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Задания для дифференцированного зачета 3 курса группы 15.01.20 Слесарь по контрольно-измерительным приборам и автоматике

**1. Из ниже предложенного списка слов электрических приборов выберите то, которому соответствуют следующие определения: silver, metal, copper.**

transformer, relay, wire, motor, radar.

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**2. Расшифруйте и переведите полученные выражения: “DC” и “AC”.**

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1. **Соотнесите слова с левой колонки со словами с правой колонки, так чтобы получились словосочетания.**
2. Lightning a) fish
3. Light b) flash
4. Practical c) research
5. Electric d) application
6. Scientific e) object

**4.Прочитайте текст. Переведите его на русский язык с помощью словаря и выберите более подходящее заглавие для него из ниже предложенных.**

**a)** Electric generators and transport. **b)** Electric motors and generators. **c**) Electric motors and appliances.

Electric motors and generators are used to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy, or electrical energy into mechanical energy, by electromagnetic means. A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy is called a generator, and a machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy is called a motor.

Two related physical principles underlie the operation of generators and motors.

The first is the principle of electromagnetic induction discovered by the British scientist Michael Faraday in 1831. If a conductor is moved through a magnetic field, or if the strength of a stationary conducting loop is made to vary, a current is set up or induced in the conductor.

The converse of this principle is that of electromagnetic reaction, first observed by the French physicist Andre Marie Ampere in 1820. If a current is passed through a conductor located in a magnetic field, the field exerts a mechanical force on it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**1.Выбери правильную форму перевода для слова current clamp**

a) токовые клещи;

b) инструмент для резки кабеля;

c) отвертка;

d) ножницы.

1. **Выбери правильную форму перевода для слова screwdriver**

a) токовые клещи;

b) пассатижи;

c) отвертка;

d) кусачки.

**3. Соотнесите английское слово с формой его перевода.**

1. a camera a) радио
2. a microwave oven b) утюг
3. a TV set   c) блендер
4. a vacuum cleaner   d) обогреватель
5. a sewing machine   e) миксер
6. a computer f) кондиционер
7. a refrigerator   g) посудомоечная машина
8. a washing machine   h) стиральная машина
9. a dishwasher i) холодильник
10. a hair-drier j) фен для волос
11. a radio k) камера
12. a mixer l) швейная машина
13. a  blender m) телевизор
14. a toaster n)тостер
15. an iron o) микроволновая печь
16. a heater p) пылесос
17. an air conditioner q) компьютер

**4. Прочитайте текст по теме «Измерительные приборы». Выпишите слова по теме, встречающиеся в тексте и переведите их.**

Meters.

Among the most common meters used there are the ohmmeter, the ammeter and the voltmeter. The ohmmeter is used to measure the value of resistance. It consists of a milliammeter calibrated to read in ohms, a battery and resistors. The meter is connected in parallel and the circuit is not opened when its resistance is measured. The readings on the scale show the measured value.

The ammeter is used to measure the value of current. When the ammeter is used the circuit should be opened at one point and the terminals of the meter should be connected to it. One should take into consideration that the positive terminal of the meter is connected to the positive terminal of the source the negative terminal - to the negative terminal of the source.

The ammeter should be connected in series. The readings on the scale show the measured value.

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**1.Соотнесите английское написание слов под цифрами с их переводом под буквами.**

1. Crane operator a) электрик

2. Cook b) водитель

3. Driver c) крановщик

4. Electrician d) повар

1. **Выбери правильную форму перевода для слова lightning**

a) проводники;

b) молния;

c) лампочка;

d) прибор.

**3.Выбери правильную форму перевода для выражения** **lamp post**

a) настольная лампа;

b) электрический столб;

c) яркая лампочка;

d) уличный фонарь;

**4.Соотнесите английское написание слов под цифрами с их переводом под буквами.**

1.A unit (an appliance) a) избегать соприкосновения

2.Electro bulb b) перекрученный

3.Wiring c) провод, шнур

4.To avoid touching d)поврежденный

5.To prevent burn e) предотвратить пожар

6.To cause a fire f) ремонтировать

7.To unplug g) вытащить из розетки

8.To repair h) вызвать пожар

9.Damaged i) прибор

10.Over winded j) электролампочка

**5.Прочитайте текст и ответьте письменно на вопросы к тексту.**

Early history of electricity.

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

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

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

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

Many learned men of Europe began to use the word «electricity» in their conversation as they were engaged in research of their own .Scientists of Russia, France and Italy made their contribution as well as the Englishmen and Germans.

1. What three phenomena of electricity did Man known in ancient times?
2. What contribution in science did Phales make?
3. What did Gilbert rediscover?