**1) GRAMMAR TEST** [**https://learn.ztu.edu.ua/mod/quiz/view.php?id=150414**](https://learn.ztu.edu.ua/mod/quiz/view.php?id=150414)

**UNIT 3**

**THE PRINCIPLE OF FEEDBACK CONTROL**

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| 1 | **actuate** *(v)* | активізувати; приводити в дію |
| 2 | **actuator** (=actuating device) | привід; виконавчий механізм |
| 3 | **chain drive** | ланцюговий привід; ланцюгова передача |
| 4 | **design** *(v)* | конструювати; проектувати |
| 5 | **gear** | шестерня; привід |
| 6 | **input**  **output** | вхідний сигнал; пристрій введення  вихідний сигнал; пристрій виведення |
| 7 | **monitor** *(v)* | контролювати; керувати; регулювати |
| 8 | **closed loop**  **closed loop control system**  **open loop** | замкнутий ланцюг, система, петля;  замкнута система управління, система управління із зворотним зв’язком;  розімкнута система, петля, ланцюг |
| 9 | **piston** | поршень |
| 10 | **power screw** | гвинт для передачі зусилля |
| 11 | **reference value** | задане значення |
| 12 | **set point** | задане значення; встановлена точка |
| 13 | **value** | значення, величина |
| 14 | **valve** | клапан |
| 15 | **variable** | змінна (величина) |

**Task 1. Match the words with close meaning.**

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| a) 1. to contain  2. to use  3. to require  4. to have  5. to switch on  6. to control  7. to join | a. to desire  b. to possess  c. to connect  d. to consist  e. to apply  f. to monitor  g. to turn on |
| b) 1. up-to-date  2. part  3. instrument  4. production  5. various  6. engine  7. power  8. actuator | a. component  b. motor  c. device  d. modern  e. energy  f. different  g. drive  h. manufacturing |

**Task 2. Read and translate the text.**

**FEEDBACK CONTROLS**

Feedback controls are widely used in modern automated systems. A feedback control system consists of five basic components: (1) input, (2) process being controlled, (3) output, (4) sensing elements, and (5) controller and actuating devices. The term “closed-loop feedback control” is often used to describe this kind of system.

The input to the system is the reference value, or set point, for the system output. This represents the desired operating value of the output.

The process being controlled is the heater. In other feedback systems the process might be a manufacturing operation, the rocket engines on a space shuttle, the automobile engine in cruise control, or any of a variety of other processes to which power is applied.

The output is the variable of the process that is being measured and compared to the input.

The sensing elements are the measuring devices used in the feedback loop to monitor the value of the output variable.

The purpose of the controller and actuating devices in the feedback system is to compare the measured output value with the reference input value and to reduce the difference between them. In general, the controller and the actuator of the system are the mechanisms by which changes in the process are accomplished to influence the output variable. These mechanisms are usually designed specifically for the system and consist of devices such as motors, valves, piston cylinders, gears, power screws, chain drives and other mechanical and electrical components.

**Task 3. Choose the best answer.**

1. The (*input / output / controller*) to the feedback control system is the reference value. 2. In various processes of feedback systems (*temperature / power / manufacture*) is applied. 3. The sensing elements are the (*processing / actuating / measuring*) devices. 4. Different kinds of sensors in feedback control systems are used for (*illustration / automation / heating*). 5. The controller and actuator of the system are the mechanisms by which (*expansion / changes / setting*) in the process are accomplished. 6. When the room temperature is below the set point, the switch (*controls / turns off / turns on*) the heater.

**Task 4. Translate the sentences into English using the words from the text.**

1. В автоматизованих системах використовується управління зі зворотним зв’язком. 2. Висновок є змінною величиною процесу, який вимірюється і порівнюється з вводом. 3. Зчитувальні елементи – це вимірювальні прилади, які використовуються у зворотному зв’язку. 4. Різні датчики використовуються в системах управління зі зворотним зв’язком в автоматизації. 5. Коли температура буває нижче або вище встановленої точки, перемикач включає або вимикає нагрівач.

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| **Specialist Reading** | Read the text and try to find answers to the questions after the text. |

**Computers Make the World Smaller and Smarter**

The ability of tiny computing devices to control complex operations has transformed the way many tasks are performed, ranging from scientific research to producing consumer products. Tiny ‘computers on a chip’ are used in medical equipment, home appliances, cars and toys. Workers use handheld computing devices to collect data at a customer site, to generate forms, to control io inventory, and to serve as desktop organisers.

Not only is computing equipment getting smaller, it is getting more sophisticated. Computers are part of many machines and devices that once required continual human supervision and control. Today, computers in security systems result in safer environments, computers in cars improve energy efficiency, and computers in phones provide features such as call forwarding, call monitoring, and call answering.

These smart machines are designed to take over some of the basic tasks previously performed by people; by so doing, they make life a little easier and a little more pleasant.

Smart cards store vital information such as health records, drivers’ licenses, bank balances, and so on. Smart phones, cars, and appliances with built in computers can be programmed to better meet individual needs. A smart house has a built-in monitoring system that can turn lights on and off, open and close windows, operate the oven, and more.

With small computing devices available for performing smart tasks like cooking dinner, programming the DVD recorder, and controlling the flow of information in an organization, people are able to spend more time doing what they often do best - being creative. Computers can help people work more creatively.

Multimedia systems are known for their educational and entertainment value, which we call ‘edutainment’. Multimedia combines text with sound, video, animation, and graphics, which greatly enhances the interaction between user and machine and can make information more interesting and appealing to people. Expert systems software enables computers to 'think' like experts. Medical diagnosis expert systems, for example, can help doctors pinpoint a patient’s illness, suggest further tests, and prescribe appropriate drugs.

Connectivity enables computers and software that might otherwise be incompatible to communicate and to share resources. Now that computers are proliferating in many areas and networks are available for people to access data and communicate with others, personal computers are becoming interpersonal PCs. They have the potential to significantly improve the way we relate to each other. Many people today telecommute - that is, use their computers to stay in touch with the office while they are working at home. With the proper tools, hospital staff can get a diagnosis from a medical expert hundreds or thousands of miles away. Similarly, the disabled can communicate more effectively with others using computers.

Distance learning and videoconferencing are concepts made possible with the use of an electronic classroom or boardroom accessible to people in remote locations. Vast databases of information are currently available to users of the Internet, all of whom can send mail messages to each other. The information superhighway is designed to significantly expand this interactive connectivity so that so people all over the world will have free access to all these resources.

People - computer users and computer professionals - are the ones who will decide which hardware, software, and networks endure and how great an impact they will have on our lives. Ultimately people power must be exercised to ensure that computers are used not only efficiently but in a socially responsible way.

1. Name some types of devices that use ‘computers on a chip’.

2. What uses of handheld computers are mentioned in the text?

3. What are the benefits of using computers with the following items?

a) Security systems b) Cars c) Phones

4. What smart devices are mentioned in the text?

5. What are smart cards used for?

6. What are the advantages of multimedia?

7. What can medical expert systems do?

8. How can computers help the disabled?

9. What types of computing systems are made available to people in remote locations using electronic classrooms or boardrooms?

10. What aspects of computing can people power determine?

**Match the terms with their definitions.**

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| --- | --- |
| **1. Edutainment**  **2. Multimedia**  **3. Expert system**  **4. Telecommute**  **5. Information superhighway** | a) Software that enables computers to ‘think’ like experts  b) Use computers to stay in touch with the office while working at home  c) Internet system designed to provide free, interactive access to vast resources for people all over the world  d) Multimedia materials with a combination of educational and entertainment content  e) A combination of text with sound, video, animation, and graphics |

**Mark the following statements as True or False:**

1. Desktop organizers are programs that require desktop computers.

2. Computers are sometimes used to monitor systems that previously needed human supervision.

3. Networking is a way of allowing otherwise incompatible systems to communicate and share resources.

4. The use of computers prevents people from being creative.

5. Computer users do not have much influence over the way that computing develops.