

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

◆ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ТГТУ ◆

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Государственное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
"Тамбовский государственный технический университет"

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Контрольная работа № 1



Тамбов
Издательство ТГТУ
2005

УДК 802.0(076)
ББК Ш13(Ан)я923
А64

Р е ц е н з е н т

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А64 Английский язык: Контр. работа № 1 / Авт.-сост.:
Н.А. Гунина, Е.В. Рябцева, А.А. Гвоздева. Тамбов: Изд-
во Тамб. гос. техн. ун-та, 2005. 12 с.

Содержит справочный грамматический материал и контрольные задания по английскому языку в пяти вариантах, которые отличаются по содержанию, но имеют общую структуру построения, типы и количество лексико-грамматических упражнений, и рекомендации по их выполнению.

Предназначена для студентов 1 курса заочного отделения инженерно-технических специальностей.

УДК 802.0(076)
ББК Ш13(Ан)я923

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технический университет
(ТГТУ), 2005

Учебное издание

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Контрольная работа № 1

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Подписано к печати 15.08.2005.

Формат 60 × 84/16. Бумага офсетная. Печать офсетная.

Гарнитура Times New Roman. Объем: 0,7 усл. печ. л.; 0,63 уч.-изд. л.

Тираж 100 экз. С. 529^М

Издательско-полиграфический центр
Тамбовского государственного технического университета
392000, Тамбов, Советская, 106, к. 14

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

В а р и а н т № 1

I. *Перепишите данные ниже предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи является слово с окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:*

- а) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа в *Present Simple*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Переведите письменно предложения на русский язык.

1. The scientists have found new sources of cheap energy.
2. Chesterfield's Spire is one of the most famous and unusual towers of the world in form and size.
3. Nitric acid reacts with copper and gives off fumes of nitrogen dioxide.

II. *Перепишите следующие предложения и письменно переведите их, учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.*

1. You must have a science degree for this job.
2. Desert plants differ considerably from one part of the world to another.
3. You will get advice from experts in such key areas as information technology and computer design.

III. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и письменно переведите их на русский язык.*

1. Pipe and cigar smoke is as dangerous as cigarette smoke.
2. Man, in fact, is the least biologically determined species of all.
3. The more information it has, the more people will use it.
4. Dust particles are much larger than water droplets.

IV. *Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.*

1. Any star begins its life as a large ball of rotating gas.
2. There are some forms of energy that we don't know anything about yet.
3. Every plant, animal and human being consists of cells.
4. Humans have no direct perception of infrared rays.

V. *Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. A chemical compound will take a crystalline form only under certain conditions such as freezing or evaporation.
2. Human activity in the twenty-first century depends on electricity as the most important kind of power.
3. In daily flights over the Amazon last summer scientists used the new laser and other sensing devices.
4. The scientists were making an experiment when they obtained a new substance.
5. Minicomputers are becoming less popular as microcomputers improve.

VI. *Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык весь текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1 и 3 абзацы.*

1. The study of control processes in electronic, mechanical and biological systems is known as cybernetics. The word was first used in 1948 by the American mathematician Norbert Wiener. It comes from the Greek word meaning "pilot" or "steersman". Cybernetics deals with the analysis of the flow of information in both living organisms and machines, but it is particularly concerned with systems that are capable of regulating their own operations without human control.

2. Automatic regulation is accomplished by using information about the state of the end product. The main concept of cybernetics is the idea of feedback, which makes a system automatic and self-regulating. A simple

example of a self-regulating machine is a thermostat, which achieves the temperature that has been programmed into it.

3. The applications of cybernetics are wide reaching, appearing in science, engineering, technology, sociology, economics, education and medicine. Computers can keep a patient alive during a surgical operation, making modifications based on a constant flow of information. In education teaching machines use cybernetic principles to instruct students on an individual basis. Automation is present in such everyday products as refrigerators, coffee makers, and dishwashers. In industries in which a break in the flow of production can ruin the product, automatic controls are invaluable. Chemical and petroleum plants, industries involved in the production of atomic energy are now almost completely automatic. Automation has become the answer when human safety is the number one priority.

VII. *Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту, запишите свои ответы.*

1. What does the word "cybernetics" mean?
2. What is cybernetics concerned with?
3. According to the passage, how is automatic regulation accomplished?
4. What makes a system automatic and self-regulating?
5. In what areas does cybernetics have applications?

В а р и а н т № 2

I. *Перепишите данные ниже предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи является слово с окончанием -s, т.е. служит ли оно:*

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- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Halley's comet approaches the earth every seventy-five years.
2. Water expands upon freezing.
3. Lasers create stunning visual effects.

II. *Перепишите следующие предложения и письменно переведите их, учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.*

1. Clouds are classified into family groupings according to their height and shape.
2. The Old Stone Age lasted at least 2 million years.
3. Liquid or gas pressure is exerted equally in all directions.

III. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательных, и переведите их на русский язык.*

1. The Californian redwoods, the tallest trees in the world, can withstand fire, insects and disease.
2. Auguste Bartholdi, the French sculptor, had the idea of the Statue of Liberty as early as 1856.
3. The more he studied the more interested he became.
4. Electronic mail is far more expensive than the postal system.

IV. *Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.*

1. Lie detectors are used to record any changes in a person's physical reactions.
2. No other scientist made so many great discoveries as M. Faraday.
3. Every cell has a special mechanism, which is responsible for the cell's identity.
4. Some scientists believe that teleportation is possible.

V. *Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. Modern optical devices give our scientists an opportunity to look into the mystery of the microstructure.
2. The researchers conducted their experiments in the tropics.
3. Scientists will be able to predict what effects deforestation will have on the climate and air quality.
4. The use of the laser in biological and medical applications is rapidly expanding.
5. Tomorrow we'll be discussing the alternatives to natural protein.

VI. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык весь текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1 и 3 абзацы.

1. Weather is created by the heat of the sun. When the sun shines on the earth, the air close to the surface heats up, expands and rises. The higher it goes, the cooler it becomes. Meanwhile, an area of warmer, low-pressure air forms below it. Winds are caused by air moving from an area of high pressure to one of low pressure. The closer the pressure centers are to each other, and the greater the pressure difference between them, the stronger the wind will be.

2. High- and low-pressure air masses travel the globe and cause major weather changes. When a cold, high-pressure polar air mass meets an extremely low-pressure tropical air mass, their combination can produce intense storms such as typhoons, hurricanes, and tornados. Less severe weather conditions are often caused by small, local pressure areas. A mild rainstorm occurs when rising warm air combines with cool air. Clouds are created as the moist warm air cools and condenses to form water droplets. When clouds reach a saturation point, or the point at which they can no longer contain their moisture, the droplets fall to the earth as rain or snow.

3. Weather forecasters look at the movement of warm and cold air masses and try to predict how they will behave. Although weather forecasting is not completely accurate, satellites and computers make weather prediction far more accurate today than in the past. The advantages of weather prediction are numerous, but in the end, nature does whatever it pleases. We may attempt to predict weather but we cannot control it.

VII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту, запишите свои ответы.

1. What are winds caused by?
2. What causes major weather changes?
3. What happens when rising warm air meets cool air?
4. What do weather forecasters do?

В а р и а н т № 3

I. Перепишите данные ниже предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи является слово с окончанием *-s*, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет в предложении, т.е. служит ли оно:

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- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Scientists agree that America's native Indian population came from Siberia.
2. The word "computer" comes from a Latin word which means to count.
3. Only humans and some primates enjoy colour vision.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и письменно переведите их, учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. During one of the Ice Ages the sea level dropped.
2. Most allergens are complex chemical substances, usually proteins or combinations of proteins and sugar molecules.
3. This power-station equipment is quite new.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и письменно переведите их на русский язык.

1. The more distant a star is, the dimmer it seems to us.
2. A tropical cyclone is one of the most powerful storm systems in the atmosphere.
3. Death Valley, in California, which is 280 feet below sea level, is the lowest spot in the United States.
4. The second text is as difficult as the first one.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. Nobody knew about that discovery.
2. E-mail is any message that's directed from one individual to another and is sent from one computer to another.
3. For some years before the explosion there were signs of growing tectonic activity in the region.
4. A lot of important discoveries are made every year.

V. *Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. The scientist demonstrated his experiments to the public.
2. Microcomputers are becoming the most commonly used type of computers.
3. The resources of the Internet grow hourly.
4. He was working with the table of logarithms when a brilliant idea came to his mind.
5. The achievements in science will provide for the progress in the national economy.

VI. *Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык весь текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1 и 3 абзацы.*

1. Computers have become powerful tools for the rapid and economic production of pictures. Computer graphics is one of the most rapidly growing fields in computer science. It is used routinely in such areas as business, industry, art, government, education, research, training, and medicine.

2. One of the uses of computer graphics is as an aid to design, generally referred to as computer-aided design (CAD). One of its greatest advantages is that designers can see how an object will look after construction and make changes freely and much more quickly than with hand drafting. For three-dimensional rendering of machine parts, engineers now rely mostly on CAD. Automobile, spacecraft, aerospace and ship designers use CAD techniques to design vehicles and test their performance. Building designs are also created with computer graphics systems. Architects can design a building layout, create a three-dimensional model, and even go for a "walk" through the rooms or around the outside of the building.

3. Business graphics is another rapidly growing area of computer graphics, where it is used to create graphs, charts, and models to summarize financial, statistical, mathematical, scientific, and economic data. As an educational aid, computer graphics can be used to create weather maps and cartographic materials. Computer art also has creative and commercial art applications, where it is used in advertising, publishing and film productions, particularly for computer animation.

VII. *Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту, запишите свои ответы.*

1. Where is computer graphics used?
2. What are the advantages of CAD?
3. What do architects use CAD for?
4. What are the main areas of computer art?

В а р и а н т № 4

I. *Перепишите данные ниже предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи является слово с окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет в предложении, т.е. служит ли оно:*

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в *Present Simple*;
- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
- в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Scheele's major discovery was oxygen.
2. Gases are key elements in the earth's atmospheric chemistry.
3. When a plant dies and decays it releases the energy.

II. *Перепишите следующие предложения и письменно переведите их, учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именами существительными.*

1. The Celsius scale is the most widely used temperature scale in the world.
2. Every cloud is made of water droplets and ice crystals.
3. The laboratory experiments proved the scientists' hypothesis.

III. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и письменно переведите их на русский язык.*

1. Besides the electric bulb, Thomas Edison made the earliest motion picture machine.
2. The most abundant mineral derived from the sea is sodium chloride, or common salt.
3. Computers are far more efficient than human beings.
4. The more I thought of that plan, the less I liked it.

IV. *Перепишите и письменно переведите на русский язык следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.*

1. You can find this material everywhere.
2. No speaker touched this urgent problem.
3. Any scientific research in many fields is now dependent on computers.
4. There are some 300 research workers at our university.

V. *Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. The scientists came to similar conclusions.
2. Falling bodies accelerate as they fell.
3. In 2020 laser will become one of the key technological tools.
4. Plasma is the fourth state of matter.
5. It is becoming difficult to find new land for cultivation.

VI. *Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык весь текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 1 и 3 абзацы.*

1. A snowflake originates from countless water molecules that come together in small groups as a result of a weak attractive force between oxygen and hydrogen atoms. The same forces organize the groups into a frozen molecular crystal, a perfectly organized lattice of molecules. Finally, several molecular crystals join to form a snowflake. Scientists have realized for some time that the forces that assemble molecules into natural crystals can be used to produce a variety of important materials. They have determined the structure of more than 90,000 different molecular crystals.

2. In recent years, researchers have studied how molecules organize themselves to form crystals in the hope of better understanding what types of molecules and what conditions will produce molecular crystals with unusual and useful properties. Scientists are aware that the material properties of a crystal depend in large part on the organization of the molecules in the crystal, yet they know little about the factors controlling the assembly of such crystals.

3. Synthesizing a molecular crystal is similar to designing a building. Before construction can begin, the architect must specify the shapes and sizes of the girders and the number and placement of the rivets. Similarly, to produce new molecular crystals, chemists must choose molecules of the appropriate sizes and shapes and select the molecular forces that will hold the crystals together. A chemist can normally find many molecules of various shapes and sizes, but the task is to find ones that assemble in a predictable manner.

VII. *Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту, запишите свои ответы.*

1. How is snowflake formed?
2. Why do researchers study how molecules organize themselves to form crystals?
3. What do scientists need to know about the organization of molecules?
4. What does synthesizing a molecular crystal resemble?

В а р и а н т № 5

I. *Перепишите данные ниже предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи является слово с окончанием -s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет в предложении, т.е. служит ли оно:*

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- б) признаком множественного числа имени существительного;

в) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The research states that the new method of work is of great importance for the whole experiment.
2. Ultraviolet rays are invisible to humans.
3. The earth's varying geography alters the balance of temperature throughout the world.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и письменно переведите их, учитывая особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. Cellulose is the building block of plant cell walls.
2. Most cloud formations occur when air masses of different temperatures collide.
3. The colour sensitivity of normal human vision is rarely surpassed by complex technical devices.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения, и письменно переведите их на русский язык.

1. The more accurately an object is scanned, the more it is destroyed by the scanning process.
2. The computer industry is one of the largest in the western countries and especially in the USA.
3. Plant cells are far more complex than bacteria.
4. The droplet contains a million times as much water as a tiny cloud droplet.

IV. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1. Nobody completed the experiment successfully.
2. The scientists invented some new useful devices.
3. Every student must complete the research.
4. Any result of our experiment is of great importance for the whole research.

V. Перепишите данные ниже предложения, определите в них видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив; письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. They will make a new modification of electronic watch.
2. The Universe began with the explosion of a single mass of material.
3. Different materials reflect different kinds of light.
4. Specialists are working at the adjustment of laser for special technical needs.
5. The library's scientific programme was really gigantic.

VI. Прочитайте и устно переведите на русский язык весь текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите второй абзац.

1. Jupiter is the largest and most massive planet and is the fifth according to the distance from the sun. It is well placed for observation during several months every year. And it is the brightest of the planets excluding Venus, though for relatively brief periods Mars may outshine it. Jupiter's less than 10-hour rotation period gives it the shortest day in the solar system. There are no clear seasons on Jupiter because the axial inclination to the perpendicular of the orbital plane is only just over 3° – less than that for any other planet.

2. The most famous thing on Jupiter is the Great Red Spot. It has shown variations in both intensity and color, and at times it has been invisible, but it always returns after several years. At its greatest extent it may be 40,000 kilometers long and 14,000 kilometers wide, so its surface area is greater than that of the Earth. Over the past century the total longitudinal drift has amounted to approximately 1200°. The latitude is generally rather close to –22°. It was once thought that the Red Spot might be a solid or semisolid body floating in Jupiter's outer gas. Its longevity may well be due to its exceptional dimensions, but there are signs that it is decreasing in size, and it may not be permanent. Several smaller red spots have been seen occasionally but have not lasted.

VII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту, запишите свои ответы.

1. Why does Jupiter have the shortest day in the solar system?
2. What is the most famous thing on Jupiter?
3. How large is the Great Red Spot?