

Добрый день, студенты гр. ЗТ-6!

Высылаю вам контрольную работу по английскому языку для дифференцированного зачета (больше заданий не будет).

Срок выполнения задания к 21 сентября.

С уважением преподаватель английского языка – Дурова Татьяна Владимировна.

Задание расположено ниже.

Кировское областное государственное
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«Кировский авиационный техникум»
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РАССМОТРЕНО
предметной комиссией
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« 31 » 08 _____ 2020 г.
Председатель _____ М .Л. Механикова

СОГЛАСОВАНО
Заместитель директора по учебной
работе
_____ Н.Ю. Мершина
« ____ » _____ 2020 г.

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
В ФОРМЕ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОГО ЗАЧЕТА
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

для специальностей:

- 15.02.01 Монтаж и техническая эксплуатация промышленного оборудования
(по отраслям)
- 15.02.08 Технология машиностроения

ЗАДАНИЯ К ЗАЧЕТУ

7 СЕМЕСТР

1. Match the words:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. lustre | a. окружающая среда |
| 2. property | b. защищать |
| 3. quantity | c. подвергаться |
| 4. conductivity | d. плохой проводник |
| 5. solid | e. количество |
| 6. brittle | f. блеск |
| 7. undergo | g. сплав |
| 8. to protect | h. свойство |
| 9. environment | i. проводимость |
| 10. alloy | j. твердое состояние |
| 11. poor conductor | k. хрупкий |
| 12. distinction | l. прочность |
| 13. strength | m. жесткость |
| 14. hardness | n. различие |

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

METALS AND NONMETALS

There are some distinctions between metals and nonmetals. Metals are distinguished from nonmetals by their high conductivity for heat and electricity, by metallic lustre and by their resistance to electric current. Their use in industry is explained not only by those properties, but also by the fact that their properties, such as strength and hardness, can be greatly improved by alloying them with other metals.

There are several important groups of metals and alloys. The common metals such as iron, copper, zinc are produced in great quantities.

The so-called precious metals include silver, gold, platinum and palladium. The light metals are aluminium, beryllium and titanium. They are important in aircraft and rocket construction.

Many elements are classified as semimetals (bismuth, for example) because they have much poorer conductivity than common metals.

Nonmetals (carbon, silicon, sulphur) in the solid state are usually brittle materials without metallic lustre and are usually poor conductors of electricity. Nonmetals show greater variety of chemical properties than common metals do.

Metals can undergo corrosion, changing in this case their chemical and electromechanical properties. In order to protect metals from corrosion the products made of metals and steel are coated by some films (coatings). Organic coatings protect metals and steel from corrosion by forming a corrosion-resistant barrier between metal or steel and the corrosive environment.

1. By what properties are metals distinguished from nonmetals?
2. What common metals are produced in great quantities?
3. What metals are called light?
4. What properties do nonmetals have?
5. What is done to protect metals from corrosion?

3. Complete the sentences:

There are some different groups of metals, such as:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. light metals | a) iron, copper, zinc. |
| 2. common metals | b) silver, gold, platinum |
| 3. precious metals | c) aluminium, berillium, titanium. |
| 4. nonmetals are | d) carbon, silicon, sulphur |

4. True or false. Correct the false sentences.

1. There are no distinctions between metals and nonmetals.
2. Metals are used in industry due to their properties.
3. Light metals are iron, copper and zinc.
4. Semimetals have much better conductivity than common metals.
5. Nonmetals are usually brittle materials in the solid state.
6. Nonmetals ate aluminium, berillium and titanium.
7. Metals cannot undergo corrosion.