

Министерство образования Российской Федерации
ГОУ ВПО «Уральский государственный технический университет – УПИ»



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Английский язык

Учебное электронное текстовое издание
Подготовлено кафедрой иностранных языков
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Данные методические указания предназначаются для студентов 1-2 курсов всех форм обучения всех специальностей. Цель их - повторение, систематизация и активизация типичной лексики и лексических словосочетаний. Особое внимание лексическим трудностям технических и общественно-политических текстов. Лексические трудности классифицированы определенным образом. Материал для упражнений взят из газет, журналов и научно-популярной литературы, изданных в нашей стране. Указания можно использовать как на занятиях, так и для самостоятельной работы.

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Екатеринбург
2005

Оглавление

I Конверсия и многозначность	3
II Глаголы, трудные для перевода	5
III Прилагательные: present, proper, available	7
IV Существительные с предлогом (в функции постпозитивного определения)	8
V Ложные друзья переводчика	10
VI Слова, сходные по звучанию, но имеющие различные значения и написания	12
VII Наречия, трудные для перевода	17
VIII Служебные фразеологические сочетания	19
IX Глаголы с постпозитивными приставками и фразеологические сочетания	24
X Трудные для перевода способы выражения отрицания	26
XI Сокращения	27

I Конверсия и многозначность

Amount — 1) количество, величина 2) насчитывать, доходить, достигать

House — 1) дом; палата (парламента); 2) вмещать, помещать(ся)

Increase — 1) увеличение; 2) увеличивать(ся)

Light — 1) свет; 2) освещать; 3) легкий

Like — 1) любить, нравиться; 2) похожий; 3) как

Mark — 1) отметка; 2) отмечать

Mean(s) — 1) способ, средство; 2) означать; 3) средний

Number — 1) число, количество; 2) номер; 3) насчитывать

Run — 1) ход, бег, серия; 2) работать, управлять, доходить до, достигать; идти (о пьесе)

State — 1) государство, состояние; 2) подвергать действию

Supply — 1) снабжение, поставки, запас

Yield — 1) давать, производить; 2) выход, продукт

I. Прочтите и переведите предложения. Определите, какой частью речи являются подчеркнутые слова:

1. An electric computer can do a great amount of work per minute. 2. His debts amounts to 5000 dollars. 3. Copper must be present in great amounts to be detrimental to steel. 4. The number of books in the library amounts to million roubles. 5. The plan of an English house differs from that of the houses we live in. 6. All spaceships have cabins which house instruments and apparatus. 7. The Puppet theatre in Moscow is housed in a beautiful building. 8. To-day English Parliament consists of 2 Houses: the House of Lords and the House of Commons, or , as the two parts are sometimes called , the Upper House and the Lower House. 9. An increase in production rates was expected long ago. 10. The new generation of robots and automated machine-tools is used to increase the productivity of plants. 11. It is necessary to increase metal output by employing new achievements of science and technology. 12. There is a further increase in the number of new chemical products in this country. 13. En-

ergy is everywhere: in light, heat and sound. 14. We light our rooms with electricity. 15. Aluminium is a typical light metal, belonging to the third group in the Periodic System of elements. 16. According to experts in the presence of light chemical processes in plants take the same course as in living matter. 17. The construction is very light and stiff. 18. Cities, like people, reflect the society, its values and goals. 19. How do you like the tea? 20. Oxford does not look like a modern city. 21. The structure of an atom is like the structure of our solar system. 22. There two metals are much like. 23. People do not always like autumn with its winds and rains. 24. Moscow Puppet Theatre will mark its 80th anniversary in 2011. 25. Who made there dirty marks on my new book? 26. The present state of industrial development is marked by the growing contribution of science to technological processes. 27. The second year students got the best marks of the faculty. 28. English language serves a means of association between different peoples and nations. 29. The mean distance between centres has been fixed at 50 mm. 30. To decide means to act. 31. For our experiment we must find the means of several temperature measurement. 32. The mean atmospheric pressure has fixed at 760 mm. 33. What does the word undergraduate mean in English? – It means a university student without any degree. 34. A large number of books are missing from the library. 35. The student body of London University numbers about 40 000 students. 36. The number of protons determines the number of the element. 37. 3, 13, 33 and 103 are numbers. 38. Statistical analysis is used where the thing to be studied can be expressed in numbers. 39. Besides one library for metal workers the city runs another libraries with a total number of 4 ml. 40. The country has industry running on close water cycles. 41. Conservatoire runs Sunday concerts for children for many years. 42. The academic collection of Block's works runs into 15 volumes. 43. The run of events is rather surprising. 44. The first run of experiments has shown poor results. 45. Matter can exist in 3 states: the solid, the liquid and the gaseous state. 46. Many young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America are interested in developing their hydropower industry. 48. The scientists state that all the chemical elements known to nature can be detected in any mineral

sample. 49. How many states are there in the United States of America. 50. It is stated that the operation must be carried out in quartz vessels. 51. When solids are subjected to high temperatures they expand. 52. Foreign language is one of the subjects taught at school. 53. Cancer has been the subject of intensive research for many years. 54. These substances were subjected to thermal radiation. 55. Our science planning and education must supply industry with new and better materials. 56. Successful development of automation depends on the supply of instruments and means of production. 57. The country's industries must receive a greater supply of raw materials to develop successfully. 58. Children were supplied with money for books. 59. The experiment yielded no results. 60. The yield in this branch of industry contributes much to national economy. 61. We know that thermonuclear reactions can yield high temperatures. 62. The reaction proceeds under pressure and the yield of the product increases.

II. Глаголы, трудные для перевода

To allow	}	позволять, давать возможность, разрешать
To enable		
To permit		

To account for — 1) объяснять, 2) составлять, давать

To cause — вызывать

To make — делать

Перед инфинитивом to cause , to make — заставлять

To carry out — выполнять

To deal with — иметь дело с ..., касаться (вопроса)

To expose — подвергать действию

To fail — 1) проваливать(ся), 2) разрушаться, не удаваться, 3) «не» – перед инфинитивом глагола

To handle — иметь дело с ..., обращаться, управлять, транспортировать

Too — слишком

Very — очень + involved — запутанный, сложный

Extremely — чрезвычайно

To provide — обеспечивать, снабжать

To provide for — предусматривать

To refer to — ссылаться на, упоминать

To refer to as — вызывать

To result in — приводить к, вызывать, давать в результате

To result from — вытекать из, быть результатом

I. Переведите:

1. The device enables the engineers to check their experiment. 2. The work on the Intercosmos programme enables us to gain valuable experience in planning and carrying out complicated programmes. 3. We'll play football, weather permitting. 4. Situation does not permit of any delay. 5. Every student is required to work hard, he is not allowed to miss a single day of his studies. 6. Metals are usually good conductors and allow easy passage of current. 7. Mutual attraction of the Moon and the Earth for one another is accounted for by the force of gravitation. 8. A comparison of methods might account for differences in readings. 9. Four units of mass must be accounted for. 10. The news made her happy. 11. His jokes made us all laugh. 12. The absorption of neutrons causes cadmium to emit gamma rays. 13. The metal is caused to salt under high temperature. 14. Many books and articles deal with Lermontov's places. 15. Austrian firms deal with a number of industries in our country. 16. A special department of this library deals with international book exchange. 17. When exposed to the air, steel articles rust slowly. 18. Metals which had been exposed even to moderately dry air at ordinary temperatures, became covered with an oxide film. 19. Our plans failed. 20. He failed at the exams. 21. He failed to pass exams successfully. 22. Charlie Chaplin failed several times at different competitions. 23. Certain particles fail to dissolve in water. 24. The automatic line will handle metal strips of different width. 25. The sun helps produce hydrogen

which is easy to handle. 26. New machine for oxygen and plasma cutting of metal is handled by one operator. 27. Perhaps the simplest process of production electricity involves the transformation of chemical energy. 28. Nearly all vibrations involve elastic deformation. 29. The style of the book is extremely involved. 30. The problems is too involved to be solved quickly. 31. Many variables are involved in the operation of a blast furnace. 32. An agreement was signed which provides for the construction of a big thermal power plant in Mongolia. 33. Molecular electronics provides quite new possibilities. 34. The theory of genetics has provided a foundation for big advances in medicine. 35. The law has provided for further increasing the product range. 36. It was considered necessary to carry out a set of tests. 37. These scientists carried out a number of similar experiments; all of them were carried out at a temperature of 2750°. 38. The speaker often referred to his notes. 39. The United Nations was often referred to during the disputes. 40. The article the writer referred to is published in Moscow News. 41. This phenomenon is referred to as pressure exerted by gas. The particles Carl Anderson discovered in 1932 are referred to as positrons. 43. Their diplomacy resulted in close cooperation. 44. The selection of a proper method of investigation will probably result in unexpected effect. 45. The USA – Canada cooperation has resulted in several mutually advantageous contracts. 46. Most human diseases result from a number of interacting factors. 47. Nothing has resulted from my efforts. 48. Technical progress results from the development of science.

III. Прилагательные **present, proper, available**.

Present 1) после существительного — присутствующий

2) перед существительным — настоящий, современный

Proper 1) после существительного — сам, собственно, непосредственно

2) перед существительным — правильный, соответствующий,

надле-

жащий

Available (обычно после существительного) – имеющийся (в наличие), доступный (редко)

Переведите:

1. The present figures are not enough to complete this work. 2. The students presents are given every opportunity to study the latest cultural and educational achievements. 3. The amount of the elements present is determined during the experiment. 4. The proper use of plastics is rather varied. 5. Automation proper provided the control of not only individual machines but also of the whole factories. 6. When selecting proper substance it is necessary to consider its density. 7. Each plant should have proper storage conditions. 8. The furnace proper is built of refractory bricks. 9. All of our energy available has come from the sun. 10. The selection of the proper method of investigation will result in an unexpected effect. 11. The action may completely be stopped if the percentage of silver present is large. 12. The problem proper is rather complex, but interesting. 13. One of the most useful tools available to chemists is the Periodic system of elements. 14. The new balances available in the laboratories today make the weighing process easy. 15. The amount of the information available indicates that the problem will be soon solved. 16. Relatively cheap, highly reliable and small in size computers are now commercially available. 17. The study of the compounds available is the study of a limited of chemistry. 18. The use of the oxygen present requires a high degree of purity. 19. The problem proper seemed very difficult at the first sight. 20. Energy available influences the level of industrial and agricultural development.

IV. Существительные с предлогом (в функции позитивного определения)

In use — используемый

In question — о котором идет речь, рассматриваемый

In point — рассматриваемый

Under consideration — рассматриваемый

Under construction — строящийся

Under discussion — обсуждаемый

Under investigation — исследуемый

Under test — испытываемый

Переведите:

1. The phenomenon in point should be explained in terms of molecular transformations. 2. The power station under construction will require a lot of material. 3. The report under discussion is devoted to a large class of substances.

4. The method in use is rather important commercially and consists in the fusion of 3 elements under high temperature. 5. The recorder under test will provide the whole process to be carried out digitally. 6. The device in use neutralizes the harmful substances that are contained in gases. 7. The substance in question is a mixture or a true chemical compound. 8. There are several types of generators in use today. 9.

The process in question can be shown by means of ordinary cinema equipment. 10.

The molecule under investigation contains two atoms of oxygen. 11. The plants under consideration will be equipped with modern devices working under high pressures and temperatures.

12. In this test property under consideration is measured under fixed conditions. 13. It is believed that the reaction in point expresses chemical behaviour of dephosphorisation.

14. Mercury differs from all the substances under discussion in being a liquid at ordinary temperatures. 15. The solution of the problem under discussion is a matter of time.

16. The intense heat produced in the solution process under test could cause burns if uncarefully treated. 17. Rutherford couldn't expect that the artificial transformation of nuclei under consideration would mark the beginning of applied nuclear physics.

18. The materials under consideration have definite characteristic features. 19. A steel cylinder was placed with its axis horizontal and filled with the liquid under test.

20. The elements under investigation do not catch fire until they are heated.

V. Ложные друзья переводчика

Accurate — точный, правильный

Actual — действительный, фактический

Article — статья, артикль, изделие, предмет

Data — данные, информация

Date — дата

Decade — десятилетие

Figure — цифра, рисунок, чертеж

Instrument — прибор, средство

List — список

Object — предмет, цель

Original — первоначальный, подлинный, оригинальный

Principal — главный

Переведите:

1. The inventors of industrial robots emphasize that the work done by them is cheaper and more accurate than the work fulfilled by man. 2. The use of sputniks and manned space ships makes it possible to organize accurate control over the state of environment. 3. The equipment of which the first automatic computers were made had not been accurate and reliable. 4. The actual machine language is generated not only by a programmer. 5. The temperature attained in combustion of a given fuel can be calculated both for theoretical and actual conditions. 6. The first important detail of coding in programming is the fact that the actual bits in an instruction are not written out in the binary code. 7. Quality papers in Britain like «The Times» report national and international news and publish articles on many general subjects. 8. Microelectronic devices include the articles ranging from satellites to calculators and watches. 9. For many purposes the simplest process of producing metal articles is that of casting. 10. There are two articles in modern English. The indefinite article has developed from the old English numeral «one». 11. A code is the representation of data

or instruction in the symbolic form. 12. The catalogue would give all data about the pictures exhibited there. 13. A buffer is a storage device which is able to take in data at a very high speed. 14. Everybody knows the date of America's discovery by Columbus –1492 A.C. 15. The exact date when clocks were invented is unknown. 16. The archeologists have discovered the precise date of the inscriptions and the pictures made by the Mays people. 17. Many of the technological achievements of the decade in this country are due to microelectronics. 18. Within the next decade submicron technology will be a major factor in the production of integrated circuits. 19. In the coming decade most of the letters and reports will be stored in the office computer system, not on paper. 20. Computer systems must provide convenient ways to include figures and photographs in documents. 21. The lines in Fig. 6 show the directions of movement. 22. The article was supplied with figures and calculations. 23. The reactor (Fig.16) requires 128 kilograms of uranium to keep it working. 24. Of all the instruments available the control generator is the most suitable for producing electrical impulses. 25. About the end of the 11th century the Chinese began to use the instruments which we call compass in navigation. 26. Optical electronic instruments for recording, storing and processing information use a laser beam. 27. Copper and the metals listed below are not oxidized at room temperature. 28. Oxidation or corrosion of the metals at the top of the list takes place at ordinary temperatures. 29. A special committee approved the list of goods to be sent to the exhibition. 30. Molecules are small objects possessing definite size and shape in all states of matter. 31. Modern predecessors of robots were different kinds of apparatus for handling objects at a distance. 32. An object of the invention is to provide the universal machine which is simple in construction. 33. When we inspect the objects in our homes we realize that the things are made of a great variety of materials. 34. Euclid's «Elements» consist of thirteen books but only some of them are believed to be Euclid's original creation. 35. Since 1066 the blood of many other races has been added to the original English mixture. 36. Thomas Edison invented the first phonograph – instrument for reproducing the original recorded message. 37. The principal sources of energy at

present are hydroelectric power and fossil fuels. 38. The principal details of these drawings are almost the same. 39. The principal fuel in the thermonuclear reaction is heavy hydrogen or deuterium.

VI. Слова, сходные по звучанию, не имеющие различные значения и написания

To arise – to rise – to raise — возникать – подниматься – поднимать, повышать

To accept – to expect – except (for) — принимать – ожидать – за исключением

Beside – besides — рядом – кроме

Case – cause – coarse – course — случай – причина – грубый, крупный – ход, курс

Feature – further – future — черта, особенность – далее – будущее

The last – at last — последний – наконец

The least – at least — наименьший – по крайней мере

The number of — a number of — количество, номер, число – целый ряд

Only – the only — только – единственный

In order to – in the order of — чтобы – в порядке

Proper – properly – property — должный, нужный – должным

Quality – quantity — качество – количество

Rich — to reach — богатый – достигать

Some – the same — несколько, некоторый – (тот же) самый, такой же

Then – than — тогда, затем – чем

Value — volume — ценность, значение, величина, ценить — объем, том

Very – the very – to vary every — очень – (тот) самый – изменяться – каждый

I. Заполните пропуск соответствующим словом и переведите:

II. 1. a) *to arise* b) *to rise* c) *to raise*

1.1. The temperature on the moon's surface begins quickly ... as soon as the sun ... over the lunar horizon. 1. 2. The lecturer usually delivers the material very clearly, so

no questions 1. 3. Many industrial workers ... their skill at the evening departments of higher and secondary schools.

2. a) **to accept** b) **to expect** c) **except (for)**

2.1. The journal ... short novels, essays, photos and art works. 2. 2. Usually he returns late, ... Saturday. 2. 3. We ... you yesterday.

3. a) **beside** b) **besides**

3.1. There are usually three rooms in each department, ... a kitchen and a bathroom.

3. 2. A new study building was erected ... the old one.

4. a) **case** b) **cause** c) **coarse** d) **course**

4.1. In the ... of training students of a higher school do much practical work. 4. 2. In ... of good weather the aircraft will reach the polar station in seven hours. 4. 3. She heard somebody's ... voice. 4. 4. Ionizing radiation is the ... of changes in human organism.

5. a) **feature** b) **further** c) **future**

5.1. The typical ... of an English house are disappearing one by one. 5. 2. ... musicians or mathematicians are taught at specialized schools. 5. 3. The development of industry, in particular, depends on ... increasing labour productivity. 6. a) **the last**

b) **at last**

6.1. Radio was invented in ... century. 6. 2. In England the twenty-four clock was ... adopted for railway time tables in the 1960s.

7. a) **the least** b) **at least**

7.1. Man has been using iron for ... 5 000 years. 7. 2. This is ... important metal in the experiment.

8. a) **the number** b) **a number of**

8.1. ... scientists who have given their lives in the name of Science is great all over the world. 8. 2. ... scientists tested the device in operations.

9. a) **only** b) **the only**

9.1. The sun is not ... source of energy. 9. 2. One must ... push the knob to make the machine work..

10. a) *in order to* b) *in the order of*

10.1. You must study geography ... became a geographer.

10. 2. D.I.Mendeleyev arranged the elements ... their chemical weights.

11. a) *a proper* b) *properly* c) *property*

11.1. Can you explain ... what has happened? 11. 2. ... of wood were known to ancient people. 11. 3. This is the ... tool for the job.

12. a) *quality* b) *quantity*

12.1. The ... of the product given is rather good. 12. 2. There is only a small ... left.

13. a) *rich* b) *to reach*

13.1. In old times wood made England ... and powerful. 13. 2. The train ... Oxford at 6 p.m.

14. a) *some* b) *the same*

14.1. London is one of the oldest cities and has ... of the oldest customs in Britain.

14. 2. No two things can occupy ... place at ... time.

15. a) *then* b) *than*

15.1. The artists spent a week in Rome and ... moved to Naples. 15. 2. The Volga is longer ... the Iset.

16. a) *value* b) *volume*

16.1. The social ... of labour of each worker must be reflected in its wage. 16. 2. To understand the phenomenon a definite ... of material must be tested.

17. a) *very* b) *the very* c) *to very* d) *every*

17.1. Pictures ... in style and technique. 17. 2. A ... large amount of factual about elements was known by the 20th century. 17. 3. At ... moment the telephone rang.

17. 4. We visit him ... evening.

II. Переведите:

1. British Isles lie in the way of the warm Golf Stream which raises the temperature of the winter winds. 2. If you want to ask a question raise your hand, when you answer a question rise from your seat. 3. The question arises whether to remove the old park or to keep it as a rest zone. 4. The question may arise: why did it all happen.

5. There are many kinds of fuel except coal and wood. 6. All students in our country except for those who do not study properly receive state grants. Naturally, the gift must be accepted. 7. They expect me to work a month. 8. Why not to accept the invitation. 9. The material was expected to change colour on heating. 10. Besides being a fuel, gas is used for lighting. 11. The cars were standing too close beside each other. 12. There is a lake beside our house. 13. All the previous cases of unsatisfactory operation of the machine must be taken into account. 14. What is the cause of this strange phenomenon is not yet found. 15. In this case heating or cooling causes no great changes. 16. Coarse particles are left above the apparatus. 17. Intense pressure from the centre is the cause of damage. 18. In the course of training students of a higher school do much practical work. 19. The further investigation of the problem seems to be unreasonable. 20. Wide use of plastics in everyday life is a characteristic feature of our life. 21. The main feature of Trafalgar Square is Nelson's column with a figure of the great seaman on the top. 22. Future engineers not only master their speciality but also take part in social life. 23. It's not safe to go any further. 24. The feature of a compound is its constancy of composition. 25. At last astronomers have photos of the other side of the moon. 26. The last month the articles of the plant were displayed at the International Fair. 27. In the last half of the 19th century chemists tried to obtain new synthetic materials. 28. These companies will built at last the high-speed and ecologically pure transport. 29. And at last the day came when man took into outer space. 30. All the tests were conducted at least twice. 31. The least said, the better. 32. There are at least eight methods of determining metal hardness. 33. This is the least important metal in the experiment. 34. The nucleus is build up of a number of particles of nearly equal mass. 35. The number of protons determines the number of the element. 36. The visitors went to a number of historical places. 37. A large number of books are missing from the library. 38. The moon is the only astronomical body whose distance from the earth can be measured in thousands of kilometres. 39. Electronic computers are the only kinds of machines for translation from one language into another. 40. I only saw her,

but didn't speak. 41. D.I.Mendelejev not only suggested new elements but also predicted their properties. 42. In order to help students with their students, the USTU organized quite a number of laboratories. 43. Books are arranged in an alphabetic order. 44. A special underwater camera is used in order to photograph the bottom of the ocean. 45. Heating substances one can change their properties. 46. Methods of investigation are to be property selected. 47. Are we doing the work in a proper way? 48. The laboratory is properly equipped for further investigations. 49. The chemical properties of elements depend on the number and position of electrons. 50. For your next experiment take materials of any quality. 51. We aim at quality rather than quantity. 52. People usually prefer quality to quantity. 53. Burn's poems and songs combine tenderness and rich humour with unusual lyric beauty. 54. Siberia is extremely rich in gas and oil. 55. The distance between them reaches 20 km. 56. The joint expedition reached the point in Elbrus mountains that is 10 km above the sea level. 57. Some people prefer to spend their leisure time indoors, some outdoors. 58. In some Latin American countries a new mechanism of power has appeared. 59. In London there are several streets and roads with the same name. 60. The discovery of atomic energy is of the same importance for man as the discovery of fire. 61. The phenomenon is based on the same principles and connections that existed before. – Here are some facts. 62. The children played volleyball and then went to the river. 63. John is taller than his brother. 64. The things are worse than ever. 65. It is generally recognized that subjects have great value for education. 66. The volume of gas is highly dependent on temperature. 67. As years go by, one values life and people more and more. 68. The volume of work to be done during the year is rather significant. 69. The climate of Russia varies considerably if you move from the North to the South. 70. Mark Twain had a very clear vision that enabled him to see the social evils of his time. 71. The crystals which are formed vary in size. 72. The House of Commons in London was destroyed in 1941, but has been rebuilt in a very similar style. 73. At the very moment the telephone rang. 74. I've read every book by that author. 75. This is the very book we've been in search of.

VII. Наречия, трудные для перевода.

Actually – действительно

Badly – очень

Chiefly – особенно, главным образом

Eventually – в конце концов

Formerly – прежде

Greatly – очень, сильно

Hardly – едва ли, почти не

Increasingly – все более; во все возрастающем размере

Largely – широко, главным образом

Lately – за последнее время

Mainly – главным образом

Mostly – обычно, главным образом

Nearly – почти

Previously – ранее, прежде

Principally – главным образом

Properly – должным образом, как следует

Readily – легко, охотно

Unfortunately – к сожалению.

Переведите:

1. Early transistors were actually enormous as compared to microelectronic elements. 2. Venus 's atmosphere which is very hot contains actually no water. Actually the control programme consists of 3 components. 4. Easy methods of producing the compounds are badly needed. 5. The method of operation changes badly because of the lack of full mechanization. 6. Light industry should expand

production chiefly by increasing the manufacture of high quality fabrics, foot-wear, etc. 7. Silicon eventually gained favour over germanium as the “universal” semiconductor materials. 8. Eventually improved fabrication processes enabled to create even more complex circuits. 9. The inventors combined their efforts and eventually reported the discovery of a new element. 10. Formerly the Moskva River very was very shallow and hardly suitable for river craft. 11. Many articles formerly made of metal or rubber were replaced by plastics. 12. The climate of a country depends greatly upon its locality. 13. In integrated electronics the number of separate components has been greatly reduced, while system capability has been greatly increased. 14. The wide use of polymers in production of domestic goods has greatly improved their quality. 15. English people hardly ever shake hands with their friends – except when seeing them after a long interval or I or saying goodbye before a long journey. 16. The importance of superconductivity can hardly be over – estimated. 17. It is hardly possible to name a branch of industry or science where computers are not used. 18. At present smaller and smaller electronic components perform increasingly complex electronic functions at ever higher speeds. 19. Due to plutonium–239 isotope which is becoming increasingly important as a nuclear fuel, the building of fast reactors began. 20. The size requirements in electronics are becoming increasingly severe. 21. Rapid engineering and technological progress is largely depended on automation. 22. The chemical properties of different elements can largely be explained by the structure of the atom. 23. The language that a programmer uses depends largely on the job to be done. 24. Many countries differ largely from each other, but this doesn't prevent them from being good comrades. 25. Lately plasma technology has been in wide use. 26. Lately low temperature processes have become a driving force in the evolution of silicon device fabrication technology. 27. The 4th generation computer logic and memory were built mainly of chips. 28. Big Business men and all other «Bigs» in Great Britain mainly belong to the Oxford or Cambridge category. 29. Even in his own lifetime Euclid was known mainly as the author of «Elements». 30. The problem of our time is the

environmental protection, mostly the problem of clean city air. 31. Aqueous solutions of acids do not contain molecules, but mostly free ions. 32. Nearly all our students take part in research work. 33. Since electronics became known, it began to be used in nearly all branches of industry. 34. Because computers can accept letters and numbers nearly all programming languages express the directions in some combination of letters and numbers. 35. With functions previously found only in large computers, microcomputer systems are now being applied to thousands of substances depend not only on their qualitative and quantitative composition as was thought previously, but on their molecular structure as well. 37. Originally computers were used principally for doing calculations. 38. By the end of the century the terms «element» and «compound» were principally accepted. 39. In order to program properly the operator needs detailed data about the program. 40. Before publishing all calculations were properly studied. 41. Oxygen combines with hydrogen readily. 42. Some people can readily change the way of their life, others do it with great difficulty. 43. The difference in the methods can be readily seen in the results obtained. 44. Unfortunately, the process of finding and correcting errors in programs still remains a most difficult and unsatisfactory operation. 45. Unfortunately ski competition was not held due to a severe frost.

VIII. Служебные фразеологические сочетания.

According to – согласно, в соответствии

In accordance with – согласно, в соответствии

A great deal of – много

A greet many – много

A lot of – много

A long with – наряду

A number of – целый ряд

As early as – еще, уже

As for, as to – что касается

As high as, as many as – до

As much as – до

As little as – до, всего лишь

As low as – до, всего лишь

As well – также

As well as – (также) как и

At first – сначала, во-первых

At last – наконец

At least – по крайней мере

At present – в настоящее время, сейчас

Because of – из-за

By means of – посредством

By no means – ни коим образом

Compared to (with) – по сравнению

Due to – из-за, вследствие

For example, for instance – например

The former – первый (из упомянутых)

The latter – последний (из упомянутых)

In terms of – выраженный через, в единицах

In (its) turn – в свою очередь

On the one hand – с одной стороны

On the other hand – с другой стороны

Owing to – благодаря, из-за

Переведите:

1. According to the last poll the country's population expected a rise in living standards.
2. The work will be conducted according to the latest methods.
3. In accordance with the theory of metals any piece of metal is made up of metal atoms, metal ions and free electrons.
4. Sputniks and space ships provided a lot of important data of the near-Earth space. But scientists still have a great deal to find out.
- 5.

Scientists pay a lot of attention to the exploitation of outer space. 6. A great many quantity of metals are used in industry. 7. Our scientists have given a great deal of attention to the preparation of tectonic maps, showing the structure of the Earth's crust. 8. Along with the well-known facts the article contains a number of unknown ones. 9. There was a number of places in Mendeleev's Table which couldn't be filled because no elements were then known which fitted in. 10. Astronomy, philosophy and mathematics are supposed to have been known in Egypt as early as 5 000 years BC. As early as in 1880 a group of Russian electricians started the first special magazine in Russia. 11. As for the operation of the machine, its various stages have been worked out and standardized. 12. The photos do not provide any answer as to what the composition, structure and properties of metals are like. 13. As for the climate of the British Isles it is mild compared to that of the Continent. 14. The temperature at the Sun's centre is as high as 10 000 000 degrees C. 15. As many as 2 000 experiments have been carried out in the laboratory of optics. 16. The temperature near the Arctic circle falls as low as 70°C. 17. The presence of as little as 0,001 per cent of iron changes the electrical properties of silver. 18. Velocity includes not only the direction of travel, it includes the rate as well. 19. Montreal is the largest city in Canada , as well as an important industrial centre. 20. The book, on the whole, is useful for industrial workers as well as for students. 21. At first the work seemed to be very easy. 22. At first the Periodic Law was received very coldly and with distrust. 23. And at last the day came when man took off into outer space. 24. The necessary book has been found at last. 25. The experiment showed that at least two reagents didn't change. 26. At present the population of Yekaterinburg is constantly growing. 27. At present typhoons are given human names. 28. Many cities were destroyed because of the war. 29. The airplane didn't start because of the storm. 30. All bodies fall to earth because of the force of gravity. 31. The upper layers of atmosphere are usually studied by means of probes. 32. The experiments ought by no means be stopped. 33. The method is by no means 100 per cent effective. 34. No other author can be compared to Shakespeare. 35. Owing to the difference in crystal structure of games

iron, as compared with alpha iron, austenite is stronger than ferrite. 36. The accident was due to careless driving. 37. Due to steam the whole course of manufacture and trade was transformed. 38. Many great men came from poor families, - Lincoln and Edison, for example. 39. Steels, for instance, when studied with a microscope are seen to consist of crystals of various kinds and orientations. 40. Some real time problems – such as the preparation, launch and guidance of a space craft or satellite, for example, require millions of calculations per minute. 41. Coal and salt are minerals, the former is used as fuel. 42. Out of 2 pictures visitors prefer the latter. 43. A code can be written in terms of automatic language. 44. The plasma-etching process has been shown to have important advantages in terms of cost. 45. In terms of stellar distances a travel from the earth to the moon would appear very short. 46. The development of democracy, in its turn, facilitates the effectiveness of economic work. 47. The cylindrical coordinate robot consists of a horizontal arm, mounted on a vertical column which, in its turn, is mounted on a rotary base. 48. On the one hand the company's experience shows there is nothing hard about the work, on the other hand it shows there must be some initiative to help people. 49. In semiconductor memories there are two types of failure mechanisms. On the one hand, it is a hard error in which the device structure fails. On the other hand there is a random soft error caused by alpha particles. 50. Electricity has many applications owing to the fact that power can be converted from mechanical form to the electrical form and back again.

II. Выберите подходящее по смыслу словосочетание из вышперечисленных и поставьте в предложение:

1. Kovalevskaya was an outstanding mathematician; she mastered a number of foreign languages (также). 2. It is not easy to learn a second language at school because the pupils are busy with other subjects (также). 3. The new scientific journal will attract the attention of scientists, engineers (а также) students and senior pupils. 4. The English system of weights was used in England (а также и) in some other countries

till 1970th s. 5. Aluminium (как и) copper are the best conductors of electricity. 6. (Что касается) the Arctic Ocean it has also been investigated by the Russian science. 7. The electrons and nucleus are very small (по сравнению) the size of the atom. 8. (По сравнению) other games hockey and football are the most popular ones in our country. 9. The sky is blue (вследствие) the effect of our atmosphere upon the light of the sun. 10. The use of plastics will increase (благодаря) their cheapness and good service properties. 11. Great amount of energy released (вследствие) nuclear reaction, is put at the service of man. (Из-за) its remarkable radiation activity the new element was called radium. (Согласно) the plan automation must cover many production processes. 14. Both diamond and graphite are pure forms of carbon, but (первый) is the hardest substance known, and (последний) in a very soft one. 15. One of the latest achievements of our scientists was the production of radioisotopes, (последние) find a wide use in industry. 16. In the field of public services we have (много) to do throughout the country. 17. Russian scientists pay (много) attention to the exploitation of outer space. 18. The computer is told what operations to do (посредством) instructions. 19. (С помощью) TV we can see events that take place many kilometres away. 20. (Ни коим образом) the computer can substitute a human being in all respects. 21. The intermediate code (выраженный через) symbols is called the symbolic code.

IX. Глаголы с постпозитивными приставками и фразеологические сочетания.

1. To account for – объяснять, быть причиной, давать отчет
 - On account of – из-за , вследствие
 - On this account – по этой причине
 - To give an account of – объяснять, давать сведения о (чем-то)
 - To take into account – принимать во внимание

2. To bring about – вызывать, создавать, осуществлять (сравните: to bring – приносить)

To bring down – снижать (цены)

To bring forward – выдвигать (предложение)

To bring up – воспитывать, вскармливать

3. To call for – требовать, предусматривать (сравните: to call – звать, называть)

To call off – отзывать, отменять, откладывать

4. To carry on – продолжать, вести (сравните: to carry – нести)

to carry out – выполнять

5. To give off – выделять, испускать, выдавать (сравните: to give – давать)

To give out – выделять, выпускать

To give rise to – вызывать, приводить к

To give up – отказаться, оставить, бросить

6. To make for – способствовать (сравните: make – делать)

To make up – составлять

To make use (of) – использовать

7. To turn off – закрывать (кран), выключать (свет) (сравните: to turn – поворачивать(ся), вращать(ся))

To turn on – открывать (кран), включать (свет)

To turn out – выгонять, увольнять, выпускать (изделия), оказываться

In its turn – в свою очередь

Переведите:

1.«Classical physics» fully accounted for everything from the motion of planets to the Brownian movement; in general it accounted for all natural phenomena. 2. Phosphorus is very poisonous, on this account care should be taken when working with it. 3. How can this phenomenon accounted for? 4. If the gas is collected over water, vapour must be taken into account. 5. This article gives an account of the structure and characteristic activity of the sun. 6. Another factor to be taken into account is the cost of the product. 7. On account of its resistance to corrosion copper is widely used. 8. The author gives a full account of particular changes that are of great practical importance. 9. This visit will bring about the strengthening and widening of contacts between countries. 10. Changes in production technology bring down the time of production. 11. A great many ideas were brought forward by Russian scientist during this century. 12. Young scientists brought forward quite a new and unexpected hypothesis, but it lacked confirmation. 13. Kurchatov brought up the whole generation of scientists in the new field of science – nuclear physics. 14. This reaction can be brought about by exposure to light. 15. Certain medical examination call for short-lived radioactive nuclides. 16. The speaker called on the delegates to sign the Appeal. 17. The meeting was called upon to work out a plan of reconstruction. 18. Unexpectedly the experiment was called off. 19. The agreement calls for mutually beneficial relations between the countries mentioned. 20. The trip was called off because of bad weather. 21. Besides lectures and supervision of the laboratory D.I. Mendeleev carried on great research work. 22. The government carried out the policy worked out by the highest legislative bodies of the country. 23. Numerous analyses had been carried out before they stated the exact composition of this compound. 24. The scientists try to carry on their work in accordance with the data obtained. 25. The radiant energy can be given off in the form of protons. 26. P.N. Yablochkov gave up a military career for the sake of science. 27. The amount of energy given out during the formation of a nucleus is called the binding energy. 28. A catastrophic balance between classes can easily give rise to new dictatorial regimes or revolutions. 29. His numerous experiments gave rise to new discoveries in the field of radioactive sub-

stances. 30. Being heated to high temperatures the substance gave off harmful vapours. 31. The molecule of hydrogen is made up by the union of two hydrogen atoms. 32. These data make for better understanding the phenomenon. 33. Heating makes for the acceleration of the particles. The laboratory assistant made use of the latest scientific data when repeating the experiment. 34. All in the earth and the atmosphere is made up of atoms and molecules. 35. Commercial and home refrigerators make use of Joule-Thompson effect. 36. Having finished the work you should turn off the light. 37. Every smoking chimney turns out to be a source of air pollution. 38. When we turn on the light and our lamp is burning the tungsten of the lamp has about 30 times the resistance that it had. 39. Why were they turned out? 40. This is a question which in its turn can be solved only by a very experienced scientist.

Х. Трудные для перевода способы выражения отрицания

To fail – не суметь, потерпеть неудачу, не (с инфинитивом)

To lack – недоставать, нехватать

Lest – чтобы не...

Neither ... nor – ни...ни

None (of) – ни один (из)

No longer – уже не, больше не

Rather than – а не

Unless – если не

Until – до тех пор пока...не

Переведите:

1. At the conference the Premier failed to present any new concept of business policy.
2. If you try to please everybody you will fail.
3. This decorative material lacks some important features.
4. Young scientists put forward quite a new and unexpected hypothesis, but it lacked confirmation.
5. Put down the figures lest you should forget them.
6. Millions of people of the world can neither read nor write.
7. Neither the Declaration of Independence nor the Bill of rights abolished slavery in the USA.

8. Women were admitted neither to Oxford nor to Cambridge till the end of the 19th century. 9. Neither of these devices can be used in industry for the last decade. 10. None of the other platinum metals gives this rose colour. 11. None of the participants of the conference put forward an idea satisfying both sides. 12. The workers of the advanced enterprises are no longer satisfied with the results of the work. 13. This topic is no longer actual. 14. War is no longer a means of settling international disputes. 15. It is much better to use liquid hydrogen rather than compressed gas. 16. Metals must be heated rather than cooled. The triumph of the revolution is not guaranteed unless the majority of people is supporting it. 18. These substances do not change unless heated in vacuum. 19. Meteorites are usually invisible until they enter the atmosphere of earth. 20. Don't trouble until trouble troubles you.

XI. Сокращения

a) a.m. – before noon – до полудня (ante meridiem – лат.)

cf. – compare – сравни

e.g. – for example – например (exempli gratia – лат.)

ect. – so on – и так далее (et cetera – лат.)

i.e. – that is то есть (id est – лат.)

per an – yearly – ежегодно (per annum – лат.)

pct – per cent – процент

p.m. – afternoon – после полудня (post meridiem – лат.)

viz. – namely – а именно, то есть (videlicet – лат.)

vs – versus – против, в сравнении

b) a.c. – alternating current – переменный ток

d.c. – direct current – постоянный ток

amp. – ampere – ампер

at.wt – atomic weight – атомный вес

b.p. – boiling point – точка кипения

c. – Centigrade – стоградусная температурная шкала (цельсия)

cal. – calorie – калория

c.c. – cubic centimetre – кубический сантиметр

cc (cu) – cubic – кубический

d. – density – плотность

deg. – degree – степень, градус

doz – dozen – дюжина

E.M.F. (emf) – electromotive force – электродвижущая сила

F. – Fahrenheit – температурная шкала Фаренгейта

f. – foot, feet – фут, футы

fig – figure – рисунок, чертеж, схема, цифра

gr. – gramme – грамм

h.p. – horse power

hr – hour

in – inch

l – litre

lb – libra (лат.) = pound – фунт

N – normal, number – нормальный, число

No – Number – номер, число

Oz – ounce – унция

P – power – мощность

p.s. – per second – в секунду

p.s.i. – pound per square inch – фунт на квадратный дюйм

r.p.m. – revolution per minute – оборотов в минуту

sec. – second – секунда

sp.gr. – specific gravity – удельный вес

sq. – square – квадратный

vol, V. – volume – том, объем, громкость

yd – yard – ярд

Учебное электронное текстовое издание

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Редактор *К.Б. Позднякова*
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**Рекомендовано РИС ГОУ ВПО УГТУ-УПИ
Разрешен к публикации 30.11.05.**

Электронный формат – PDF

Формат 60x90 1/8

**Издательство ГОУ-ВПО УГТУ-УПИ
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**Информационный портал
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