Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Республики Крым

**СИМФЕРОПОЛЬСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ РАДИОЭЛЕКТРОНИКИ**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Рассмотрено  на заседании ЦМК  Протокол № \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  «\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 201\_\_г.  Председатель  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  | УТВЕРЖДЕНО  Методсоветом СКР  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_В.И.Полякова «\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 201\_\_ г. |

**Задания**

**для домашней контрольной работы и методические указания по их выполнению**

для студентов заочной формы обучения

по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 «**Иностранный язык**»

(название дисциплины)

Специальность 11.02.10 «Радиосвязь, радиовещание и телевидение»

09.02.01 «Компьютерные системы и комплексы»

Разработал преподаватель

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_О.В. Гнатко

(ФИО преподавателя)

«\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_201\_\_ г

Симферополь, 2016 г

1. **ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

Домашняя контрольная работа по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык является частью основной образовательной программы для студентов заочной формы обучения в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальностям :

11.02.10 Радиосвязь, радиовещание и телевидение;

09.02.01 Компьютерные системы и комплексы.

Содержание домашней контрольной работы направлено на достижение следующих целей:

- Определение уровня умения студентами переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

- Самостоятельное совершенствование студентами своей устной и письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса;

- Определение уровня грамотности студентов (выполнение грамматических заданий);

- Актуализация и совершенствование студентами своей грамотности через выполнение заданий.

Вариант задания соответствует номеру студента в списке группы.

Каждый вариант домашней контрольной работы состоит из 7 заданий:

1 – перевод текста профессиональной направленности. Цель задания – проверить умение студентов переводить (со словарём) тексты профессиональной направленности, обогатить их словарный запас.

2 – проверка знания грамматического материала по теме «Артикль».

3 – образование множественного числа существительных.

4 – задание по теме «Местоимения SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY и их производные».

5 – степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

6, 7 – проверка знания грамматического материала по теме «Времена действительного залога».

1. **СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

**Вариант 1**

1. **Переведите текст.**

Some scientists say that without computers it would be difficult to live in the 21st century. Today they are running our factories, planning our cities, teaching our children and forecasting our future. The computer solves in seconds the problems that a generation of mathematicians would need months or years to solve without its help. If we are to believe some forecasts, computers, like the telephone or electricity, may become a common everyday thing used by almost everybody. They can even enter our home life. Computers help to make a person’s shopping list, remind someone of important appointments and anniversaries and answer the telephone. It’s often heard that the increasing flood of information will be one of the problems of the 21st century but a computer may help solve it too. In a computerized library of the future request for information will be answered instantly and as fully as the user wants.

1. **Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. We have ... large ... family. 2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting .. stories. 3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works at ... factory. ... factory is large. 4. My ... mother is ... doctor. She works at ... large ... hospital. She is at ... work now. 5. My ... aunt is ... teacher. She works at ... school. ... school is good. My ... aunt is not at ... school now. She is at ... home. She is drinking ... tea and eating ... jam. ... jam is sweet. I am at ... home, too. I am drinking ... tea and eating ... sandwich. ... sandwich is tasty. 6. My sister is at ... school. She is ... pupil.

**3. Поставьте следующие существитель­ные во множественное число.**

A star, a mountain, a tree, the ox, a shilling, a king, the waiter, a tooth, the queen, a man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf.

**4. Вставьте *some, any* или *по.***

*1.* There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 3. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English text­books on the desks? - - Yes, there are ... . 5. Are there ... maps on the walls? —No, there aren't ... .

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. Which is (large): the United States or Cana­da? 2. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States? 3. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 4. The London underground is the (old) in the world. 5. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple.***

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2.1 (to *go)* to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day?

**7. В следующих предложениях изме­ните время глагола на *Present Perfect.* Переве­дите предложения на русский язык.**

1.1 am eating my breakfast. 2. We are drinking water. 3. He is bringing them some meat and veg­etables. 4. You are putting the dishes on the table. 5, They are having tea.

**Вариант 2**

1. **Переведите текст.**

Automation technology has matured to a point where a number of other technologies have developed from it and have achieved a recognition and status of their own. Robots is one of those technologies. It is a specialized branch of automation in which the automated machine possesses certain humanlike characteristics. The most typical humanlike characteristic of a modern industrial robot is its powered mechanical arm. The robot’s arm can be programmed to perform useful tasks, such as loading and unloading parts at a production machine or making a sequence of spot-welds on the sheet-metal parts of an automobile body during assembly.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. This is ... good ... book. Take ... book from ... table. Put this ... book into ... bookcase. 2. ... weath­er is fine today. ... sky is blue. ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue ... sky. 3. This is ... boy. ... boy is at... school. He is ... pupil. This ... boy is my ... brother's ... friend. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day. 4. Yesterday I received ... letter from my ... friend. ... letter was interesting. 5. We live in... big house. I like ... house very much. 6. Are you ... worker? — No, I am ... student.

**3. Поставьте следующие существитель­ные во множественное число (обратите внимание на артикли: неопределенный артикль во множе­ственном числе опускается, определенный артикль сохраняется).**

A box, the city, a boy, a goose, the watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, the sheep, a child, , a deer, the life, a tomato, the man.

**4. Вставьте *some, any* или *по.***

1. Are there ... pens on the desk? - - Yes, there are.... 2. Are there ... sweets in your bag? - - Yes, there are ... . 3. Have you got ... English books at home? -- Yes, I have ... 4. There are ... beauti­ful pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 5. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. St. Petersburg is one of the (beau­tiful) cities in the world. 2. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 3. The is­land of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 4. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 5. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous.***

1.I (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday. 2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? — I (to feed) my cat. 3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? -He (to play) computer games. 4. I (to begin) re­pairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday. 5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup. 6. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yester­day. 7. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) a composition the whole day yesterday. 8. When your father (to come) home yesterday? He (to come) home at seven o'clock.

**7. В следующих предложениях изме­ните время глагола на *Present Perfect.* Переве­дите предложения на русский язык.**

1. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 2. The children are putting on their coats. 3. The pupils are writing a dicta­tion. 4. My friend is helping me to solve a diffi­cult problem. 5. I am learning a poem.

**Вариант 3**

1. **Переведите текст.**

Automation can be defined as a technology concerned with performing a process by means of programmed commands combined with automatic feedback control to ensure proper execution of the instructions. The resulting system is capable of operating without human intervention. The development of this technology greatly depends on the use of computers and computer-related technologies. Consequently, automated systems are becoming more sophisticated and complex.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. Russia occupies ... eastern half of ... Eu­rope and ... northern third of ... Asia. 2. ... climate of ... northern part of ... Russia is severe. 3. This winter is ... true Russian winter with ... hard frosts. 4. It is warm in ... Crimea and ... Cau­casus. 5. ... Washington is ... capital of ... United States of America. 6. I want to go to ... New York someday.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This is a star. 2. This is a boy. 3. This is a baby. 4. That is a plate. 5. That is a flower, j 6. That is a bookshelf. 7. Is this a sofa? 8. Is this a bookcase? 9. Is this a man? 10. Is that a ball?

**4. Вставьте *somebody, anybody, nobody* или *everybody.***

1.1 saw ... I knew at the lecture. 2. I dare say that there may be ... at the lecture that I know, but what does that matter? 3. Do you really think that ... visits this place? 4. I have never seen ... lace their boots like that. 5. ... knows that water is necessary for life.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 2. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 3. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 4. Bobby was a (qui­et) child. He was (quiet) than his sister. 5. Her eyes are (grey) than mine.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1*,* Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in Russia. 2. Both children and grown-ups (to be) fond of sports. 3. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. -- I (not to know). 4. Where you (to go)? - - I (to go) to the Dynamo stadium to see the match which (to take) place there today. 5. You (to know) that ^ very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday? 6. He (to go) to the south a week ago, 7. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to enjoy) playing football. 8. Our football team (to win) many games last year. 9. Where (to be) Boris? - He (to play) chess with his friend. 10. 1 (to be) sorry I (to miss) the match yesterday. But I (to know) the score.

**7. В следующих предложениях изме­ните время глагола на *Present Perfect.* Переве­дите предложения на русский язык.**

1. She is telling them an interesting story. 2. Kate is sweep­ing the floor. 3. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 4. Susan is making a new dress for her birthday party. 5. She is open­ing a box of chocolates.

**Вариант 4**

1. **Переведите текст.**

There are two fundamentally different types of computers: analog and digital. The former type solver problems by using continuously changing data such as voltage. In current usage, the term "computer" usually refers to high-speed digital computers. These computers are playing an increasing role in all branches of the economy.

Digital computers based on manipulating discrete binary digits (1s and 0s). They are generally more effective than analog computers for four principal reasons: they are faster; they are not so susceptible to signal interference; they can transfer huge data bases more accurately; and their coded binary data are easier to store and retrieve than the analog signals.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1, We have ... big dog. ... dog is very clever. 2. My friend has ... very good computer. 3. This ... boy is big. He is ... student. 4. There is ... very big piano in ... hall. 5. This is ... tree and that is not ... tree. It's ... bush. 6. I am ... boy. I am ... pupil. I learn at ... school.

**3. Поставьте следующие словосочета­ния во множественное число.**

This tea-cup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife.

**4. Вставьте *somebody, anybody, nobody* или *everybody.***

1. Has ... in this group got a dictionary? 2. ... left a magazine in our classroom yesterday. 3. The question was so difficult that ... could answer it. 4. I am afraid I shan't be able to find ... in the office now: it is too late. 5. ... knows that water is necessary for life.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry).

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 2. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 3. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 4. Where he (to spend) last summer? 5. She (to help) mother yesterday. 6. She (not to help) moth­er yesterday. 7. She (to help) mother yesterday? 8. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 9. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 10. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow.

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. What are you (to talk) about? 2. We have just (to talk) about it. 3. He has just (to say) some­thing about it. 4. She is (to tell) them some inter­esting story. 5. He has (to tell) us nothing about it.

**Вариант 5**

1. **Переведите текст.**

Programmes, also called software, are detailed sequences of instructions that direct the computer hardware to perform useful operations. Due to a computer's operating system hardware and software systems can work simultaneously. An operating system consists of a number of programmes coordinating operations, translating the data from different input and output devices, regulating data storage in memory, transferring tasks to different processors, and providing functions that help programmers to write software. In large corporations software is often written by groups of experienced programmers, each person focusing on a specific aspect of the total project.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. Did you have ... good time in the country? — Oh yes. ... weather was fine. We were out of ... doors from ... morning till ... night. We played ... football, ... volley-ball and ... other games. We came ... home late at ... night and went to ... bed at once. 2. Look at ... clock! It is ... quarter past ten. Go to ... bed at once. 3. ... sun rises in ... east and sets in ... west. 4. We spent last summer in ... Ukraine, in ... little village on ... bank of ... big river with ... very warm water.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. What is that child's name? 2. The cat has caught a mouse. 3. There was a lady, a gentleman, a boy and a girl in the room. 4. In the farm-yard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and *a* goose. 5. Is this worker an Englishman or a German? -He is a Frenchman.

**4. Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.**

1. We haven't ... black stockings (no, any). 2 They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want... today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise-books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything).

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry).

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 3. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day. 4. I (not to eat) ice-cream now. 5. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow. 6. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday. 7. You (to go) to school every day? 8. You (to go) to school now? 9. You| (to go) to the south next summer? 10. You (to go) abroad last summer?

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 2. We have (to have) two lessons today. 3. They are (to have) a meeting. 4. She has not (to speak) yet. 5. They have (to ask) me several ques­tions.

**Вариант 6**

1. **Переведите текст.**

The power of computers greatly on the characteristics of memory-storage devices. Most digital computers store data both internally, in what is called main memory, and externally, on auxiliary storage units. As a computer processes data and instructions, it temporarily stores information internally on special memory microchips. Auxiliary storage units supplement the main memory when programmes are too large and they also offer a more reliable method for storing data. There exist different kinds of auxiliary storage devices, removable magnetic disks being the most widely used. They can store up to 100 megabytes of data on one disk, a byte being known as the basic unit of data storage.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. Look at ... sky. It is covered with ... dark clouds. Let's hurry ... home. 2. It was very pleasant to live in ... country in ... summer. ... weather was fine and it seldom rained. Summer is ... fine sea­son. 3. How lovely ... night is! There are no ... clouds in ... sky and ... air is so fresh, 4. When spring comes, ... sun shines brighter, ... snow melts, ... days become longer. 5. Winter is ... good time for sports.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This room is very large. 2. There is a match in the box. 3. Has this lady a knife? 4. There is a man and a woman in the street. 5. This lady is that gen­tleman's wife.

**4. Вставьте *some, any, no* или их про­изводные.**

1. Have you ... relations? - No, I haven't ... , I have ... relations. 2. Has she ... nephews or niec­es? - - She has ... nephews. 3. She has ... sisters, she has only brothers. 4. Do you know ... about Chinese art? 5. They have ... cousins in Minsk.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. He was the (fat) man in the village. 2. As he went on, the box became (heavy) and (heavy). 3. My sister is the (tall) girl in her class. 4. Who is the (attentive) student in your group? 5. It is autumn. Every day the air becomes (cold), the leaves (yellow).

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 3. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day. 4. I (not to eat) ice-cream now. 5. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow.

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. He has already (to learn) the rule. 2. I am (to write) an exercise. 3. What is he (to do)? , — He is (to read) a newspaper. 4. Have you (to | read) any stories by Jack London? 5. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends.

**Вариант 7**

1. **Переведите текст.**

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry them out. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for storage and handling data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on. Computers have opened a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow’s weather reports. Using different databases and computer networks makes available a great variety of information sources.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. On ... Sunday my friend and I usually go to ... country. We ski, skate, play ... snowballs and have ... very good time. 2. ... fog is so dense that it is difficult to walk. 3. My friend is ... very good chess-player. 4. In ... summer we lived in ... coun­try and went up to ... town by ... train. 5. Tomor­row is ... Sunday. If it is too hot in ... town, we shall go to ... country. And on ... Monday we shall come back.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This shoe is too large for my foot. 2. The child is sitting on a bench. 3. My tooth is white. 4. This key is made of steel. 5. A potato is a vegetable and a cherry is a fruit.

**4. Вставьте *some, any, no* или их про­изводные.**

1. Have you ... brothers? - No, I haven't ... , I have ... brothers. 2. I have ... good friends. 3. We did not know ... about his problems: he told us ... . 4. Have you got ... interesting books? 5. Have you ... friends in America?

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 2. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday. 2. You (to go) to school every day? 3. You (to go) to school now? 4. You| (to go) to the south next summer? 5. You (to go) abroad last summer?

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. Who has (to write) this article? 2. What language are you (to study)? 3. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 4. What is she (to teach) them? 5. Who has (to teach) you to do it?

**Вариант 8**

1. **Переведите текст.**

Some scientists say that without computers it would be difficult to live in the 21st century. Today they are running our factories, planning our cities, teaching our children and forecasting our future. The computer solves in seconds the problems that a generation of mathematicians would need months or years to solve without its help. If we are to believe some forecasts, computers, like the telephone or electricity, may become a common everyday thing used by almost everybody. They can even enter our home life. Computers help to make a person’s shopping list, remind someone of important appointments and anniversaries and answer the telephone. It’s often heard that the increasing flood of information will be one of the problems of the 21st century but a computer may help solve it too. In a computerized library of the future request for information will be answered instantly and as fully as the user wants.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

Mr. Jones was ... teacher of ... physics at... school, He was fond of the experimental method in ... phys­ics and often told his pupils to use this method. One day Mr. Jones came to ... school on ... new bicycle. ... bicycle had ... pair of ... pneumatic tyres, which had just been invented, and none of ... pupils had ever seen them. During ... lesson ... teacher took ... pupils into ... school yard and showed them ... new invention.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This is my stocking. 2. He has a new suit. 3. This metal is very hard. 4. That ship is a Rus­sian one. 5. I heard her voice.

**4. Вставьте *some, any, no* или их про­изводные.**

1. He has ... English books in this bookcase. 2. Did you meet ... on your way to school? 3. Have you got ... pencils in your bag? 4. Do we have ... chalk on the black­board? 5. How could I know that he was ill? ... told me ... .

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 2. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1. You (to go) abroad last summer? 2. What your brother (to do) every day? 3. What your brother (to do) now? 4. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 5. What your brother (to do) yesterday?

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. What is she (to teach) them? 2. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 3. He has just (to do) something for us. 4. Have you (to find) the book? 5. What are you (to look) for?

**Вариант 9**

1. **Переведите текст.**

Automation is the application of machines to tasks once performed by human beings or to tasks that would otherwise be impossible. Although the term mechanisation is often used to refer to the simple replacement of human labour by machines, automation generally implies the integration of machines into a self-governing system. There is scarcely an aspect of modern life that has been unaffected by automation.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. We have ... large ... family. 2. My granny often tells us ... long ... interesting .. stories. 3. My ... father is ... engineer. He works at ... factory. ... factory is large. 4. My ... mother is ... doctor. She works at ... large ... hospital. She is at ... work now. 5. My ... aunt is ... teacher. She works at ... school. ... school is good. My ... aunt is not at ... school now. She is at ... home. She is drinking ... tea and eating ... jam. ... jam is sweet. I am at ... home, too. I am drinking ... tea and eating ... sandwich. ... sandwich is tasty. 6. My sister is at ... school. She is ... pupil.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This is a star. 2. This is a boy. 3. This is a baby. 4. That is a plate. 5. That is a flower, j 6. That is a bookshelf. 7. Is this a sofa? 8. Is this a bookcase? 9. Is this a man? 10. Is that a ball?

**4. Вставьте *somebody, anybody, nobody* или *everybody.***

1. Has ... in this group got a dictionary? 2. ... left a magazine in our classroom yesterday. 3. The question was so difficult that ... could answer it. 4. I am afraid I shan't be able to find ... in the office now: it is too late. 5. ... knows that water is necessary for life.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry).

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 3. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day. 4. I (not to eat) ice-cream now. 5. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow.

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. Who has (to write) this article? 2. What language are you (to study)? 3. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 4. What is she (to teach) them? 5. Who has (to teach) you to do it?

**Вариант 10**

1. **Переведите текст.**

There are two fundamentally different types of computers: analog and digital. The former type solver problems by using continuously changing data such as voltage. In current usage, the term "computer" usually refers to high-speed digital computers. These computers are playing an increasing role in all branches of the economy.

Digital computers based on manipulating discrete binary digits (1s and 0s). They are generally more effective than analog computers for four principal reasons: they are faster; they are not so susceptible to signal interference; they can transfer huge data bases more accurately; and their coded binary data are easier to store and retrieve than the analog signals.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. This is ... good ... book. Take ... book from ... table. Put this ... book into ... bookcase. 2. ... weath­er is fine today. ... sky is blue. ... sun is shining brightly in ... blue ... sky. 3. This is ... boy. ... boy is at... school. He is ... pupil. This ... boy is my ... brother's ... friend. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his ... cat. He gives ... cat ... milk every day. 4. Yesterday I received ... letter from my ... friend. ... letter was interesting. 5. We live in... big house. I like ... house very much. 6. Are you ... worker? — No, I am ... student.

**3. Поставьте следующие существитель­ные во множественное число.**

A star, a mountain, a tree, the ox, a shilling, a king, the waiter, a tooth, the queen, a man, a woman, the woman, an eye, a shelf.

**4. Вставьте *somebody, anybody, nobody* или *everybody.***

1. I saw ... I knew at the lecture. 2. I dare say that there may be ... at the lecture that I know, but what does that matter? 3. Do you really think that ... visits this place? 4. I have never seen ... lace their boots like that. 5. ... knows that water is necessary for life.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry).

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday. 2. You (to go) to school every day? 3. You (to go) to school now? 4. You| (to go) to the south next summer? 5. You (to go) abroad last summer?

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. What are you (to talk) about? 2. We have just (to talk) about it. 3. He has just (to say) some­thing about it. 4. She is (to tell) them some inter­esting story. 5. He has (to tell) us nothing about it.

**Вариант 11**

1. **Переведите текст.**

Computers have drastically changed everyone’s lives. Several decades ago people haven’t even known anything about these electronic devices, whereas nowadays even a small child can operate this machine. Almost all modern technology depends on computers, which are used for data storage: files, secret information, bank transactions and else. Computer technology belongs to the fastest-growing industry. Computers of different types and sizes are used by modern society. It is interesting that the first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed almost a ton. Whereas now it can be a small chip the size of a pin. And computer technology is not standing still, it’s rapidly progressing. Soon we might have the computers which will be built-in our glasses, earrings, and other objects.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. Look at ... sky. It is covered with ... dark clouds. Let's hurry ... home. 2. It was very pleasant to live in ... country in ... summer. ... weather was fine and it seldom rained. Summer is ... fine sea­son. 3. How lovely ... night is! There are no ... clouds in ... sky and ... air is so fresh, 4. When spring comes, ... sun shines brighter, ... snow melts, ... days become longer. 5. Winter is ... good time for sports.

**3. Поставьте следующие словосочета­ния во множественное число.**

This tea-cup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, that match, this knife.

**4. Заполните пропуски, вставив одно из слов, данных в скобках.**

1. We haven't ... black stockings (no, any). 2 They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want... today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise-books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything).

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя тре­бующуюся форму прилагательного.**

1. Which is (large): the United States or Cana­da? 2. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States? 3. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 4. The London underground is the (old) in the world. 5. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous.***

1.I (to feed) my cat with fish yesterday. 2. What you (to do) at four o'clock yesterday? — I (to feed) my cat. 3. What your brother (to do) yesterday? -He (to play) computer games. 4. I (to begin) re­pairing my camera at six o'clock yesterday. 5. At five o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup. 6. We (to play) badminton from nine till eleven yester­day. 7. Kate (not to go) for a walk yesterday. She (to write) a composition the whole day yesterday. 8. When your father (to come) home yesterday? He (to come) home at seven o'clock.

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. What is she (to teach) them? 2. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 3. He has just (to do) something for us. 4. Have you (to find) the book? 5. What are you (to look) for?

**Вариант 12**

1. **Переведите текст.**

50 years ago people didn't even heard of computers, and today we cannot imagine life without them. Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the revolution is still going on. Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and earrings. The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think for themselves. They will contain electronic "neural networks". Of course, they'll be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. Russia occupies ... eastern half of ... Eu­rope and ... northern third of ... Asia. 2. ... climate of ... northern part of ... Russia is severe. 3. This winter is ... true Russian winter with ... hard frosts. 4. It is warm in ... Crimea and ... Cau­casus. 5. ... Washington is ... capital of ... United States of America. 6. I want to go to ... New York someday.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. What is that child's name? 2. The cat has caught a mouse. 3. There was a lady, a gentleman, a boy and a girl in the room. 4. In the farm-yard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and *a* goose. 5. Is this worker an Englishman or a German? -He is a Frenchman.

**4.** **Вставьте *some, any, no* или их про­изводные.**

1. Have you ... relations? - No, I haven't ... , I have ... relations. 2. Has she ... nephews or niec­es? - - She has ... nephews. 3. She has ... sisters, she has only brothers. 4. Do you know ... about Chinese art? 5. They have ... cousins in Minsk.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. This is the (beautiful) view I have ever seen in my life. 2. Your handwriting is now (good) than it was last year; but still it is not so (good) as Nick's handwriting. Nick has a (good) handwriting than you. And of course Nellie has the (good) handwriting of all.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple.***

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2.1 (to *go)* to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day?

**7. В следующих предложениях изме­ните время глагола на *Present Perfect.* Переве­дите предложения на русский язык.**

1. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 2. The children are putting on their coats. 3. The pupils are writing a dicta­tion. 4. My friend is helping me to solve a diffi­cult problem. 5. I am learning a poem.

**Вариант 13**

1. **Переведите текст.**

The power of computers greatly on the characteristics of memory-storage devices. Most digital computers store data both internally, in what is called main memory, and externally, on auxiliary storage units. As a computer processes data and instructions, it temporarily stores information internally on special memory microchips. Auxiliary storage units supplement the main memory when programmes are too large and they also offer a more reliable method for storing data. There exist different kinds of auxiliary storage devices, removable magnetic disks being the most widely used. They can store up to 100 megabytes of data on one disk, a byte being known as the basic unit of data storage.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1, We have ... big dog. ... dog is very clever. 2. My friend has ... very good computer. 3. This ... boy is big. He is ... student. 4. There is ... very big piano in ... hall. 5. This is ... tree and that is not ... tree. It's ... bush. 6. I am ... boy. I am ... pupil. I learn at ... school.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This is my stocking. 2. He has a new suit. 3. This metal is very hard. 4. That ship is a Rus­sian one. 5. I heard her voice.

**4. Вставьте *some, any* или *по.***

*1.* There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 3. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English text­books on the desks? - - Yes, there are ... . 5. Are there ... maps on the walls? —No, there aren't ... .

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя тре­бующуюся форму прилагательного.**

1. St. Petersburg is one of the (beau­tiful) cities in the world. 2. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 3. The is­land of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 4. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 5. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1*,* Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in Russia. 2. Both children and grown-ups (to be) fond of sports. 3. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. -- I (not to know). 4. Where you (to go)? - - I (to go) to the Dynamo stadium to see the match which (to take) place there today. 5. You (to know) that ^ very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday? 6. He (to go) to the south a week ago, 7. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to enjoy) playing football. 8. Our football team (to win) many games last year. 9. Where (to be) Boris? - He (to play) chess with his friend. 10. 1 (to be) sorry I (to miss) the match yesterday. But I (to know) the score.

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. What is she (to teach) them? 2. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 3. He has just (to do) something for us. 4. Have you (to find) the book? 5. What are you (to look) for?

**Вариант 14**

1. **Переведите текст.**

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry them out. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for storage and handling data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on. Computers have opened a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow’s weather reports. Using different databases and computer networks makes available a great variety of information sources.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. Did you have ... good time in the country? — Oh yes. ... weather was fine. We were out of ... doors from ... morning till ... night. We played ... football, ... volley-ball and ... other games. We came ... home late at ... night and went to ... bed at once. 2. Look at ... clock! It is ... quarter past ten. Go to ... bed at once. 3. ... sun rises in ... east and sets in ... west. 4. We spent last summer in ... Ukraine, in ... little village on ... bank of ... big river with ... very warm water.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This room is very large. 2. There is a match in the box. 3. Has this lady a knife? 4. There is a man and a woman in the street. 5. This lady is that gen­tleman's wife.

**4. Вставьте *some, any* или *по.***

1. Are there ... pens on the desk? - - Yes, there are.... 2. Are there ... sweets in your bag? - - Yes, there are ... . 3. Have you got ... English books at home? -- Yes, I have ... 4. There are ... beauti­ful pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 5. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write.

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. He worked (hard) and (hard) as the end of the term came nearer. 2. The (tall) trees in the world grow in California. 3. Please be (careful) next time and don't spill the milk again. 4. Bobby was a (qui­et) child. He was (quiet) than his sister. 5. Her eyes are (grey) than mine.

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 2. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 3. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 4. Where he (to spend) last summer? 5. She (to help) mother yesterday. 6. She (not to help) moth­er yesterday. 7. She (to help) mother yesterday? 8. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 9. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 10. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow.

**7. В следующих предложениях изме­ните время глагола на *Present Perfect.* Переве­дите предложения на русский язык.**

1. I am eating my breakfast. 2. We are drinking water. 3. He is bringing them some meat and veg­etables. 4. You are putting the dishes on the table. 5. They are having tea.

**Вариант 15**

1. **Переведите текст.**

There are two fundamentally different types of computers: analog and digital. The former type solver problems by using continuously changing data such as voltage. In current usage, the term "computer" usually refers to high-speed digital computers. These computers are playing an increasing role in all branches of the economy.

Digital computers based on manipulating discrete binary digits (1s and 0s). They are generally more effective than analog computers for four principal reasons: they are faster; they are not so susceptible to signal interference; they can transfer huge data bases more accurately; and their coded binary data are easier to store and retrieve than the analog signals.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. On ... Sunday my friend and I usually go to ... country. We ski, skate, play ... snowballs and have ... very good time. 2. ... fog is so dense that it is difficult to walk. 3. My friend is ... very good chess-player. 4. In ... summer we lived in ... coun­try and went up to ... town by ... train. 5. Tomor­row is ... Sunday. If it is too hot in ... town, we shall go to ... country. And on ... Monday we shall come back.

**3. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This shoe is too large for my foot. 2. The child is sitting on a bench. 3. My tooth is white. 4. This key is made of steel. 5. A potato is a vegetable and a cherry is a fruit.

**4. Вставьте *some, any, no* или их про­изводные.**

1. Have you ... brothers? - No, I haven't ... , I have ... brothers. 2. I have ... good friends. 3. We did not know ... about his problems: he told us ... . 4. Have you got ... interesting books? 5. Have you ... friends in America?

**5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую форму прилагательного.**

1. Oil is (light) than water. 2. We shall wait for a (dry) day to go on the excursion. 3. A bus is (fast) than a tram. 4. Take some of these sweets: they are very (nice). They are (nice) than the sweets in that box. 5. He clearly did not like the explanation, and as he listened to it, he became (angry) and (angry).

**6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующих времен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или *Future Simple.***

1. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 2. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 3. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day. 4. I (not to eat) ice-cream now. 5. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow. 6. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday. 7. You (to go) to school every day? 8. You (to go) to school now? 9. You| (to go) to the south next summer? 10. You (to go) abroad last summer?

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить *Present Continuous* или *Present Perfect.***

1. He has already (to learn) the rule. 2. I am (to write) an exercise. 3. What is he (to do)? , — He is (to read) a newspaper. 4. Have you (to | read) any stories by Jack London? 5. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends.

1. **ЛИТЕРАТУРА**

Основные источники:

1. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges, Голубев А.П., Коржавый А.П., Смирнова И.Б., 3-е изд., стер.—М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2013.-208с.

2. Английский язык Агабекян И.П Ростов н/Д: «Феникс», 2013.

3. Голицинский Ю.Б. Грамматика: Сборник упражнений. – 7-е изд., испр. и доп.- СПб.:КАРО, 2014. – 576 с.

Дополнительные источники:

1. К.Н.Качалова, Е.Е.Израилевич. Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами. – Москва, 2014.

2. Professional English Фишман Л.М. Библиотека «Знаниум» Учеб. пособие.-М.:ИНФРА-М, 2014.-120с.

3. Electricity and everything connected with it Галкин А.А. Ростов н/Д: «Феникс», 2013.-235c.

Интернет-ресурсы

1.[p://www.britannica.com/](http://www.britannica.com/)Энциклопедия Британника. Всевозможная информация для изучающих английский язык.

4. Английский с англичанами. Школа английского языка

[http://www.language.ru](http://www.language.ru/)

<http://www.infospace.com/info.USA>

5. <http://begin-english.ru/video-english/page5/>

# **4.** **КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

# **Контроль и оценка результатов** выполнения домашней контрольной работы осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проверки сданной работы. Оценивание производится по двоичной системе «зачтено» / «не зачтено».

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Проверяемые знания  и умения | «Зачтено» | «Не зачтено» |
| Умение переводить (со словарём) тексты профессиональной направленности | Текст переведён в полном объёме, студент понял смысл, правильно сделал адаптированный перевод. Допущены незначительные ошибки в трактовке лексических единиц. | Текст не переведён либо переведён неправильно, студент не владеет лексическими единицами профессиональной направленности. |
| Задание 2 «Артикль».  Задание 3 «Множественное число существительных».  Задание 4 «Местоимения SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY и их производные».  Задание 5 «Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий». | Студент выполнил все задания, либо 4 задания из 5 без ошибок. Выполнил задания с незначительными ошибками (исключения из правил, особые случаи употребления артиклей или местоимений, незначительные орфографические ошибки при образовании степеней сравнения.) | Студент не выполнил ДКР, либо менее половины заданий. Студент допустил значительные ошибки, указавшие на его незнание лексического и грамматического материала английского языка. |
| Задание 6, 7 «Времена действительного залога». | Студент выполнил все задания без ошибок, либо с незначительными ошибками. Знает грамматический материал по теме, умеет правильно употреблять и образовывать предложения на английском языке в разных временах. | Задания не выполнены, либо выполнены частично, с грубыми ошибками, которые позволяю сделать вывод о его некомпетентности в вопросе времён действительного залога. |