

Контрольная работа №1**Типовые задания для контрольной работы:****1. Read the text.****The Nature of Electricity**

Practical electricity is produced by small atomic particles known as electrons. It is the movement of these particles which produce the effects of heat and light.

The pressure that forces these atomic particles to move, the effects they encounter opposition and how these forces are controlled are some of the principles of electricity.

Accepted atomic theory states that all matter is electrical in structure. Any object is largely composed of a combination of positive and negative particles of electricity. Electric current will pass through a wire, a body, or along a stream of water. It can be established in some substances more readily than in others, that all matter is composed of electric particles despite some basic differences in materials. The science of electricity then must begin with a study of the structure of matter.

Matter is defined as any substance which has mass (or weight) and occupies space. This definition should be broad enough to cover all physical objects in the universe. Wood, water, iron, and paper are some examples of matter. Energy is closely related to, but not to be confused with, matter. Energy does not have mass, and it does not occupy space. Heat and light are examples of energy.

The smallest particle of matter which can be recognized as an original substance was thought to be a unit called the atom. Recently scientists have found particles even smaller than atoms, but our theories are still based on the atom. The atom consists of a nucleus and a cloud of electrons. It is generally agreed that the electrons are small particles of electricity, which are negative in nature. These particles orbit the nucleus in much the same fashion that planets orbit a sun.

2. Guess the meaning of the following international words:

Electricity, electron, effect, structure, combination, material, mass, energy, atom, orbit

3. Give the English equivalents for the words below:

- 1) производить; 2) частица; 3) тепло и свет; 4) напряжение; 5) сила; 6) вещество; 7) положительный; 8) отрицательный; 9) электрический ток; 10) вес; 11) ядро

4. Translate into Russian the words and expressions from the text:

1) atomic particle; 2) effects of heat and light; 3) encounter opposition; 4) principles of electricity; 5) composed (of); 6) pass through a wire; 7) structure of matter; 8) occupy space; 9) physical objects; 10) a cloud of electrons; 11) in the same fashion.

5. Complete the sentences using the text:

1. Electricity is produced by ...
2. The effects of heat and light are produced by ...
3. According to the accepted atomic theory all matter is ...
4. Any object is composed of ...
5. Matter is defined as ...
6. Energy must not be confused with ...
7. The atom consists of ...
8. The smallest particle of matter is ...
9. Most theories are based on ...
10. Electrons are ...

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

1. What is engineering?
2. What does the word “engineer” mean?
3. What is important in engineering in order to produce a successful product?
4. How many types of engineering are there?
5. What do they all have in common?
6. What do they use maths and science for?
7. What are the main areas of engineering?
8. Give some examples of civil engineering, electrical and mechanical engineering.
9. What materials do you know?
10. What are their properties?
11. How many types of smart materials do you know?
12. Which type appeared first?
13. Why are these materials called smart?
14. What electrical equipment is used in engineering, manufacturing?
15. What instructions should we follow?
16. What warning signs do you know?
17. What forbidding signs do you know?

Контрольная работа №2

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Read the text.

Electric current

The electric current is a quantity of electrons flowing in a circuit per second of time. The unit of measure for current is ampere. If one coulomb passes a point in a circuit per second then the current strength is 1 ampere. The symbol for current is I.

The current which flows along wires consists of moving electrons. The electrons move along the circuit because the e. m. f. drives them. The current is directly proportional to the e. m. f.

In addition to traveling through solids, however, the electric current can flow through liquids as well and even through gases. In both cases it produces some most important effects to meet industrial requirements.

Some liquids, such as melted metals for example, conduct current without any change to themselves. Others, called electrolytes, are found to change greatly when the current passes through them.

When the electrons flow in one direction only, the current is known to be DC, that is, direct current. The simplest source of power for the direct current is a battery, for a battery pushes the electrons in the same direction all the time (i. e., from the negatively charged terminal to the positively charged terminal).

The letters a. c. stand for alternating current. The current under consideration flows first in one direction and then in the opposite one. The a. c. used for power and lighting purposes is assumed to go through 50 cycles in one second. One of the great advantages of a. c. is the ease with which power at low voltage can be changed into an almost similar amount of power at high voltage and vice versa. Hence, on the one hand alternating voltage is increased when it is necessary for long-distance transmission and, on the other hand, one can decrease it to meet industrial requirements as well as to operate various devices at home.

Although there are numerous cases when d. c. is required, at least 90 per cent of electrical energy to be generated at present is a. c. In fact, it finds wide application for lighting, heating, industrial, and some other purposes.

2. Guess the meaning of the following international words:

electric, ampere, symbol, proportional, industrial, metal, electrolyte, battery, generate.

3. Give the English equivalents for the words and word combinations below:

a. 1) течь, протекать; 2) цепь, схема; 3) единица измерения; 4) провод; 5) электродвижущая сила; 6) твердое тело; 7) жидкость; 8) проводить (ток); 9) источник энергии; 10) постоянный ток; 11) переменный ток; 12) напряжение.

4. Give Russian equivalents for the following:

b.1) to meet industrial requirements; 2) melted metals; 3) to push in the same direction; 4) negatively (positively) charged terminal; 5) power and lightning purposes; 6) long-distance transmission; 7) to operate devices; 8) to find wide application.

5. Say whether these sentences are true or false:

1. The symbol for current is I.
2. The electric current can flow only through liquids.
3. The current can be of two types: direct current and alternating current.
4. The alternating current flows in one direction.
5. A battery is the simplest source of power for the direct current.
6. Direct current finds wider application than alternating current.
7. Electrolytes don't change greatly when current passes through them.
8. One of the great advantages of alternating current is the ease with which voltage can be changed.

6. Fill in the blanks, using the words from the box:

direct current, solids, conduct, electric current, liquids, voltage, alternating current.

A quantity of moving electrons flowing in a circuit is the a) _____. The current can flow through b) _____ and c) _____. Some liquids d) _____ current without any change to themselves. When the electrons flow in one direction only, the current is known to be e) _____. The current flowing first in one direction and then in the opposite one is f) _____.

Such advantage of alternating current as alternating g) _____ finds wide industrial and household application.

7. State the questions to the underlined words:

1. Melted metals conduct current without any change to themselves.
2. Alternating voltage can be changed to operate various devices at home.
3. A battery pushes the electrons in the same direction.
4. The alternating current is used for power and lightning purposes.
5. Alternating current accounts for 90 per cent of electrical energy generated now.

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

1. What is electricity?
2. What is open circuit?
3. What are series and parallel connections?
4. What are resistors?
5. What is a capacitor?
6. What is a relay and its function?
7. What is solder?
8. What are galvanometers?
9. What are ammeters?
10. What are ohmmeters?
11. What digital multimeters?
12. What are cables?
13. What is Current, Voltage, Resistance?
14. What is direct current?
15. What is alternative current?

Контрольная работа №3

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Read the text

Effects produced by a current

The current flow is detected and measured by any of the effects that it produces. There are three important effects accompanying the motion of electric charges: the heating, the magnetic, and chemical effects, the latter is manifested under special conditions.

The production of heat is perhaps the most familiar among the principal effects of an electric current. The heating effect of the current is found to occur in the electric circuit itself. It is detected owing to an increase in the temperature of the circuit. This effect represents a continual transformation of electric energy into heat. For instance, the current which flows through the filament of an incandescent lamp heats that filament to a high temperature.

The heat produced per second depends both upon the resistance of the conductor and upon the amount of current carried through it. The thinner the wire is, the greater the developed heat is. On the contrary, the larger the wire is, the more negligible the heat produced is. Heat is greatly desirable at times but at other times it represents a waste of useful energy. It is this waste that is generally called "heat loss" for it serves no useful purposes and decreases efficiency.

The heat developed in the electric circuit is of great practical importance for heating, lighting and other purposes. Owing to it people are provided with a large number of appliances, such as: electric lamps that light our homes, streets and factories, electrical heaters that are widely used to meet industrial requirements, and a hundred and one other necessary and irreplaceable things which have been serving mankind for so many years.

The electric current can manifest itself in some other way. It is the motion of the electric charges that produces the magnetic forces. A conductor of any kind carrying an electric current, a magnetic field is set up about that conductor. This effect exists always whenever an electric current flows, although in many cases it is so weak that one neglects it in dealing with the circuit. An electric charge at rest does not manifest any magnetic effect. The use of such a machine as the electric motor has become possible owing to the electromagnetic effect.

The last effect to be considered is the chemical one. The chemical effect is known to occur when an electric current flows through a liquid. Thanks to it a metal can be transferred from one part of the liquid to another. It may also effect chemical changes in the part of the circuit comprising the liquid and the two electrodes which are found in this liquid. Any of the above mentioned effects may be used for detecting and measuring current.

2. Give the English equivalents for the following words:

1. выявлять, обнаруживать;
2. лампа накаливания;
2. измерять;
3. прибор;
4. заряд;
5. потеряя энергии;
4. нить накала;
7. освещать;
8. тепловой эффект;
9. обнаруживаться, проявляться.

3. Guess the meaning of the following international words:

transformation, temperature, chemical, magnetic, special, practical, motor, electrode.

4. Insert words and expressions:

1. The current flow is (выявляется и измеряется) by any of the effects that it produces.
2. There are three important effects accompanying the motion of (электрические заряды).
3. The current which flows through the (нить накала лампы накаливания) heats that filament to a high temperature.
4. Heat represents (потерю полезной энергии) at times.
5. Electric lamps (освещать) our homes, streets and factories.
6. The electric current can (проявлять) magnetic effect.

5. Choose the correct translation:

The heating effect of the current is found to occur in the electric circuit itself.

1. Установлено, что тепловой эффект электрического тока обнаруживается в самой электрической цепи.
2. Тепловой эффект электрического тока может появляться в самой электрической цепи.
3. Установлено, что тепловой эффект электрического тока должен обнаруживаться в самой электрической цепи.

Когда в любом проводнике появляется электрический ток, вокруг него возникает магнитное поле.

1. A conductor of any kind carrying an electric current, a magnetic field was set up about that conductor.

2. A conductor of any kind have been carrying an electric current, a magnetic field is set up about that conductor.
3. A conductor of any kind carrying an electric current, a magnetic field is set up about that conductor.

Последний эффект, который необходимо рассмотреть – химический эффект.

1. The last effect is considered to be the chemical one.
2. The last effect to be considered is the chemical one.
3. The last effect would be considered the chemical one.

Известно, что химический эффект возникает, когда электрический ток проходит через жидкость.

1. The chemical effect is known to occur when an electric current flows through a liquid.
2. The chemical effect is famous to occur when an electric current flows through a liquid.
3. The chemical effect may be known to occur when an electric current flows through a liquid.

Именно движение электрических зарядов порождает магнитные силы.

1. The motion of the electric charges produces the magnetic forces.
2. It is the motion of the electric charges that produces the magnetic forces.
3. The motion of the electric charges is certain to produce the magnetic forces.

6. Answer the questions:

1. What effects does the current flow produce?
2. How is the heating effect detected?
3. What does the heat produced depend upon?
4. What is called “heat loss”?
5. How is the magnetic effect set up?
6. What is the main condition of the magnetic effect existence?
7. When does the chemical effect occur?

7. Speak about the principal effects of an electric current, using the text and chart above.

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

1. What materials are called conductors and semiconductors?
2. What are insulators?
3. What integrated circuits do you know?
4. What is power?
5. What is energy?
6. What is the SI system?
7. What electric cells do you know?
8. What are batteries?
9. What types of power supply are there?
10. What are AC and DC Electric Motors?
11. What are Generators?
12. What power plants do you know?
13. What are the components of electric power plants?
14. What is Electric Power Transmission?
15. What is overhead transmission lines?
16. What are substation types?

Контрольная работа №4

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Read and translate the text from English language into Russian.

Energy

In the language of science energy is the ability to do work. There are various forms of energy, such as heat, mechanical, electrical, chemical, atomic and so on.

One might also mention the two kinds of mechanical energy—potential and kinetic, potential energy being the energy of position while kinetic energy is the energy of motion.

It is well known that one form of energy can be changed into another. A waterfall may serve as an example. Water falling from its raised position, energy changes from potential to kinetic energy. The energy of falling water is generally used to turn the turbines of hydroelectric stations. The turbines in their turn drive the electric generators, the latter producing electric energy. Thus, the mechanical energy of falling water is turned into electric energy. The electric energy, in its turn, may be transformed into any other necessary form.

When an object loses its potential energy, that energy is turned into kinetic energy. Thus, in the above-mentioned example when water is falling from its raised position, it certainly loses its potential energy, that energy changing into kinetic energy.

We have already seen that energy of some kind must be employed to generate the electric current. Generally speaking, the "sources of energy usually employed to produce current are either chemical as in the battery, or mechanical, as in the electromagnetic generator. Chemical sources of current having a limited application, the great quantities of electric energy generated today come from various forms of mechanical energy.

The rising standards of modern civilization and growing industrial application of the electric current result in an increasing need of energy. Every year we need more and more energy. We need it to do a lot of useful things that are done by electricity.

However, the energy sources of the world are decreasing while the energy needs of the world are increasing. These needs will continue to grow as more motors and melted metals are used in industry and more electric current is employed in everyday life. As a result, it is necessary to find new sources of energy. The sun is an unlimited source of energy. However, at present, only a little part of solar energy is being used directly. How can we employ solar energy directly?

to produce useful energy? This is a question which has interested scientists and inventors for a long time. Lavoisier and other great scientists of the past melted metals with the help of solar furnaces. Today, solar furnaces illustrate just one of the numerous ways to harness the sun. Using semiconductors, scientists, for example, have transformed solar energy into electric energy.

2. Реферирование русскоязычной статьи на английском языке.

Прочтите статью из Газеты «Энергетика и промышленность России («22(378)ноябрь 2019 года) Источник: <https://www.eprussia.ru/> Энергетика и промышленность России. Составьте письменный отзыв о новых достижениях в области электроэнергетики. (Реферирование русскоязычной статьи на английском языке).

Умная сеть для северной столицы

На Петербургском международном экономическом форуме компания Siemens и «Ленэнерго» подписали важное соглашение – о переходе большого участка энергетической системы Санкт-Петербурга на технологию «умной сети». Похожий проект уже реализуется в Уфе. Ожидается, что он поможет сократить потери электроэнергии вдвое. Рассказываем, как работает «умная сеть» Siemens и каких результатов ждать от ее внедрения в северной столице.

В каком состоянии находятся электросети в России

Потребление электроэнергии в России растет: в 2017 году оно составило 1059,5 млрд кВт·ч, а в 2018-м – уже 1076,1 млрд кВт·ч. Для электроэнергетической отрасли это является настоящим вызовом. В ответ, на который она наращивает производство: если в 2017 году было выработано 1073,6 млрд кВт·ч, то в 2018-м – уже 1 091 млрд кВт·ч. Однако имеющаяся инфраструктура электроэнергетики – оставшаяся еще с советских времен – не полностью соответствует запросам населения и бизнеса. Одна из главных проблем – изношенность сетевой и генерирующей инфраструктуры. По подсчетам экспертов, в некоторых регионах она достигает 90 %.

На реализацию государственного плана модернизации электросетей до 2024 года будет направлено не менее 250 млрд рублей. По словам министра энергетики Александра Новака, в эксплуатацию будут введены более 6 тыс. км линий электропередачи, более 3,5 тыс. МВА трансформаторных мощностей. Согласно этому плану, количество субъектов РФ, в которых управление электросетевым хозяйством будет осуществляться с применением интеллектуальных систем, должно вырасти с 10 в 2020 году до 70 в 2024 году.

Как в «Ленэнерго» было принято решение о модернизации

Параллельно с государством модернизацией своих сетей занимаются и отдельные распределительно-сетевые компании. Например, «Ленэнерго» – одна из крупнейших (и старейших, существует с 1886 года) в стране РСК. Она обслуживает довольно большой рынок – территорию Санкт-Петербурга и Ленинградской области, где проживает 4,6 % населения страны (почти 7 млн человек). В 2018 году, судя по отчету компании, отпуск электроэнергии из сети составил 33,9 млн кВт·ч, прирост к предыдущему году – 2,6 %. Нарашивая объем передачи электроэнергии Ленэнерго, смогла одновременно и снизить количество технологических нарушений: с 3,9 тыс. в 2014 году до 3 тыс. в 2018-м. А средняя длительность перерыва электроснабжения потребителей и вовсе сократилась в несколько раз: с 3,39 часа в 2014-м до 1,67 часа в 2018 году.

Цифровые технологии – наиболее эффективное решение для снижения потерь электроэнергии, уменьшения количества технологических нарушений, увеличения скорости их ликвидации и обеспечения надежности и бесперебойности энергоснабжения. И для решения этих задач в «Ленэнерго» выбрали цифровые решения Siemens.

Для этого требуются серьезные инвестиции. Как сообщается, «Ленэнерго» вложит в цифровое переустройство сетей в одном только Адмиралтейском районе Петербурга 1,5 млрд рублей. В «Ленэнерго» выбрали оптимальный подход к модернизации электросетей – создание комплексного плана их развития на основе цифрового двойника сети, ее виртуальной копии. Она уже создана в программе PSS SINCAL Siemens. Работая с цифровым двойником, можно выявить проблемные места сети, выбрать ее оптимальную структуру, средства автоматики для управления, а также рассчитать стоимость реализации проекта.

Цифровой двойник даже дает возможность сэкономить – отказавшись от точечной модернизации, которая в долгосрочном периоде оказывается более дорогостоящей. Кроме того, он является основой для оценки внедрения «умной сети» (Smart Grid) – технологии, позволяющей обеспечить бесперебойное и надежное электроснабжение с помощью автоматизации процессов переключения и анализа данных, получаемых от сети.

Созданием именно таких сетей и занимается компания Siemens по всему миру. В России первый подобный проект модернизации электрических сетей уже реализуется в Уфе в компании «БЭСК».

Как работает «умная сеть»

В Уфе «умная сеть» действует следующим образом. Все оборудование для передачи электрической энергии (трансформаторные и распределительные подстанции) оснащено устройствами релейной защиты SIPROTEC Compact Siemens, телемеханики и телеуправления, контроллерами SICAM TM, а также устройствами, обнаруживающими место повреждения в кабельных городских сетях. Данные с этих устройств поступают в диспетчерский центр, где в автоматическом режиме происходит оценка текущей ситуации. В случае аварии система управления указывает диспетчеру место повреждения и способы удаленного переключения для организации питания неповрежденного участка. Благодаря этому электроснабжение отключенных потребителей восстанавливается в течение 2,5 минуты, а не в течение 2 часов, как это было ранее. От этого выигрывают и потребители, и сама компания. Благодаря цифровизации АО «БЭСК» уже снижает затраты, минимизирует перебои в ее подаче. И сокращает потери электроэнергии. Если на момент начала проекта в Уфе они составляли 16-17 %, то к 2020 году, как ожидается, этот показатель будет меньше в 2 раза. А сверяя показания счетчиков с данными по реальному количеству отпущеной потребителем электроэнергии – «Башкирэнерго» может быстро выявить несанкционированные подключения.

Такую же «умную сеть» Siemens выстроит и для «Ленэнерго». Первым участком, охваченным модернизацией, станет район в центральной части Санкт-Петербурга, включающий 175 трансформаторных и распределительных подстанций. 141 из них будет цифровизирована. В результате потери мощности в сети будут снижены на 1,7 %. По словам главного инженера энергетической компании Андрея Майорова, работы по проектированию закончатся в 2019 году. После этого Siemens поставит оборудование – контроллеры и датчики – для 140 цифровых трансформаторных подстанций. Их внедрение в Петербурге должно начаться уже в 2020 году.

3. Устное собеседование по специальности.

Answer the following questions:

Вопросы	Questions
Расскажите о себе (ФИО, возраст, профессия, образование)	Tell me about yourself (Full name, age, profession, education)
Почему Вы хотите работать в этой должности?	Why are you applying for this position?
Почему Вы хотите здесь работать?	Why do you want to work here?
Какова Ваша мотивация?	What motivates you?
Почему Вы подходите для этой должности?	Why are you a good fit for this position?
Каковы Ваши сильные стороны?	What are your strengths?
Каковы Ваши слабые стороны?	What are your weaknesses?
Расскажите, как Вы справляетесь с трудностями на работе.	Tell me about how you dealt with a tough challenge
Каковы Ваши запросы о зарплате?	What are your salary requirements?

Каковы Ваши планы на будущие 5 лет?	What are your plans for next 5 years?
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Типовые вопросы к зачету с оценкой:

1. How do you rate different types of power plant?
2. How much do you know about nuclear energy?
3. What factors do manage of energy companies take into account when considering a takeover?
4. How to switch gas and power supply in the country?
5. What can you report about the fuel cell?
6. What are AC and DC Electric Motors?
7. What are Generators?
8. What power plants do you know?
9. What are the components of electric power plants?
10. What is Electric Power Transmission?
11. What is overhead transmission lines?
12. What are substation types?