

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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Учебное пособие для студентов II курса УГСН
140000 «Энергетика, энергетическое машиностроение и
электротехника»

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Цель учебного пособия – продолжение формирования и развития лингвопрофессиональной компетентности студентов, обеспечивающей готовность к активному использованию иностранного языка в дальнейшей учебной и будущей профессиональной деятельности.

В содержание учебного пособия включены оригинальные тексты по электротехнической и энергетической тематике, представляющие профессиональный интерес для студентов. Система лексико-грамматических упражнений соответствует структуре занятия и способствует закреплению учебного материала.

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PREFACE

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов II курса УГСН 140000 «Энергетика, энергетическое машиностроение и электротехника» технического вуза и составлено в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВПО по указанной дисциплине.

Учебное пособие состоит из 6 уроков и рассчитано на 68 часов аудиторных занятий и 76 часов внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы студентов.

Учебное пособие направлено на формирование лингвопрофессиональной компетенции студентов, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык в сферах бытовой и профессиональной коммуникации как в письменном, так и в устном формате. Для достижения поставленной цели в процессе учебной деятельности студенты должны овладеть различными видами чтения – просмотрового, поискового, ознакомительного и изучающего, освоить приемы перевода технической литературы, расширить словарный запас общебытовой и технической лексики, связанной с направлением подготовки.

Развитию коммуникативных навыков способствуют задания, направленные на формирование монологической и диалогической речи в форме дискуссий, ролевых игр, подготовки доклада и т.д.

Система диалогов знакомит студентов с компонентами зарубежной деловой поездки: Unit 1 – Passport and Customs Control; Unit 3 – Checking in at a hotel; Unit 4 – Making an a appointment; Unit 5 – Discussing a draft contract, а коммуникативные упражнения моделируют ситуации реального общения и способствуют закреплению речевых образцов.

В структуру учебного пособия включены тексты, отражающие специфику изучаемой специальности и отвечающие интересам студентов как будущих специалистов, что соответствует принципам профессионального и личностно-ориентированного обучения.

Разнообразные по содержанию лексические упражнения способствуют расширению и закреплению словарного запаса студента.

Раздел пособия “Grammar Material” содержит грамматические явления, изучаемые на II курсе, и тесты, позволяющие определить индивидуальный уровень владения определенными грамматическими структурами.

Выражаем уверенность, что процесс изучения иностранного языка по предлагаемому учебному пособию будет интересным и полезным.

UNIT 1

Text A. THE IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRICITY

1. Electricity has provided mankind with the most efficient source of energy. No other source of energy has been so widely used as electricity. It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives completely transformed.

2. Electrical power has become universal. Thousands of applications of electricity such as lighting, electrochemistry, electrometallurgy are longstanding and unquestionable.

3. With the appearance of the electrical motor, power cables replaced transmission shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys in the 19-th century workshops. And in the home a whole range of various time and labour saving appliances became a part of our everyday lives.

4. Other devices are based on specific properties of electricity: electrostatics in the case of photocopying machine and electromagnetism in the case of radar and television.

5. Electric lighting came into wide use at the end of 19th century with the development of the electric lamp by Thomas Edison. Then the transformer was invented, the first electric lines and networks were set up, dynamos and induction motors were designed.

6. Today consumption of electricity per capita is an indicator of the state of development and economic health of a nation.

7. One of the greatest advantages of electricity is that it is clean, easily regulated and generates no by-products. Electricity is generated at powerful electric stations and then it is transmitted to distant parts of the country by a combination of electric networks made up of high voltage transmission lines. Application of electricity now covers all fields of human activity and offers improved standards of life and work.

Useful Terms and Phrases:

to imagine	представлять
lighting	освещение
unquestionable	несомненный
transmission shaft	трансмиссионный вал
gear wheel	зубчатое колесо

time and labour saving
appliances
per capita

электроприборы, экономящие время
и труд
на человека, на душу населения

I. Find the English equivalents in the text to the following:

широко использоваться, электричество вырабатывается,
передается в отдельные уголки страны, в случае с.

II. Translate into Russian the following word combinations:

improved standards of life and work, by a combination of electric
networks, specific properties of electricity, consumption of electricity per
capita.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the most popular source of energy nowadays?
2. How did the electric motor change the 19-th century workshop?
3. What invention caused the appearance of electric lighting?
4. What makes us state that a country is well-developed and industrialized?
5. What is the major advantage of electricity?

IV. 1. Point out the abstract which describes unusual characteristics of electricity and read it. a) 1, b) 2, c) 3, d) 4, e) 5, f) 6, g) 7.

2. Indicate the abstract which deals with changes brought about by electric devices to the industrial sector and read it. a) 1, b) 2, c) 3, d) 4, e) 5, f) 6, g) 7.

3. Find the abstract which touches upon the advantages of electricity and read it. a) 1, b) 2, c) 3, d) 4, e) 5, f) 6, g) 7.

4. Name the abstract which stresses the importance of electricity for any community. a) 1, b) 2, c) 3, d) 4, e) 5, f) 6, g) 7.

V. Determine the chief idea of the text:

1. Thomas Edison and his greatest invention.
2. Absolute advantages of electricity.
3. The impact and influence of electrical power today.

Text B. SOURCES OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY

At present two-thirds of all electricity is consumed by the industrial and commercial sectors.

Electricity is the lifeblood of the industrialized world's economy, a magic fuel that is highly flexible and clean at the point of use.

The energy requirements have also increased due to rapid growth of the world's population. Therefore, it has become essential to harness more power resources with utmost economy so as to keep pace with the requirements of the world's population.

The main resources of generating power on large scale are steam, water, diesel, oil and nuclear energy. Other possible sources of electrical power are solar radiation, tidal and wind power. Magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generation of power by direct conversion of heat energy to electrical energy is drawing a great attention of experts in recent times. The choice of a particular method of generating power largely depends upon the technical and economical considerations. The generation of power by steam is common at places where there is abundance of supply of coal, oil or natural gas. Diesel power stations are preferred in countries rich in oil. Hydroelectric generation of power is adopted in hilly areas where water resources are in abundance and the rainfall is heavy. In countries where other resources are limited nuclear power generation has to be adopted.

Useful Terms and Phrases:

magic	волшебный
flexible	гибкий
to harness	ставить на службу, привлекать
to keep pace	идти в ногу, не отставать
to draw a great attention	привлекать большое внимание
to generate	вырабатывать

consideration
abundance
tidal

соображение
изобилие
приливной, связанный с морскими
приливами

Conversation:

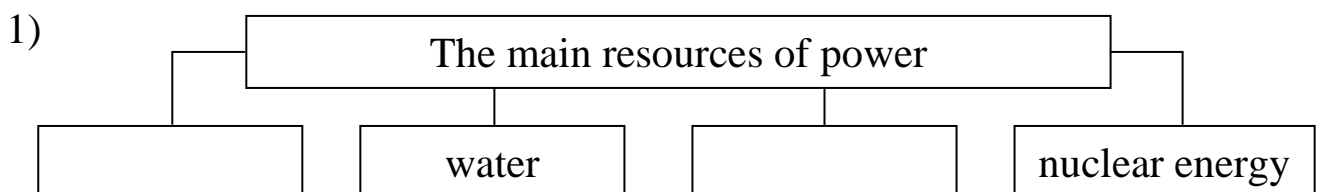
I. Answer the following questions:

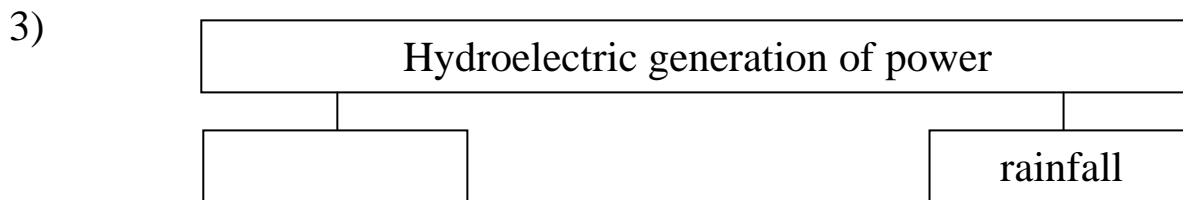
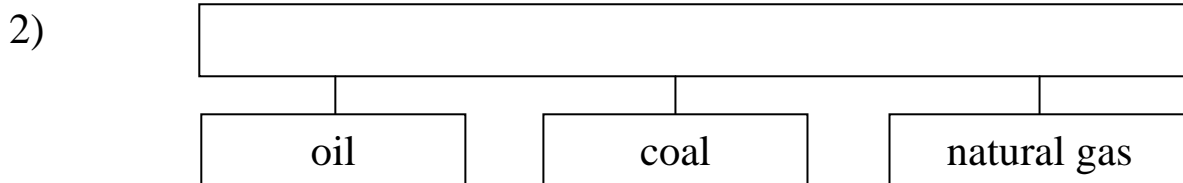
1. What is electricity? (the lifeblood of the industrialized world's economy)
2. What are the main resources of power generation? (steam, water, diesel, oil and nuclear energy)
3. What renewable sources of electrical energy do exist currently? (solar radiation, tidal and wind power)
4. What is drawing a great attention of experts in recent times? (magnetohydrodynamic generation of power)
5. In what countries has nuclear power generation to be adopted? (in countries where other resources are limited)

II. Make a sentence out of the two parts:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. At present two-thirds of all electricity ... | a. are preferred in countries rich in oil. |
| 2. Diesel power stations ... | b. is consumed by the industrial and commercial sectors. |
| 3. The choice of a particular method of generating power ... | c. is highly flexible and clean at the point of use. |
| 4. Electricity is a magic fuel that ... | d. largely depends upon the technical and economical considerations. |

III. Make a short summery of the text ideas by filling in the empty boxes:





IV. A Russian businessman arrived in London. He is supposed to undergo passport and customs formalities as all foreigner should do. A talk follows:

PASSPORT CONTROL

Passport Control Officer: Your passport, please.

Russian Businessman: Here you are.

P.C.O.: How long are you going to stay in London.

R.B.: Ten days. I'm here on business.

P.C.O.: Your passport and visa are in order. Have a pleasant stay, sir.

R.B.: Thank you.

AT THE CUSTOMS

Customs Official: Good afternoon, sir, is this your suit-case?

Russian businessman: No, the brown one is mine.

C.O.: Oh, I see. Have you anything to declare?

R.B.: No, I haven't. My bag only contains personal things. Shall I open it?

C.O.: No, thank you, sir, that won't be necessary.

V. Make up your own dialogue:

AT THE PASSPORT CHECK

Official: Could I have your passport, please?

R.B.: ...

O: Where are you going?

R.B.: ...
O: How long are you going to stay?
R.B.: ...
O: What's the purpose of your trip?
R.B.: ...
O: And can I see your vaccination certificate?
R.B.: ...

VI. Revise the Subjective Infinitive Construction and translate these sentences:

1. A magnet is known to attract only things containing iron.
2. The current is said to heat the body through which it is flowing.
3. The direction of force is seen to be dependent upon the direction in which the field is cut.
4. The common dry cell is found to develop 1.5 volts of electrical force regardless of the size of the cell.
5. The volt is known to be the unit of measure for electrical force.
6. One ohm is known to be the resistance of a conductor through which the current is 1 ampere when the potential difference across the ends of the conductor is 1 volt.

UNIT 2

Text A. ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE

When free electrons are dislodged from atoms, electrical energy is released and made available to do work. Chemical reactions, friction, heat and electromagnetic induction will cause electrons to move from one atom to another. Scientists proved electrical energy to be released from matter by chemical reaction (batteries), heat (thermocouples), electromagnetic induction (generators) and friction (static generators). Whenever energy in any form is released, a force is developed. Electrical energy being released, a force called electromotive force (e.m.f.) is developed.

Since current flows between two points due to a potential difference, this force is measured in the same units as potential difference, namely, in volts. The unit has been named in honour of A. Volta.

If the force exerts its effect always in one direction, it is called direct, the force changing its direction of exertion periodically is referred to as alternating.

The chemical reaction in a dry cell produces a negative charge or potential on the zinc. This charge being always negative, the e.m.f. is unidirectional. Heat and friction are sources of unidirectional force. Electromagnetic induction, however, is certain to produce an alternating force.

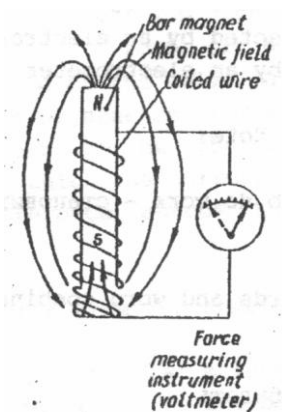


Fig.3. Circuit for measurement of induced E.M.F.

Whenever an e.m.f. is developed, there is also a field of energy called an electrostatic field. This field can be detected by an electroscope, the strength being measured by an electrometer.

Useful Terms and Phrases:

to dislodge	выбивать
to release	выпускать, освобождать
to exert	осуществлять, оказывать
to be referred to	называть, считать
namely	именно
in honour	в честь
to be detected	определять
to measure	измерять
strength	сила

I. Find the English equivalents in the text to the following:

ВЫЗЫВАЮТ ДВИЖЕНИЕ ЭЛЕКТРОНОВ ОТ ОДНОГО АТОМА К ДРУГОМУ;

всякий раз, когда энергия в любой форме; называется переменной; каждый раз, когда возникает ЭДС.; в честь.

II. Translate into Russian the following word combinations:

made available to do work, a force is developed, measured in the same units, the strength being measured by an electrometer.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. When is electrical energy released?
2. What makes electrons move from one atom to another?
3. How is electromotive force developed?
4. What force is called direct?
5. What units are used to measure electrical force?

IV. Put the words given below into the blanks:

1. A difference of potential maintained in this way is known as an ... force.
2. The unit has been named ... of A. Volta.
3. Whenever energy in any form is ... , a force is
4. The force that ... its effect always in one direction is called direct.
5. The ... that changes its direction of exertion periodically is referred to as alternating.

in honour, force, released, developed, electromotive, exerts

V. Say, which sentence is true, false or not from the text:

1. Chemical reactions, friction, heat and electromagnetic induction inhibit electron motion in a matter.
2. A potential difference makes electric current move.
3. It is impossible to see how electrons move from one atom to another.

VI. Explain the nature of Electromotive force according to plan:

1. The release of electrical energy.
2. The four sources of electron motion.

3. The nature of electromotive force.
4. The unit of electromotive force measurement.

VII. Revise the Participle and test yourself by choosing right answers:

1. Statistics is a science ... with study of numerical facts and data.
a) dealing b) being dealt c) having dealt d) having been dealt
2. The telephone ... by A. Bell has changed the world beyond recognition.
a) having been invented b) being invented
c) invented d) having invented
3. The interview ... by the President was devoted to economic problems.
a) having given b) being given c) having been given d) given
4. Jim spends all his time (посещая) to parties.
a) going b) having been going c) being gone d) having gone
5. (Бросив) the ball into the water, the boy could not get it back.
a) Throwing b) Being thrown
c) Having been thrown d) Having thrown
6. (Having been asked) to get the book, he said he would try to.
a) Попросивший b) Когда его попросили c) Попросив
7. The girl sitting at the window is my sister.
a) Девушка, сидящая у окна, моя сестра.
b) Девушка, которая сидит у окна, моя сестра.
c) Моя сестра сидела с девушкой у окна.
8. He sat in the armchair reading a newspaper.
a) Прочитав газету, он сел в кресло.
b) Он сидел в кресле и читал газету.
c) Он сидел в кресле, читая газету.

Text B. OHM'S LAW

As we already know the principal units in electricity are volts, amperes, ohms and watts.

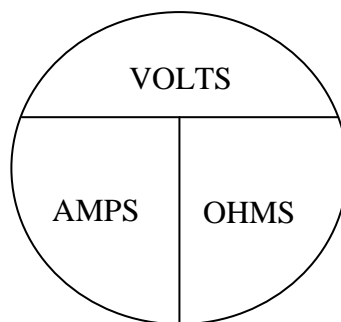
The relationship among volts, amperes, ohms and watts is expressed by Ohm's Law. We have always found that the traditional way of stating this is not easy to follow, so we will take a different approach:

- If you want to find the voltage of a particular circuit, multiply amperes by ohms.
- To find ohms, divide volts by amperes.
- For amperes, divide volts by ohms.
- To get watts, either multiply volts by amperes, or take the square of the amperes and multiply it by ohms.

To be perfectly accurate from a historical standpoint, that is not Ohm's Law. What Ohm discovered was simply that the current through any piece of metal is directly proportional to the potential voltage difference across it. Double the voltage drop and twice as much current will flow. What we now call Ohm's Law by common usage is the extrapolation of that discovery into an extremely useful set of formulas.

Long ago, educators thought it proper to substitute "I" (Intensity) for amperes, "E" (Electromotive force) for volts, and "R" (Resistance) for ohms in Ohm's Law formulas. Textbooks call these the "customary symbols". But it is general opinion that this is an impediment to learning. Those substitutions just confuse the issue, so in this text the Law is stated in a more logical way.

The circular representation of Ohm's Law is very helpful here. Just cover the unknown with your finger and multiply or divide the other two values as their positions indicate.



This table serves to understand electricity behavior better:

VOLTAGE	CURRENT	RESISTANCE
UP ↑	UP ↑	SAME
SAME	UP ↑	DOWN ↓
SAME	DOWN ↓	UP ↑

More important than actual numerical values is an understanding of the interaction among voltage, amperage and resistance, which will help you find out what is causing an electrical system problem.

Useful Terms and Phrases:

relationship	взаимосвязь
approach	подход
extrapolation	превращение
by common usage	в повседневном применении
to substitute	замещать, заменять
impediment	препятствие, затруднение
interaction	

I. Translate into Russian the following word combinations:

take a different approach, a historical stand point, directly proportional, twice as much, general opinion.

II. Match the words in both columns:

discovery	точный
interaction	падение напряжения
accurate	делить
voltage drop	открытие
to divide	взаимодействие

III. Bring antonyms in pairs:

- to divide, to confuse, learning, voltage drop, different;
- voltage rise, ignorance, similar, to multiply, to understand.

Conversation:

IV. How should the circular representation of Ohm's Law be used to find:

- a) volts, b) ohms, c) amperes, d) watts.

V. Using Ohm's Law try to find solutions to these problems:

1. The load in a circuit is 3 ohms, the voltage is following at 12 volts. What will be the current value?

2. The current in a circuit is equal to 5 amps. How much resistance shall be overcome by 12 volts?

VI. Indicate which sentence corresponds to the text:

1. To find the amperage in a circuit using Ohm's Law one should multiply watts by volts.
2. To find the amperage in a circuit using Ohm Law one should divide volts by ohms.
3. To find the amperage in a circuit using Ohm's Law one should divide volts by amperes.

VII. You are supposed to make a public report on Ohm's contribution into Electrical Theory and Practice. Since your time of public speaking is limited you are requested to kindly touch upon one discovery or invention only. Present information on:

1. the name of the inventor and his discovery;
2. the country that discovery was made in;
3. its importance for the particular field of science;
4. how it is applied now;
5. how it influenced our understanding of electrical phenomena;
6. why you think it is one of the most important discoveries in electrical engineering.

UNIT 3

Text A. TRANSMISSION OF POWER OVER LONG DISTANCES (Part I)

Electric power is generated at power stations. How is the current transmitted to the distant places? Thick wires usually carry it across the country and steel pylons hold the wires above the ground. The pylons are so high that nobody can touch the wires at the top. The wires are not usually made of copper, they are made of aluminum. Thirty wires put together form one thick cable. Aluminum is so light that the pylons can easily hold the cables up.

It would not be cheap to drive very large currents through these cables. Large currents need very thick wires. If thin wires were used, they would get hot or melt and so the current ought to be as small as possible. Can we send a lot of electric power if we use a small current? We can if the voltage is high. We need a small current and a high voltage or a large current with a low voltage. A small current is cheaper because the wires need not be thick.

The result is that the voltage has to be very high. The pressure in aluminum cables may be 132.000 volts and this is very high. The voltage of a small battery which we carry in our pockets is usually between 1 and 9 volts. A car battery has voltage of 6 and 12 volts. In a house the pressure in the wires may be 230 volts or something like that. Even 230 volts is high enough to kill a person. What would happen if we touched one of the aluminum cables? The high voltage would drive a heavy current through the body to the earth.

Useful Terms and Phrase:

transmission	передача
pylon	опора передачи
cheap	дешевый
to melt	плавиться
pressure	напряжение

I. Find the English equivalents in the text to the following:

напряжение бытовой сети, отдаленные места, удерживать провода высоко над землей, опора линии электропередач, смертельно опасный.

II. Build up words with suffixes *-or* or *-er* and translate them into Russian:

drive, generate, operate, kill, conduct, work, accumulate.

III. Bring synonyms into pairs:

- voltage, large, cheap, distant, to drive;
- inexpensive, remote, to conduct, big, pressure.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. By what means is current transmitted to the distant places?
2. What metal are usually the wires made of?
3. What maximum pressure may be found in aluminum cables?
4. What pressure is used in households?
5. What would happen if we touched one of the aluminum cables?

V. Make a sentence out of the two parts:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Thirty wires put together ... | | a) the voltage has to be very high. |
| 2. The pylons are so high that ... | | b) form one thick cable. |
| 3. The result is that ... | | c) nobody can touch the wires at the top. |

VI. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold type:

1. Russia is striving to become a mighty *power*.
2. Eight is the third *power* of two.
3. I'll do all in my *power*.
4. The Queen of Great Britain has no *power*.
5. Electrical *power* is used in all branches of national economy.

VII. Revise the Gerund and test yourself by choosing right answers:

1. He enjoys ... in the park.
a) having been walked b) being walking c) having walked d) walking
2. I am satisfied with your ... my friend in mathematics yesterday.
a) being helped b) helping c) having helped d) having been helped
3. He was displeased with ... every other moment.
a) interrupting b) having interrupted
c) being interrupted d) having been interrupted
4. He doesn't like being treated like this.
a) Он не любит так обращаться.
b) Ему не нравится, когда с ним так обращаются.
c) Ему нравится такое обращение.
d) Ему нравится, когда с ним не обращаются подобным образом.
5. I wonder why she avoids (встречаться с нами).
a) having seen us b) seeing us c) to see us d) sees
6. Mary remembered (что посещала) the Book Fair.
a) having visited b) to have visited c) visiting d) visited
7. I am sure of his having done the job.
a) Я уверен в том, что он выполнил работу.
b) Я уверен в том, что он выполнит работу.
c) Я точно сделаю его работу.
d) Я уверен в том, что он сделает свою работу.

Text B. LENZ'S LAW

When a wire is moved between the poles of a horseshoe magnet, an induced e.m.f. is set up in the wire. If we close the circuit, an induced current flows. By connecting the ends of the wire to a sensitive galvanometer, it may be shown that the current flows in one direction as the wire is moved down between the poles of the magnet, and in the reverse direction as it is moved up through the magnetic field between the two poles. Cutting lines of force in one direction set up a current in a conductor; when the conductor cuts lines of force in the opposite direction,

the current is reverse. When the conductor moves parallel to the lines of force, no current is induced because no lines are cut.

The direction in which the induced current flows may be found by the right-hand rule, or generator rule: let the forefinger of the right hand point in the direction of the lines of force; turn the hand so that the extended thumb points in the direction the conductor is moving; the middle finger bent at right angles to both the thumb and the forefinger will point in the direction of the induced current.

What is Lenz's Law?

An induced current is set up in a coil of wire as it moves down over the pole of a magnet if the coil is connected to a closed circuit. The coil then becomes a magnet. The induced current flows in such a direction that the magnetic pole of the moving coil opposes the field of the stationary magnet. If the coil is brought down toward the N-pole of a magnet, the coil current flows in such a direction that the coil end approaching the N-pole will also become an N-pole. The two N-poles repel each other and tend to prevent the coil from being lowered over the pole of the magnet. Work is done in overcoming this force of repulsion.

Useful Terms and Phrases:

horseshoe magnet	подковообразный магнит
line of force	силовая линия
sensitive	чувствительный
to cut	пересекать
thumb	большой палец
forefinger	указательный палец
stationary magnet	постоянный магнит
to approach	приближаться

I. Translate into Russian the following word combinations:

no lines are cut; by the right-hand rule; overcoming this force of repulsion; an induced current; at right angles.

II. Find the English equivalents in the text to the following:

Правило Ленца, ЭДС, обратное направление, пересекающиеся силовые линии, замкнутый контур, усилие отталкивания.

Ex. III. Put the words from the text into the blanks:

1. If we close the ..., an induced current flows.
2. When the conductor ... lines of force in the opposite direction.
3. The ... then becomes a magnet.
4. The two N-poles ... each other and tend to prevent the coil from being lowered over
5. Therefore, work is done again in removing the

Ex. IV. Translate as short as possible according to the model:

Model: The principle upon which both of these devices operate. – принцип работы этих устройств.

1. The direction in which the induced current flows.
2. ... in the direction the conductor is moving.

Conversation:

- V. 1. When is an induced e.m.f. set up in a wire? (When a wire is moved).
2. How may it be shown that current flows in different directions (By connecting the ends of the wire to a sensitive galvanometer).
 3. What is called the Law of Lenz? (The direction of an induced current flow).

VI. Read and act out this dialogue:

- You look so unhappy. What's the matter?
- Why shouldn't I? This Law of Lenz's is all Greek to me. Really I can't find peace of mind. I need your help badly in this matter, otherwise I'll fail my exam in electrical engineering.
- Take it easy, control yourself. I'll try to explain to you the essence of it as clearly as possible.
- Let's not waste time, please, begin I'm all the ears.

- First. Lenz's Law deals with an induced current only which is set up in the wire being moved between the poles of a horseshoe magnet.
- Am I clear? Do you follow me?
- Sure, I do. Please, continue.
- Second, the most important thing about Lenz's Law is that it determines the direction of an induced current flow by the right-hand rule.
- Oh, now I am beginning to understand what it is all about. Moreover one should always keep in mind the motion of a wire between the poles and the impact of cutting lines of force.
- That's quite right.
- Thank you very much. You've done me a great favour. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- You are welcome any time. Bye for now.
- See you.

VII. Complete the dialogues:

- 1) A: ...
 B: Take it easy. There is nothing to worry about.
 A: ...
 B: Certainly.
- 2) A: There are quite a lot of laws in electrical engineering.
 B: ...
 A: It is important to keep them all in mind.
 B: ...

VIII. The Russian businessman is going to stay in London for a few days. At the hotel he starts a talk with a receptionist:

- I. *Receptionist*: Good morning. What can I do for you, sir?
Russian Visitor: Good morning. My name's Ivanov. I've got a room booked for me in this hotel.
R: What was the name again, sir? Will you spell it, please?
R.V.: I-v-a-n-o-v. Ivanov.
R: Just wait a moment, sir, I'll check. Yes, that's right, sir. One single with private bath – from today for 3 days.
R.V.: What is my room number? May I have my key, please?

R: Your room number is 3-6-7. Here you are, sir.

II. *Receptionist*: Will you fill in this form, please?

Russian Visitor: Surname, Christian name. Well, I guess Christian name is my first name.

R: You are perfectly right, sir.

R.V.: Nationality, permanent address. Place and date of birth, occupation and purpose of visit. Is that all right?

R: Absolutely all right, thank you.

Notes:

receptionist	администратор
to book	бронировать
to spell	произносить по буквам
a single	одноместный номер
private bath	отдельная ванная
room	номер в отеле

IX. Insert the missing remarks:

I. *Russian Visitor*: May I have my key, please?

Receptionist: ... ?

R.V.: 1-2-5.

R: ...

II. *Russian Visitor*: ... ?

Receptionist: Yes, sir. Do you want a single or a double room?

R.V.: ... ?

R: \$... per person a night.

R.V.: ... ?

R: Yes, TV and Internet are included.

X. Make up a dialogue based on this situation:

You have failed to reserve a room in advance. Try to make the receptionist understand your position and check you in at the hotel for several days. You can occupy any room. You neither care for money nor conveniences.

UNIT 4

Text. TRANSMISSION OF POWER OVER LONG DISTANCES (Part II)

The wires are placed high up so that nobody could touch them. When they lead down to a house or a railway, the voltage is made lower. It can be changed easily. But if the voltage is lower, the current must be higher. If it is not, we shall lose power. So the wires have to be thicker.

The wires must never touch steel pylons. If they did it, the current would escape to the earth through steel. It is a good conductor of electricity. We have to separate the wires from the pylon and we do it by means of insulators.

Research workers at the Power-Engineering Institute have made a laboratory sample of super-conductive electric cable. This cable called cryogenic is to be used on the electric transmission lines to test and improve them. The transmission lines applied with the cryogenic cable will make it possible to transmit three phase electric current practically without loss. At present losses in transmitting electric power over long distances are known to equal 10 per cent and more. The properties of the new cable to be used on the transmission lines will enable the transmission of electric current up to 10.000 amperes at 10.000 volts and more.

The superconductive cryogenic electric transmission line is of great importance for Russia with its long distances.

The power resources are known to be concentrated mainly in the eastern parts of the country, whereas three-quarters of the industrial potential is in the European part.

Useful Terms and Phrases:

a railway	железная дорога
to lead	вести, подводить
loss	потеря
escape	уходить
super-conductive	сверхпроводимый
cryogenic	криогенный
to enable	обеспечивать, делать возможным

I. Find the English equivalents in the text to the following:

линии электропередач с криогенным кабелем, обеспечивать передачу, составлять 10% и более, энергетические ресурсы, опытный образец, три четверти промышленного потенциала

II. Translate into Russian the following word combinations:

escape to the earth, without loss, will enable the transmission, research workers, whereas three-quarters.

III. Translate the following word combinations:

electricity – electricity generation – electricity generation methods
transmission – power transmission – power transmission lines
line – transmission line, electric transmission line, cryogenic electric transmission line, superconductive cryogenic electric transmission line

IV. Arrange synonyms in pairs:

a) task, to link, simple, huge, to solve design, to reduce, at present;
b) nowadays, tremendous, to connect, problem, project, to decrease, common, to decide.

V. Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the text:

1. The wires must never touch steel
2. ... workers at the Power-Engineering Institute have made a laboratory ... of super-conductive electric cable.
3. The transmission lines applied with the cryogenic cable will make it possible to transmit three phase electric current practically without

VI. Point out which sentence is true, false or is not from the text:

1. An application of super-conductive electric cables will enable the transmission of three-phase electric current practically without loss.
2. The Power-Engineering Institute has started production of super-conductive electric cables on a large scale.
3. Orders are coming across the country for the new cable.

Conversation:

- VII. 1. What have the research workers at the Power-Engineering Institute made? (a laboratory sample of super-conductive electric cable)
2. What will the properties of a new cable enable to do? (the transmission of electric current up to 10.000 amperes at 10.000 volts and more)
 3. Why is the superconductive cryogenic electric transmission line of great importance for Russia? (because of its long distances)

VIII. The Russian businessman has a lot of things to do in London. First of all he must meet with his partners to discuss contract details. Read these flashes of conversation and act them out:

1. - Hello, could I speak to Mr. Brown?
- Sorry, Mr. Brown is not available (isn't in). Would you like to leave a message?
- No, thanks. I'll call back later.
2. - This is Mr. Kapur's secretary. Mr. Kapur is engaged and cannot keep the appointment today.
- Oh, what a pity. The matter is urgent. Can we fix a new date? The sooner the better.
- Will 10 o'clock Thursday morning be all right?
- Perfectly. I'll be in your office at 10 Thursday morning.
3. *Russian Visitor:* Good morning. Mr. Ivanov speaking. I'd like to see your Managing Director.
Secretary: Good morning, Mr. Ivanov. Have you an appointment?
R.V.: No, I think I'd rather arrange to meet him.
S.: O.K. When could you come?
R.V.: Any time you say.
S.: Just a moment, I'll look in the diary. Yes, I can fix an appointment for you tomorrow. That's Wednesday afternoon. Will 2 p.m. be all right with you?
R.V.: Yes, thank you.

IX. Insert the missing remarks and act out the dialogues:

1. - Could I speak to Mr. Brown, please?
- ...
- Good morning, Mr. Brown, this is Ivanov of Sibneftexport. I'd like to see you about some urgent matter.
- ... ?
- The sooner the better.
2. - Hello, ... ?
- Petrov, head of the Russian delegation is here.
- ... ?
- Can you make an appointment for me to see Mr. Khan?
- ... ?
- Any time you say.

Notes:

to be available	присутствовать, быть на месте
Would you like to leave a message?	Что передать?
to call back	перезвонить
to be engaged	быть занятым
to keep the appointment	провести встречу
urgent	срочный
Have you an appointment?	Нам назначена встреча?
to fix	назначать

X. Find the proper answer:

1. I ... a fur coat, if it is cold tomorrow.
a) will put b) have put c) putting d) put
2. If we ... some free time, we would go to the cinema.
a) will have b) have c) are having d) had
3. If she had finished her article last week, they ... it in the magazine at once.
a) published b) would have published
c) will publish d) are publishing

4. You would speak English better now, if you ... harder last year.
 a) worked b) work c) had worked d) have worked
5. I wish she had not received that letter.
 a) Жаль, что она получила это письмо.
 b) Я хочу, чтобы она не получила это письмо.
 c) Жаль, что она не получила это письмо.
6. If I were you, I would not behave so foolishly.
 a) Если бы я был тобой, я бы не вел себя так глупо.
 b) На твоём месте, я бы не вел себя так глупо.
 c) На моём месте, я бы вел себя не так глупо.

UNIT 5

Text. PRINCIPLE OF ELECTRIC MOTOR

Electric motors are used to pull electric trains and trolley-buses, to move escalators and lifts, to operate vacuum cleaners, etc. All electric motors contain two fundamental parts:

- a coil of wire wound on a soft-iron core which spins round often called the armature;
- a permanent magnet or electromagnet which is called the field magnet.

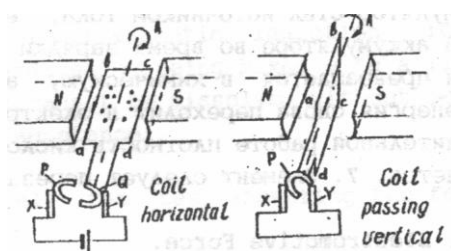


Fig.1. Simple electric motor

A simple electric motor is shown in Fig.1. A coil of wire is situated between the poles N and S of a magnet and is capable of turning about an axis A. In this position shown in Fig.1 a current from a battery flows round the coil in the direction dcba which is anticlockwise when viewed from above. This face therefore acts like a north pole. Since unlike poles attract and like poles repel, the coil turns round to face the south pole of the

magnet. If the current continued to flow in the same direction, the coil would come to rest with its plane vertical. As the coil passes vertical, however, the current is made to reverse. The face of the coil now changes to a south pole, repulsion occurs and the coil rotates further. Every time the coil reaches the vertical, the current is made to reverse and so the coil keeps spinning round.

The device which automatically changes the direction of the current in a coil is called a commutator. A simple type consists of two insulated halves P and Q of a copper ring to which the ends of the coil are permanently connected. The commutator rotates with the coil and while so doing P and Q press against brushes X and Y to which the battery poles are connected. When the coil passes the vertical, P moves from brush X to brush Y and Q from Y to X. The connections to the battery poles are thus automatically reversed and hence the current flows through the coil in the opposite direction.

Useful terms and Phrases:

spin	вращаться
brush	щетка
repulsion	оттаскивать
reverse	изменять направление
commutator	коллектор
vacuum cleaner	пылесос
field magnet	возбуждающий магнит
unlike poles	разноименные полюса
to keep spinning round	вращаться
the face of the coil	лицевая поверхность обмотки

I. Find the English equivalents in the text to the following:

сердечник из мягкого железа, расположен между полюсами N и S, останавливаться, две изолированные половины, автоматически изменяет.

II. Translate into Russian the following word combinations:

used to pull, flows round the coil, as the coil passes vertical, the current is made to reverse.

III. Fill in the blanks with the missing words given below:

1. Electric motors are used to operate
2. ... is a device which automatically changes the direction of the current in
3. Like poles ... each other.
4. A coil of wire which is wound on a soft-iron core is called a
5. The commutator ... with the coil.

rotate, armature, repel, commutator, coil, vacuum cleaners

IV. Ask questions beginning with the words in brackets:

Model: A coil of wire is wound on a soft-iron core. (where) – Where is a coil of wire wound?

1. A coil of wire is situated between the poles of a magnet. (where)
2. The coil is spinning with the core. (what)
3. An armature is capable of turning about an axis. (what)
4. The current from a battery flows in the circuit (where)

V. Find definitions for these word combinations:

- a) piece of carbon which makes an electric contact (brush, ring);
- b) thing which attracts a metal object (copper, magnet, nugget).

VI. State to what part of speech each word belongs to and translate them into Russian:

generate – generator – generative – generation – generated – generating

electrify – electrification – electric – electrical – electricity – electrified – electrifying

VII. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What purpose are electric motors used for?
2. What fundamental parts of an electromotor do you know?
3. How does a current from a battery flow?
4. When is the current made to reverse?
5. What is a commutator?

Conversation:

VIII. Topic. You are visiting an exhibition of electrical equipment held in Moscow. You come to a representative of the company “General Electric” producing high quality commercial electric motors. You are interested in getting information about his company:

1. the date of establishment
2. where the headquarters is located
3. if there are many international branches
4. how many people are employed in the company
5. how many electric motors are manufactured per year
6. what types of electric motors the company produces
7. whether its products meet the requirements of the customers and comply with ISO standards
8. whether it has any projects in Russia
9. if not, plans the company to extend its production in Russia in some form of cooperation

IX. Discussion. An electric motor is becoming a common sight on various devices or vehicles which used to be equipped with a fuel engine for example: an electric car, a lawn-mower, electric saw etc. Some people find this replacement good, but there are people who think that an electrical invasion poses a threat to life. What do you think – who is right and who is wrong?

a) Read the following arguments. Think of some more:

Electric Motor	Fuel Engine
For	For
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Easy to operate 2. Maintenance is not complicated 3. Economical 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High output 2. Long service life 3. Reliable operation

4. Small in size 5. Low noise	4. Ability to operate everywhere
Against	Against
1. Threat of an electric shock 2. Dependence on an electrical energy source 3. Lower output	1. High level of noise 2. Heavy to carry 3. Expensive in operation

b) Discuss the problem in groups of 3-5 students in order to take a decision.

c) Fill in the chart and give your reasons:

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Electrical motor			
Fuel engine			

X. The business trip is over. It has ended in making a draft contract. Read these flashes of conversation and act them out:

- Now let's get down to business, shall we?
- What shall we take up first?
- The delivery dates, if you don't mind.
- That's exactly what I had in mind.
- Are there any questions left? I mean have we come to terms about all the points?
- Your offer is acceptable to us except for the terms of delivery.
- I wouldn't worry about that. We can easily come to terms, I'm sure.

- Tea or coffee, sir?
- Tea for me, thank you.
- How do you like it?
- Strong with two cubes of sugar, please.

XI. Make up a dialogue to discuss the following problem:

Your delegation spent a month abroad discussing a draft contract for the purchase of metal cutting equipment. You are now having a meeting with the supplier to finalize a few outstanding points. The talks are interrupted by a telephone call from your company asking for amendments

to the contract regarding the total price and terms of payment. You have to settle these, unexpected business points and sign afterwards a Protocol.

Notes:

a delivery date	срок поставки
to have in mind	иметь в виду
to come to terms	договариваться
to worry	беспокоиться
outstanding	оставшийся
to settle	решить, уладить
afterwards	после этого

XII. Put in the right answer:

1. The price of food keeps ... up.
a) getting b) going c) rising d) setting
2. I am afraid the gate doesn't open; we will have to ... over it.
a) walk b) fly c) push d) climb
3. My grandmother is very old and is not ... very good health.
a) from b) in c) on d) with
4. My headaches are usually brought ... by worry.
a) in b) up c) on d) out
5. He ... the tap but could get no water.
a) switched on b) opened up c) turned off d) turned on
6. Since they built the car factory, a lot of new houses have ... in the district.
a) hopped up b) jumped up c) sprung up d) leapt up
7. He has taken ... painting since he retired.
a) up b) in c) down d) over
8. He said he had never ... across a painting which pleased him more.
a) happened b) seen c) come d) viewed

9. The audience ... out laughing when the actor fell over.
a) broke b) burst c) called d) shouted
10. The lecturer spoke so fast that I found it hard to take ... what he was saying.
a) away b) over c) in d) up

UNIT 6

Text. GREAT INTEREST IN GREEN ENERGY – DENMARK LEADING WITHIN WIND POWER

Wind power has, through the 1980s, developed into one of the leading electricity production technologies, and is expected to get a substantial role in Europe's energy supplies. Amongst other things, this development is due to the fact that wind power is the cheapest and quickest way of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and price-wise it has been competitive in comparison with other sources of energy such as coal and nuclear power.

The first electricity – generating wind turbine was developed in Denmark more than 100 years ago – in 1891. The pioneer's name was Poul La Court and in the 1950s, one of his pupils built the 200 kW wind turbine, which kept to all the basic principles used in the modern wind turbine industry. The interest in cheap wind power was substantially increased during the energy crisis in the 1970s, when the high fuel prices and the whole supply situation made sustainable energy into an attractive alternative for coal and oil.

The average size of the wind turbine is more than 600kW and the wind turbines now cover 6% of the Danish electricity consumption. According to long-range prognoses from the Danish government, wind power will, by the year 2030, cover up to half of the electricity consumption and especially off-shore wind power is expected to be one of the big energy sources of the future. Wind-produced electricity can be an important export article.

During the past 10-15 years, the size and capacity of the wind turbine has increased dramatically. Previously, mainly small wind turbines with an effect of 25 kW and a rotor diameter of 10.6 m were constructed, but nowadays the 600 kW wind turbines are those most sold. The biggest wind

turbines manufactured at present have an output of 1,5 MW with typically 64 m rotor diameters and tower heights of 60-80 m. The development of the big megawatt wind turbines will contribute to further price reduction and an increased productivity.

All Danish wind turbines comply with the tough quality demands according to the ISO (International Standard Organization) 9000 norm, regarding dependability and noise reduction. The environmental effects have also been taken into account. Hence, many countries have environmental policy promoting the use of wind power and green technology, “invisible wind turbines” have been designed that are simple, comparatively noiseless and adapted to the landscape.

Useful Terms and Phrases:

substantial	существенный
emission	излучение, выброс
consumption	потребление
long-range	долгосрочный
export article	статья экспорта
ISO – International Standardization Organization	международная организация по стандартизации
environment	окружающая среда
take into account	принимать во внимание, рассматривать

I. Find the English equivalents in the text:

ветроэнергетика; играть значительную роль в энергообеспечении Европы; выбросы CO₂; в ценовом плане; отвечать основным принципам; соответствовать стандартам качества

II. Translate into Russian the following word combinations:

electricity production technologies; nuclear power; electricity-generating wind turbine; wind turbine industry; electricity consumption; price reduction.

III. Arrange synonyms in pairs:

- cheap, modern, article, to construct, price;
- to build, cost, commodity, low-cost, contemporary.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the proper words from the text and translate them:

1. electricity can be an important export article.
2. The ... of the big megawatt wind turbines will contribute to further and an increased productivity.
3. The average size of the is more than 600 kW and the wind turbines now ... 6% of the Danish electricity consumption.

V. Answer the questions:

1. What is expected of wind power in Europe?
2. What is the most important fact in developing wind power?
3. Where and by whom was the first wind turbine developed?
4. What is the average size of the wind turbine?
5. What are the features of the biggest wind turbine?
6. Does a wind turbine have an impact on the environment?

VI. Act out the dialogue and translate it:

Professor Carter: Hello, glad to meet you here, prof. Robinson, haven't seen you for ages, since I left the University.

Professor Robinson: How are you doing, prof. Carter, I haven't expected to see you here. Are you interested in energy problems? By the way, what do you do for a living? I haven't heard anything about your work lately. I spent the last two years in Geneva as a member of a special UN energy committee.

Pr. C.: I am with Global Energy corporation. It is a world leader in electrical engineering. And I deal with renewable energy research, to be more exact I study solar energy.

Pr. R.: Oh, your work seems to be very important at present. People need more and more energy at home, in industry and in every day life. This is the basis of our civilization.

Pr. C.: Sure, that's so. And as the population grows, so does the consumption of electricity.

Pr. R.: But all this poses a severe threat to clean air, pure water and fertile soil. It brings about a real depletion of natural resources.

Pr. C.: Of course. We are developing new solar systems to improve production, storage and usage of solar energy. Our new advanced systems help to reduce energy consumption too.

Pr. R.: In Geneva one of the problems I studied was the problem of tidal energy. I think Doctor Ford's work in this field is the most promising. From the Agenda (повестка дня) you can see that Dr. Ford will be delivering his report at 9.00 a.m. tomorrow.

Pr. C.: I've already seen this paper on the program. I'll not miss (пропустить) it. Have you attended the opening ceremony?

Pr. R.: The most interesting was the discussion on the problems of the balance between the needs of the mankind and the conservation of the natural resources.

Pr. C.: Have you taken part in it?

Pr. R.: Certainly. I've made a report on clean and efficient technology in the field of electrical engineering.

VII. Get ready to discuss:

- a) the advantages of wind power: reduction of harmful emissions, no depletion of fossil fuels, the wind has been blowing for millions of years, wind power is expected to be one of the big energy sources of the future;
- b) the disadvantages: long windless periods, strong winds may destroy a wind turbine, complex manufacture and installation, costly maintenance.

VIII. Make up s short report on obtaining new energy from conventional sources:

wind power electricity,
solar energy,
tidal energy,
underground steam energy.

How to make a good report, please, refer to textbook:

Английский язык для инженеров (авторы: Т.Ю. Полякова, Е.В. Синявская и др.). – 2010. С.341-345.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Text 1. CONDUCTORS AND INSULATORS

Not all substances are good conductors of electricity. As a rule, metals are good conductors whereas nonmetals are poor conductors. The poorest of conductors are commonly called insulators, or non - conductors.

The property of electrical conductivity can be illustrated by an experiment. One end of a long thin copper wire is connected to an electroscope and the other end to a small brass knob mounted on a glass pedestal. When a charged rubber rod is touched to the knob, the gold leaf of the distant electroscope rises immediately. Electrons have been conducted along the wire. If a positively charged rod contacts the knob, electrons flow away from the electroscope leaving thin gold leaf with a positive charge.

If the copper wire in the above experiment is replaced by a non-conductor like a silk thread, the electroscope cannot be charged by the rod contacting the distant knob. Poor conductors (glass and amber) are used to support metal parts of electrical apparatuses to prevent them from the unnecessary losing of electricity. For an electroscope to retain its electric charge the gold leaf and stem are insulated from the electroscope case with amber.

The difference between a conductor and insulator, or dielectric is that a conductor has free electrons whereas in an insulator all the electrons are tightly bounded to their respective atoms. In an uncharged body there is an equal number of positive and negative charges. In metals a few of the electrons are free to move from atom to atom so that when a negatively charged rod is brought to the end of a conductor, it repels free electrons and causes them to move. They, in turn, repel free electrons in front of them and give rise to a flow of electrons from all along the conductor.

There is a large number of substances that are neither good conductors of electricity nor good insulators. These substances are called

semiconductors. Their electrons can move with some difficulty, i.e. with a considerable force.

Analyze the text:

1. Укажите способы выражения отрицания в 1-м и 5-м абзацах.
2. Выделите определения в предложениях 2-го абзаца.
3. Выделите главные и придаточные предложения в 4-м абзаце.

Text 2. ELECTRON CURRENT

To make an electron current flow continuously along a wire, an interrupted supply of electrons must be available at one end and a continuous supply of positive charges at the other. This is like the flow of water through a pipe: to obtain a continuous flow, a continuous supply of water must be provided at one end and opening for its escape at the other. The continuous supply of positive charges at one end of the wire offers a means of escape for the electrons. If this is not provided, the electrons will accumulate at the end of the wire and their repulsion back along the wire will stop the current flow.

Many years ago, before it was known which of the electric charges (+) or (-) moved through the wire, there seemed to be evident that it was a positive charge and not a negative one. This notion became so thoroughly established in the minds of those interested in electrical phenomena that in later years when it was discovered that the negatives move in solid conductors and not the positives, it became difficult to change.

The convention that the electric current flows from plus to minus is still to be found in many books and is used by some electrical engineers in designing electrical machines and appliances. The rapid growth and the importance of radio engineering and electronics, however, is bringing about a change in this practice and now they begin to speak of current as one of electron flows from (-) to (+) and call it electron current.

I. Answer the questions:

1. What makes an electron current flow continuously along a wire?
2. What is there in common between an electron and a flow of water through a pipe?

3. What can happen if a means of escape is not provided?

II. Analyze the text:

1. Укажите, каким образом выражено долженствование в 1-м абзаце.
2. Укажите глаголы, выступающие в функции вспомогательных в предложениях 2-го абзаца.
3. Выделите основную мысль 3-го абзаца.

Text 3. ELECTRICAL CONDUCTION IN GASES

For a long time gases were supposed to be perfect insulators. Dry air and other gases seemed to offer a high resistance to the flow of electric current. About 1900 the scientists performed experiments which showed gaseous ions to serve as carriers for the electric current.

The conduction of electric current in gases is not easily predictable since it depends on many variables. The resulting conduction may vary with the gas employed, the gas pressure, the potential between electrodes, the distance between electrodes and other factors. Conduction in gases may be attained with either hot or cold cathodes, the action being different in each case. All this proves to be in contrast with the theory of conduction of electricity in solids.

Text 4. SEMICONDUCTORS

A transistor is an active semiconductor device with three or more electrodes. By active we mean that the transistor is capable of current gain, voltage, amplification and power gain. A transistor is an electron device in which electronic conduction takes place within a semiconductor.

A semiconductor is an electric conductor with resistivity in the range between metals and insulators, in which the electrical charge carrier concentration increases with increasing temperature over some temperature range.

The resistivities of semiconductors and insulators decrease rapidly with rising temperatures, while those of metals increase relatively slowly.

Unlike metals and insulators, the resistivity of semiconductors depends upon the direction of current flow.

Semiconductors, such as the elements germanium and silicon, possess two types of current carriers, namely, negative electrons and positive holes. A hole is a mobile vacancy in the electronic valence structure of a semiconductor which acts like a positive electronic charge with a positive mass.

Text 5. ELECTRONICS

To separate electronics from the concepts of electricity is extremely difficult. The field of electricity is generally concerned with magnetism, light, heating and the production of electricity by generators and chemical action. Electronics usually deals with the application of electricity in communications, in radio, television and other devices where vacuum tubes and transistors are employed. We know the vacuum tube and the transistor to be major components of various electronic devices.

Many disadvantages of vacuum tubes include high cost, bulky construction, high amount of operating current, limited and high operating temperature. However, the vacuum tube is ideal in many situations where electrical energy is readily available and where heat is no problem. A more recent invention - the transistor - is known to have replaced the vacuum tube in many situations. The transistor operates on a minimum amount of electrical energy, emits very little heat and has a long life. The transistor is tiny compared to the size of the vacuum tube of equivalent energy output. This feature has permitted an electron circuit to be so small that the electronic technician uses magnifying lenses to aid him in his circuit construction and repair.

Later research has revealed a device which has revolutionized the field of transistorized circuitry. A Japanese investigator, Lew Esaki, discovered a simple semiconductor class of crystal that is even more amazing than the transistor. The tunnel diode, as it is called, operates on a negligible amount of electric current, its diameter being some few thousandths of an inch. With such a transistor a man will be able to see telephones to be worn on wrists, pocket - size TV sets and ring radio sets.

Note:

vacuum tube	электронная лампа
operating current	рабочий ток
transistorized circuitry	цепь, собранная на транзисторах
tunnel diode	туннельный диод
ring radio set	радиоприемник, встроенный в кольцо

GRAMMAR MATERIAL

§1 Инфинитив

Инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола) представляет собой неличную глагольную форму, которая только называет действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа. Инфинитив отвечает на вопросы *что делать? что сделать?*: to read *читать, прочесть*; to write *писать, написать*; to buy *покупать, купить*; to sell *продавать, продать*.

Инфинитив не имеет специального окончания; его формальным признаком является частица *to*, которая не имеет самостоятельного значения и не принимает ударения, но показывает, что следующее за ней слово – инфинитив. Однако она часто опускается. Так, частица *to* не ставится перед инфинитивом, если он употреблен после модальных глаголов или глаголов чувственного восприятия в составе конструкции “сложное дополнение”.

Инфинитив произошел от отглагольного существительного и сохранил свойства этой части речи, выполняя в предложении, как в русском языке, синтаксические функции существительного.

Именные свойства инфинитива заключаются в его функциях:

ФУНКЦИИ ИНФИНИТИВА В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ		
№ п/п	ФУНКЦИЯ	ПРИМЕР
1	2	3
1	Подлежащее	<i>To skate is pleasant.</i> <i>Кататься на коньках приятно.</i>

1	2	3
2	Именная часть составного сказуемого	Your duty was <i>to inform</i> me about it immediately. Вашей обязанностью было <i>сообщить</i> мне об этом немедленно.
3	Часть составного глагольного сказуемого в сочетании с модальными глаголами и с глаголами, выражающими начало, продолжение или конец действия (<i>to begin, to continue, to end, to stop</i>) или отношение к действию, обозначенному инфинитивом (<i>to want, to decide, to intend</i>)	She began <i>to translate</i> the article. – Она начала <i>переводить</i> статью. She must <i>translate</i> this article today. – Она должна <i>перевести</i> эту статью сегодня.
4	Дополнение	I asked him <i>to help</i> me. – Я попросил его <i>помочь</i> мне.
5	Определение. Инфинитив в функции определения стоит после определяемого слова	He expressed a desire <i>to help</i> me. – Он выразил желание <i>помочь</i> мне.
6	Обстоятельство цели или следствия. В функции обстоятельства инфинитив может стоять как в начале предложения, так и в конце. В функции обстоятельства цели инфинитиву могут предшествовать союзы: <i>in order, so as</i> (<i>чтобы, для того чтобы</i>)	I went to the station <i>to see off</i> a friend. – Я поехал на вокзал, <i>чтобы проводить</i> друга. You must work much <u><i>in order to</i></u> master a foreign language. = <u><i>In order to</i></u> master a foreign language you must work much. – Вы должны много работать, <u><i>чтобы овладеть</i></u> иностранным языком.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ФОРМ ИНФИНИТИВА

1. **Indefinite Infinitive Active – to ask** – является единственной простой формой инфинитива. В этой форме глаголы даются в словарях (без частицы **to**). Все остальные формы инфинитива являются сложными.

2. **Continuous Infinitive Active** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** и формы **Present Participle** смыслового глагола: **to be asking**.

3. **Perfect Infinitive Active** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** и формы **Past Participle** смыслового глагола: **to have asked**.

4. **Perfect Continuous Infinitive Active** образуется при помощи **Perfect Infinitive** вспомогательного глагола **to be – to have been** – и формы **Present Participle** смыслового глагола: **to have been asking**.

5. **Indefinite Infinitive Passive** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** и формы **Past Participle** смыслового глагола: **to be asked**.

6. **Perfect Infinitive Passive** образуется при помощи **Perfect Infinitive** вспомогательного глагола **to be – to have been** – и формы **Past Participle** смыслового глагола: **to have been asked**.

7. Отрицательная частица **not** ставится перед инфинитивом: **not to ask, not to be asked** и т. д.

Сложное дополнение

Конструкция *сложное дополнение* (объектный инфинитивный оборот, *Complex Object*, The Objective Infinitive Construction, The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction) представляет собой сочетание *существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в объектном падеже с инфинитивом*. Эта конструкция строится по следующей схеме:

ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ	СКАЗУЕМОЕ (в действительном залоге)	Существительное в общем падеже или личное местоимение в объектном падеже + инфинитив
We <i>Мы</i>	expect <i>надеемся,</i>	him to do it in time. <i>что он сделает</i> это вовремя.

При переводе конструкции на русский язык почти всегда используется придаточное предложение.

Сложное подлежащее

Конструкция *сложное подлежащее* (субъектный инфинитивный оборот, *Complex Subject*, The Subjective Infinitive Construction, The

Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction) представляет собой сочетание *существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в именительном падеже*, выполняющего в предложении функцию подлежащего, с *инфинитивом*. Эта конструкция строится по следующей схеме:

ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ (<i>существительное в общем или местоимение в именительном падеже</i>)	СКАЗУЕМОЕ (обычно глагол в <i>страдательном залоге</i>)	ИНФИНИТИВ
He <i>Он,</i>	is known <i>как известно,</i>	to go to work to Siberia. <i>поедет работать в Сибирь.</i>

Особенность этой конструкции в том, что она не выступает как единый член предложения: именная часть конструкции является в то же время подлежащим предложения, а инфинитив представляет собой часть составного глагольного сказуемого.

Конструкция For-to-Infinitive

Данная конструкция (инфинитивный оборот с предлогом *for*, the For-to-Infinitive Construction, оборот *for* + существительное (местоимение) + инфинитив) представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в объектном падеже с инфинитивом при помощи предлога *for*:

	FOR	СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ (в общем падеже) или ЛИЧНОЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ (в объектном падеже)	ИНФИНИТИВ
Here is the book	for	you	to read.
<i>Вот книга, которую вам надо прочитать.</i>			

При переводе существительное или местоимение такой конструкции становится подлежащим, а инфинитив – сказуемым. Инфинитив при этом может употребляться как в действительном, так и в страдательном залоге. Конструкцию можно переводить: 1)

инфинитивом, 2) существительным, 3) придаточным предложением.

СЛУЧАИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ИНФИНИТИВА БЕЗ ЧАСТИЦЫ <i>TO</i>		
№ п/п	СЛУЧАЙ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ	ПРИМЕР
1	После модальных глаголов must , can (could) , may (might) и need	You <u>must</u> do it at once. <i>Вы <u>должны</u> это сделать немедленно.</i>
2	После глаголов to make <i>заставлять</i> , to let <i>разрешать</i> , а иногда также после to help <i>помогать</i> (особенно часто в США)	He <u>made</u> me read this book. <i>Он <u>заставил</u> меня прочитать эту книгу.</i> I <u>let</u> him go there. <i>Я <u>разрешил</u> ему пойти туда.</i>
3	В обороте «сложное подлежащее» после глаголов чувственного восприятия: to see <i>видеть</i> , to watch <i>наблюдать</i> , to hear <i>слышать</i> , to feel <i>чувствовать</i> и некоторых других	I saw her <i>leave</i> the room. <i>Я видел, как она вышла из комнаты.</i> I <u>heard</u> her sing . <i>Я <u>слышал</u>, как она пела.</i>
N.B.	Когда глаголы, перечисленные в п. 2 и 3, употреблены в страдательном залоге, следующий за ним инфинитив употребляется с частицей to	He <u>was made</u> to do it. <i>Его <u>заставили</u> это сделать.</i>
4	После выражений had better <i>лучше бы</i> , would rather , would sooner <i>предпочел бы</i>	You <u>had better</u> go there at once. <i>Вам <u>бы лучше</u> пойти туда немедленно.</i>

§2 Причастие

Причастие относится к неличным формам глагола и обладает признаками как прилагательного (иногда наречия), так и глагола. Глагольными признаками причастия являются его способность иметь прямое дополнение, определяться наречием и иметь формы времени и залога. Но время, выраженное причастием, носит относительный характер, т. е. соотносится с действием глагола-сказуемого предложения и выражает либо одновременность, либо предшествование этому действию.

ФУНКЦИИ ПРИЧАСТИЯ I В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ		
№ п/п	ФУНКЦИЯ	ПРИМЕР
1	<p>Определение</p> <p>Употребляется перед определяемым существительным (левое определение) или после него (правое определение). На русский язык такое причастие переводится причастием действительного залога настоящего времени. Правое определение часто бывает выражено причастием I с относящимися к нему словами и в этом случае переводится на русский язык причастным оборотом</p>	<p>growing trees - <i>растущие деревья</i></p> <p>Look at the trees growing in our garden. <i>Посмотри на деревья, растущие в нашем саду.</i></p>
2	<p>Обстоятельство</p> <p>Употребляется в начале или в конце предложения. В этом случае причастие I обычно переводится на русский язык деепричастием, оканчивающимся на -(а)я</p>	<p>Reading an English book he wrote out many new words. <i>Читая английскую книгу, он выписал много новых слов.</i></p>
3	<p>Часть сказуемого</p> <p>В этом случае причастие I вместе с глаголом to be является сказуемым предложения в одном из времен группы Continuous. Такие сказуемые переводятся на русский язык глаголом в личной форме в соответствующем времени</p>	<p>They will be working at that time tomorrow. <i>Они будут работать завтра в это время.</i></p>

Причастие II (Participle II)

Форма причастия II (причастия прошедшего времени) стандартных (правильных) глаголов совпадает с формой прошедшего времени этих глаголов, т.е. образуется прибавлением к основе глагола суффикса **-ed** с соответствующими орфографическими изменениями: to solve *решать* – solved *решил* – **solved** *решенный* (-ая, -ое).

Форма причастия II нестандартных (неправильных) глаголов образуется разными способами и соответствует 3-й форме этих глаголов: to speak - spoke - **spoken**, to make - made - **made**, to go - went - **gone**.

ФУНКЦИИ ПРИЧАСТИЯ II В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ		
№ п/п	ФУНКЦИЯ	ПРИМЕР
1	<p>Определение В этой функции причастие II употребляется либо перед определяемым словом (слева от него), либо после (справа). В последнем случае, если нет относящихся к нему слов, при переводе причастие переносится влево. На русский язык причастие II обычно переводится причастием страдательного залога на -мый, -щийся, -нный, -тый, -вшийся</p>	<p>the solved problem, the problem solved <i>решенная задача</i></p> <p>the houses built <i>построенные дома</i></p> <p>the opened book <i>открытая книга</i></p> <p>the method used <i>используемый метод</i></p>
2	<p>Обстоятельство причины Соответствует в русском языке причастиям на -мый, -щийся, -нный, -тый, -вшийся или придаточным предложениям причины</p>	<p>Well-known all over the world the Russian book on electronics was also translated into English. <i>Так как русская книга по электронике известна во всем мире, она была переведена и на английский язык.</i></p>
	<p>Обстоятельство времени Соответствует в русском языке придаточным предложениям времени. Такие обстоятельственные причастные обороты могут иногда вводиться союзами when <i>когда</i>, while <i>в то время как, во время</i></p>	<p>When given the book read the article about environment protection. <i>Когда вам дадут книгу, прочтите статью об охране окружающей среды.</i></p>
3	<p>Часть сказуемого В этом случае причастие II вместе с глаголом to have является сказуемым предложения в одном из времен группы Perfect</p>	<p>He had translated the text before I came. <i>Он перевел текст, прежде чем я пришел.</i></p>

Независимый причастный оборот (The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction)

Независимый причастный оборот представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже и причастия (причем существительное или местоимение не является подлежащим в предложении). В конструкции может использоваться как I, так и причастие II:

The door of the room being open, we came in. – *Так как дверь комнаты была открыта, мы вошли.*

В предложении независимый причастный оборот выделяется запятой и выполняет функцию обстоятельства.

Если независимый причастный оборот стоит в начале предложения, он переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением времени, причины, условия с союзами **когда, так как, если**. Независимый причастный оборот в конце предложения обычно переводится самостоятельным предложением (иногда со словами **при этом, причем**).

ФУНКЦИИ НЕЗАВИСИМОГО ПРИЧАСТНОГО ОБОРОТА В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ		
№ п/п	ФУНКЦИЯ	ПРИМЕР
1	Обстоятельство времени	This duty completed , he had a leave. – <i>Когда эта работа была закончена, он получил отпуск.</i>
2	Обстоятельство причины	It being now pretty late , we went home. – <i>Так как было довольно поздно, мы пошли домой.</i>
3	Обстоятельство условия	Weather permitting , we'll start tomorrow. – <i>Если погода позволит, мы двинемся завтра.</i>
4	Сопутствующие обстоятельства	Any moving object is able to do the work, the quantity of kinetic energy depending on its mass and velocity . – <i>Любое движущееся тело способно совершать работу, при этом количество кинетической энергии зависит от массы и скорости.</i>

§3 Герундий

Герундий представляет собой неличную глагольную форму, выражающую название действия и обладающую как свойствами существительного, так и свойствами глагола. В русском языке соответствующая форма отсутствует. Герундий обозначает действия, процессы, состояния и образуется прибавлением суффикса -ing к основе глагола: to read **читать** – reading **чтение**. Его функции во многом сходны с функциями инфинитива, также сочетающего свойства существительного со свойствами глагола. Герундий, однако, имеет больше свойств существительного, чем инфинитив.

ФОРМЫ ГЕРУНДИЯ		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
INDEFINITE	asking	being asked
PERFECT	having asked	having been asked

СХОДСТВО ГЕРУНДИЯ С СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМ		
1	Может иметь определение, выраженное притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном или общем падеже	I know of your reading a lot. – <i>Я знаю, что вы много читаете.</i>
2	Может сочетаться с предлогом	I insist on your going there now. – <i>Я настаиваю на том, чтобы вы пошли туда сейчас.</i>
3	В предложении выполняет те же функции	

ФУНКЦИИ ГЕРУНДИЯ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ		
№ п/п	ФУНКЦИИ	ПРИМЕР
1	2	3
1	Подлежащее	Running long distances requires much training. - <i>Бег на длинные дистанции требует хорошей тренировки.</i>
2	Именная часть составного сказуемого	My favourite form of rest is reading . - <i>Мой любимый вид отдыха – чтение.</i>

1	2	3
3	Прямое дополнение	I like reading books. - <i>Я люблю читать книги.</i>
4	Предложное дополнение	I heard of his being sent to the South. - <i>Я слышал о том, что его посылают на юг.</i>
5	Определение (обычно с предлогами of и for)	I like his method of teaching . - <i>Мне нравится его метод преподавания.</i>
6	Обстоятельство	After working at some plant you will know your speciality better. - <i>После того как вы поработаете на заводе, вы лучше овладеете своей специальностью.</i>

Кроме того, герундий может входить в состав сложных существительных: **reading-room** *читальный зал*, **writing-table** *письменный стол*.

ГЕРУНДИЙ В ФОРМЕ ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО (ACTIVE GERUND) И СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО (PASSIVE GERUND) ЗАЛОГА

Герундий может выражать действие, не относящееся к определенному лицу или предмету.

Swimming is a good exercise. - *Плавание – хорошее физическое упражнение.*

В большинстве случаев, однако, действие, выраженное герундием, относится к определенному лицу или предмету:

I think of going to the south in the summer. – *Я думаю поехать на юг летом.* (**going** относится к подлежащему **I**)

Thank **you for coming**. – *Благодарю вас за то, что вы пришли.* (**coming** относится к дополнению **you**)

Когда действие, выраженное герундием, совершается лицом (или предметом), к которому оно относится, то употребляется герундий в форме **Active**:

<p>He likes inviting his friends to his house.</p> <p>I remember showing her the letter.</p> <p>He entered the room without noticing her.</p>	<p><i>Он любит приглашать к себе своих друзей.</i></p> <p><i>Я помню, что я показывал ей это письмо.</i></p> <p><i>Он вошел в комнату, не заметив ее.</i></p>
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Когда же действие, выраженное герундием, совершается над лицом (или предметом), к которому оно относится, то употребляется герундий в форме **Passive**:

<p>He likes being invited by his friends.</p> <p>I remember being shown the letter.</p> <p>He entered the room without being noticed.</p>	<p><i>Он любит, когда его приглашают его друзья.</i></p> <p><i>Я помню, что мне показывали это письмо.</i></p> <p><i>Он вошел в комнату незамеченным.</i></p>
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В некоторых случаях герундий в форме **Active** употребляется со значением герундия в форме **Passive**. Это возможно после глаголов **to need, to want, to require** *нуждаться, требоваться* и после прилагательного **worth** *стоящий*:

<p>My shoes need repairing. (a ne: being repaired)</p>	<p><i>Мои ботинки нужно починить.</i></p>
<p>This dress wants washing. (a ne: being washed)</p>	<p><i>Это платье надо выстирать.</i></p>
<p>These bags require drying. (a ne: being dried)</p>	<p><i>Эти мешки надо просушить.</i></p>
<p>The book is worth reading. (a ne: being read)</p>	<p><i>Эту книгу стоит прочесть</i></p>

§4 Условные предложения

Условными предложениями называются сложноподчиненные предложения, в которых в придаточном предложении называется

условие, а в главном предложении – следствие, выражающее результат этого условия. И условие, и следствие могут относиться к настоящему, прошедшему и будущему. Придаточные предложения условия чаще всего вводятся союзом **if если**. В отличие от русского языка, запятая в сложноподчиненном предложении ставится только в случае, если придаточное предложение находится перед главным, и то это правило не всегда соблюдается.

Общепринято делить условные предложения **на три типа** в зависимости от того, какую степень вероятности выражает конструкция. Употребление конкретного типа условного предложения целиком зависит от того, как говорящий относится к передаваемым им фактам:

Тип I-(а) – реальные события (Придаточное – Present Indefinite; Главное – Future Indefinite).

If I **have** a lot of money, I **will buy** a car.

*Если у меня **будет** много денег, я **куплю** машину.*

Говорящий считает такой ход событий вполне реальным, поэтому он, применяя условное предложение с **if**, использует сказуемые во вполне реальном (изъявительном) наклонении, а не в условном.

Тип I-(б) - маловероятные события (Придаточное – Subjunctive II-2 (should + инфинитив); Главное – Future Indefinite).

If I **should have** a lot of money, I **will buy** a car.

*Если **вдруг** у меня **будет** (случись так, что у меня будет) много денег, я **куплю** машину.*

Употребив **should** в придаточном, говорящий показал, что он считает маловероятным такой поворот событий. Однако употребление будущего времени, а не прошедшего, как в следующем ниже случае, показывает, что «надежда еще не умерла».

Тип II - почти нереальные события (Придаточное – Subjunctive I (Past Subjunctive); Главное – Subjunctive II-1 (would + инфинитив)).

If I **had** a lot of money, I **would buy** a car.

Если бы у меня было много денег, я бы купил машину.

Сам говорящий не рассматривает событие в реальной плоскости, а просто предполагает, что было «бы», если «бы». Вдруг, например, выигрыш в лотерею или что-нибудь совершенно непредвиденное, тогда действие главного предложения станет реальностью.

Тип III - абсолютно нереальные события (Придаточное – Subjunctive I (Past Perfect Subjunctive); Главное – Subjunctive II-3 (would + Perfect инфинитив)).

If I **had** (I'd) **had** a lot of money, I **would have bought** a car last year.

Если бы у меня было много денег, я бы купил машину в прошлом году.

Существует еще и **смешанный тип** условных предложений (Придаточное – Subjunctive I (Past или Past Perfect Subjunctive); Главное – Subjunctive II-1,3 (would + инфинитив или Perfect инфинитив)).

If I **had** (I'd) **had** a lot of money yesterday, I **would buy** a car now.

Если бы у меня было много денег вчера, я бы купил машину теперь.

Как видите, это соединение II-го и III-го типов в одном предложении. В первом случае – условие в прошлом, а следствие в настоящем; во втором случае – условие не относится к определенному времени (некая постоянная характеристика), а следствие отнесено к прошлому.

Во всех условных предложениях со сказуемыми-глаголами в сослагательном наклонении применяется одна и та же схема: в условном предложении формы Subjunctive I (как их называют еще –

простые, старые, архаичные, синтетические формы); в главном предложении – формы Subjunctive II (аналитические формы с обязательным вспомогательным глаголом). Из этого правила выпадает лишь подтип I-б (маловероятные события).

§5 Фразовые глаголы

Фразовые глаголы (глагольные словосочетания) – это устойчивые сочетания глагола и наречия, либо глагола и предлога, либо глагола с предлогом и наречием одновременно.

Фразовый глагол	Перевод на русский язык
1	2
back away	отступать, отпрянуть, пятиться (также и переносно)
be back	возвращаться
be out	отсутствовать, не быть дома, на месте
be over	окончиться, завершиться
be up	1) проснуться, вставать; 2) быть бодрствующим, не спящим
blow out	1) взорваться, лопнуть (стекло и т.п.); лопнуть (о шине); 2) гаснуть
break down	1) а) потерять самообладание, полностью расстроиться, растеряться; впасть в истерику; б) разразиться слезами, смехом и т.п.; 2) сломаться (о механизмах)
break off	1) прерваться (перестать делать, говорить и т.п.); 2) отломиться, отделиться
break out	1) вырваться, прорваться (из тюрьмы, и т.п.); 2) вспыхивать, взорваться (о войне, драке, вражде, огне, шуме и т.п.)

1	2
call back	1) перезвонить по телефону позже); 2) откликнуться, ответить
calm down	успокаиваться
carry on	продолжать заниматься чем-л.
check in	регистрироваться, прописаться (в гостинице, аэропорту, на работе, на собрании и т.п.)
check out	выписаться из (гостиницы, больницы и т.п.)
come back	1) возвращаться; редко - 2) вспоминать
come down	1) спускаться, опускаться (тж. переносно); 2) падать; ниспадать; идти (о дожде)
come in	1) входить; приходить, прибывать; 2) прибывать (о поезде и т.п.)
come on	1) давай!, живее!, пошли!; 2) брось!, перестань!, кончай!, хватит!, ладно тебе!
come over	приходить, подходить, заходить, заезжать, приезжать к кому-л. (т.е = come. Слово <i>over</i> не переводится, а употребляется для благозвучия)
cut off	1) отрезать, отрубить, отсекаль; 2) прерывать (работу и т.п.)
fall down	1) падать, упасть, рухнуть (обычно на землю, на пол); 2) оч. редко амер. потерпеть неудачу
find out	выяснить, разузнать, обнаружить, докопаться, найти, раскрыть
get around	1) обойти, преодолеть препятствие (буквально); 2) обойти в значении перехитрить, обмануть
get away	1) избежать, удрать, ускользнуть, улизнуть; 2) уходить, уезжать

1	2
get back	вернуться
get down	1) спуститься; опуститься; 2) приказ: слезай, опустишь, пригнись; вниз!
give up	сдаться, сдаваться, отступить(ся), отказаться
go away	1) уходить, уезжать (совет, приказ, реплика); 2) уйти, уехать;
go back	возвращаться
go in	входить
hang on	1) обычно - держись!; 2) реже - стой, подожди, у телефона – не вешайте трубку;
hold on	1) держись! (буквально и переносно); 2) подожди, стой (чаще не буквально); 3) не кладите трубку, подождите (у телефона);
let in	1) впускать, допускать
lie down	лечь, прилечь (отдохнуть, поспать)
look for	искать
look forward to	ожидать, предвкушать
move on	идти дальше; продолжать движение
pull on	1) натягивать, одевать; 2) натягивать, тянуть на себя (кольцо, провод и т.д.)
run away	убегать, удирать, сбегать
set up	1) устраивать, организовывать; 2) установить, смонтировать
sit back	1) откинуться назад
stand up	1) вставать, выпрямляться; 2) стоять, выдерживать

1	2
switch off	выключать
switch on	включать
take off	1) уходить, отбывать, 2) снимать что-либо с человека
wake up	просыпаться
walk away	уходить, уйти прочь
watch out	остерегаться, быть начеку
work out	1) очутиться, оказаться 2) закончиться
work up	выработать, разработать, создать, достичь, получить
write down	записывать, излагать письменно

Примеры:

What was he looking for in our house? – Что он искал в нашем доме?

Do we have to pay to look around this castle? – Нам нужно заплатить за то, что мы осмотрим этот замок?

I must get my car looked at. – Надо, чтобы мою машину посмотрели.

I looked for better things from her. – Я ожидала от нее лучшего.

I'm so looking forward to it. – Я так этого жду.

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