. I don't know where he is either.
5. She asked where the nearest metro was.

VI.

1- d, 2-a, 3- c, 4-c,5-b.

Test 17

I.

1. He did it because it was free of charge.
2. He asked the patient to close his eyes, open his mouth and show the tongue in the street, and left him there.

II.

What did the doctor do?

III.

1 — is, 2 — contains, 3 — are, 4 — started, 5 — called, 6 — published, 7— is, 8— became, 9— sold, 10— think, 11— is, 12— are, 13— are, 14 — is translated, 15— are, 16 — seem, 17— to read, 18— are, 19— are, 20— have tried, 21— want, 22— will have, 23— will watch, 24— ask, 25— to write, 26— break, 27— will write, 28— hope, 29— will come, 30 — will be printed, 31 — will be placed, 32 — will be translated, 33 — can, 34 — walking, 35 — singing, 36 — doing, 37 — are able, 38 — try, 39 — see, 40 — will happen (happens).

IV.

1- d, 2- d, 3- c, 4- d, 5-b, 6- a, 7- c, 8- b, 9- a, 10-b, 11-a, 12-d, 13-b, 14-a, 15-b, 16-d, 17- c, 18- d, 19-c, 20 - c.

V.

1. We were so tired that could hardly move.
2. May (can) I have some more coffee?
3. I was told that the article was published on page 3.
4. Do you mind my coming a little later?
5. Where are your clothes? They must be washed.

VI.

1 — a, 2 — c, 3 — a, 4 — c, 5 — d.

Test 18

I.

1. He ordered it because the servant hadn't cleaned his boots.
2. No, he didn't.

II.

Where did they put up?

III.

1 — was going, 2— was, 3— wanted, 4— asked, 5 — came, 6— sleep, 7— come, 8— shall be, 9— said, 10— am, 11— agreed, 12— went, 13 — woke, 14— was, 15 — were walking, 16— was crying, 17— tried, 18— put, 19— went, 20— was talking, 21— went, 22— have come, 23— asked, 24— passed, 25— answered, 26— shouted, 27— didn't tell, 28 — did you forget, 29 — had asked, 30 — was surprised, 31— arc, 32— asked, 33— came, 34— asked, 35— said, 36— continued, 37 — understand, 38 — was shouting, 39 — fighting, 40 — threw.

IV.

1- d, 2- c, 3- b, 4- a, 5- c, 6- a, 7- b, 8- a, 9 - d, 10-b, 11- d, 12-b, 13- d, 14- a, 15-b, 16- c, 17-b, 18- d, 19-d,20-b.

V.

1. We seem to have met somewhere.
2. What are you going to do when you finish school?
3. We got hungry and stopped to have a snack.
4. She should read more literature in the original.
5. The TV set needs (wants) repairing.

VI.

- 1- b, 2- c, 3- d, 4- a, 5- d.

Test 19

I.

1. He was surprised that the cab driver had recognized him.
2. Conan Doyle's name on his luggage did.

II.

Where did the driver take the writer from?

III.

1 — was, 2— travelled, 3 — made, 4— told, 5 — went, 6 — was followed, 7 — wrote, 8 — was-saying (said), 9— were told, 10— retold, 11 — passed, 12 — heard, 13 — was, 14— remarked, 15 — are exaggerated, 16 — were, 17— connected, 18 — is, 19 — were sitting, 20— had returned, 21— said, 22— was, 23— came, 24— is, 25— said, 26— spoken, 27— comes, 28— laughed, 29— said, 30— have told, 31— are, 32— was, 33— is, 34— says, 35— are, 36— comes, 37— am, 38— are, 39— did not believe, 40— enjoyed.

IV.

1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - b, 4 - a, 5 - b, 6 - c, 7 - a, 8- c, 9- c, 10-b, 11- c, 12-b, 13-c, 14-d, 15- c, 16- b, 17-a, 18- c, 19-b,20-c.

V.

1. We thought you were going with us.
2. She looks as young as her 20 year-old daughter.
3. Who else wants to say something?
4. They used to be friends.
5. The guests had left by 11.

VI.

- 1- d, 2- c, 3- b, 4- a, 5- c.

Test 20

I.

1. He said that M. Twain had pronounced his speech.
2. Yes, they did.

II.

How long did Mark Twain speak?

III.

1 — knows, 2 — are, 3 — have been, 4 — were sold, 5 — didn't know, 6 — were, 7 — were 8 — started, 9 — heated, 10 — adding, 11 — thought, 12— were, 13— called, 14— thought, 15— looked, 16— drew, 17— was, 18— drawing, 19— named, 20— became, 21 — was, 22— thought, 23 — would think, 24 — were made, 25 — would not eat, 26 — were not used, 27— survived, 28— put, 29— were, 30— became, 31 — are, 32— be bought, 33 — appeared, 34 — have become, 35 — camp, 36 — need, 37 — do not know, 38 — are called, 39 — gave.

IV.

1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - b, 4 - c, 5 - d, 6 - c, 7 - a, 8 - d, 9 - a, 10 -c, 11- d, 12- a, 13- c, 14-d, 15- b, 16- a, 17- c, 18- b, 19-d, 20 - b.

V.

1. Everybody will have left by that time.
2. He said he would (only) be able to give the answer only tomorrow.
3. We have learned (have been learning) English since the 2nd form at school.
4. They are unlikely to catch this train. |
5. How many more pages do you have to translate?

VI.

- 1 — a, 2 — b. 3 — d. 4 — c. 5 — a.

Содержание

Test I

Test 2

Test 3

Test 4

Test 5

Test 6

Test 7

Test 8

Test 9

Test 10

Test 11

Test 12

Test 13

Test 14

Test 15

Test 16

Test 17

Test 18

Test 19

Test 20

Ключи к тестам

Test 1

Test 2

Test 3

Test 4

Test 5

Test 6

Test 7

Test 8

Test 9

Test 10.

Test 11

Test 12

Test 13

Test 14

Test 15

Test 16

Test 17

Test 18

Test 19

Test 20

Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачёта

Объекты оценивания:

-умение читать и переводить тексты общей профессиональной направленности, знание лексического минимума (1200-1400 ЛЕ), необходимого для чтения и перевода со словарем иностранных текстов общей и профессиональной направленности.

Варианты задания.

Запомните определение термина **refrigeration**

1 Прочитайте текст и определите, какой из заголовков соответствует тексту

Refrigeration is the heat transfer from a substance to be cooled somewhere else. As heat flows naturally from one body into any other colder body which is in contact, refrigeration is simple when a supply of some suitable colder substance is available. For example, where a suitable colder substance is not available then one has to be produced, a complicated procedure involving the expenditure of energy: it is a process of this kind that is usually implied when the term refrigeration is used.

a) Heat transfer b) colder substance c) the expenditure of energy

2. Выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию текста

a) As heat flows naturally from one body b) complicated procedure c) the term refrigeration

3 Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

- a) Heat from one body
- b) A supply of . . . suitable substance
- c) Then one to be produced

4 Прочитайте текст и найдите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутого выражения.

Nearly all refrigerating plants utilize the lowering of temperature which results from the controlled evaporation of a liquefied gas. When only small refrigerating effects are required the can be obtained by the direct application of electricity through a suitable thermocouple

4. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

We are finally ready to apply the knowledge we gained in previous sections about electrons, vacuum 1_____ and transistors to some practical matters. In the following sections we shall consider a variety of circuits employing electron tubes and transistors.

2_____ are combinations of tubes or transistors with other components, such as resistors, capacitors and inductors, and form the 3_____ building blocks of electronic systems: radio, automatic computer and so on. To understand the systems, you must be familiar with the circuits that 4_____ them up.

a) tubes б) basic в) make г) Circuits

5. Прочитайте текст и найдите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутого выражения

In its simplest form a thermoelectric cooling device consists of a pair of semiconductor

One face of which blocks connected in series and arranged as a sandwich becomes hot and the other cold when a suitable direct current is applied. Therefore in effect heat is taken from one side and discharged on the other an ample heat sink being provided for its removal. A heat sink is a means for disposing of unwanted heat, usually by using it to increase the temperature of water which is then run to waste.

6. Ответить на вопросы к тексту Refrigeration

- How does such a thermocouple operate?
- What is to be done when a suitable colder substance is not available?

- What does the simplest form of a thermoelectric device consist of?
- What is a heat sink?

7. Выберите правильный вариант:

- _____ is a unit of related information that a computer can access by a unique name.
a) Memory b) Program c) Search d) File
- Security software programs are used to restrict _____ to a computer or server.
a) control b) power c) access d) contact
- A _____ is a formal written agreement, drawn up between two sides.
a) declaration b) invoice c) registration d) contract
- The transistor is an arrangement of _____ materials that share common physical boundaries.
a) nonconductor b) conductor c) semiconductor d) electronic
- _____ is a measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects.
a) Radar b) Sensor c) Aerial d) Sonar
- Security software programs are used to restrict _____ to a computer or server.
a) contact b) power c) access d) control
- _____ is a kind of automation which is aimed at modernization of technological processes in farming.
a) Industrial automation b) Design automation c) Office automation d) Agricultural automation
- Any machine must have moving _____.
a) pipes b) parts c) plates d) vehicle

КРИТЕРИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ОЦЕНКИ ПО КАЖДОМУ ОЦЕНОЧНОМУ СРЕДСТВУ

Оценка	Требования к знаниям (дописать оценку в соответствии с компетенциями, привязать к дисциплине)
«отлично»	Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если он глубоко и прочно усвоил программный материал, исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически стройно его излагает, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, использует в ответе материал монографической литературы, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач.
«хорошо»	Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения.
«удовлетворительно»	Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических работ.
«неудовлетворительно»	Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который не знает значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы. Как правило, оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится студентам, которые не могут продолжить обучение без дополнительных занятий по соответствующей дисциплине.

**Кодификатор (примерный перечень) оценочных
средств для оценки знаний, умений и уровня
сформированности компетенций**

<i>№ п/п Код оценочного средства</i>	<i>Тип оценочного средства</i>	<i>Краткая характеристика оценочного средства</i>	<i>Представление оценочного средства в фонде</i>
1.	Деловая и/или ролевая игра	Совместная деятельность группы обучающихся и преподавателя под управлением преподавателя с целью решения учебных и профессионально-ориентированных задач путем игрового моделирования реальной проблемной ситуации. Позволяет оценивать умение анализировать и решать типичные профессиональные задачи	Тема (проблема), концепция, роли и ожидаемый результат
2.	Кейс-задача	Учебный материал подается студентам в виде проблем (кейсов), в которых обучающимся предлагается осмыслить реальную профессиональную ситуацию для решения данной проблемы. Знания приобретаются в результате активной и творческой работы: самостоятельного осуществления целеполагания, сбора необходимой информации, ее анализа с разных точек зрения, выдвижения гипотезы, выводов, заключения, самоконтроля процесса получения знаний и его результатов.	Задания для решения кейс - задачи
3.	Коллоквиум	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала темы, раздела или разделов дисциплины, организованное как учебное занятие в виде собеседования преподавателя с обучающимися.	Вопросы по темам / разделам дисциплины или профессионального модуля
4.	Контрольная работа	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания для решения задач определенного типа по теме или разделу	Комплект контрольных заданий по вариантам

5.	Круглый стол, дискуссия, диспут, дебаты	Оценочные средства, позволяющие включить обучающихся в процесс обсуждения спорного вопроса, проблемы и оценить их умение аргументировать собственную точку зрения	Перечень дискуссионных тем для проведения круглого стола, дискуссии, диспута, дебатов
6.	Портфолио	Целевая подборка работ студента, раскрывающая его индивидуальные образовательные достижения в одной или нескольких учебных дисциплин, в профессиональном модуле.	Структура портфолио
7.	Проект	Конечный продукт, получаемый в результате планирования и выполнения комплекса учебных и исследовательских заданий. Позволяет оценить умения обучающихся самостоятельно конструировать свои знания в процессе решения практических задач и проблем, ориентироваться в информационном пространстве и уровень сформированности аналитических, исследовательских навыков, навыков практического и творческого мышления. Может выполняться в индивидуальном порядке или группой обучающихся.	Тема групповых и/или индивидуальных проектов
8.	Рабочая тетрадь	Дидактический комплекс, предназначенный для самостоятельной работы обучающегося и позволяющий оценивать уровень усвоения им учебного материала	Образец рабочей тетради
9.	Разноуровневые учебные задачи и задания	Различают задачи и задания: а) репродуктивного уровня, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать знание фактического материала (базовые понятия, алгоритмы, факты) и умение правильно использовать специальные термины и понятия, узнавание объектов изучения в рамках определённого раздела дисциплины; б) реконструктивного уровня,	Комплект разноуровневых задач и заданий

		<p>позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать умения синтезировать, анализировать, обобщать фактический и теоретический материал с формулированием конкретных выводов, установлением причинно-следственных связей;</p> <p>в) творческого уровня, позволяющие оценивать и диагностировать умения, интегрировать знания различных областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения</p>	
10.	Расчетно-графическая работа	Средство проверки умений применять полученные знания по заранее определенной методике для решения задач или заданий по модулю или дисциплине в целом.	Комплект заданий для выполнения расчетно-графической работы
11.	Реферат	Продукт самостоятельной работы студента, представляющий собой краткое изложение в письменном виде полученных результатов теоретического анализа определенной темы, где автор раскрывает суть исследуемой проблемы, приводит различные точки зрения, а также собственные взгляды на нее.	Темы рефератов
12.	Доклад, сообщение	Продукт самостоятельной работы студента, представляющий собой публичное выступление по представлению полученных результатов решения определенной темы.	Темы докладов, сообщений
13.	Собеседование	Средство контроля, организованное как специальная беседа преподавателя с обучающимся на темы, связанные с изучаемой дисциплиной, и рассчитанное на выяснение объема знаний обучающегося по определённому разделу, теме, проблеме и т. п.	Вопросы по темам / разделам дисциплины
14.	Творческое задание	Частично регламентированное задание, имеющее нестандартное решение и позволяющее диагностировать умения, интегрировать знания различных	Темы групповых и/или индивидуальных творческих заданий

		областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения. Может выполняться в индивидуальном порядке или группой обучающихся	
15.	Тест	Средство контроля, направленное на проверку уровня освоения контролируемого теоретического и практического материала по дидактическим единицам дисциплины или профессионального модуля. Система стандартизированных заданий, позволяющая автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающихся	Фонд тестовых заданий
16.	Эссе	Средство, позволяющее оценить умение обучающегося письменно излагать суть поставленной проблемы, самостоятельно проводить анализ этой проблемы.	Тематика эссе
17.	Практические работы (практическое задание)	Это задания, с помощью которых у учащихся формируются и развиваются правильные практические действия.	Виды: наблюдение, измерение, опыт, конструирование и др. задания для практических работ
18.	Лабораторные работы	Это проведение учащимися по заданию преподавателя опытов с использованием приборов, применением инструментов и других технических приспособлений.	Задания для лабораторных работ
19.	Тренажёр	Техническое средство, которое может быть использовано для контроля приобретённых студентом профессиональных навыков и умений по управлению конкретным материальным объектом	Комплект заданий для работы на тренажёре
20.	Отчеты по практикам	Средство контроля, позволяющая обучающемуся продемонстрировать обобщенные знания, умения и практический опыт, приобретенные за время прохождения учебной и производственной практик. Отчеты по практикам позволяют контролировать в целом	Виды работ и задания на учебную и производственную практику

		усвоение ОК и ПК, обозначенных в ППСЗ.	
21.	Контент-анализ документации	Анализ и оценка в соответствии с критериями документов (журналов теоретического и производственного обучения, характеристик, творческих работ, дневников и отчетов по практике, ВКР и др.), свидетельствующих об уровне компетентности обучающегося.	Перечень документов подлежащих анализу, критерии оценки
22.	Наблюдение	Инструмент сбора информации для установления фактов	Цель, объекты наблюдения, образец листа для фиксирования результатов наблюдения
23.	Задание на ВКР (дипломный проект, дипломная работа)	Перечень основных вопросов, которые должны быть раскрыты в работе, а также указания на основные информационные источники.	ВКР по специальности СПО
24.	Дифференцированный зачет	Перечень вопросов и задания, направленные на проверку уровня освоения теоретического и практического материала по дидактическим единицам дисциплины или профессионального модуля.	Задания и вопросы по разделам дисциплины