МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

«САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

И АВТОМБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор ГАПОУ СО «СТПТиАС»

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /М.И. Мельников/

Приказ № \_\_\_\_ от «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 201\_ г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Дисциплина | ВЧ Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности |
| Направление подготовки |  |
| Профиль подготовки / специализация  | 15.01.34 Фрезеровщик на станках с числовым программным управлением |
| Квалификация (степень) выпускника | Фрезеровщик-зуборезчик |
| Нормативный срок обучения | 2 года 10 мес. |
| Ведущий преподаватель |  |
| Разработчик: |  |

Саратов 201\_\_ год

**Пояснительная записка**

Материалы теста составлены в соответствии с Программой учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» общеобразовательного цикла, предназначенной для реализации требований Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования и являющейся частью образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования технического профиля - программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена, реализуемой на базе основного общего образования с получением среднего общего образования.

Данный материал предназначен для проведения тестирования по дисциплине «Английский язык» в группах НПО \_\_ курса на завершающем этапе первого семестра обучения и содержит 2 варианта. Каждый вариант содержит 6 заданий. Итоговая оценка выставляется по результатам выполнения заданий теста.

Работа выполняется студентами на последнем занятии по дисциплине в соответствии с учебным расписанием.

Оценка работы студента проводится по пятибалльной системе, т. е. выставляется одна из отметок: 2 (неудовлетворительно), 3 (удовлетворительно), 4 (хорошо), 5 (отлично).

Задания оцениваются: 1 задание 20 баллов, 2 задание 15 баллов, 3 задание 21 балл, 4 задание 15 баллов, 5 задание 20 баллов, 6 задание 9 баллов. Весь тест составляет 100 баллов.

Отметка «5» ставится, если студент набрал 85-100 баллов.

Отметка «4» ставится, если студент набрал 69-84 баллов.

Отметка «3» ставится, если студент набрал 50-68 баллов.

Отметка «2» ставится, если студент набрал менее 50 баллов.

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии специальных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/С.Ю. Крупенина | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №1**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Найдите верный перевод слов**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. malleability
 | 1. растяжение
 |
| 1. quantity
 | 1. углерод
 |
| 1. alloy
 | 1. количество
 |
| 1. carbon
 | 1. ковкость
 |
| 1. ductility
 | 1. разрыв
 |
| 1. tension
 | 1. прочность
 |
| 1. rupture
 | 1. сплав
 |
| 1. strength
 | 1. сжатие
 |
| 1. substance
 | 1. вещество
 |
| 1. compression
 | 1. вязкость
 |

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8- 9- 10-

1. **Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:**

**Вопросы**

1. What is the most important metal?

2. What mechanical properties of metal do you know?

3. What is strength?

4. What is ductility?

5. What is malleability?

**Ответы**

a. The capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking.

b. Iron.

c. The capacity of a metal to be deformed by compression without rupture.

d. The property of a metal to resist to external loads.

e. Hardness, ductility and malleability.

1- 2- 3- 4- 5-

**3. Подчеркните подходящее по смыслу слово**

1.Engineering (appears, deals with, extends) machinery of all types.

2. Theoretical research (depends, erects, assumes) on experimental data.

3. These methods of work (devise, raise, date back) to very ancient times.

4. Engineers are to (devise, raise, appear) new types of machine-tools and to improve the old ones.

5. Our main task is to (assume, extend, appear) the service life of the device and to (depend, assume, raise) its reliability.

6. Workers at machine building plants (are concerned, depend, erect) with various types of equipment.

7. Many kinds of (devices, tool-makers, trends) were invented during the Middle Ages

**4. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в Present Simple**

1. Modern machine-building (have) many trends.
2. Most of these machines (to be) of recent origin.
3. We also (need) machines that would trace the entire process of machining.
4. Machine-tools usually (work) materials mechanically but other machining methods have been developed lately.
5. Not all industries (require) the same degree of automation.

**5. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

Metals are materials most widely used in industry because of their properties. The study of the production and properties of metals is known as metallurgy.

The separation between the atoms in metals is small, so most metals are dense. The atoms are arranged regularly and can slide over each other. That is why metals are malleable (can be deformed and bent without fracture) and ductile (can be drawn into wire). Metals vary greatly in their properties. For example, lead is soft and can be bent by hand, while iron can only be worked by hammering at red heat.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Ответьте на вопросы**

1. What are metals and what do we call metallurgy?
2. Why are most metals dense?
3. Why are metals malleable?

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии специальных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/С.Ю. Крупенина | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |

**ВАРИАНТ №2**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Найдите верный перевод слов**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. shape
 | 1. хрупкий
 |
| 1. workpiece
 | 1. деталь
 |
| 1. brittle
 | 1. прочность
 |
| 1. crack
 | 1. растягивать
 |
| 1. density
 | 1. форма
 |
| 1. stress
 | 1. плотность
 |
| 1. toughness
 | 1. объем
 |
| 1. volume
 | 1. трещина
 |
| 1. to stretch
 | 1. кручение
 |
| 1. torsion
 | 1. давление
 |

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6- 7- 8- 9- 10-

1. **Выберите верный вариант ответа**

1. An engineer must select … for each machine member.

a) a plant; b) a workshop; c) suitable materials.

2. One must know … of engineering materials.

a) the tonnage; b) the structure; c) the characteristics.

3. The characteristics of engineering materials depend upon … .

a) their weight; b) their colour; c) the chemical composition and their physical structure.

4. Steel is a ferrous material with a carbon content from … .

a) 0,2 to 2,0 %; b) 0,3 to 3,0 %; c) 0,1 to 1,0 %. 41

5. Cast steel normally contains about … of carbon.

a) 1,5 %; b) 0,75 %; c) 0,5 %.

1- 2- 3- 4- 5-

1. **Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова в предложения.**

**Opportunity, sources, origin, design, steam, ancient, reliability, demand**

1. Many traditions are of recent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but some of them date back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times.
2. He is working on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a new engine.
3. During the Industrial Revolution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ engines appeared.
4. Many new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of energy are used nowadays.
5. We pay much attention to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of new devices.
6. We have a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work at industrial enterprises of our city.
7. The profession of an engineer is always in great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в Present Simple**

1. Each industry (have) its own concept of automation that (answer) its particular production needs.
2. Engineering (demand) knowledge of foreign languages.
3. The plant (deal) with metalworking.

1. We (study) many subjects, such as strength of materials and others.
2. Mechanical properties (play) an important role in materials selection.

**5. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

The most important metal in industry is iron and its alloy — steel. Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon. It is strong and stiff, but corrodes easily through rusting, although stainless and other special steels resist corrosion. The amount of carbon in a steel influences its properties considerably. Steels of low carbon content (mild steels) are quite ductile and are used in the manufacture of sheet iron, wire, and pipes. Medium-carbon steels containing from 0.2 to 0.4 per cent carbon are tougher and stronger and are used as structural steels. Both mild and medium-carbon steels are suitable for forging and welding.

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**6. Ответьте на вопросы**

What is steel?

What are the main properties of steel?

What kinds of steel do you know?

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**КЛЮЧ К ТЕСТУ**

**ВАРИАНТ №1**

**1.**

1- J 2- c 3- g 4- b 5- d 6- a 7- e 8- f 9- i 10-h

**2.**

1- b 2- e 3- d 4- c 5- a

**3.**

1.deals with

2.depends

3.date back

4.devise

5.extend, raise

6.are connected

7.devices

**4.**

1.has

2.are

3.need

4.work

5.require

**5.**

Металлы - это материалы, наиболее широко используемые в промышленности из-за их свойств. Изучение производства и свойств металлов известно как металлургия.

Разделение между атомами в металлах невелико, поэтому большинство металлов плотно. Атомы расположены регулярно и могут скользить друг над другом. Поэтому металлы являются гибкими (могут деформироваться и изгибаться без разрушения) и вязкими (могут быть втянуты в проволоку). Металлы сильно различаются по своим свойствам. Например, свинец мягкий и может быть согнут вручную, в то время как железо можно обрабатывать только при ударе красным теплом.

**6.**

1. Metals are materials most widely used in industry because of their properties. The study of the production and properties of metals is known as metallurgy.

2. The separation between the atoms in metals is small, so most metals are dense.

3. The atoms are arranged regularly and can slide over each other. That is why metals are malleable

**ВАРИАНТ №2**

**1.**

1- e 2- b 3- a 4- h 5- f 6- J 7- c 8- g 9- d 10-i

**2.**

1- c 2- c 3- c 4- c 5- c

**3.**

1. origin, ancient

2. design

3. steam

4. sources

5. reliability

6. opportunity

7. demand

**4.**

1.has, answers

2.demands

3.deals

4.study

5.play

**5.**

Самым важным металлом в промышленности является железо и его сплав - сталь. Сталь представляет собой сплав железа и углерода. Он прочный и жесткий, но легко корродирует через ржавчину, хотя нержавеющая сталь и другие специальные стали противостоят коррозии. Количество углерода в стали значительно влияет на его свойства. Стали с низким содержанием углерода (мягкие стали) довольно вязкие и используются при изготовлении листового железа, проволоки и труб. Среднеуглеродистые стали, содержащие от 0,2 до 0,4% углерода, являются более жесткими и более прочными и используются в качестве конструкционных сталей. Как мягкие, так и среднеуглеродистые стали подходят для ковки и сварки.

**6.**

**1.** Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon.

2. It is strong and stiff, but corrodes easily through rusting, although stainless and other special steels resist corrosion.

3. Steels of low carbon, medium-carbon steels

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**Материалы к зачету**

Дисциплина: иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Специальность/профессия: 15.01.34 *Фрезеровщик на станках с ЧПУ*

САРАТОВ, 20\_\_ г.**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии специальных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/С.Ю. Крупенина | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |
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**ВАРИАНТ №1**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующие окончания и переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1-\_\_\_, 2-\_\_\_, 3-\_\_\_.

1. Ultrasonic machining, also known as
2. Numerical control (NC) is the automation of machine tools that
3. A coordinate measuring machine
4. is a device for measuring the physical geometrical characteristics of an object.
5. ultrasonic impact grinding,is a machining operation in which a vibrating tool oscillating at ultrasonic frequencies is used to remove material from the workpiece, aided by an abrasive slurry that flows freely between the workpiece and the tool.
6. are operated by precisely programmed commands encoded on a storage medium, as opposed to controlled manually via hand wheels or levers, or mechanically automated via cams alone.

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Найдите соответствующие окончания предложений и запишите свои ответы ниже.**

1-\_\_\_, 2-\_\_\_, 3-\_\_\_, 4-\_\_\_,5-\_\_\_, 6-\_\_\_, 7-\_\_\_, 8-\_\_\_, 9-\_\_\_, 10 -\_\_\_,11 -\_\_\_,12 -\_\_\_,13 -\_\_\_.

1. Broaching machine
2. Drill press
3. Hobbing machine
4. Hone
5. Lathe
6. Screw machines
7. Milling machine
8. Shear (sheet metal)
9. Shaper
10. Saws
11. Planer
12. Grinding machines
13. Multitasking machines (MTMs)—CNC machine tools with many axes that combine turning, milling, grinding, and material handling into one highly automated machine tool
14. Резьбообрабатывающий станок
15. Пилы
16. Фрезерный станок
17. Сверлильный станок
18. Доводочный станок
19. Строгальный станок
20. Прошивная машина
21. Винторезный станок
22. Рзрезной станок
23. Мультиуправление задачами машинам ЧПУ для станков с большим количеством осей, которые сочетают в себе токарные, фрезерные, шлифовальные, погрузочно-разгрузочных операций в одну, высокоавтоматизированный станок
24. Поперечно-строгальный станок
25. Токарный станок
26. Шлифовальные станки
27. **Переведите текст на русский язык письменно.**

**Manufacturing Process Modelling technology**

The development of advanced Process Modelling technology makes an important contribution to the successful manufacture of Rolls-Royce components, by enabling evaluation, validation and optimisation of many aspects of the production process at a fraction of the time and cost associated with actual experimentation.

Materials and Process Modelling has been performed within Rolls-Royce for over 20 years, during which time a wide range of modelling capabilities have been developed and applied to manufacturing and design processes. Modelling is performed across many applications including, but not limited to, casting (both structural and investment), welding, machining, forming & forging, and heat treatment processes.

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LUCK!

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «САРАТОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И АВТОМОБИЛЬНОГО СЕРВИСА»**

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| Рассмотрено на заседании методической комиссии специальных дисциплин Протокол №\_\_\_ от \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Председатель МК \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/С.Ю. Крупенина | УТВЕРЖДАЮЗаместитель директора по УР\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Г.Н. Тарасова«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ г. |
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**ВАРИАНТ №2**

Преподаватель иностранного языка: Земскова Анна Викторовна /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Group\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**1. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Токарный станок все еще остается самым важ­ным станком.

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2. Все современные токарные станки оборудованы электроприводами.

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3. Движение инструмента контролируется с высо­кой точностью.

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4. Электропривод позволяет обрабатывать заготов­ку на различных скоростях.

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**2. Подберите и запишите верный ответ.**

1.Capstan lathe / Ram-style turret lathe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.Turret lathe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.Center lathe / Engine lathe\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) …is other wise known as engine lathe, it might be considered as a basis for the metal lathe and it is most often used by common machinist and hobbyist. The construction of an engine lathe is detailed above, but in fact depends up on the year of production, price range or desired features, these center lathes could differ widely among the existing models. For further convenience, the engine lathe might be considered a useful starting point.

b) …is other wise well recognized a ram-style turret lathe in modern days. A capstan lathe is a production machine, which combines the characteristics of the basic lathe along with a capstan head and set of depth stops, one for every turret face. The chief body is fixed to the bed in the necessary place and all longitudinal movement is by means of short slide. It is very rare to find a capstan lathe carries with a lead screw or a taper attachment, as these lead screw threading is normally too slow for further production. A die head could be used instead of this.

c) …also a production machine with all appearances is as same as the capstan lathe; any how the turret slides directly on the bed rather than being fixed as capstan lathe. Oil country and hallow spindle lathes are normally comes in saddle turret type. The chief advantage associated with this kind of lathe is that various machining operation like drilling, boring, reaming etc, could be easily performed in a exclusive tool setting by make use of various tools in a hexagonal turret. This in turn reduces tool setting time.

**3. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**Safety Engineering**

This field of engineering has as its object the preven­tion of accidents. In recent years safety engineering has become a specialty adopted by individuals trained in other branches of engineering. Safety engineers develop methods and procedures to safeguard workers in hazard­ous occupations. They also assist in designing machin­ery, factories, ships and roads, suggesting alterations and improvements to reduce the possibility of accident.

In the design of machinery, for example, the safety en­gineer try to cover all moving parts or keep them from accidental contact with the operator, to put cutoff switches within reach of the operator and to eliminate dangerous sharp parts. In designing roads the safety engineer seeks to avoid such hazards as sharp turns and blind intersections that lead to traffic accidents.

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