Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 1

2. Употребите в данных предложениях личные местоимения.

1.My husband has a new car, but … doesn’t like … very much. 2.Pete has three sons. He plays golf with … in his free time. 3.Steve’s new teacher is Mr. Ford. Steve likes … a lot. 4.They are very good people. I know … . 5.I have a sister. I love … very much. 6.We are good students and our teacher likes to teach … .

3. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями в простой или абсолютной форме.

1.We have a nice flat. … flat is in a new house. 2.This is my car. … is a 1992 model. 3.Jim, tell me, isn’t that ... girl-friend over there? 4.I know that he has lost … text-book, perhaps you can lend him … . 5.Ann is glad to see … friends again. 6.I am not happy about my new house, but … is just awful. I can’t understand why they’ve bought it.

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4. Перепишите и письменно переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных местоимений и наречий.

1.Everywhere in Moscow you will see new buildings. 2.The lecturer will tell us something about the history of Great Britain. 3.Any station in our Metro is very clean and beautiful. 4.Some new districts appeared in St. Petersburg during the last 5 years. 5.You can’t find this book anywhere. 6.Anyone who comes to St. Petersburg tries to visit the Hermitage. 7.No engineer can solve this problem without the help of computers.

5. Напишите форму множественного числа от данных существительных:

boy, wife, man, mouse, sheep, matchbox, woman-teacher, sister-in-law, table, story, leaf

6. Поставьте выделенные существительные во множественное число. Произведите все необходимые изменения.

1.I have hurt my foot. 2.Put the box on the shelf. 3.This factory has a good laboratory. 4.Their child studies very well. 5.There is a deer near our cottage. 6.His speech was very interesting.

7. Перепишите данные ниже предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи является слово, оформленное окончанием -s, какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно а) показателем 3л.ед.ч. в Present Indefinite (Present Simple), б) признаком множественного числа существительного, в) показателем притяжательного числа имени существительного. Предложения переведите.

1.The lectures of professor Nelson are very interesting. 2.He lectures on Mathematics. 3.What is your friend’s profession? 4.Each lesson lasts 40 minutes. 5.In autumn leaves begin to fall from the trees. 6.The train leaves at 9.

8. Вставьте вместо точек s, ‘s, s’, где необходимо.

1.This is a new book of Pushkin… poem… . 2.The ship… crew consisted of foreign sailors. 3.These film... are Sam… and Frank… parents… . 4.They spent a week … holiday at the Barton… .

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

1.The oftener you visit the Hermitage, the more you like it. 2.Winter is the coldest season of the year. 3.Moscow today is 5 times as big as at the beginning of the 20th century. 4.St. Petersburg is the second largest city after Moscow. 5.The St. Petersburg University is not so old as the Moscow or Kazan Universities.

10. Раскройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные в нужную степень.

1.He is the (strong) boy in the whole school. 2.Which of the two men is (tall)? 3.Here is the (late) news. 4.He didn’t take the medicine yesterday and he feels (bad) today. 5.Who is your (good) friend? 6.There were (few) new words in this text and it took me (little) time to read it.

11. Перепишите данные предложения, определите в них видо-временные формы глагола и укажите их инфинитив. Предложения переведите.

1.In 1712 St. Petersburg became the capital of Russia. 2.For citizens of St. Petersburg the embankment of the Neva is one of the most beautiful places in the world. 3.St. Petersburg got its name in 1703. 4.I shan’t go out now as I have a lot of work to do. 5.They do their shopping every day.

12. Перепишите и переведите приводимые ниже предложения. Поставьте их в отрицательную форму. Задайте общий и специальный вопрос к каждому предложению.

1.Tim does his morning exercises every day. (What?). 2.He always smokes before lunch. (When?) 3.Mary’s mother taught her how to cook. (Whom?) 4.Yesterday we spent a lot of money. (What?) 5.My sister will wear her new dress. (When?) 6.We shall join them later. (Why?)

13. Прочтите и устно переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите 3-й абзац текста.

Basic Solid-State Principles

In a conductor, electric current flow is a movement of free electrons. The outer or valence electrons of a good conductor are loosely bound to the atom. At room temperature the thermal energy causes approximately one

electron to detach from each atom and become free to move and result in a current flow when an electric potential is applied.

Insulators are materials in which outer electrons are tightly bound to the atom and no electrons are free to move. Thus, no current can flow when voltage is applied.

Between these two major categories is a class of materials called semiconductors. As the name implies, a semiconductor is a material with conductivity roughly midway between conductors and insulators. It is not just a poor conductor; it has two important properties. First, its resistance normally decreases with increase of temperature, while in conductors resistance slightly increases with temperature. Second, the flow of current in a semiconductor may be caused either by a flow of negative electrons or by a movement of missing sites in the opposite direction. If an atom has one outer electron missing, a loosely bound electron from a neighbouring atom can jump into it, leaving behind a new vacant site; this, in turn, can be filled by an electron from the third atom and so on. The impression is as if the vacant site has moved. Such vacant sites are called “holes” and since a negative electron is missing, the hole can be said to have a positive charge.

Semiconductor materials in which conduction is due to a flow of electrons are called n-type materials and those in which conduction is due to the movement of positive holes are called p-type.