

Темы сообщений

1. Myself. My family.
2. My friend.
3. My flat.
4. My working day.
5. My weekend.
6. Seasons.
7. English Weather.

Вопросы к собеседованию

1. What is your first name? What is your surname?
2. How old are you? I am seventeen years old.
3. Is your family large? How many are you in the family
4. What are your parents? Where do they work?
5. How long have your parents been married?
6. Do they have much in common?
7. Do you spend a lot of time with your family?
8. What sort of things do you do together?
9. Do you go out with your parents?
- 10 Who runs the house in your family?
- 11 What are your household duties?
- 12 What is your father's hobby?
- 13 Can you describe your mother?
14. What is your best friend's name?
15. Where does he (she) live?
16. Do you often see each other?
17. Where did you meet for the first time?
18. What do you do in your free time?
19. What do you usually talk about?
20. Do you quarrel?
21. What do you like best about your friend?
22. Do you live in a house or in a block of flats?
23. Which floor is your flat on?
24. Is your flat well-planned? Is it comfortable?
25. How many rooms are there in your flat?
26. Where do you usually have your meals?
27. Is there much furniture in your flat?
28. Do you change it round from time to time?
29. What is there in your room?
30. Are there any pictures on the walls of your flat?
31. Do you get up early? Is it easy for you to get up early?
32. Do you do morning exercises? Do you do your morning exercises to music?
33. How long does it take you to get dressed?
34. What do you usually have for breakfast?
35. When do you usually leave the house?
36. What do you usually do on your way to the University?
37. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
38. What time do you come home?
39. How do you spend your evenings?
40. What time do you usually go to bed?
41. How many seasons are there in a year?
42. Where did you go last summer?
43. What is the weather like in winter?
44. Do you go in for skating or skiing?
45. The weather in England is very changeable, isn't it?
46. How often does it rain in England?
47. What is the best time of the year in England?
48. What do you know about London fogs?
49. What kind of weather do you like best of all?
50. What is the weather like today?

Контрольная работа
TEST

1. Open the brackets:

1. Bob (to fix) his car at the moment.
2. I (to bake) a pie yesterday.
3. Paul (not, to read) a book last weekend.
4. Sally (not, to plant) flowers every spring.
5. We (to drink) coffee tomorrow morning.

2. Ask questions:

1. I am crying because I am sad. (Why?)
2. They play tennis in the park. (Where?)
3. Bill studied mathematics yesterday. (What?)
4. I will start a new job next week. (When?)
5. Robert helped his friend a month ago.

3. Translate into English:

1. Завтра я навещу своего друга.
2. Джон катается на лыжах каждую зиму.
3. В прошлом месяце мы катались на коньках каждый день.
4. Мама сейчас готовит итальянскую пиццу.
5. Я обычно иду в университет пешком.

Раздел 2. Бытовая сфера общения. Магазины, еда, покупки. ОК-4 (способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языках, для академического и профессионального взаимодействия)

ТЕМЫ СООБЩЕНИЯ

1. My last shopping for foodstuffs.
2. My meals.
3. English meals.
4. At the restaurant.
5. Shopping for clothes.

ВОПРОСЫ К СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЮ

1. How many meals a day do the English have?
2. What is the traditional English breakfast like?
3. What is usually called a "continental breakfast"?
4. When do the English usually have lunch?
5. Why do the English like "good plain food"?
6. What kind of meal is five o'clock tea in England?
7. What do the English usually have for dinner?
8. The English are fond of tea, aren't they?
9. What is the traditional dish for Christmas table?
10. What other dishes are popular in England?
11. How many meals a day do you usually have?
12. What do you usually have for breakfast?
13. Where do you have lunch (dinner)?
14. How many courses does your lunch (dinner) usually consist of?
15. What is your favourite dish?
16. What vegetables do you like?
17. What do you usually have for dessert?
18. How often do you eat out?
19. Have you ever eaten at McDonald's?
20. Some people say that eating at a restaurant is a waste of money. Do you agree?
21. Can you cook?
22. Do you agree that the best cooks in the world are men?
23. Who does the shopping in your family?
24. How often do you go shopping?
25. Do you prefer to go shopping on weekdays or at the weekend?
26. Do you like to go to small shops or to big department stores and supermarkets?
27. Which do you think is the most convenient time for shopping?
28. Some people are fond of window-shopping. Can you say that you belong to such people?
29. What are advantages and disadvantages of big supermarkets?
30. When did you last go shopping? What did you buy?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

1. Open the brackets:

- 1) I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday.
- 2) He (to read) a book at five o'clock yesterday.
- 3) My sister (to buy) nice model shoes this month.
- 4) Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before.
- 5) When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream.

2. Ask questions:

- 1) We were watching TV the whole evening yesterday. (What...?)
- 2) Columbus discovered America 500 years ago. (When...?)
- 3) We will go to Los Angeles next summer. (Where...?)
- 4) I go to see my grandparents every Sunday. (Who...?)
- 5) I have never been to Greece.

3. Correct the mistakes:

- 1) My sister don't like coffee.
- 2) I just saw Jack.
- 3) She read an English book when I came.
- 4) I was washing the dishes before mother came.
- 5) What your brother doing now?

Раздел 3. Социально-культурная сфера общения. Культурные традиции России и страны изучаемого языка. ОК-4 (способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языках, для академического и профессионального взаимодействия)

ТЕМЫ СООБЩЕНИЙ

1. Holidays.
2. Travelling.
3. Free time and hobby.
4. Moscow.
5. Nizhniy Novgorod.
6. London.
7. Traditions and customs of GB.
8. Traditions and customs of Russia.

ВОПРОСЫ К СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЮ

1. Where do you usually spend your summer holidays?
2. What do you usually do in summer?
3. Do you like to go swimming (boating)?
4. Are you fond of lying in the sun?
5. What do you usually do in hot weather?
6. Are you fond of fishing?
7. What do you enjoy doing in the evenings?
8. Have you ever been to the south?
9. Are you fond of travelling?
10. Why do people travel?
11. Why do people take a camera with them? What do they usually photograph?
12. What do we see and learn while travelling?
13. How do different people spend their holidays?
14. What means of travel do you know? What are their advantages and disadvantages?
15. What places have you visited?
16. Have you ever taken a holiday cruise along the Black Sea coast or down the Volga?
17. What countries would you like to visit?
18. When was Moscow founded?
19. Is there a monument to Yuri Dolgoruky in Moscow? Where is it?
20. When did Moscow become the capital?
22. Was ancient Moscow a big city? What's the total area of modern Moscow?
23. What's the population of Moscow?
24. What places of interest in the centre of Moscow do you know?
25. What do you know about St Basil's Cathedral?
26. What can you see on the territory of the Kremlin?
27. What are the most famous Moscow museums? (art galleries?)
28. What theatres in Moscow do you know?
29. What is your favourite place in Moscow?
30. Do you have a lot of free time?
31. What else do you do besides studying?
32. Do you play any musical instruments?
33. Are you fond of listening to music?
34. What kind of music do you prefer?
35. Have you ever collected anything?
36. What is your hobby?
37. What is your best friend's hobby?
38. Which of your friends collects stamps (records, compact discs, etc)?
39. How do you usually spend your leisure time?
40. How do you spend your weekends?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

I. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the right tense form (Active Voice).

1. It often ... (snow) last month.
2. I ... (not/buy) the tickets yet.

3. - What are you doing at the weekend, Ann?
- I ... (drive) to the mountains. Would you like to come?
4. She ... (never/be) to Oslo.
5. If the weather ... (be) fine, the plane ... (leave) in time.
6. In his free time Jack often... (go) fishing or sailing.
7. They ... (wait) for us since seven o'clock.
8. We ... (pack) our things when our taxi came.
9. They ... (be) married for 10 years when I met them.
10. France ... (win) the World Cup in 1998.

II. Open the brackets using the correct tense form of the Passive Voice.

1. My child ... (teach) English next year.
2. This newspaper ... (sell) everywhere.
3. The bill ... (already/pay).
4. The flowers (not/water) in the morning.
5. An interesting article ... (write) by Jane last week.

Раздел 4. Учебно-познавательная сфера общения. Образование и самообразование в России и за рубежом. ОК-4 (способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языках, для академического и профессионального взаимодействия)

ТЕМЫ СООБЩЕНИЙ

1. Great Britain: geographical position; parts.
2. London.
3. Political system of GB.
4. School education in GB.
5. Universities of GB.
6. Traditions and customs.
7. Home. Family.
8. Sports.

ТЕМЫ ПРОЕКТОВ

1. Cities of Russia/ UK/ USA.
2. Political system of Russia/ UK/ USA.
3. School education in Russia/ UK/ USA.
4. Universities of Russia/ UK/ USA.
5. Homes in Russia/ UK/ USA.
6. Traditions and customs of Russia/ UK/ USA.
7. Sport in Russia/ UK/ USA.
8. Life of the youth in Russia/ UK/ USA.
9. Outstanding scientists of Russia/ UK/ USA.

ВОПРОСЫ К СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЮ

1. What are the main countries of the UK and their capitals?
2. Why is the UK also called Great Britain, England or the British Isles?
3. What is the area of the UK?
4. Where is the UK situated?
5. What are the longest rivers?
6. What are the most industrial cities?
7. What is the population of the UK?
8. What is the official language of Great Britain?
9. Is everybody from the UK English?
10. What is Scotland famous for?
11. What is the centre of the car industry?
12. What is the population of London?
13. What are the parts of London?
14. What is the business centre of London?
15. What makes London important for the life of Great Britain?
16. What is the heart of Edinburgh?
17. What houses does the English Parliament consist of?
18. What House of Parliament is the most powerful?
19. What do the letters MP stand for?
20. Who appoints the Cabinet of Ministers?
21. What is the minimum voting age in the UK?
22. Which political parties in the UK can you name?
23. At what age do children start their basic education in Great Britain?
24. What subjects are taught in Primary School?
25. What main types of secondary schools were there in Britain before the 1960s?
26. What is the main kind of secondary schools in Britain today?
27. What are the most famous English Universities?
28. What are the best known ceremonies in Britain?
29. What are the most important festivals in Britain?
30. What are the most important traditions connected with Christmas?

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

I. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the right tense form (Active Voice).

1. It often ... (snow) last month.
2. I ... (not/buy) the tickets yet.
3. - What are you doing at the weekend, Ann?
- I ... (drive) to the mountains. Would you like to come?
4. She ... (never/be) to Oslo.
5. If the weather ... (be) fine, the plane ... (leave) in time.
6. In his free time Jack often... (go) fishing or sailing.
7. They ... (wait) for us since seven o'clock.
8. We ... (pack) our things when our taxi came.
9. They ... (be) married for 10 years when I met them.
10. France ... (win) the World Cup in 1998.

II. Open the brackets using the correct tense form of the Passive Voice.

1. My child ... (teach) English next year.
2. This newspaper ... (sell) everywhere.
3. The bill ... (already/pay).
4. The flowers (not/water) in the morning.
5. An interesting article ... (write) by Jane last week.

III. Put questions to the underlined part of the sentence.

1. She is wearing her new jacket today.
2. He will finish school next year.
3. They played tennis yesterday.
4. Alice has just left on business.
5. The bank opens at 9.30 in the morning.

IV. Use the necessary modal verb or its equivalent.

1. She ... (была вынуждена) leave yesterday.
2. He ... (не может) go out because he is ill.
3. It's very late. The children ... (должны) be in bed.
4. I ... (нет необходимости) return the book to the library today.
5. ... (Можно) I come tomorrow'?

V. Translate the conditional sentences.

1. Если погода будет хорошей, я пойду погулять.
2. Если бы я выиграл миллион, я бы путешествовал по миру.
3. Если бы они не встретились на той вечеринке, они бы не поженились.

FINAL TEST
Var. 2

I. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the right tense form (Active Voice).

1. When I looked out of the window. I ... (see) that it ... (snow) heavily.
2. How long ... (you live) in New York?
3. Peter ... (work) long hours this week.
4. My rather ... (marry) my mother in 1980.
5. They ... (stay) in a big hotel near the city centre at present.
6. We ... (not visit) them for three months.
7. When I came into the room, they ... (already discuss) this question.
8. She ... (just/ see) her manager.
9. They ... (drive) to the beach every weekend last summer.
10. The weather (not be) cold yesterday.

II. Open the brackets using the correct tense form of the Passive Voice.

1. The work ... (not finish) last night.
2. They ... (ask) a lot of questions at the exam yesterday.
3. The salad ... (just cook).
4. The room ... (clean) every morning.
5. He ... (show) the city tomorrow.

III. Put a question to the underlined part of the sentence.

1. There is a big supermarket near his house.
2. They have bought a packet of sugar and a jar of jam.
3. He was walking to his office at this time yesterday.
4. We travelled to Spain and Portugal last summer.
5. They were at the beach yesterday.

IV. Use the necessary modal verb or its equivalent.

1. I ... (не могу) find my key.
2. They ... (пришлось) wait long.
3. She ... (не следует) allow the children to see such films.
4. You ... (нельзя) smoke twenty cigarettes a day.
5. He ... (умеет) speak three foreign languages.

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г. Н. Новгород

Кафедра иностранных языков и конвенционной подготовки

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
2 курс, 4 семестр
специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Interview.
3. Speaking: Great Britain: geographical position, parts.
4. Project.

Зав. кафедрой
иностраннх языков и КП,
доц.



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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 2

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2 курс, 4 семестр
специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Interview.
3. Speaking: London.
4. Project.

Зав. кафедрой
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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 3

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специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
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1. Test.
2. Interview.
3. Speaking: Political system of GB.
4. Project.

Зав. кафедрой
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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 4

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специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
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1. Test.
2. Interview.
3. Speaking: School education in GB.
4. Project.

Зав. кафедрой
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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 5

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специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Interview.
3. Speaking: Universities of GB.
4. Project.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 6

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2 курс, 4 семестр
специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Interview.
3. Speaking: Traditions and customs of GB.
4. Project.

Зав. кафедрой
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специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Interview.
3. Speaking: Home. Family.
4. Project.

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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 8

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2 курс, 4 семестр
специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Interview.
3. Speaking: Sports in GB.
4. Project.

Зав. кафедрой
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доц.



Ю.Р. Гуро-Фролова

Раздел 5. Профессиональная сфера. Электричество. ОК-4 (способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языках, для академического и профессионального взаимодействия)

Темы сообщений

1. Electricity.
2. Conductors.
3. Insulators.
4. Semiconductors.

Вопросы к собеседованию

1. What Greek word does the word “electric” come from?
2. When did our first understanding of electricity begin?
3. What are the most commonly used forms of electricity?
4. What are atoms made up of?
5. What is the balanced condition of an atom?
6. What are free electrons?
7. What groups are materials divided into?
8. What materials are called conductive?
9. What materials are the best conductors of electricity?
10. How are conductors classified according to their resistivity?
11. Where does aluminium wire find application?
12. What advantages does aluminium have over copper?
13. What structural properties do insulators have?
14. What kind of atoms are insulating materials made of?
15. Where are insulators used?
16. What groups are insulators divided into?
17. What do you know about semiconductors?
18. What does the conductivity of semiconductors depend on?
19. Where can semiconductors be employed?

Контрольная работа

1. Give the English for:

переменный ток, сила тока в амперах, контур, цикл, давать определение, электрический удар, лампа дневного света, частота, топливная батарея, лампа накаливания, измерять, единица измерения, электрическое напряжение, нагреваться, использовать, количество, трубопроводная система, вызывать, ссылаться (на)

2. Open the brackets, using the right tense form.

1. The first electric lamp (invent) in 1873 by A.N. Lodygin.
2. The delegation (meet) tomorrow.
3. The book (not/publish) yet.
4. They (present) four reports by the end of the week.
5. This journal (be) in great demand.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is voltage?
2. What is voltage supplied by?
3. When does the flow of electrical current develop?
4. Why is heat produced when current flows in a conductor?
5. Why are overloaded wires dangerous?

4. Translate into English.

1. Ток проводника зависит от напряжения проводника и его сопротивления.
2. Прибор для измерения напряжения и разности потенциалов называется вольтметром.

Раздел 6. Профессиональная сфера. Ток. Магнетизм. ОК-4 (способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языках, для академического и профессионального взаимодействия)

Темы сообщений

1. Current.
2. Power. Voltage.
3. Magnetism.
4. Electromagnetic Fields.
5. Magnetic Induction Principles.

Темы проектов

1. Electricity.
2. Conductors. Insulators. Semiconductors.
3. Current. Power. Voltage.
4. Magnetism.

Вопросы к собеседованию

1. What is voltage?
2. What is voltage supplied by?
3. When does the flow of electrical current develop?
4. Why is heat produced when current flows in a conductor?
5. Why are overloaded wires dangerous?
6. What types of current do you know?
7. What type is termed a direct current?
8. In what manner does an alternating current flow?
9. What is the frequency of current?
10. What is called a magnet?
11. When do the poles of a magnet repel each other?
12. When do the poles of a magnet attract each other?
13. What is called a magnetic field?
14. When does iron become magnetized?
15. What materials can be used as permanent magnets?
16. What is called an electromagnetic field?
17. What does the strength of the electric field depend on?
18. How are electric fields produced?
19. What does the strength of a magnetic field depend on?
20. What was Faraday's main task? What was Faraday's major discovery concerned with?

Перевод со словарем

THE ELECTROSCOPE

An example of electrons and electric charges acting on one another is demonstrated by the action of an electroscope. An electroscope consists of two very thin gold aluminium leaves attached to the bottom of a metal rod. To prevent air currents from damaging the delicate metal-foil leaves, the rod and leaves are encased in a glass bottle, the rod projecting from the top through a rubber cork.

To understand the operation of the electroscope, it is necessary to recall these facts:

1. Normally an object has a neutral charge.
2. Like charges repel; unlike charges attract.
3. Electrons are negative.
4. Metals have free electrons.

Normally the metal rod of the electroscope has a neutral charge, and the leaves hang downward parallel to each other.

Rubbing a piece of hard rubber with wool causes the wool to lose electrons to the rubber, the excess electrons on the rubber charging the rubber negatively. When such a negatively charged object is brought near the top of the rod, some of the free electrons at the top are repelled and travel down the rod, away from the negatively charged object. Some of these electrons force themselves onto one of the leaves, and some onto the other. Now the two leaves are no longer neutral but are slightly negative and repel each other, moving outward from the vertical position. When the charged object is removed, electrons return up the rod to their original areas. The leaves again have a neutral charge and hang down parallel to each other.

Since the charged object did not touch the electroscope, it neither placed electrons on the rod nor took electrons from it. When electrons were driven to the bottom, making the leaves negative, these same electrons leaving the top of the rod left the top positive. The overall charge of the rod remained neutral. When the charged object was withdrawn, the positive charge at the top of the rod pulled the displaced electrons up to it. All parts of the rod were then neutral again.

If a negatively charged object is touched to the metal rod, a number of excess electrons will be deposited on the rod and will be immediately distributed throughout the electroscope. The leaves spread apart. When the object is taken away, an excess of electrons remains on the rod and the leaves. The leaves stay spread apart. If the negatively charged electroscope is touched to a large body that can accept the excess free electrons, such as a person, a large metal object, or an earth, the excess electrons will have a path to leave the electroscope and the leaves will collapse as the charge returns to neutral. The electroscope has been discharged.

Контрольная работа

1. Give the English for:

1.регулировать, 2.якорь, 3.коллекторная пластина, 4.подавать питание, 5.обмотка возбуждения, 6.электросеть, 7. индукционный двигатель, 8.добавочный полюс, 9.нагрузка, 10.эксплуатировать, 11.электродвигатель с постоянным магнитом, 12.выпрямление электрического тока, 13.двигатель с последовательным возбуждением, 14.упрощение.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What do DC motors consist of?
2. What are the drawbacks of DC motors?
3. What is a series motor?

3. Translate into English.

1. Обмотка состоит из нескольких витков толстой проволоки.
2. Благодаря конструкции коллектора постоянный ток в обмотках изменяет свое направление.
3. Имеется много видов электродвигателей.

Раздел 7. Профессиональная сфера.Переменный ток. Цепи. ОК-4 (способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языках, для академического и профессионального взаимодействия)

Темы сообщений

1. Alternating Current.
2. Ohm's Law.
3. Circuits.
4. Power Factor.

Вопросы к собеседованию

1. How is AC power different from DC power?
2. When was the first commercial AC power set up?
3. Why did AC power become preferable?
4. How do standard frequencies in the USA and Europe differ?
5. How can AC power be represented graphically?
6. What characteristic is called amplitude?
7. What do positive and negative voltage levels refer to?
8. What is a cycle?
9. What is the frequency?
10. What does peak-to-peak voltage value mean?
11. What value of voltage is called RMS?
12. What does Ohm's law say?
13. What does the term "impedance" include?
14. What is resistance?
15. How can resistance be calculated?
16. In what way does inductance make itself evident?
17. What is capacitance?
18. What is the function of capacitors?
19. What electrical relationship does Ohm's law express?
20. What does the resistivity of a material mean?
21. How can inductive reactance be calculated?
22. In what units is inductance measured?
23. What does capacitive reactance mean?
24. How can capacitive reactance be measured?
25. What do we call an electric circuit?
26. What are the major components of a circuit?
27. What optional components can be included in an electric circuit?
28. What does the term "active element" mean?
29. What is the function of the passive elements?
30. What kinds of circuits do you know?
31. What is a series circuit?
32. Are there any disadvantages of series circuits?
33. What is a parallel circuit?
34. What is the main advantage of parallel circuits?
35. What kind of circuits is of greater practical importance?

Контрольная работа

1. Give the English for:

вторичное напряжение, индуктивно связанный, основной, рассеивать, квадрат величины, дистанционно, частица, смертельный, сигнальный трансформатор, входной, каскад усилителя, располагаться, потребитель, функционировать в качестве, уровень.

2. Give the synonym for:

allow, widely, convert, transmit, perfect, increase, need, to utilize, to connect, principal.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What is a transformer?
2. What is the function of transformers in consumer electronic products?

4. Translate into English.

Inefficiency in a transformer is caused mainly by heat losses due not only to current flowing in the coils but also to unwanted current induced in the core of the transformer. Currents induced in the core are generally called "eddy currents". These currents are undesirable, as they produce heat and thus represent a loss in energy.

Раздел 8. Профессиональная сфера. Электрические машины. УК-4 (способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языках, для академического и профессионального взаимодействия)

Темы сообщений

1. Ship's DC Electric Machines.
2. DC Generators.
3. DC Motors.
4. Ship's AC Electric Machines. Induction Squirrel-Cage Motors.
5. Ship's AC Electric Machines. Asynchronous Alternators.

Темы проектов

1. DC Generators.
2. DC Motors.
3. Induction Squirrel-Cage Motors.
4. Asynchronous Alternators.

Вопросы к собеседованию

1. What type of D.C. machine is referred to as a D.C. generator?
2. What type of D.C. machine is spoken of as a D.C. motor?
3. What are the two main parts of a D.C. machines?
4. What is the frame composed of?
5. Is the construction of the commutating poles identical to the one of the main poles?
6. Are the commutating poles intended for the same purposes as the main poles?
7. What does the armature make up?
8. What is the commutator designed for?
9. What elements is the brushgear constructed of? What is it designated for?
10. What laws is the operative principle of a D.C. machine built upon?
11. How can the operative principle of a D.C. machine be described?
12. In what case does a D.C. machine operate as a D.C. generator?
13. Under what condition does a D.C. machine work as a D.C. motor?
14. What happens to the electrical power consumed from the mains when a D.C. machine works as a motor?
15. What does the term of "synchronous alternator" refer to?
16. What is the equation by means of which the synchronous number of revolutions is expressed?
17. What is the standard frequency for synchronous alternators equal to?
18. What are synchronous alternators equipped with when they are built like D.C. generators?
19. Is there any difference between a synchronous alternator of small power and a D.C. generator?
20. What are the main constructive elements of synchronous alternators of large power?
21. How is the stator of a synchronous alternator of large power constructed ?
22. What types of synchronous alternators can be distinguished according to their number of phases?
23. How is the rotor of shipboard alternators constructed?
24. What are the principal characteristics for synchronous alternators?
25. What magnitudes are in relation to each other when the no-load characteristic is considered?
26. What sort of relationship does the external characteristic detect?
28. What sort of relationship does the regulation characteristic reveal?
29. What types of synchronous alternators in marine application do you know?
30. Which of synchronous alternators in marine application are the most widespread on board ships and why?

Контрольная работа

1. Give the English for:

1. реверсивный, 2. неподвижная часть, 3. рама, 4. главные полюса, 5. безыскровая работа, 6. токособирающая шина, 7. барабанный якорь, 8. двигатель с параллельным возбуждением, 9. изменяющийся вращающий момент, 10. напряжение сети, 11. гребная энергетическая установка, 12. скользящие контакты, 13. морское исполнение, 14. однослойная обмотка, 15. двигатель с короткозамкнутым ротором, 16. вторичное напряжение, 17. применение, 18. индуктивно связанный, 19. входной, 20. клеммный щит.

2. Open the brackets, using the right verb form.

1. (Use) the energy of the atom we produce electrical energy at atomic power stations.
2. Electrical insulation prevents excessive leakage currents from (flow) and thereby (waste) energy and probably (produce) unwanted temperature rise.
3. (Prevent) the filament burning up, light bulbs may contain rare gases.

4. John Dalton stated that atoms are incapable of (destroy) or (create).

5. The experiment (carry out) last month.

3. Replace the underlined word with synonyms and translate the sentences.

1. The stator is a steel frame with the core installed inside and assembled on sheet steel laminations needed to decrease eddy current.

2. AC motors are produced in many different sizes, shapes and ratings.

4. Answer the questions.

1. What are the stator and rotor separated by?

2. What does the term of synchronous alternator refer to?

6. Translate into English.

1. Электрический двигатель – это машина, превращающая электрическую энергию в механическую.

2. Коллектор состоит из нескольких медных сегментов, изолированных друг от друга.

Перевод со словарем

While starting the D.C. motor, its armature is stationary ($n = 0$) and hence the counter e.m.f. $E = 0$. The starting armature current is many times larger than the rated current, which may be explained by a small quantity of the armature resistance R_a . Such a current is dangerous for the armature winding and the machine as a whole.

In order to limit the starting current, an additional resistor (the starting rheostat) is placed in series with the armature circuit. As the speed of rotation increases, the counter e.m.f. rises, but the armature current I_a rapidly decreases. As the armature current decreases, the armature resistance is reduced. Towards the end of starting, the starting rheostat should be completely withdrawn.

There exist three methods of D.C. motor **speed regulation**:

1) by varying the connected voltage U , owing to which stepless regulation can be accomplished (the method is used in adjustable-potential systems);

2) by varying the resistance in the armature circuit; the regulation is step-by-step, not economical; it is obtained by putting an adjusting rheostat in series with the armature circuit;

3) by varying the magnetic flux Φ ; the regulation is stepless, wide ranged; it is attained by changing the field current by means of an adjusting rheostat placed in the field circuit.

In order to alter the direction of the motor rotation, it is necessary to change the current direction either in the armature or in the field winding. If the current direction in both of them is varied, the **reversal** will never take place. In practice the change in the current direction of the armature usually applies.

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“.....” 20....г.
г. Н. Новгород

Кафедра иностранных языков и конвенционной подготовки

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
4 курс, 8 семестр
специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Translation.
3. Interview.
4. Speaking: Ship's DC Electric Machines.

Зав. кафедрой
иностраннх языков и КП,
доц.

Ю.Р. Гуро-Фролова

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ
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ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 2

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4 курс, 8 семестр
специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Translation.
3. Interview.
4. Speaking: DC Generators.

Зав. кафедрой
иностраннх языков и КП,
доц.

Ю.Р. Гуро-Фролова

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Кафедра иностранных языков и конвенционной подготовки

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 3

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
4 курс, 8 семестр
специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Translation.
3. Interview.
4. Speaking: DC Motors.

Зав. кафедрой
иностраннх языков и КП,
доц.



Ю.Р. Гуро-Фролова

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ
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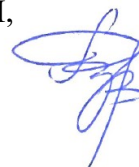
Кафедра иностранных языков и конвенционной подготовки

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 4

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»
4 курс, 8 семестр
специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Translation.
3. Interview.
4. Speaking: Ship’s AC Electric Machines. Induction Squirrel-Cage Motors.

Зав. кафедрой
иностраннх языков и КП,
доц.



Ю.Р. Гуро-Фролова

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ
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Кафедра иностранных языков и конвенционной подготовки

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 5

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

4 курс, 8 семестр

специальность 26.05.07 «Эксплуатация судового
электрооборудования и средств автоматики»

1. Test.
2. Translation.
3. Interview.
4. Speaking: Ship's AC Electric Machines. Asynchronous
Alternators.

Зав. кафедрой
иностраных языков и КП,
доц.



Ю.Р. Гуро-Фролова