**КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА**

**По дисциплине «Иностранный язык»**

**Направления 15.03.02 «Технологические машины и оборудование»**

Для того, чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1. Инфинитив, функции инфинитива, перевод инфинитива на русский язык.

2. Определение и перевод оборотов с инфинитивом:

* Субъектный инфинитивный, оборот (сложное подлежащее);
* Объектный инфинитивный оборот (сложное дополнение);
* For + существительное (местоимение) + инфинитив.
1. Местоимения *some, any, no,*
2. Перевод условных предложений. Перевод предложений, содержащих прямую и косвенную речь, страдательный залог.
3. Использование русско-английского технического словаря.

**Вариант №1**

I.      Translate the text.

**Types of Loading**

        As to the manner in which loads are applied or transmitted to a structure of machine they may be considered as static loads, repeated loads, impact and energy loads.

       1 .In static, steady or dead loads are forces that are applied slowly and remain nearly constant after being applied to the body such as the loads on most buildings or the load applied to a bar in the usual type of testing machine.

1. Repeated loads are forces that are applied a very large number of times causing a stress in the material that is continually changing, usually through some definite range. Such are the loads applied to the connecting rod of an engine is running, the wheel loads on a railroad rail as a train passes over the rail and similar ones.
2. Impact loads are forces that are applied to the resisting body in a relatively short period of time. An impact load, in general, is applied by a moving body when it comes in contact with the resisting body. The force exerted by the moving body and the period during which it acts in general cannot be determined. For this reason in some problems it is more satisfactory to calculate the stress and strain produced by an impact load from the energy delivered to the resisting body by the moving body.

       Other Classifications of Loads.-Loads may be classified as distributed loads and concentrated loads. A distributed load may be uniformly distributed or non-uniformly distributed. A concentrated load is one whose area of contact with the resisting body is negligible in comparison with the area of the resisting body.

II. Write out from the text the sentences with verbs in the form of the Participle or the Gerund or the Subjunctive mood.

III. Translate the text.

Зимние шины не рекомендуется эксплуатировать при температуре выше +5 по Цельсию. Они мало того, что становятся мягче и буквально «плавятся», но кроме того еще и не выполняют в полной мере своих функций, устойчивость автомобиля на дороге при этом становится большим вопросом.

IV. Supply *some, any, no,*where required

I.        ... pupils went to the river ... to the woods. 2. ... of my friends live in Moscow. 3. ... have
you ... English dictionaries? 4. Is there ... ink in the inkstand? Yes, there is ... 5. Bring ... chalk,
please. 6. There is ... chalk in the box. 7. Is there ... milk in the jug? Yes, there is....

V. Choose the correct variant

 1. Before you \_\_\_\_, don't forget to lock the door.

  -are leaving                  -will leave                -leave                     -shall leave

 2. Please do not speak to anyone before the police \_\_\_\_ .

  -come                       -are coming                 -’ll come, came

 3. His parents will be very glad if she\_\_\_\_ the university.

  -enter                       -’ll enter                       - enters                    - entered

 4. When you \_\_\_\_ my brother, you \_\_\_\_ him.

  -'ll see;   - won't recognize;    - see won't recognize;    -saw, recognize;    -'ll see, don't recognize

 5. We won't discuss the matter until the headmaster \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

  -'ll arrive                - won’t arrive                - doesn’t arrive-         -arrives

VI .   Replace the infinitives given in brackets by the Past Simple:

1    That boy (break) my window.

 2    I (drive) to work every day last year.

 3    Laura  (hit) that boy.

 4    James (keep) the book about films.

 5    We (meet) them at the same place every week.

 6    You (put) that there.

 7    We  (sit) at the same desks.

 8    An American (win) Wimbledon last year.

**Вариант №2**

I.       Translate the text.

**Four-stroke engine**

         The internal combustion engine is a machine that develops power from the combustion of fuel within a cylinder. The cycle of operation is as follows:

       a) Suction Stroke- Just before the piston reaches the inner dead-centre, a valve, usually of the "poppet" type, is opened.

        On its outward stroke, the piston draws into the cylinder an explosive mixture of air and fuel vapour.

      Shortly before the piston reaches the outer dead-centre, the inlet valve is closed and the compression stroke begins.

1. Compression stroke- During this stroke, the whole of the gas in the cylinder is compressed into the free space at the head of the cylinder.
2. Explosion, or Working Stroke- When the compression stroke is almost complete, the explosive mixture is ignited by an electric spark or by other suitable means. The gases reach their maximum pressure almost immediately, and work is done until the piston has again reached a position just before the outer dead- centre, when a second exhaust valve is opened.

       If the ignition takes place too late, the piston begins its outward journey before the maximum pressure is developed and power is lost.

If, on the other hand, the explosive mixture is ignited too early, the maximum pressure is reached before the piston has completed its inward journey, and engine is slowed down or even stopped.

        d)        Exhaust Stroke- The burnt gases are driven out in front of the and its return until the
inlet valve again opens, when the cycle is repeated.

II. Write out from the text the sentences with verbs in the form of the Participle or the Gerund or the Subjunctive mood.

III.   Translate the text.

Летняя резина, при приближении температуры воздуха к «нулю» твердеет и становится абсолютно «дубовой», что существенно повышает вероятность заноса (даже на относительно сухом покрытии), а также вероятность разрыва колеса при обычном проколе.

IV.  Put in *a/an* or *the* where necessary

1. I wrote to her but ... letter never arrived.

2. Britain is ... island.

3. What is ... name of this village?

4. Jane is ... very nice person. You must meet her.

5. Montreal is ... large city in ... Canada.

6. What is ... largest city in ... Canada?

7. "What time is it?" "I don't know. I haven't got ... watch."

V.   Replace the infinitives given in brackets by the Future Progressive or the Present Simple:

1. The delegation (to start) for London as soon as they (to receive) their visas.
2. At the travel bureau they (to tell) you exactly when the train (to leave).
3. Ask the Smith if it (to take) him long to make a duplicate of this key.
4. I (not to think) I (to be able to) call on them and (to say) good-bye before I (to go) abroad.
5. If you (not to want) to climb the tree you can shake it and the apples (to fall) down to the ground.
6. If I (to go) to Moscow I usually (to stay) at my friends.
7. Ask him when he (to finish) packing.

VI. Определите, какое значение приобретают выделенные слова в контексте следующих предложений. Переведите предложения.

1. The soldier is now at his post. 2. The man did his best to get a better post.3. I will send you the book by post. 4. The wooden gate was supported by two metal posts.

**Вариант № 3**

I.        Translate the text.

**Two-Stroke engine.**

      This engine differs from the four-stroke engine in having one working stroke during each complete revolution of the crankshaft.

      During the inward stroke of the piston a port leading to the crankcase is uncovered and the explosive mixture of air and fuel is drawn into the crankcase. On beginning its outward stroke, the inlet port is soon covered, and the mixture is compressed in the crankcase to pressure of about 20 lb. per sq. in. As the outer dead- centre is approached the exhaust port is opened, and shortly afterwards another port opens, which allows the partially compressed charge of gas to enter the cylinder, driving out the exhaust gas before it. A baffle in the piston top directs the unburnt charge to the top of the cylinder, thus preventing undue loss through mixing with the exhaust gas.

      The gas is compressed on the inward stroke and is exploded as the piston reaches inner dead-centre.

II. Write out from the text the sentences with verbs in the form of the Participle or the Gerund or the Subjunctive mood.

III. Translate the text.

Инжекторный двигатель существенно улучшает эксплуатационные и мощностные показатели автомобиля (динамика разгона, экологические характеристики, расход топлива). Инжекторные двигатели, безусловно, гораздо совершеннее карбюраторных. Отечественные инжекторные двигатели хорошо адаптированы к нашему холодному климату, поэтому неплохо заводятся при очень низкой температуре.

IV.          Fill in the pronouns.

When Mary came to the dining room ... took off ... coat and sat down. The waitress soon brought ... some soup. When Mary finished ... dinner ... looked at ... watch, put on ... coat and went out. (Say the same about Peter): When Peter ... (Now Mary speaks about herself): "When I ...". (Now Mary and Peter tell us what they did in the dining room when they went their together): "When we ...".

V.        Use the Present Indefinite, the Present Perfect or the Past Indefinite.

1. You ever (to be) to the picture gallery?-Yes, I (to be). I (to visit) it once when I was a youth and the pictures (to make) a great impression on me. Since then I (not to be) here.
2. You already (to see) the new Indian film? - Yes, I (to see) it. I (to manage) to see it yesterday. I (to go) to the cinema in the evening and (to get) two tickets easily.
3. You always (to take) books from our library? - Yes, as a rule, I (to take).
4. I (not to see) Jane lately. When you (to see) her last? -1 (to meet) her two days ago. I (to think) that she (to change) very much.
5. You (to have) dinner already? -No, not yet. The Waitress (to take) my order fifteen minutes ago and (not to bring) me anything yet.
6. Where you (to get) this fine new bicycle from? - My parents (to give) it to me as a birthday present.

VI.        Choose the correct variant

1. I want to go shopping but if you \_\_\_\_\_\_ to come, you

*-want, need            -not want, needn't          -don't want, needn't          -do want, needn't*

2. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_ on this tram it'll take you to the downtown.

*-  'll get                     - have got                      - got                                   -get*

3. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the country tomorrow if the weather is fine.

- go                            -goes                            - 'll go                                 -'d go

 4. You'll understand nothing unless you \_\_\_\_\_\_ the book yourself.

*-  read                         -won't read                    -don't read                        - 'll read*

5. You'll understand this rule after your teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_ it to you.

*- 'll explain                - explain                         -explains                           - don't explain*

**Вариант №4**

I.  Translate the text.

**Basic elements of hydraulic systems**

The basic elements of hydraulic systems are:

1. The fluid.
2. The generator element (pump).
3. The transmission element (pipes and connections).
4. The control element (valve or restrictor).
5. The motor element (jack or continuous motor).
6. Tank and filter.

It can only function as a pump while the piston is moving into the cylinder and acts as a motor while the piston moves back. If non-return valves are added, the inlet valve is connected to a tank and the piston is given a to-and-fro motion, the device, becomes a source of continuous supply of liquid, except for interruptions during the suction stroke, which can be avoided by having two or more cylinders and pistons. Thus we obtain continuous pump.

II. Write out from the text the sentences with verbs in the form of the Participle or the Gerund or the Subjunctive mood.

III.        Fill in the prepositions.

It was two o'clock when John went ... the dining-room to have dinner. Peter was already there. He sat ... a table with a book ... his hands. John took the menu ... the next table. When the waitress came, he ordered some soup and meat. "Can you bring me some white bread?" asked John. "Yes, of course, I can", answered the waitress, "I shall bring you some ... a minute". She came back ... a few minutes. "What will you have ... dessert?" she asked. John asked her to bring him some ice-cream. "I'm sorry", said the waitress. "It will only be ready ... half an hour". So they took some milk, paid ... their dinner, and went out ... the street. John then went ... the library, Peter went home.

IV        Put these sentences in the Future and in the Past

1. The tourists are shown many places of interest in our town.
2. The Moscow University is greatly admired by everybody.
3. New metro station is built in our town.
4. The poem is recited in our group.
5. We are told to wait outside.

V.        Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect.

1. They (to complete) all the preparation for the fancy-dress ball by 5 o'clock.
2. On leaving the hospital the man (to thank) the doctor who (to cure) him of his disease.
3. In the morning all the passengers (to feel) good after the night they (to spend) in the comfortable sleeper.
4. During my last visit to the picture gallery I (to find) that I no longer (to like) the pictures which (to impress) me when I first (to see) them. Evidently my taste (to change).
5. Last night he (complete) the experiment which he (to begin) some months before.
6. They (to be) friends for some ten years before I (to meet) them.
7. No sooner she (to open) the drawer than she (to find) the photo which she (to think) she (to lose) long before.
8. I (to refuse) to give a definite answer before I (to receive) a letter from him.

**Вариант №5.**

I.          Translate the text.

**Elementary Hydraulic Systems**

    The simplest hydraulic system is perhaps the hydraulic shock absorber which consists of a pump (piston) and resistance. Another elementary type of system is the hydraulic weighing machine, which consists of a non-continuous pump element(piston or diaphragm) and a pressure gauge.

   Other elementary systems consists of a jack, transmission line, and a pump of the non-continuous type without control gear, although valves may still be present for secondary purposes. Systems of this type are used for remote transmission of manual or pedal effort or motion, or for remote transmission of instrument indication.

    The simplest best known system of this type hydraulic brake.

II. Write out from the text the sentences with verbs in the form of the Participle or the Gerund or the Subjunctive mood.

III.Translate the text.

Основные параметры подшипников:

Максимальные динамическая и статическая нагрузка (радиальная и осевая).

Максимальная скорость (оборотов в минуту для радиальных подшипников).

Посадочные размеры.

Класс точности подшипников.

Требования к смазке.

Ресурс подшипника до появления признаков усталости, в оборотах.

Шумы подшипника.

IV.        Fill in the blanks with the articles *a, an, the*where necessary.

I have ... hobby. I like to cook. During my leisure time I make ... cakes and pies. It is not difficult to make ... pie. Sometimes my brother helps me. He is ... good boy and we get along well with ... each other. My brother usually goes ... shopping and buys ... different things, which are necessary for ... cooking. My cakes are tasty but I like ... pies ... best of all.

V. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Perfect.

1. No wonder he (to look) tired after the strain under which he (to be) lately.
2. She just (to ask) a porter to carry her as they (to be) too heavy for her.
3. Where (to be) your monitor? "She (to go)" to the library.
4. I regularly (to see) him every morning at the tram stop, but I (not to see) him these two or three days.
5. It (to be) cold in winter in Moscow as a rule?- Yes, generally it (to be), but this winter (to be) exceptionally warm.
6. Why you (not to shave) in the morning?-I(to shave) every other day.

VI.        Use the Passive Voice.

1. A guide will show the visitors the new buildings.
2. Someone told him to make a report on ancient architecture.
3. Mr. Smith taught her Greek and gave her a dictionary.
4. The teacher told John to learn the alphabet.
5. I will tell you another fable next time.
6. They invited the rest of us to go sightseeing.

**Требования к выполнению контрольной работы**

Контрольная работа выполняется письменно в рабочих тетрадях. Титульный лист и регистрация обязательны.