

РГБОУ ВО „Казанский государственный
экономический университет”

Кафедра „Информатики Фак”
(специальности)

Всем привет.

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Фамилия

Представление
Помарова А.Г.

Личка:
Дама:

Назад 2023-2024 Погрузь

Kampuchea padma n1 Bavnaum 1

Zayavne 1

g. shelf \leftrightarrow shelves

eg. cargo \leftrightarrow cargos

Eg. elf \leftrightarrow elves

sky \leftrightarrow skies

mistake \leftrightarrow mistakes

Zayavne 2

1. Come to the black board and write an Exercise 5

2. You have a mistake in the word "correspondence".

3. We bought an oranges and a butter

4. Are the rooms in your flat tidy?

Zayavne 3

dirty - dirtier - dirtiest

modern - moderner - modernest

amusing - more amusing - the most amusing

much & more ~~more~~ - the most

quickly - quicklier - quickliest

changeable - more changeable - the most changeable

Задание 4.

1. The thermonuclear reactors absorb more energy than they generate.
2. The more satisfactory ignition may be ensured, the better.
3. Установка ядерного термоядерного замедлителя должна быть саморазогревающейся.

Задание 5.

1. You may help me by translating these articles.

1. Быть может, наше дело, затягивая время, нам помогут всё исправить.

2. It follows that this is not a satisfactory way

way for preparing it.

Однако затягивать, и затягивать всё исправлять, это затруднительно.

3. The level density is roughly the same in all the cases.

3. Текущий процесс будет сопоставим с ядерным взрывом.

4. The reaction is similar to that observed by us.

4. Ядерный взрыв имеет одинаковую характеристику.

5. The variable is the same for both methods.

5. Результаты ядерных взрывов одинаковы.

Задание 6.

1. The turbine efficiency is adversely affected by a decrease in the pressure drop through the turbine.

1. Чем выше рабочее давление, тем выше КПД турбины.

15 adversely affected - Present past continuous or was/were affect

2. A group of specialists is studying this problem.

2. Тұрғын ендиудармен үзгәремін жыл өткізу.

Present continuous - от нараңа study

3. The fest will be given at five o'clock this afternoon.

3. Шеңбер сүйгін сезуін бір жаңа жаңаңыз.

Future continuous - от нараңа give

4. Relationship with private sector will play an important role in further life.

4. Ошардандауда жыныс сүйгін үзгәребейнегінін бір жаңаңыз.

Future simple - от нараңа play

5. These institutions received no funding from government for teaching art research.

5. Жиынтықтар не го научные организации бюджет на исследование и образование недостаточное.

Past perfect - receive

6. The gas turbine is being used in such application as electric power generation.

6. Газ турбина используем бір манас дидар применение, көк бараңыма электроэнергия.

Present continuous passive - use

7. The substance has changed its molecular structure when exposed to sun's heat.

7. Барындау кезде макромолекулы изменяют свойства теплоперенос жыныс.

Past perfect - change

8. The available heat drop affects the number of pressure stages in the impulse turbine.

8. Көлемендеу репене менең турбин на коаксиальный изменение забора бір турбине.

Present simple - drop

7. Задание.

1. The expansion of the steam must take place in the fixed nozzle passages

1. Технология рабочего процесса должна проходить в неподвижных соплах.

2. The products of combustion have to be cooled sufficiently before they enter the superheater tubes

2. Технология испарения газов должна обеспечивать охлаждение продуктов сгорания до температуры, при которой они становятся водяными.

3. He wasn't allowed to cross the border

Ему запрещали пересекать границу

Задание 8.

1. My brother did not graduate from Kazan State Energy University

1. Мой брат не окончил Казанский государственный энергетический университет

2. By that time they had not settled the matter

2. К тому времени они не урегулировали вопрос

3. He does not take his dog for a walk twice a day

3. Он не бегает со своей собакой два раза в день.

Задание 9.

These instruments are not available.

Эти инструменты недоступны.

Zagame 10.

1. We came and saw that child was sleeping
1. No nymum u ykugewi, mo pederor yre caum.
2. He said that fully automatic driving will be developed next year
2. Oh woye, mo nemaemwo abnawamwene, bengene oyem kappabonew & cegyanew rogy.
3. I knew he would lose his mobile
3. 2 year, mo ok komeyem ebou uudulokow

Zagame 11

When Newton was twenty-one years old he came under the 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 unusual talent as a scientist - of "natural philosopher" as scientists were called in Newton's time. Barrow befriended and encouraged young Newton.

3. Isaac's mind was also busy with refraction or the bending of light. 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 understand the events that took place naturally in the

would him - motions of planets and comets, the changing of the tides, the beautiful colors in soap bubbles, the resistance 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.

5. Sometimes, in figuring scientific or mathematical problems, binomials have to be multiplied by themselves many, many times. Multiplications like this - of which Newton had 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 signs of the formula. By so doing they can get correct answers to their problems simply and quickly - without covering all those sheets of paper.

6. The binomial theorem works for all numbers as long as they are in a binomial; and it may be used not just in multiplying a number in 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. Когда Нестору было 21 год он начал подавать
степени на имени Исаака Барроу. Профессор Барроу
недолго был наставником знаменитого математического
учреждения Лондонского университета назначив его в член
Гильдии Святого Луки, которой ведется забота за это профес-
сиональное общество. Барроу учил, что Исаак.

История нравственности наставника ученого или
математика как наставника ученого во времена
Нестора. Барроу подружился с маленьким Нестором под
его покровительством.

3. Взрослый Нестор был законченным професси-
онелем или наставником ученого. Он экспериментировал
со стеклом, магнитами и различными сортами
шахматных фигур в процессе Барроу. Еще со
математическим временным диапазоном были эксперимен-
тируя, который приводил к заключению
своих исследований.

В результате, он заложил основы, которые
стремительно изменили промышленность в европейской
и мире - движение машин и химии, сделав промыш-
ленную промышленность, крупного объема производство
изобретение вагонов, законы движения, а также
предметы для превращение одного вещества в другой.

3. История приключения наставника или математика
под его покровительством. Барроу был известен
как один из первых математиков, приводящих
в движение машины. Они состояли из покровитель-
ства науки Барроу, если бы не привели Нестора
к известию. Это было для шахматных, но ученых,
разработанных в математике Задачи Барроу
исследование у них изобретали и создавали новые

чимонение, а мае не знатак насе и дунгя
спомнилъ Фарадеја можем сопствен, он је још
напомену губитковије односно на њен проблем
који је у Саскупо - је увршио да је то мистер
Фарадеј.

8. Енергетичарски напредак је био
већ, него је напредак у хемији, и
се тојко унапређивао по најбољим
срединама како макро, и то је уједно
веројатно - чиста физика и хемија, чиста
хемија и хемија. Тако мада, он је овим
тако унапређивао је највећи однос, иако
користију за помоћ неким хемијашима, иако
се користи и у тој.

Задатак 12

1. Faraday, in 1823 developed methods
for liquefying gases under pressure.
2. I learned about such achievements
of Faraday. He worked as an assistant
for ~~Davy~~ himself Davy, went on
a grand tour as Davy himself.
Went on a grand tour as Davy's secretary.
Faraday became director of the laboratory
in 1825, and in 1833 became professor
of chemistry at the Royal Institution.
In chemistry, Faraday developed methods
for liquefying gases under pressure.
He was the first to set the tempera-
ture in the laboratory below zero
on the Fahrenheit scale. He discovered

benzene, a compound that was destined to play a key role in developing a means of representing molecular structure. He also reduced the issue of electrolysis to quantitative terms.

3. Faraday reduced the issue of electrolysis to quantitative terms, declaring the laboratory what is now called Faraday's laws of electrolysis. Faraday's laws put electrochemistry on a modern basis.

In his honor, the amount of electricity needed to release 63 grams of copper (that is, to release the "equivalent weight" of the element) is called,

Faraday's

Equivalent

Did Faraday make contributions to organic chemistry?

Equivalent

In what year did Faraday become director of

electrolysis, declaring the laboratory?

Equivalent

Was Faraday born into a poor or a rich family?

Potassium

In 1833, Faraday became a professor

of chemistry at the Royal Institution,

didn't he?