

ФГБОУ ВО «Казанский государственный энергетический университет»

Кафедра «Иностранные языки»

Контрольная работа № 1

Вариант № 2

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский)

Выполнил: (ФИО студента)

Студент __ 1 __ курса

Группа ЗТРП-1-23

Шифр (№ зачет. книжки)

__3230932__

Подпись: _____

Преподаватель: (Филиппова Г.Ф.)

Оценка: _____

Дата: _____

Подпись: _____

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Компьютерная техника 1.

Багряный 2

1) Knife - Knives

Factory - Factories

hero - heroes

series - series

mountains - mountains

2) 1. I heard a knock at the door and went to open it

2. He is still a young man, we hope he'll become a good painter

3. I don't like milk in my tea

4. There is love in her eyes

3)

easy - easier - easiest

polite - ~~more~~ ^{the} politer - ~~most~~ ^{the} politest

stressful - more stressful - ~~most~~ ^{the} most stressful

little - less - ~~the~~ least

strong - stronger - ^{the} strongest

serious - more serious - ^{the} most serious

4) 1. The coals of this type are most satisfactory burned on Chai-gate stoker
Углюк амау бугеу агууе бегуе амауе
на гентуе наеамауе

2. The more space is provided by the furnace, the less unburned fuel will escape from it.

Угуе дабуе амауе бугеу, наеу
амауе амауе амауе амауе бугеу -
депеуе амауе.

5) 1. You should plan your life yourself
Угуе гугеуе амауе амауе амауе бугеу
амауе

2. The problem should be solved in all its complexity

Угуе амауе амауе амауе амауе
амауе амауе амауе амауе

3. The authors restricted themselves only to a description of the phenomenon

last
to other
concern

Abnormal experimental methodology -
concurrent phenomena

4. His very apology shows that his views
are baseless.

the
scope

Canisio usbumer nokazubalem,
'uno no enarema de no blemur

in
in -

5. The confidence was destroyed by the
mistakes made by him

Therapeutic drama yurumescere, amudram,
Kansipure on collepium

no

6. 1. They tend to focus on areas such as
the arts, business & managements, and
ethology

cell

tend - Present simple am to tend

2. The Keshmaver heater has effected the efficiency
of the overall recycle

has affected - ^{Present} ~~future~~ Perfect am to ^{affect} have

3. This discovery will be a world break-through

Will be - future simple am to be

4. The furnaces are being purely water cooled

are being cooled - present continuous passive

5. Cooling water condense.

in nature influences the choice of material for ^{condenser} tubes

Безопасность эксплуатации котлов, надежность и долговечность оборудования, качество пара, экономичность и экологичность.

6. The association of scholars first gathered in the town of Oxford in 1209.

Ассоциация ученых была основана в Оксфорде в 1209 году.

7. Proper treatment of the coal at the correct is effected on its passage through the furnace

Правильная обработка угля осуществляется при его прохождении через печь

and upenachivaniya from ^{reps here}
9. The students were looking through
their notes when the teacher came
into the room.

Ученики смотрели в свои записки
вогда в комнату вошел учитель.

Задача 7.

1. After the correction the heated or cooled
fluid may flow to some other region
- некие конвекции происходят ~~на~~
охлажденная жидкость движется
в другую область

2. A power plant has to be built on this
river - здесь необходимо построить
электростанцию на этой реке

3. People ought to be more tolerant -
людям следует быть более терпимыми
Задача 8.

1. My brother didn't graduate from
Cazan power engineering University

- Main from the beginning of Kaiser's
first gubernatorial gubernatorial
gubernatorial

2. By that time they didn't have
settle the matter

К тому времени они еще не могли
в чем дело

3. He doesn't take his dog out for
a walk twice a day

Он не выводит собаку гулять два
раза в день

These instruments are not available -

Эти инструменты отсутствуют -
задание 10.

1. He knew that he would win next time
Он знал, что выиграет в следующий раз

2. The student read the books their teacher
recommended - студент прочитал
книжки по рекомендациям учителя

3. She said that she has been ~~to~~ studying Physics ~~for~~ since May - Ona o'zang, and your quizing class.

3. Bagantel II.

1. When Newton was twenty-one years old he came under the ~~newer~~ influence of an old man named Isaac Barrow. Professor Barrow had been recently appointed to the university's famous Lucasian Chair of Mathematics, named after Henry Lucas who provided the money to endow the professorship. Barrow soon saw that Isaac Newton showed unusual talents as a scientist - or "natural philosopher" as scientists were called in Newton's time. Barrow befriended and encouraged young Newton.

2. Barrow was astonished at the young man's quick progress. Later, when Barrow was to publish his lectures on optics, he turned to his brilliant student for help. It was also Barrow who saw that Newton had a genius for mathematics, and urged him readily to study Euclid geometry.

3. Isaac's mind was also busy with refraction or the bending of light. ~~He was~~ He was experimenting with his lenses and thinking about things Professor Barrow told him. Ever since his school days, Isaac had been an experimenter, who liked to put his thoughts to proof. He wanted, particularly to

naturally in the world around him -
motions of planets and comets, the changing
of the tides; the beautiful colors in soap
bubbles, the resistance of the air, the
laws of motion; and the transmitting
or changing of one metal into another

4. Things in nature behaved either
in certain ways, or they didn't, Isaac
decided. If one thing didn't work, perhaps
another would. Supplied with books and
scientific equipment at Trinity, Newton began
experimenting. And for relaxation, he always
turned to alchemy - the recombining of
one natural substance into another -
which, while it was not a science, was
the forerunner of modern chemistry

5. Cambridge at this time was not con-
sidered the most advanced centre of English
mathematics. Scientists - or, Natural Philosophers
- felt that more progress was being made by
scholars in London and at Oxford. In a
short time, however, the quiet student from
West Stoppie was to bring the highest mathe-
matical honor to his own university

6. Early in the year 1665, just a few months
before he was to take his Bachelor of Arts degree,
Isaac worked out a basic formula, or rule,
which has been used ever since in mathematics.
Today we call it "the binomial theorem".
Abraham is any two numbers connected
by the plus sign or minus sign

7. Sometimes, in figuring scientific or
mathematical problems, binomials have to
be multiplied by themselves many, many times.
Multiplication like this - one of which Newton

has to do many - are very complicated. They could cover sheets and sheets of paper were it not for Isaac Newton's rule. It looks difficult but scientists with an understanding of mathematics substitute the numbers they have for the letters; and follow the multiplication signs and the plus and minus have for the letters; and follow the multiplication signs by so doing, they can get correct answers to their problems simply and quickly - without covering all those sheets of papers.

8. The binomial theorem works for all numbers (as long as they are in binomial) and it may be used not just in multiplying a number itself, but in multiplying anything - the number of stars in a galaxy, the number of atoms in a molecule. Moreover, it may be employed to reach answers beyond our understanding, their numbers are so large.

1. Кюига Кююмен жил в Восточной Азии, он начал работать в области анализа человека по имени Исаак Барроу. Профессор Барроу был награжден высшим университетским званием в честь Генри Кююаса, который представлял физику на государственном уровне. Барроу ввел это звание.

Исаак Кююмен проявил необычайный талант ученого - или "кампьютерности" как назвали ученые "во времена Кююаса. Барроу познакомился и поддержал молодого Кююмена.

3. Барроу Исаака также был заметен при анализе или искривлении света. Он экспериментировал со своими линзами и доказал, что сказал ему профессор.

Барроу. Еще со школьных лет Исаак был энтузиастом и любил подчеркивать свои мысли проверке. Особенно ему хотелось понять события, которые естественно обрисовываются в окружающей его мире — движение планет и комет, различные приливы и отливы, красивые цвета ильичих пузырей, сопротивление воздуха, законы движения и передачи энергии превращения одного металла в другой.

7. Иногда при решении математических задач приходится умножать сами на себя много много раз. Подобное умножение, ильичих из которых Ньютону приходилось делать, очень сложное. Она ильичих бы покрывать целые ильичих бумами, если бы не правило Исаака Ньютона. Это выглядит сложно, но учение, разбирающееся в математике, подставляет числа, которые ильичих нужны. Найти буквы и ильичих давать знакам умножения, а также знакам плюс и минус формулы. Поступая таким образом, они ильичих быстро и просто получают правильные ответы на свои проблемы, не заполняя все ильичих бумами.

8. Биномиальная теорема работает для всех чисел (при условии, что они попадают в биномиальной форме), и ильичих можно использовать не только для умножения числа само по себе, но и для умножения чего угодно — количества звезд в галактике, количества атомов в молекуле. Более того, его можно использовать для получения ответов за пределами ильичих нашей математики, настолько велико ильичих число.

12. 1. Isaac was interested in refraction and bending of light, also with things like: around him: motions of planets, tides, color of soap bubbles etc.

2. Newton bring fame in the field of math to Cambridge University

3. They collected the multiplication signs and the plus and minus signs of the formula

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- 1) ^{Was} Did Isaac Newton under influence of Isaac Barrow?
- 2) Where Was Newton coming to Cambridge from?
- 3) Isaac Barrow was a professor, wasn't he?
- 4) Was Isaac Newton an experimenter or a researcher?