

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБЩЕГО И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ
ОБЛАСТИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ СВЕРДЛОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «КАМЫШЛОВСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ И ТРАНСПОРТА»

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ

**по выполнению практических работ
к учебной дисциплине**

ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный (английский) язык

для студентов специальности

**13.02.11 Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического
оборудования (по отраслям).**

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ к учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ 0.3 Иностранный (английский) язык разработаны в помощь студентам специальности 13.02.11 Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям).

Методические рекомендации содержат лексические и грамматические упражнения, задания к текстам, указания по выполнению практических работ, а также список рекомендованных источников.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Методические рекомендации представляют собой комплекс рекомендаций и разъяснений, позволяющих студентам организовать практическую работу по освоению темы или отдельных вопросов темы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Основной целью практического курса обучения иностранному языку является формирование у студентов иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции и развитие личности будущего профессионала, способного и желающего овладеть иностранным языком как средством общения и обучения, а также совершенствоваться в области иностранного языка.

Формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции предусматривает отбор, методическую организацию и включение в учебный процесс образцов отечественной и зарубежной культуры. Последнее обуславливает включение в содержание обучения комплекса лингвострановедческих и страноведческих знаний о национально-культурных особенностях и реалиях страны (стран) изучаемого языка (безэквивалентной лексики, фразеологизмов, пословиц, афоризмов, географии и истории, национальных традиций и праздников, других особенностей страны изучаемого языка), минимум этикетных форм иноязычной речи для общения в социально-культурной сфере.

Задачи пособия:

- способствовать выработке у студентов базовых умений и навыков по основным видам речевой деятельности;
- развивать технику чтения и умение понимать аутентичный текст;
- развивать навыки письменной речи.

Настоящие методические рекомендации направлены на формирование следующих компетенций:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, исходя из цели и способов ее достижения, определенных руководителем.

ОК 3. Анализировать рабочую ситуацию, осуществлять текущий и итоговый контроль, оценку и коррекцию собственной деятельности, нести ответственность за результаты своей работы.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, клиентами

В результате выполнения практических работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» студент должен **уметь**:

говорение

- вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства;
- рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения;
- создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации;

аудирование

- понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;
- понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию;
- оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней:

чтение

- читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;

письменная речь

- описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера;
- заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

знать:

- значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения;
- языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем;
- новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видо-временных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности; условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию;
- лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;
- тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям/специальностям СПО;

Практическая работа направлена на:

- систематизацию и закрепление полученных теоретических знаний и практических умений студентов;
- углубление и расширение теоретических знаний;
- формирование умений использовать нормативную, правовую, справочную документацию и специальную литературу;
- развитие познавательных способностей и активности обучающихся;
- формирование самостоятельности мышления, способностей к саморазвитию, развитие исследовательских умений;
- формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ содержат тему, цель, время выполнения, содержание работы, формат выполнения работы, критерии оценки, формы отчетности, рекомендуемую литературу.

Наличие положительной оценки по всем практическим работам необходимо для получения зачета по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» и допуска к дифференцированному зачету.

Практическая работа к теме: «Простые нераспространенные и распространенные предложения. Безличные»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

SOLAR HEATING SYSTEMS

Sunshine can be converted directly into heat. In this form it has several advantages over conventional fuels: it is clean; it is nonpolluting; and it is virtually inexhaustible. However it is also intermittent. Thus one big difference between solar heating systems and conventional ones is the necessity of storing energy in the form of heat.

A suitable heat-storage tank should maintain desired levels of temperature for 2 consecutive days without direct sunlight when the heat supply cannot be replenished.

In solar heating systems, the principles of operation are simple. Solar collectors are situated where they will have maximum exposure to sunlight. A dark surface inside the collector absorbs the solar radiation and converts it to heat. Retention of this heat is made easier by a natural phenomenon known as «green house effect». Radiation which passes easily through glass or clear plastic in the form of light cannot pass back out in the form of heat, because the wavelength is much longer. It is thus trapped. A fluid (for example, air and water) passed through the collectors transfers this heat either to fulfill an immediate demand or to be stored for later use. Flat plate solar collectors are the most common. They are easy to install. They can also function to some extent even on days that are overcast. Stationary collectors are usually installed on a south-facing wall or roof and inclined to take best advantage of the winter sun, which is very low in the sky. For optimum performance, the collectors should be inclined above the horizon at an angle equal to the local latitude plus 10 degrees.

Heat is captured better in collectors with a second cover. This is especially important where heat loss is a serious problem. In general, the better insulated double-glazed collectors are recommended for cold northern climates, but single-glazed ones are perfectly adequate for warm climates.

All collectors have insulating material along the underside, but those intended for use in cold climates should be especially well protected against heat loss to the building or the environment.

In the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic specialists design and build solar power systems for shepherd's homes. It makes life and work more comfortable for shepherds and agricultural workers who have to spend long spells in the desert. With the aid of solar power system people in the desert are able to use a television and other electric appliances.

Задание 2. Переведите на русский язык.

To be converted into heat; conventional fuels; nonpolluting; virtually inexhaustible; intermittent; storing energy' in the form of heat; heat- storage tank; consecutive; replenish; solar heating systems; maximum exposure; to absorb; green house effect; wavelength; to trap; an immediate demand; overcast; a south-facing wall; optimum performance; local latitude; double-glazed collector; single-glazed collector; insulating material; electric appliances.

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What is the difference between solar heating systems and conventional ones?
2. Where are solar collectors situated?
3. What type of solar collectors is the most common?
4. Which solar collectors are recommended for cold northern climates?
5. What did the specialists in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic build solar power systems for?

Задание 4. Переведите предложения на русский.

1. Solar energy can provide the heat required to warm a building.
2. The geographic location of the farm is extremely important in the selection and design of solar heating systems.
3. The solar water heater is one of the simplest and most efficient applications of solar heat.
4. Solar heating systems, which are becoming increasingly practical and economical, are an important alternative for a high percentage of the total energy requirements in the future.

Задание 5. Сделайте пересказ текста.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

Грамматика

Орфография и пунктуация

Устная речь

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

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Практическая работа к теме: «Интернациональная лексика. Словообразование»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

ENERGY FROM THE SUN

Our period of history is sometimes called the atomic age, but scientists and engineers continue to investigate other new sources of energy. During the past few years, there has been much interest in the possibility of converting the energy of the sun into useful power.

Radiation, the fuel for solar energy, is the radiation which the sun transmits to the earth through some 92 500 000 miles of virtually empty space.

The distribution of radiation intensity throughout the solar spectrum tells us that the sun's surface temperature is about 10 000 °F. The temperature of the sun's interior is estimated to be 30 000 000 °F.

Solar energy is measured in terms of the heat produced when the radiation falling on a surface is completely absorbed. The rate at which solar energy reaches the earth's atmosphere is known as the solar constant.

The radiant energy which reaches the outer fringes of our atmosphere is materially reduced by scattering and absorption before it reaches the earth's surface. On a clear day, at sea level, the direct radiation may range from 250 to 320 Btu/fr-h. The 30 to 40 per cent which is scattered by dust and absorbed by air molecules, water vapor, etc., is not entirely lost, because about half of it reaches the earth as diffused radiation. The total usable solar energy is the sum of these two components. A concentrating collector, such as a solar furnace, can use only the direct radiation which travels in straight lines and can be focused. A flat plate collector can use both the direct and the diffused radiation. The total amount of radiation which reaches a collector on the earth's surface depends upon the number of hours of sunshine per day, and the thickness and nature of the atmospheric path through which the sun's rays must travel.

Most of the inhabited areas of the world receive plenty of solar energy to meet all of man's requirements. The problem which the engineer must solve is how to use this abundant supply of free income energy at a total cost-which is within our ability to pay.

The large-scale industrial use of the sun's power will become a reality when the first solar power station comes into use on the sunny Ararat Plain in Armenia.

It will be the first solar power station in the world with a capacity of 1 200 kw. The station is supposed to generate annually 2,5 million kvv of electric power and 20 000 tons of steam.

The Ararat Plain has been chosen for the first station because of its being one of the places with the

greatest amount of sunshine: it is recorded to get 2 600 hours of sunshine a year. Each square yard of surface gets well over 2,25 million calories of heat a year.

We expect the solar station to look very different to the usual power plant — no smoky chimneys, no giant dams.

The unit will consist of an enormous circle with trees around it to cut down the amount of dust.

In the centre there will be a 130 foot tower with a high pressure boiler installed at the top of it. Around the tower 23 concentric circular railway tracks are being built. Along them trains, automatically following the movement of the sun will pull 1293 large mirrors mounted on special cars. The mirrors will always be directed towards the sun by means of automatic relays thus reflecting the beams on the flat surface of the boiler.

Other automatic devices, synchronized with the trains, will adjust the angle of the boiler so that all these beams reflected from the mirrors fall on it perpendicular.

The sun's rays will heat the water in the boiler from which steam at a pressure of 30—35 atmospheres will be piped off to the 1200 kw steam turbine the same way as ordinary boilers operating with ordinary fuel.

The station will be able to operate only when the sun shines. The sun's rays falling upon photo-electric cells, the whole apparatus will automatically go into operation.

The power from the station will be used for operating irrigation pumps on the local farms, and the waste steam from the turbines can be used for providing ice. Hot water from the station stored in underground reservoirs will serve the purpose of heating hot-houses and private homes.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и выучите слова, которые встречаются в тексте.

92 500 000 miles — девяносто два с половиной миллиона миль = 148 864 700 км ~ 149 000 000 км.

250—320 Btu (ft*h = 380—480 ккал/мч). Btu — британская тепловая единица (БТЕ = 0,252 килокалории); ft — фут (0,3 м); h — час; БТЕ/фу Г-ч — в юсал/м-ч.

2,25 million calories of heat a year = 2,25 миллионов калорий теплоты в год,

in terms of — в единицах

rate — количество

outer fringes — верхняя граница

scattering — рассеивание

diffused radiation — рассеянное излучение

concentrating collector — концентрирующая солнечная установка

solar furnace — солнечная печь

flat plate collector — плоский солнечный нагреватель

per day — в день

the thickness and nature of the atmospheric path through which the- sun's rays must travel — толщина и характер атмосферы, через которую должны проходить лучи солнца на пути к установке.

ability to pay — богатейший источник даровой энергии при минимальных затратах денежных средств to

come into use — вступить в строй is supposed — предполагается each square yard — каждый квадратный

метр power plant — тепловая электростанция unit — станция 130 foot — 40 метров

concentric circular railway tracks — концентричные железнодорожные колеи

special cars — специальные поезда relays — реле

will be piped off — пойдет по трубам operating — работающие photo-electric cells — фотоэлементы

waste steam — отработанный газ hot-house — оранжерея

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What kind of energy has there been much interest during the past few years?
2. What does the sun transmit to the earth?
3. What is the solar constant?
4. What does the total amount of radiation which reaches a collector on the earth's surface depend on?
5. What collector can use both the direct and the diffused radiation?
6. What problem must the engineer solve connected with solar energy?
7. When will the large-scale industrial use of the sun's power become a reality?
8. Can you describe the first solar power station in the world?
9. Why has the Ararat Plain been chosen for the first station?
10. How will the solar station look like?
11. How will the station be able to operate?
12. Where will the power from the station be used for?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

Содержание текста

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Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для средних профессиональных заведений. Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2009. – 319 с.
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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни и Здоровый образ жизни»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите тексты

What does a healthy way of life mean? How do you look after your health?

People nowadays are more health-conscious than they used to be. They understand that good health is above wealth. To be healthy we should avoid different bad habits that can affect our health. In my opinion, smoking, and drinking too much alcohol, is the worst ones. It's common knowledge that smoking and drinking can shorten our lives dramatically. Smoking, for example, causes a number of heart and lung diseases, such as pneumonia, emphysema and cancer. Besides, it makes your teeth yellow and skin unhealthy. Fortunately, in recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity, and fewer people smoke nowadays. Some companies don't employ people who are smokers. Smoking has been banned in most public places because everyone agrees it does harm to our health. I don't smoke, because I don't want to have unhealthy skin and teeth and die young. Smoking and drinking are joined by less dangerous habits, such as skipping meals, eating unhealthy food, or even overeating. Of course, they are not quite as deadly as smoking or drinking alcohol, but they also affect our health. If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity leads to serious health problems. A lot of people like drinking coca cola and coffee, and enjoy pizzas and hamburgers. But what is tasty is not always healthy. Fast food makes you fat that is why Americans are the fattest people in the world. In recent years eating habits have undergone a change. People are encouraged to eat less fat and more fibre. Fat is believed to be one of the major causes of obesity and heart disease. High fibre and low fat foods can now be found in all shops and supermarkets. Salads, beans, and fruit have taken the place of steak and ice cream. The fashion for health food is growing all the time. Many people feel they are too fat, even if their doctors disagree. And a lot of people try to improve their fitness. There are a lot of ways to lose weight and avoid gaining it. Perhaps the most popular of them is following a diet. If you want to lose weight, you should cut out snacks and desserts, and cut down on fat. People have also become more aware of calories, the energy value of food. Some people count the number of calories they eat every day; so that they can try to take in fewer calories and lose weight. This is called a calorie-controlled diet. Manufacturers are increasingly producing special foods with fewer calories for slimmers. But excessive dieting may be dangerous, too. Some people refuse to eat meat as they consider it harmful. They say a vegetarian diet reduces the risk of cancer and vegetarians live longer than others. I can't agree with them, because meat is an excellent source of good nutrition. In my opinion, it's wrong to put down a food simply because excessive amounts can cause health problems. Consumed in moderate

amounts, meat is perfectly good for our health. To my mind, the only way to stay healthy and to keep fit is by going in for sports. Among the benefits of regular exercise are a healthier heart, stronger bones, quicker reaction times and more resistance to various illnesses. Besides, you can eat and drink as much as you want because you are burning it all off. To be healthy, it is also very important to spend a lot of time in the open air. It is useful to go for a walk before going to bed, or to air the room.



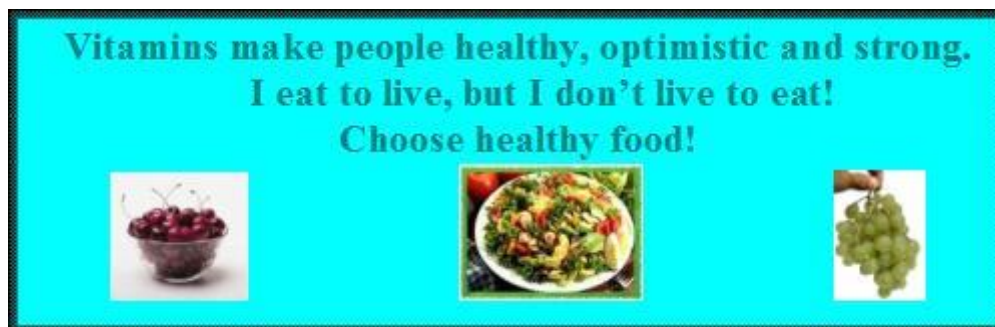
Healthy Life.

Nutrition and Health.

Eating the proper food is important to stay healthy. People need vitamins to stay in a good form. “Vita” means life in Latin. People get vitamins from the food they eat. There a lot of vitamins in fruit and vegetables. But you can hardly find any useful vitamins in Coke, chips and other fast food. Each vitamin is responsible for different things in the human body. There are about ten major vitamins. They are usually named by a letter of the alphabet (A, B, C, D).

- Vitamin A is in green and yellow vegetables, milk and eggs. It’s necessary for seeing in the dark.
- Vitamin B₁ is in meat, porridge and bread. B₁ is responsible for the nervous system. Lack of this vitamin leads to serious illnesses and even death.
- Vitamin C is in every fruit and vegetable. You can find this vitamin in black currants, strawberries, oranges and grapefruits, onions, cabbages and green peppers. Vitamin C is important for building bones and teeth. It helps to prevent colds.
- Vitamin D is in eggs. People can also get it from sunlight. It makes our bones strong.
- Vitamin E is necessary for skin and body. It’s in wheat and nuts.

Vitamin B₆ and K are necessary for human blood. You can find B₆ in beans and milk; K – in potatoes and carrots.



Don't smoke.

Don't smoke! Do you think you are strong enough to follow this advice? It looks smart in old movies, and it seems that everybody does it. But that is just a clever form of advertising. Smoking is unhealthy.

It is unpleasant and harmful to non-smokers, too, and a serious fire risk. It is offensive in public places like cafes and schools. Any form of addiction or excess is unhealthy, whether it is tobacco, alcohol, drugs, sugary things, or money. It may be a sign of not growing up and not being able to cope.

Do you know that 16th of November is the day when people all over the world quit smoking?

Do you know that every year 3 million people die of smoking?

Do you know that your life is 25% shorter if you smoke?

Do you know that only 13% of the population smoke in the USA, but in Russia – more than 76%? 400,000 people die in Russia every year as a result of smoking. Imagine that a whole town like Ufa disappears every year.

In Britain smoking is now forbidden in many public places: on the underground, on stations, in shops, in theatres and in cinemas.

Those who smoke are weak because if they see somebody smoking they join them.



Dear Friend!

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Do you smoke?
 - a. yes
 - b. no
2. How many cigarettes a day do you smoke?
 - a. 1-10 cigarettes a day
 - b. 10-20 cigarettes a day
 - c. more than 1 pack a day
3. What is the main reason of smoking?
 - a. wish to grow up
 - b. to be like everybody
 - c. just to try
 - d. your own answer
4. From what ages do you begin to smoke?
 - a. from 8-12 years old
 - b. from 12-16 years old
 - c. from 16 –20 years old
 - d. after 20 years old



Question №	Variant of answer	Number of answers		% correlation		Total % correlation
		men	women	men	women	
1.	A)	15	3	75%	30%	60%
	B)	5	7	25%	70%	40%
2.	A)	3	2	20%	66,7%	27,8%

	б)	11	1	73, 3%	33,3 %	66,7%
	в)	1	0	6,7 %	0%	5,5%
3.	а)	4	2	26, 7%	67,7 %	33,3%
	б)	9	1	60 %	33,3 %	55,5%
	в)	2	1	13, 3%	33,3 %	16,7%
4.	а)	4	0	26, 7%	0%	22,2%
	б)	6	1	40 %	33,3 %	38,9%
	в)	5	2	33, 3%	66,7 %	38,9%
	г)	0	0	0%	0%	0%

I had made the analysis of this exploration and came up to the conclusion: 75% of men and 30% of women are subjected to smoking.

- 20% of men and 67% of women smoke 1-10 cigarettes a day;
- 73.3% of men and 33.3% of women smoke 10-20 cigarettes a day;
- 6.7% of men and 0% of women smoke more than 1 pack of cigarettes a day;

Each of the respondents answered that the main negative consequence of smoking is the harm to health.

Задание 3. Перескажите тексты

If you want to feel fit you'd better go in for one kind of sport or another. I should admit that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Good health is better than the best medicine. "You have a sound mind in a sound body" as the old Latin saying goes. The English proverb "Sickness in the body brings sickness to the mind" expresses a similar idea but from different point of view. All kinds of physical exercises are very useful to make our bodies strong and to keep ourselves fit and healthy. To tell the truth I don't do sports regularly and it is not an essential part of my daily life. In the morning I do some exercises just to awake. Then some aerobics for myself. It puts me into the fine moods. In summer I go swimming as there is a beautiful river with pure water where my Granny lives. In winter, it's rather long at our place, I should say, I prefer skiing. There is nothing like the sight of a winter forest - a real fairy-tale. I like to ride the bike and tobogganing in winter. Mum says that I'm too old to do it, why not after all? I shouldn't call myself a sports fan. Of course, I like to watch sports competitions on TV. Fortunately, they show different ones - football, basketball. I like tennis tournaments very much. I think, it's a very intelligent kind of sport for clever thinking people. Also I admire skiing championships, biathlon and swimming. But what I like most is basketball. The best games are viewed on TV. I came to know that modern basketball appeared in 1891 in the USA. Since then basketball has become very popular and is spread all over the world. It is the sport of strong tall men, the sport of giants.

Doing sports a man become strong, healthy and gay. He begins to take care of his health.

"Good health is better than wealth", you know. It's true, I should say. In our school we have a nice gym. Sports and games are popular among pupils.

Keeping fit.

To keep fit most people do sports. Some of them join a sports club. The most popular individual sports are walking, swimming, cycling and aerobics.

People work hard. They come home late and are busy at weekends. They have no time to go to a sports club or sports centre which isn't quite near their homes. They can hardly do sport seriously. They just want to relax.

People of all ages and types do exercises at home to improve their health and to keep fit. In the morning they switch on TV and follow fitness classes at home or go jogging in the park in the evening. To jog or not to

jog? On the one hand, every one should think about a healthy way of life... But on the other hand – getting up early at the weekend? Never! And what about swimming? What real pleasure is there in the pool? The warming up before swimming helps you to feel great. And quite good music. These 15 minutes of aerobics and 30 minutes of swimming work wonders. Very refreshing. After that you feel ready for the next week's marathon. Instead of swimming or jogging you could go on a cycling tour. This kind of sport also does people a lot of good, and the morning air smells wonderful.

But I also believe beauty has to be physical and spiritual. What do I mean when talking about spiritual beauty? I mean the beauty of the inner world of a person: kindness, responsibility, willingness to help, friendliness and other traits of character.

Such person will give warmth to the people that surround him or her. In my opinion, a truly beautiful person must combine physical beauty with good traits of character.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well	OK	A little
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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Употребление вспомогательных глаголов в Present, Past, Future Simple/ Indefinite»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

TEXT FOR ADDITIONAL READING SOLAR ENERGY

Solar energy is the cleanest and most inexhaustible of all known energy sources. Solar radiation is the heat, light and other radiation that is emitted from the sun. Solar radiation contains huge amounts of energy and is responsible for almost all the natural processes on earth. The sun's energy, although plentiful, has been hard to directly harness until recently.

Solar Energy can be classified into two categories. Thermal and Light, Photo-voltaic cells (PV) use semiconductor-based technology to convert light energy directly into an electric current that can either be used immediately, or stored in a battery, for later use. PV panels are now becoming widely used as they are very versatile, and can be easily mounted on buildings and other structures. They can provide a clean, renewable energy source which can supplement and thus minimize the use of mains electricity supply. In regions without main electricity supply such as remote communities, emergency phones etc, PV energy can provide a reliable supply of electricity. The disadvantage of PV panels is their high cost and relatively low energy conversion rate (only 13—15%). Thermal solar on the other hand has average efficiency levels 4—5 times that of PV, and is therefore much cheaper per unit of energy-produced.

Thermal energy can be used to passively heat buildings through the use of certain building materials and architectural design, or used directly to heat water for household use. In many regions, solar water heaters are now a viable supplement or alternative to electric or hot water production.

Thermal energy obtained from the sun can be used for a number of applications including producing hot water, space heating and even cooling via use of absorption chilling technology.

Using solar and other forms of renewable energy reduces reliance on fossil fuels for energy production, thus directly reducing CO₂ emissions. CO₂ emissions contribute to global warming, CO₂ emissions by as much as 20 % by installing an solar collector.

Flat plate thermal solar collectors have been in use for several decades, but only in relatively small numbers, particularly in Western countries.

AP SOLAR COLLECTOR

Apricus AP solar collector is a «split system» style, that is, the collector is separate from the storage tank. This is why it is referred to as a collector, rather than a solar water heater, as it is only part of the water heating system. In most cases the collector is installed on the roof with water circulated between the storage tank and collector via a low wattage circulation pump. Suitable for both domestic and large scale installations, the AP is the most flexible and reliable model in the Apricus solar collector range.

HOW IT WORKS

The operation of the AP solar collector is very simple. Solar Absorptions: Solar radiation is absorbed by the solar tubes and converted into heat. Solar heat Transfer Heat pipes conduct the heat from within the solar tube up to the header pipe. Solar Energy Storage: water is circulated through the header, via intermittent pump cycling. Each time the water circulates through the header the temperatures is raised by 5—50 °C/ 9—18 °F. Throughout the day, the water in the storage tank is gradually heated.

OPERATING INFORMATION

The AP[^] solar collector is designed to be used with pressure up to 8 bar. This means it is compatible with all low pressure, and most main pressure domestic hot water systems. In closed loop or sealed (dead water) thermal store systems an expansion vessel is often used to prevent pressure buildup as the water expands. A pressure release valve should also be used as a safety backup.

In areas where freezing is not of concern, open loop systems are often used. Open-loop systems are also appropriate for cold regions when used in combination with a Delta-T controller that incorporates a freeze protection feature. Closed loop systems usually incorporate the use of a heat exchanger, either inside or outside the hot water storage tank. Apricus solar collector are suitable for both open or closed systems, as long as pressure, heat and freezing are controlled.

The AP solar collector does not have a built-in tank, in fact the manifold of the 20 tube solar collector only contains about 510 ml of water. A circulation pump is required to circulate the water through the manifold and back to the solar storage tank. Generally a Delta-T controller is used

to control the pump. A flow rate of only 2//min is required for most domestic installations, and therefore a low^f wattage pump is sufficient. Larger pumps are only necessary when Several solar collectors are connected in series, or when the pump is required to overcome head pressure.

Thick glass wool surrounds the AP solar collector's copper header,- providing excellent insulation. Solar tubes and heat pipes are able to withstand extremely cold conditions without being damaged.

The advantage of solar tubes is that they insulate the inner tube from heat loss. This means that once heat is absorbed, it is transferred to the water in the manifold, and not lost to the outside environment. This is the key difference between solar tubes and flat planet. Combined with the heat transfer efficiency of the heat pipe, the AP solar collector can deliver excellent heat output all year round.

Corrosion is always a consideration for any system that involves water and high temperatures. In warm environments, heavily chlorinated water can become a strong corrosive agent. In order to provide maximum corrosion resistance, the AP solar collector uses high purity (99,93 %) copper piping and silver braze for the header. Copper provides excellent corrosion resistance and is commonly used in household plumbing. If corrosive liquids are to be used in the system, then a closed loop is highly recommended, thus allowing a non-corrosive liquids to be used in the solar collector loop. If installed in open flow with a dead water thermal store style tank, corrosion and scale are almost eliminated as the system accepts almost no fresh water supply.

The high cost of solar tube style collectors, and in fact all solar collectors, has been a major obstacle to their popularity and wide scale use. The AP solar collector is a high quality system that provides excellent heat output and reliable operation. As a result of clever product design and low manufacturing costs, AP solar collectors are now very affordable.

KEY DESIGN FEATURES

Extensive research by Australian and British engineers has resulted in a very practical solar collector design.

Задание 2. Сделайте пересказ текстов

Simple, efficient, reliable, long lasting, attractive and affordable.

The AP solar collector design incorporates 6 main components:

1. Solar Tube
2. Copper Heat Pipe
3. Copper Header Pipe
4. Glass Wool Insulation
5. Manifold Casing
6. Mounting Frame

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well	OK	A little
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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Мое любимое занятие (хобби)»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

My hobby

Hobby is a person's favorite **occupation**, something that he likes doing in free time. It is very important for us to do what we are really interested in and what we are good at. It lets us show our worth and **become aware** of the **importance** and **usefulness** of our life.

Usually people choose hobbies according to their interests. Some people are fond of **collecting** different things. They collect coins, postcards, toys, **objects of art** and stamps. I have a friend Vika. Collecting coins is her hobby. She is a **numismatist** and her collection includes about 100 different coins. Others like to draw pictures or they are fond of singing. Thus, everything depends on person.

As far as my interests are concerned, my favorite occupation is reading. I like to read story books, detectives, historical books and any kind of material that I find interesting. I like to read because my grandmother always read me some fairy tales and stories during my **childhood**. When I was about 10 my parents always bought me books to read. They always told me that habit of reading is one of the best **traits** that a man can **boast**. Now I read about anything that is **available**. Reading **enables** me to **learn** about so many new things. I learn about some historical facts, different **human achievements**, space travels and other **fascinating** things of our world. My room is full of different books and I dream of becoming a writer.

My younger brother, **on the opposite**, is not hopping to make his computer hobby his future profession. He just plays computer games and doesn't see any sense in combining career with hobby. It simply became his

favourite activity in his **leisure time** and is helping him to relax. I respect his choice. But anyway it is great, when your hobby is your profession.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и выучите слова, которые встречаются в тексте.

- **hobby/occupation** – занятие, хобби
- **importance** – важность
- **usefulness** – полноценность, небесполезность, польза
- **collecting** – коллекционирование
- **object of art** – произведение искусства
- **numismatist** – нумизмат
- **childhood** – детство
- **trait** – черта, особенность
- **to boast** – хвастаться, гордиться
- **available** – доступный
- **to enable** – позволять, разрешать
- **to learn** – учить, узнавать о
- **human achievement** – достижение человечества
- **fascinating** – замечательный
- **on the opposite** – напротив
- **leisure time** – свободное время

Задание 3. Составьте рассказ о своем хобби, используя шаблоны

Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Music is a means of getting away from daily stress. • My favorite composer/ singer/ music band is... • I love his/ her/ their music for sincerity, lightness... • My favorite composition is...
Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading helps me learn more and perfect myself. • My favorite writer is... His/ her books are deep, sophisticated... • My favorite one is... • It's plot is the following...
Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport helps me keep fit and relax after a rough day. I am keen on...
Cooking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking helps me express myself. • I like to treat my friends and family with something delicious. • My specialty is... It is cooked like that: ...
Watching TV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watching TV is a popular hobby. • I am also fond of that. • I usually watch entertaining/ news/ scientific and popular programs. • I also like watching films. • My favorite ones are...
Internet browsing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Net is an important part of our daily life. • I can find many interesting things on the Internet: music/ e-books/ films/ online games/ social networks/ online dating. • With it I may...
Playing computer games	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer games let me change the scene in my daily life. • I spend my free time in a new reality thus forgetting

	about my current problems.
Walking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking is a healthy and relaxing activity. • I can breathe fresh air, keep fit and healthy and also change the scene.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well **OK** **A little**

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Новости, средства массовой информации»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Mass Media

Mass media or mass communications are the press, radio and television.

Every day we read newspapers and magazines, listen to radio and watch TV. Nowadays there are so many newspapers and magazines, radio stations and TV channels that we have to be very -selective and give preference^to some of them.

What newspapers and magazines do I prefer to read? I like to read the following newspapers: «Komsomolskaya Pravda», («KomsomolTruth»), «Nezavisimost» («Independence»), «Argumenty i Fakty» («Arguments and Facts»).

Several periodicals are available in English. As far as newspapers are concerned they may be daily, or weekly. Magazines may be weekly, monthly and quarterly.

The newspapers and magazines I read are the most readable and have a large readership or circulation. For example, « Argumenty i Fakty» has a circulation of more than 23 000 000. It is the largest in the world. The newspapers contain and give coverage of local, home and foreign affairs. Their publications deal with very burning problems of our history, latest events and forecasts for future. They also touch upon cultural, sport news. I like the way they present different points of view, approaches to the problems. My parents and I subscribe to some periodicals, so we are subscribers. We buy some of newspapers and magazines in a kiosk.

I often listen to radio, especially in the morning before I leave for school. I prefer to listen to «Mayak» («Lighthouse») programm. They broadcast much news and music. I like to listen to weekend programmes, some of them are very amusing and entertaining.

As to the TV, we have 24 channels. I prefer to watch youth programmes.

In addition I like to see interesting films. They might be feature, adventure, scientific, horror, cartoon and other films. I enjoy seeing Walt Disney's cartoons. Now and then I like to see the programme «Love at First Sight». It is an enjoyable and entertaining one.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What do we read every day?
2. Why do we have to be Very selective nowadays?
3. What do the newspapers contain and give?
4. What do radio programmes broadcast?
5. Where do you buy newspapers?
6. Which programmes do you prefer to watch?

Задание 3. Прочитайте и выучите слова, которые встречаются в тексте

mass media, mass communications — средства массовой информации

to be selective — быть разборчивым

to give preference to — отдавать предпочтение

periodical — периодическое издание

daily — ежедневный

weekly — еженедельный, еженедельник

monthly — ежемесячный, ежемесячник

quarterly — ежеквартальный

readable — интересный

readership — читатели

circulation — тираж

to contain — содержать

to give coverage — освещать

local affairs — местные события

home (national, domestic, internal) affairs (events) — внутренние события, события в стране

foreign (international, world, external) affairs (events) — зарубежные события, события за рубежом

to deal with — рассматривать

a burning problem — актуальная проблема

forecast — прогноз

to touch upon — затрагивать

to present — подавать

approach — подход

to subscribe to — подписываться

to broadcast — передавать по радио

to telecast — передавать по телевидению

amusing — забавный

entertaining — развлекательный, интересный

to enjoy doing smth — нравиться что-либо делать

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Modern life is impossible without information.
 - Is that true?
 - How do you *obtain* (получать, добывать) information?
 - What is Mass Media?
 - What is Mass Media associated with?
2. So, we can learn about the world by watching TV, listening to the radio, by reading newspapers or magazines.
 - Which way do you like most? Why?
 - Tell us about your preferences.

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Do you enjoy reading newspapers?
2. What is your favorite newspaper? Why?
3. How can we divide the British newspapers?
4. Give the characteristics of the serious newspapers, will you?

5. What are the populars specialized in?
6. What is the language of the popular press?

Задание 6. Напишите эссе.

You are going to write an article about the British and Russian televisions. Interviewing will help you to do it.

Задание 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст

NEWSPAPERS IN BRITAIN

All newspapers in Britain, daily or Sunday ones, can be broadly divided into the quality press and the popular press. The quality newspapers are also known as «heavies» and they usually deal with domestic and overseas news, with detailed and extensive coverage of sports and cultural events. Besides they also carry financial reports, travel news, and book and film reviews.

The popular press, or the «populars», are also known as tabloids, as they are smaller in size being halfsheet in format. Some people also call them the «gutter press» — offering news for people less interested in daily detailed news reports. They are characterized by large headlines, carry a lot of big photographs, and concentrate on the personal aspects of news, with reports of the recent sensational and juicy bits of events, not excluding the Royal Family. The language of a tabloid is much more colloquial than that of quality newspapers.

Here is a possibly witty though true classification of English newspapers:

The Times is read by the people who run the country.

The Mirror is read by the people who think they run the country.

The Guardian is read by the people who think about running the country.

The Mail is read by wives of the people who run the country.

The Daily Telegraph is read by the people who think the country ought to be run as it used to be.

The Express is read by the people who think it is still run as it used to be.

The Sun is read by the people who don't care who runs the country as long as the naked girl on page three is attractive.

Задание 8. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Do you enjoy reading newspapers?
2. What is your favorite newspaper? Why?
3. How can we divide the British newspapers?
4. Give the characteristics of the serious newspapers
5. What are the populars specialized in?
6. What is the language of the popular press?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

Грамматика

Орфография и пунктуация

Устная речь

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Местоимения указательные, личные, притяжательные»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Изучите таблицу

Лицо	Личные именит.	Притяжательные	Возвратные	Указательные	объект. падеж
1	I (я) we (мы)	my (мой, моя, мое, мои) our (наш, наша, наше, наши)	myself (сам, сама) ourselves (сами)	this (этот, эта, это) these (эти) that (тот, та, то) those (те)	me (меня, мне) us (нас, нам)
2	you (ты, вы)	your (ваш, ваша, ваше, ваши, твой, твоё, твоя, твои)	yourself (сам, сама, само) yourselves (сами)	the same (тот же самый) such (такой, такая, такое, такие)	you (вас, вам, тебя, тебе)
3	he (он) she (она) it (он, она, оно) they (они)	his (его) her (ее) its (его, ее) their (их)	himself (сам) herself (сама) itself (само, сам, сама) themselves (сами)ми)		him (его, ему) her (ее, ей) it (его, ее, ему, ей) them (их, им)

Запомните! Местоимение *it* может играть роль формального подлежащего (стоит перед сказуемым) и формального дополнения (после сказуемого). В обоих случаях *it* не переводится. e.g. *It is clear this concentration is too high.* – Ясно, что эта концентрация слишком высока. Местоимение *it* может использоваться в качестве первого элемента усилительной конструкции *it is ... that*. В этом случае конструкция с *it* переводится словами типа именно, только, это, как раз. e.g. *It was not until 1995 that he published his first book.* – И только в 1995 г. он опубликовал свою первую книгу.

Задание 2. Переведите на русский язык

1. It is no use to dispute the truth.
2. It is difficult to see in what respect the programs are efferent.
3. It is with these universal truths that metaphysics begins.
4. It was from the Portuguese that Europe first learned something about India.
5. It follows that the technique was not true.
6. We found it necessary to control the whole process.
7. It is for this reason that their results are not acceptable.

Задание 3. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы

1. They have done something.
2. She was reading something.
3. Somebody by the name Petrov lives on the third floor.
4. There are some good book shops in our district.

Задание 4. Вставьте *some, any, no* или их производные

1. Here are ... books by English writers.
2. Take ... book you like.
3. There are ... boys in the garden, because they are at school.
4. I can see ... on die snow, but I don't know what it is.
5. Did he say ... about it? – No, he said
6. There was ... in the street because it was very late.
7. ... wants to see him.
8. Can ... tell me how to get to the Public Library? – Yes, take ... bus that goes from here towards the railway station and get off at the third stop.
9. I'm looking for my lighter. I can't find it

10. If ... has questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

Задание 5. Вставьте количественные местоимения

1. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.
2. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face.
3. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.
4. After the play everybody felt ... tired.
5. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place.
6. Please, be quick! I haven't got ... time.
7. We went on a cheap holidays. It didn't cost
8. In summer the weather is very dry. There isn't ... rain.
9. Her English is very good. She makes ... mistakes.
10. He isn't well known. ... people have heard of him.
11. They are not rich but they've got ... money – enough to live.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

Содержание текста

Организация текста

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к темам: «Употребление в речи изученных ранее коммуникативных и структурных типов предложения и условные предложения»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

SUN — THERMONUCLEAR REACTOR

Life would be impossible without Sun's light. Energy received as solar radiation drives all life and meteorological processes on Earth. Like the hand that winds the spring of a clock, directly or indirectly, the Sun provides the external energy supporting the life activities within all ecosystems.

Practically all the fuels that modern society' uses gas, oil, and coal are stored forms of energy received from the Sun as electromagnetic radiation millions of years ago. Only the energy from nuclear reactors does not originate from the Sun.

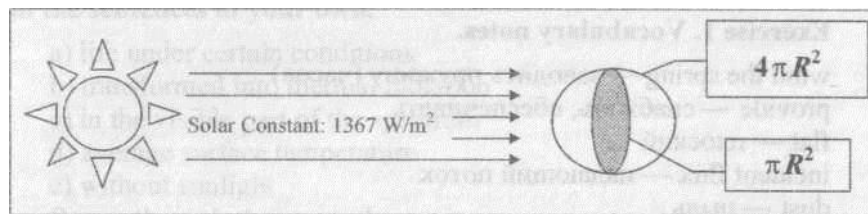


Fig. 1. Solar constant is the total radiation energy received from the Sun per unit of time per unit of area on a theoretical surface perpendicular to the Sun's rays and at the Earth's mean distance from the Sun. Due to the Earth rotation, the incoming flux of solar energy falling onto the Earth's cross-section is distributed across the entire globe

The energy flux reaching the outer atmosphere of the Earth is called the solar constant. Solar radiation has been increasing steadily and now it is by 36 % more than it was 3,8 billion years ago when life on Earth just emerged. At present, solar constant is about 1367 W/m^2 . More precisely, $I_s = (1367 \pm 3)$ where is the solar constant. Because the Earth has four times as much area as a flat disk of equivalent radius, the average solar flux incident on the top of the atmosphere is $\frac{1}{4}$ solar constant.

Earth's planetary albedo is defined as the fraction of the total incident solar radiation reflected by a planet back to space. At present albedo of the Earth is equal to 30 % (25 % is the reflection of clouds and air-borne particles of the atmosphere, and 5 % is the reflection of the Earth's surface).

Thus, $I_s (1-A) = 240 \text{ W/m}^2$ is the averaged flux of the solar radiation per unit of the Earth's surface, where $A = 0,3$ — is the planetary albedo.

Clouds, dust, water vapor, and gases of the atmosphere absorb about half solar radiation that otherwise reach the Earth.

Eventually, 150 W/m^2 is the Flux of the solar radiation that reaches the Earth's surface.

The Sun is a thermonuclear reactor. Energy is released in the form of electromagnetic waves of a wide range. These extend from X-rays of very short wavelength to radio waves of very long wavelength, but almost all Sun's radiation falls within the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared radiation bands. Nearly half of solar energy occurs in the visible part of the solar spectrum between 400 nm and 700 nm, about 25 % — in the ultraviolet band, and the remaining solar energy occurs at near infrared wavelength. mostly from 700 nm to 4000 nm ($1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-9} \text{ m}$: one nanometer equals ten to the minus ninth power meters or one billionth of a meter).

Задание 2. Прочитайте и выучите слова, которые встречаются в тексте

wind the spring — заводить пружину (часов) provide — снабжать, обеспечивать flat — плоский

incident flux — падающий поток dust — пыль vapor — пар

albedo — отражающая способность

eventually — в итоге, окончательно

release — выделять (энергию)

visible band — видимый диапазон

occur — иметь место, происходить

harmful — вредный

transparent — прозрачный

incoming radiation — поступающее излучение

greenhouse — теплица, парник

conversely — наоборот, обратно

to originate from — происходить, возникать от чего-то

radiation — излучение

per unit of time per unit of area — за единицу времени, на единицу площади

flux of the solar radiation — поток солнечной энергии cross-section — сечение outer — внешний, наружный

solar constant — солнечная константа (постоянная величина)

planetary albedo — планетарное альbedo

fraction — доля (дробная часть десятичного логарифма)

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What provides the external energy supporting the life activities within all ecosystems?
2. What kind of energy does not originate from the Sun?

3. What is solar constant?
4. What is solar constant about at present?
5. What prevents solar radiation to reach the Earth surface entirely?
6. What extends from X-rays of very short wavelength to radio waves of very long wavelength?

Задание 4. Переведите на русский и составьте предложения из данных выражений

- a) life under certain conditions
- b) transformed into thermal radiation
- c) in the visible part of the spectrum
- d) average surface temperature
- e) without sunlight
- f) pass through the atmosphere
- g) on the top of the atmosphere
- h) back into space
- i) by clouds and airborne particles
- j) from X-rays to radio waves
- k) according to the law
- l) absorbed by the ozone layer
- m) transparent to incoming radiation

Задание 5. Переведите на английский и составьте предложения из данных выражений

- a) формы жизни
- b) потоки энергии
- c) водяной пар
- d) круговорот вещества
- e) источники энергии
- f) длина волны
- g) диапазон излучения
- h) отраженное излучение

Задание 6. Сделайте пересказ текста

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well	OK	A little

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Лучший отдых и экскурсии по выставочному залу (театру) колледжа»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

SOLAR TUBES & HEAT PIPES

The heat pipe, heat transfer fin and solar tube shown above form the heat absorption and transfer portion of the solar collector. Unlike some other solar tube heat pipe designs, Apricus solar tubes and heat pipes are not joined or fused together. This allows the two components to move independently, allowing for building movement and the expansion and contractions that occurs daily in a solar system.

SOLAR TUBES

Solar tubes are the absorber of the solar water heater. They absorb solar energy converting it into heat for use in water heating. Solar tubes are also referred to as evacuated tubes, as the space between the two glass layers is evacuated to form a vacuum. Solar tubes have already been used for years in Germany, Canada, China and the UK. There are several types of solar tubes in use in the solar industry. Focus Technology uses the most common «twin-glass tube». This type of tube is chosen for its reliability, performance and low manufacturing cost.

Each solar tube consists of two glass tubes made from extremely strong borosilicate glass. The outer tube is transparent allowing light rays to pass through with minimal reflection. The inner tube is coated with a special selective coating (Al-N/Al) which features excellent solar radiation absorption and minimal reflection properties. The top of the two tubes are fused together and the air contained in the space between the two layers of glass is pumped out while exposing the tube to high temperatures. This «evacuation» of the gasses forms a vacuum, which is an important factor in the performance of the solar tubes.

Why a vacuum? As you would know if you have used a glass lined thermos flask, a vacuum is an excellent insulator. This is important because once the solar tube absorbs the radiation from the sun and converts it to heat, we don't want to lose it! The vacuum helps to achieve this. The insulation properties are so good that while the inside of the tube may be 150 °C/304 °F, the outer tube is cold to touch. This means that solar tube water heaters can perform well even in cold weather when flat plate collectors perform poorly due to heat loss.

In order to maintain the vacuum between the two glass layers, a barium getter is used (the same as in television tubes). During manufacture of the solar tube this getter is exposed to high temperatures which causes the bottom of the evacuated tube to be coated with a pure layer of barium. This barium layer actively absorbs any CO, CO₂, N₂, O₂, H₂O and H₂ out-gassed from the solar tube during storage and operation, thus helping to maintain the vacuum. The barium layer also provides a clear visual indicator of the vacuum status. The silver coloured barium layer will turn white if the vacuum is ever lost. This makes it easy to determine whether or not a tube is in good condition See picture below.

Solar tubes are aligned in parallel, the angle of mounting depends upon the latitude of your location.

The efficiency of a solar water heater is dependent upon a number of factors, one important one being the level of solar radiation (insolation).

HEAT PIPES

Heat pipes might seem like a new concept, but you are probably using them even now and don't even know it. Laptop computers often use small heat pipes to conduct heat away from the CPU, and air-conditioning systems commonly use heat pipes for heat conduction.

The heat pipe is hollow with the space inside evacuated, much the same as the solar tube. In this case insulation is not the goal, but rather to alter the state of the liquid inside, inside the heat pipe is a small quantity of purified water and some special additives. At sea level water boils at 100 °C (212 °F), but if you climb to the top of the mountain the boiling temperature will be less than 100 °C (212 °F). This is due to the difference in air pressure.

Based on this principle of water boiling at a lower temperature with decreased air pressure, by evacuating the heat pipe, we can achieve the same result. The heat pipes used in AP solar collectors have a boiling point of only 30 °C (86 °F). So when the heat pipe is heated above 30 °C (86 °F) the water vaporizes. This vapour rapidly rises to the top of the heat pipe transferring heat. As the heat is lost at the condenser (top), the vapour condenses to form a liquid (water) and returns to the bottom of the heat pipe to once again repeat the process.

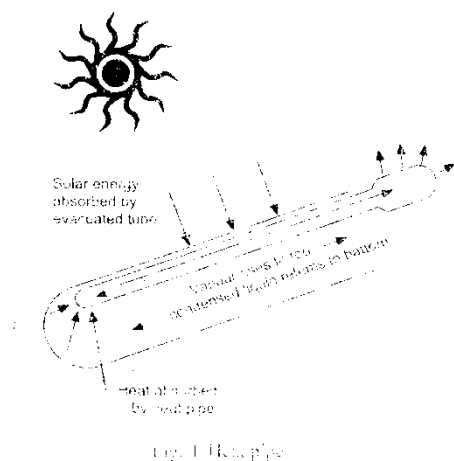


Fig. 1 Heat pipe

At room temperature the water forms a small ball, much like mercury does when poured out on a flat surface at room temperature. When the heat pipe is shaken, the ball of water can be heard rattling inside. Although it is just water, it sounds like a piece of metal rattling inside.

This explanation makes heat pipes sound very simple. A hollow copper pipe with a little bit of water inside, and the air sucked out! Correct, but in order to achieve this result more than 20 manufacturing procedures are required and with strict quality control.

Задание 2. Прочитайте, переведите и выучите слова, которые встречаются в тексте.

carbon dioxide; amount; nitrogen oxide; significant; sulph dioxide; reduction; respiratory; acid rain; vulnerable; emissions; range; neither ... nor; pollutants; renewable; pollution; to generate; generation; burn; contribution; to can cause respiratory disorders; quality; to exist; nuclear; to led to; reliant; to remain; addition; to surround; fossil fuel; to include.

Задание 3. Сделайте пересказ текста

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well	OK	A little

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Интернациональные слова в английском языке»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте статью

В научно-технической литературе важное место занимают слова, заимствованные из других языков, в основном из латинского и греческого. Эти слова распространились и стали национальными.

Интернациональные слова — это лексические единицы, которые имеют структурно-семантическую общность во многих языках: *film, text, visit, radio, doctor*.

По корню таких слов, зная латинский алфавит, легко нести их на русский язык: *revolution*— революция; *atom* — *legal* — легальный.

Интернациональная лексика включает слова, которые имеют, вследствие взаимовлияния языков, внешне похожую форму и некоторые одинаковые значения в разных языках. Такие слова, как *accumulator, alpha, alphabet, energy, element, economic* и другие, понятны не только для лиц, владеющих английским языком как родным, но и для тех, для кого английский является иностранным.

Подобная «общепонятность» достигается благодаря интернациональному характеру этих слов.

Интернациональные слова употребляются в литературе различным отраслям науки и техники: в физике — *atom, proton, focus, cosmos*;

в математике — *plus, integra*;

в радиотехнике — *radio, diod, triod*.

Много интернациональных слов в химии и медицине, названия наук также являются интернациональными словами *physics, mathematics, medicine*.

В условиях быстрого развития науки и техники постоянно образуются общеспециальные и узкоспециальные термины, которые пополняют словарный запас языка. Структуру одной из моделей словообразования схематично можно изобразить так:

Основа (греческая, латинская, английская) + окончание on

Существует много важных физических терминов, которые образованы по такой модели: electron, photon, neutron, pi mi, ion, microtron.

В некоторых случаях основами терминов были фамилии известных ученых, например: fermion — фермион, это тип частицы Ферми, который подчинен статистике Ферми—Дирака. Фамилии ученых употребляются для образования терминов, которые обозначают разные единицы измерения.

Henry — Генри, Joule — Джоуль, Newton — Ньютон, Ohm — Ом.

Важной особенностью данной модели является то, что образованные по этой схеме термины стали интернациональными, создавая международный фонд научной терминологии. Слова, входящие в этот международный фонд, и способность их «видеть» облегчают чтение и перевод. Однако необходимо помнить, что значительная часть интернациональных слов имеют разные значения в английском и русском языках. Поэтому их часто называют «ложными друзьями» переводчика. Например: accurate — точный, но не аккуратный; resin—смола, но не резина; control— не только контролировать, но и управлять и т. д.

Задание 2. Подготовьте текст для чтения вслух и устного перевода

Задание 3. Передайте содержание русского текста о природных катастрофах на английском языке.

Природные катастрофы чрезвычайно разнообразны. Некоторые катастрофы возникают под земной поверхностью, другие — на ней, третьи — в водной оболочке (гидросфере), а последние — в воздушной оболочке (атмосфере) Земли.

Какие процессы способствуют возникновению этих катастроф? Землетрясения и вулканические извержения, воздействуя снизу на земную поверхность, приводят к поверхностным катастрофам, таким, как оползни или цунами. Прочие поверхностные катастрофы возникают под воздействием процессов в атмосфере, где происходит выравнивание перепадов температур и давления, и энергия передается в одной поверхности.

Как и между всеми природными процессами, между природными катастрофами существует взаимная связь. Одна катастрофа оказывает влияние на другую, бывает, первая катастрофа служит спусковым механизмом последующих.

Наиболее тесная зависимость существует между землетрясениями и цунами. Землетрясения могут вызывать оползни. Между землетрясениями и вулканическими извержениями связь взаимная: известны землетрясения, вызванные вулканическими извержениями, и, наоборот, вулканические извержения, обусловленные быстрым перемещением масс под поверхностью Земли. Атмосферные возмущения и обильные дожди могут оказать влияние на оползание склонов.

Катастрофы принято условно делить на большие и малые. Однако, граница между этими двумя группами не вполне определенная. О величине катастрофы зачастую судят по числу жертв и размерам

ущерба, нежели по размерам области, ею пораженной. Следовательно, воздействие на людей является при определении размера природных катастроф самым важным. Предпосылкой успешной защиты от природных катастроф является познание причин возникновения и их механизма. Зная сущность процессов, можно их предсказывать.

При переводе обратите внимание на:

- общенаучная и терминологическая лексика
- видо-временные формы глагола и их употребление
- построение дефиниций
- **Revision:**
- употребление:
 - some/any/no
 - most/a most/the most
 - little/few/a few
 - because/because of
 - until/unless
 - though/although/through

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

- Содержание текста
- Организация текста
- Лексика
- Грамматика
- Орфография и пунктуация
- Устная речь

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Синтаксический анализ предложений»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Изучите словарь по теме

scattered ['skætəd] (p. p. от scatter)	разбросанный (о домах, предметах), разрозненный
scatter ['skætə] (v)	разбрасывать (on, over), рассеивать
distinct [dɪ'stɪŋkt] (adj)	особый, индивидуальный; отличный (от других)
maintain [meɪn'teɪn] (v)	обслуживать; содержать в исправности
acronym ['ækrənɪm] (n)	акроним
formulae ['fɔ:mjʊli:] (pl от formula)	формулы
introduce [ɪn'trə'dju:s] (v)	вводить в употребление; применять
portable ['pɔ:təbl] (adj)	машинезависимый; мобильный; переносной
payroll ['peɪrɒl] (n)	платёжная ведомость
purchase ['pɜ:tʃəs] (v)	покупать, закупать; приобретать
executable	выполнимый, осуществимый
vendor ['vendɔ:] (n)	(юр.) продавец

conform [kən'fɔ:m] (v)

соответствовать (to или with — чему-л.)

Задание 2. Заполните пропуски словами, предложенными выше

1. A _____ is a program written in one of the high-level languages.
2. A program written in a high-level language must be interpreted into _____ before the computer reads and processes it.
3. A program designed to perform a specific task is called an _____.
4. The _____ is the program produced when the original program has been converted into machine code.
5. A _____ is a program that converts a high-level language into machine code.
6. The systems program which fetches required systems routines and links them to the object is known as the _____.
7. The _____ is the program directly executable by the computer.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы

ТЕХТ А

Programs and Programming Languages

Computers are known to provide capability to make rapid calculations, compare and make decisions, and send messages through communication links to geographically **scattered** places, etc.

The organization of these capabilities into a system which is capable of solving problems and realizing aims depends on computer programs. The process of telling a computer what to do and how to do is called programming. The set of instructions is known as the program.

Programs are considered to be an integral part of computer systems: they have been given the name “software” to indicate that they are distinct from but parallel to the “hardware”.

More exactly, software includes not only the computer programs but also their documentation and the training **required** for people to use total system and operate and maintain the programs.

Computers can deal with different kinds of problems if they are given the right instructions for what to do. Instructions are first written in one of the high-level language, e.g. FORTRAN, COBOL, ALGOL, PL/I, PASKAL, or C, depending on the type of program, and it cannot be processed by the computer until it has been compiled, which means interpreted into machine code. Usually a single instruction **written** in a high-level language, when **transformed** into a machine code, results in several instructions. Here is a brief description of some of the many high-level languages:

FORTRAN - acronym for FORMula TRANslation. This language is used for solving scientific and mathematical problems. It consists of algebraic formulae and English phrases. It was introduced in the United States in 1954.

COBOL - acronym for Common Business-Oriented Language. This language is used for commercial purposes. COBOL, which is written using English statements, deals with problems that do not involve a lot of mathematical calculations. It was first introduced in 1959.

ALGOL - acronym for ALGORithmic Language. Originally **called** IAL, which means International Algebraic Language. It is used for mathematical and scientific purposes. ALGOL was first introduced in Europe in 1960.

PL/I - **Programming** Language I. It was developed in 1964 to combine features of COBOL and ALGOL. Consequently, it is used for data processing as well as scientific applications.

BASIC - acronym for Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. It was developed in 1965 at Dartmouth College in the United States for use by students who require a simple language to begin programming.

C - **developed** in the 1970s to support the UNIX **operating** system. C is a highly portable general-purpose language.

Other such languages are APL (**developed** in 1962), PASCAL (**named** after Blaise Pascal and **developed** in 1971), LISP and PROLOG, both of which are used for work in artificial intelligence. LOGO is a development of LISP which has been used to develop **computer-based training** (CBT) packages.

When a program **written** in one of these high-level languages is designed to do a specific type of work such as to calculate a company's payroll or calculate the stress factor on a roof, it is called an applications program. Institutions either purchase these programs as packages or commission their own programmers to write them to meet the specifications of the users.

The program **produced** after the source program has been converted into machine code is referred to as an object program or object module. This is done by a computer program **called** the compiler, which is unique for each computer.

The compiler is a systems program which may be written in any language, but the computer's **operating** system is a true systems program which controls the central **processing** unit (C P U), the input, the output, and the secondary memory devices. Another systems program is the linkage editor, which fetches **required** systems routines and links them to the object module (the source program in machine code). The **resulting** program is then called the load module, which is the program directly executable by the computer. Although systems programs are part of the software, they are usually provided by the manufacturer of the machine.

Unlike systems programs, software packages are sold by various vendors and not necessarily by the computer manufacturer. They are a set of programs **designed** to perform certain applications which conform to the particular specifications of the user.

Задание 4. Заполните таблицу

Langu age	Date of development	Purpose	Characteristic
	1959		
		Mathematical and scientific	
			Combines features of COBOL and ALGOL
BASIC			
		To support Unix operating system	
	1962		

Задание 5. Вставьте слова, наиболее подходящие по смыслу

instruction, instruct, instructed, instructor

- a) Our math's _____ explained to us the principles of binary arithmetic.
- b) We were _____ to document our programs very carefully.
- c) Both _____ and data have to be changed to machine code before the computer can operate on them.

compilation, compiler, compile, compiled

- a) Our university computer does not have a PASKAL _____.
- b) Usually, a programmer _____ his program before he puts in the data.
- c) A source program cannot be directly processed by the computer until it has been _____.

result, results, resulting

- a) The linkage editor links systems routines to object module. The _____ program, referred to as the load module, is directly executed by the computer.
- b) The _____ of these mathematical operations were obtained from the university mainframe and not from my micro.

Задание 6. Поставьте глагол в правильную форму present или past participle

1. My sister is (interest) in exotic flowers, and she has some (interest) ones in her garden.
2. Her friend felt (relax) because he had a (relax) weekend.
3. Her computer skills were quite (astonish). (Astonish) students used to watch her easily writing complicated programs.
4. One very windy night Sarah heard the sound of (break) glass upstairs, and when she went to look , she found a (break) window.
5. John was very (tire) because it was (tire) having so many lessons yesterday.
6. The tourist agency made a (surprise) suggestion. Mary was quite (surprise) to hear it.
7. The movie was quite (depress) so she felt (depress).

8. He was (bore). He listened to very (bore) lecture.

Задание 7. Прочитайте текст, найдите в предложении Past Participle и переведите

Your future life is strictly dependent to the profession you choose. There are various jobs to take up and many ways how to lead the future life.

In my opinion, the best choice is to take up the profession connected with computers. Today computers are considered to be the symbol of modern era. Everything connected with Internet, computers, multimedia and interactive television seems to be the techniques of the future. This advanced techniques is present in every part of our life. Everyone should be familiar with it, because it is essential.

If I would have to choose my future profession right now, I would probably decide to work as programmer, computer scientists or net administrator. I am fond of the new techniques and software and hardware novelties. Computers are my passion.

Now finish the idea: *If I would have to choose my future profession right now, I would probably decide to work as programmer...*

Задание 8. Переведите на английский и дополните диалог

- Have you seen an interesting advertisement in the last issue of "The Economist"?
- Я ещё не читал его.
- The School of Engineering offers a new program in information system. Applicants are invited for jobs in this field.
- Профессор Смит говорил мне об этом. Эта программа очень интересна. Она создана, чтобы помочь людям со знанием компьютера найти работу.
- Don't you think that our son can lecture on this new program?
- А почему бы и нет? Он ведь выпускник отделения информационных технологий и несколько лет принимал участие в исследовательском проекте, связанном с проблемами суперкомпьютеров и их производством.
- As far as I remember his research interests cover software and application.
- И что они говорят о контракте?
- It is a three years contract and it may be extended for further two years. I'll write Mike a letter.
- Это слишком долго. Я лучше позвоню ему.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

Грамматика

Орфография и пунктуация

Устная речь

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к темам: «Словообразование. Употребление существительных в функции определения и понятие конверсии. Многозначность слов»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Изучите словарь по теме

mankind [mæn'kaɪnd] (n)	1) человечество; человеческий род
['mænkɑɪnd]	2) мужчины, мужской пол
magnitude ['mæɡnɪtju:d] (n)	1) величина, размеры, 2) важность; значимость
outweigh [aʊt'wei] (v)	быть тяжелее, превосходить в весе
wealth [welθ] (n)	изобилие, избыток
target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] (n)	цель
advent ['ædvent] (n)	наступление (<i>какой-л. эпохи, какого-л. события</i>),
available [ə'veɪləbl] (adj)	доступный; имеющийся в распоряжении,
entertainment [entə'teɪnmənt] (n)	развлечение; зрелищное мероприятие
numerous ['nju:mərəs] (adj)	многочисленный
available [ə'veɪləbl] (adj)	доступный; имеющийся в распоряжении
theft [θeft] (n)	воровство, кража
obstruct [əb'strʌkt] (v)	препятствовать, затруднять, мешать
prone (adj)	подверженный (чему-л.)

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст

The Internet has been perhaps the most outstanding innovation in the field of communication in the history of mankind. As with every single innovation, the Internet has its own advantages and disadvantages. But usually, greater magnitude of advantages outweighs its disadvantages.

Today the Internet has brought a globe in a single room. Right from news across the corner of the world, wealth of information to **shopping, purchasing** the tickets of your favourite movie.

Advantages

Communication

The main target of the Internet has always been the communication. By the advent of the Internet, our earth has become a global village. Now we can communicate with a person who is sitting in the other part of the world.

Information

Information is probably the biggest advantage the Internet offers. Students and children are among the top users who surf the Internet for research. Today, it is almost required that students should use the Internet for research purpose of **gathering** resources.

Entertainment

Downloading games, **visiting** chat rooms or just **surfing** the Web are some of the entertainments. In fact, the Internet has been successfully used by people to find life long partners. When people surf the Web, there are numerous things that can be found. Music, hobbies, news and more can be found and shared on the Internet.

Services

Many services are now provided on the Internet such as online banking, job seeking, purchasing tickets. Often these services are not available off-line or can cost you more.

E-Commerce

It has got a really amazing and wide range of products from technology to household needs.

Disadvantages

Theft of personal information

If you use the Internet, you may be facing danger as your personal information such as name, address, credit card number, etc. can be accessed and used by a criminal.

Spamming

Spamming refers to sending unwanted e-mails, which provide no purpose and obstruct the entire system.

Virus threat

Computers attached to the Internet are more prone to virus attacks and they can end up into **crashing** your whole hard disk.

Pornography

This is perhaps the biggest threat related to your children's healthy mental life.

Задание 3. Составьте словосочетания

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. global | a. chat rooms |
| 2. surf | b. privacy |
| 3. visit | c. danger |
| 4. download | d. village |
| 5. household | e. needs |
| 6. face | f. disk |
| 7. hard | g. the Internet |
| 8. respect | h. games |

Задание 4. Вставьте полученные словосочетания в текст

1. McLuhan believes that the world is rapidly becoming a _____, in which mankind is interconnected by contemporary technology, especially television and the world wide web.
2. This method will allow you to _____ without leaving any information about what browser you're using, which computer system you have.
3. Many people who _____ use them as a place to discuss their problems and get a kind of a support.
4. People of all ages visit special free sites to safely _____ of high quality.
5. You are not computer addict, so low-powered computer is suitable for all your _____.
6. How does computer software usually react when it _____ of virus attack?
7. _____ can store anywhere from 20MB to more than 200GB.
8. Sites like Facebook must _____. They should not tell my friends what I buy on other sites.

Задание 5. Закончите предложения

1. He never thought of _____.
2. This student is very clever at _____.
3. I don't insist on _____.
4. We were tired of _____.
5. Did you succeed in _____?
6. Who is responsible for _____?
7. They were grateful for _____.
8. He had some difficulty in _____.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well **OK** **A little**

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Практическая работа к теме: «Употребление страдательного залога»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте статью

Глагол-сказуемое в страдательном залоге показывает, что подлежащее предложения является объектом действия со стороны другого лица или предмета. Формы страдательного залога английских глаголов образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени, лице и числе + причастие II (Participle II) смыслового глагола.

Глаголы в страдательном залоге на русский язык переводятся:

1. Глаголом быть + краткая форма причастия страдательного залога: e.g. The letter was sent yesterday. – Письмо было послано вчера.
2. Глаголом с частицей -ся: e.g. This problem was discussed last week. – Эта проблема обсуждалась на прошлой неделе.
3. Неопределенно-личным оборотом, т.е. глаголом в действительном залоге 3-го лица множественного числа: «говорят», «сказали». e.g. English is spoken in many countries. – На английском говорят во многих странах.
4. Краткой формой причастия страдательного залога (связку «быть» опускаем). e.g. The table is made of wood. – Стол сделан из дерева.

Задание 2. Переведите на русский язык, определите время сказуемого

1. He was much spoken about.
2. The text has already been written by them.
3. The article is being translated at the moment.
4. This book was written by our teacher.
5. The work will have been done when he comes.
6. The conference will be held in May.
7. These toys are made in Japan.
8. I am often asked at the lesson.
9. I was told to wait for them.
10. Children under sixteen will not be admitted there.

Задание 3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную форму

1. I'm not reading this book today. I (to return) it to the library.
2. This room (to use) only on special occasions.
3. This street usually (to sweep) every day.
4. This book (to leave) in the classroom yesterday; it (to find) by the teacher.
5. Thousands of new houses (to build) every day.
6. This room (not to use) for a long time.
7. The children are very excited this morning. They (to take) to the circus this afternoon.
8. All the letters (to write) and (to send) when we came.

Задание 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык

1. Эта книжка была прочитана всеми.
2. Письмо будет отправлено завтра.
3. Ее часто спрашивают?
4. На ваш вопрос ответят завтра.
5. Текст переводился вчера с двух до пяти часов.
6. Наша контрольная сейчас проверяется?
7. О новой книге много говорят.
8. В нашем городе строится много новых домов.
9. Ключи были потеряны вчера.
10. Мальчика сводят в кино.
11. Вам сказали об этом?
12. Телеграмма уже получена?

Задание 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на то, что в Passive Voice can (may) + be done переводится «можно сделать», must + be done – «нужно сделать»

1. This work must be done at once.
2. Other metals and alloys in which iron may be present are also classed as non-ferrous.
3. Lead must be supported by a core of some other metal.

4. Non-ferrous metals may be mixed in various proportions.
5. Grey iron can be cast into almost any shape and size.
6. No machine can be built without the use of forging.
7. A permanent mold (отливка) may be used because of the moderate casting temperatures employed.
8. The alloying element may be added with beneficial results.
9. Several dies may be used to go from the initial bar to the final shape.
10. Composites can be designed to have considerably greater toughness than their constituent materials.

Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст

MY BIOGRAPHY

My name is Petrova Alia. I am Russian. I was born on May 1977 in the village of Bakino, Tver region. Two years ago our family moved to Tver where I live now together with my parents. My father is a doctor, he works at a hospital. My mother is a housewife. She has much work to do about the house. We are five in the family. I have a younger sister and a brother. They are both pupils. Lucy is in the fifth form and Boris is a pupil of the ninth form. Our family is very united. In May I finished school No 42 in Tver. I always did well at school and studied with great interest, I also took an active part in social life, attended sport sections and subject circles. My favourite subject at school was Literature. My teacher of Literature was a well-educated man with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subject. He taught us to understand Russian classics, to appreciate the language and style. He acquainted us with modern authors, helped to understand modern history and life better. He also encouraged me in my desire to become a teacher of Literature saying that it was one of the most interesting professions he had ever known. This year I have left school and become an applicant for entry to the Petersburg University, Philological Department. I hope my dream will come true. If I fail in my exams I'll be very upset, but next year I'll try to enter the University again. You see, my biography isn't long. I can only add that I'm fond of reading about history and I'm fond of sports. I've got the first category in volleyball and have many friends among sportsmen.

Задание 7. Прочитайте слова и постарайтесь запомнить их

- about the house – по дому
- as well as – также как и
- desire – желание
- entry – доступ,
- поступление
- housewife – домашняя хозяйка
- most (без артикля) – большинство, большая часть; очень
- outlook – мировоззрение
- to add – дополнять, добавлять
- to appreciate – одобрять
- to attend – посещать
- to be upset – быть расстроенным
- to do well – делать хорошо
- to encourage – поощрять, побуждать к чему-либо
- to fail – терпеть неудачу
- to move to a new flat – переехать в новую квартиру
- to take part – принимать участие
- united – объединенная, дружная
- well above – значительно выше
- well below – значительно ниже

Задание 8. Расскажите о себе, о своей семье

1. What's your name? (My name is ...)
2. Where are you from? (I'm from Samara)
3. What's your address? (My address is ...)
4. What nationality are you? (I'm Russian)
5. How old are you? (I'm ... years old)
6. What do you do? (I'm a teacher (doctor, student))
7. What's your hobby? (My hobby is listening to music)
8. How many are you in your family? (We are four people in your family)

9. What is your father/mother? (My father/mother is a worker)
10. How old is he/she? (He is 45 years old)
11. Where does he/she work? (My father works at the machine-building plant)

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

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 Организация текста
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 Грамматика
 Орфография и пунктуация
 Устная речь

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Неличные формы глагола»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Откройте скобки:

1. He (know) several foreign languages.
2. I (learn) English at school.
3. Usually the train (leave) at 10 o'clock.
4. Our grandparents (live) now in Moscow.
5. He (visit) them regularly last year.
6. As a rule I (go) to my Academy by bus.
7. She (work) abroad next year.
8. She (not like) poems.
9. Your children usually (ask) many questions.
10. At present he (work) at school.
11. My brother (like) music.
12. What you (do) yesterday?
13. His sister (go) to the seaside next July.
14. Soon we (leave) the school.
15. Who (take) his book yesterday?

Задание 2. Поставьте глагол «to write» в правильную форму:

1. We often ... letters to our parents.
2. What ... you ... now?
3. Yesterday they ... tests from 10 till 12 o'clock.
4. Who ... this letter tomorrow?
5. What ... you ... tomorrow at 10?
6. When I came in she ... a letter.
7. Do you often ... letters to your parents?
8. I ... not ... this article now. I ... it in some days.
9. ... he ... his report at the moment?

10. What ... she ... in the evening yesterday?
11. As a rule he ... tests well.

Задание 3. Переведите на английский язык

1. Я никогда об этом не слышал.
2. Мальчику только четыре года, но он уже научился читать.
3. Вы уже переехали на новую квартиру?
4. Вы сделали много ошибок в диктанте.
5. Вы когда-нибудь видели этого писателя?
6. В этом месяце я прочитал две новых книги.
7. Мой приятель уехал в Киев неделю назад и еще не писал мне.
8. Я не видел своего брата за последнее время.
9. Вы читали сегодня в газете статью о нашем новом театре?
10. Вы были когда-нибудь в Лондоне? – Нет, я поеду туда в этом году.
11. Вы уже прочитали эту книгу? Как она вам понравилась?
12. Я хотел посмотреть этот фильм на прошлой неделе, но смог посмотреть его только вчера.
13. В этом году я собираюсь по- ступить в институт.
14. Ваш сын уже окончил институт?
15. Его дочь окончила школу в прошлом году.

Задание 4. Переведите на английский язык

1. Он писал письмо, когда я пришел к нему.
2. Он делал свою работу, пока его братья играли в футбол.
3. Я упал, когда бежал за автобусом.
4. Мы делали уроки, когда пошел дождь.
5. Когда учитель давал урок, новая ученица вошла в класс.
6. Когда зазвонил телефон, я работал в саду.
7. Я увидел своих одноклассников, когда шел по улице.
8. Начал- ся дождь, когда мы наблюдали за игрой.

Задание 5. Поставьте сказуемое в прошедшее время

1. When I (arrive) the lecture already (start).
2. Peter (sit) in a dark room with a book. I told him that he (read) in very bad light.
3. Mother (make) a cake when die light (go) out. She had to finish it in the dark.
4. When I arrived Jenny (leave), so we only had time for a few words.
5. John (have) a bath when the phone rang. He (get) out of the bath and (go) to answer it.
6. When we (come) to the airport, the plane already (land).
7. He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in the wrong direction.
8. You looked very busy when I saw you last night. What you (do)?
9. I (call) Paul at 7.00 but it wasn't necessary because he already (get) up.
10. When I (see) him he (cross) the street.
11. While he (water) die flowers it (begin) to rain.
12. Ann said that she (be) on holiday. I (say) that I (hope) that she (enjoy) herself.
13. When I (look) through your books I (notice) that you (have) a copy of Jack London.
14. She said that she (not like) her present flat and (try) to find another.
15. When Anna (finish) her homework she (turn) on TV.

Задание 6. Переведите на английский язык

1. Вчера в 9 часов вечера я смотрел телевизор.
2. Она сказала, что еще не выполнила домашнее упражнение.
3. Когда пришел мой друг, я еще не закончил завтракать.
4. Когда я встретил ее впервые, она работала в школе.
5. Все студенты выполнили упражнение правильно после того, как преподаватель рассказал им, как его делать.
6. Когда мы вышли на улицу, ярко светило солнце.
7. Мой друг сказал, что его брат уже приехал.
8. Я читал книгу, когда услышал телефонный звонок.
9. После того как врач осмотрел больного, он поговорил с его родственниками.

10. Когда мы пришли на остановку, автобус уже ушел.
11. Он смотрел телевизор, когда пришел его друг.
12. Почтальон обычно приходит в девять часов утра. Сейчас уже половина десятого, а он все еще не пришел.
13. Каждый вечер я смотрю телевизор.
14. Служащие заканчивают работу в шесть часов вечера.
15. Разве она не знала об этом?
16. Разве вы не видели этот фильм?
17. Она еще не брала своего маленького сына в театр, но уже водила его в кино в первый раз несколько дней назад.
18. Он обычно очень внимательно слушает учителя, но сейчас он не слушает, у него болит голова.
19. Я не играл в футбол с прошлого года.
20. Маленькая девочка часто помогает своей матери.
21. Автор еще молодой человек. Он написал свою первую книгу в 1989 году.
22. Сейчас 8 часов утра и ребенок уже проснулся. Вчера утром он проснулся раньше.
23. В школе он играл в футбол.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Выполнение ситуационных заданий»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

HELIOCOMPLEX-A SUNLIT OASIS

It would take 7000 heliocomplexes in the Kara-Kum to fully develop this vast desert, say Turkmenian specialists.

What is a heliocomplex?

Precious karakul pelts come from the karakul sheep, which is only at home in the scrub pastures of the Kara-Kum Desert. There are over five million of these sheep in Turkmenia.

The sheep forages for its own feed — poor as the desert vegetation is, nevertheless there is some. It is somewhat worse when it comes to water. The wells can be counted on one's fingers.

There are seas of water, however, just a few score metres under the sand, but their water is brackish. What good are they then?

The consequence is that dozens of canals thread their way across the sands, with conduits bringing water for the sheep to drink and for the fields. By the end of the century, it is planned to settle another 16

million hectares of desert pasture with the karakul sheep, and this is going to cost something.

Another way is also possible, which does not eliminate the canals or conduits, but supplements them. This is where the heliocomplexes come in: unique settlements in the desert, some — thing like oasis fortresses, where everything — the wells for sheep and the air conditioners for the shepherds home — will be fed directly by solar energy.

This is not wishful thinking, but a scientifically valid and tested method developed by Turkmen Academy of Sciences associates primarily at the institute of Solar Energy, which has for quite a while been the main link of a new research and production association known as «Solntse» (Sun).

The association is headed by Redzhep Bairam, a Corresponding Member of the Academy. He is quite willing to give personally guided tours of the solar grounds outside Ashkhabad in the Bikrava settlement.

First comes the three-storey Institute building, which is heated in winter and cooled in summer by the solar cells on the roof. Then come the main solar facilities those designed for the heliocomplexes.

The solar water hoist is operated not directly from the sun's rays, but by an electric engine driven by solar energy. The mirrors turn to follow the sun, and reflect its rays back to the cell-transformers which generate electricity. A short distance away, the pump brings up three cubic metres of water an hour.

This brackish water is fit for neither roan nor beast, so next to the pump is another helioengineering appliance — a solar desalinator. The water it purifies is so pure that it should be even salted somewhat for the ordinary palate.

On the grounds are solar hothouses where tomatoes and cucumbers grow throughout the year, and where lemon trees blossom. Nearby are different heaters being tested which store solar energy that can be used when the need may arise. Kara-Kum Desert winters are not especially warm and the temperature difference between night and day is quite considerable.

These are just some of the solar facilities at Bikrava. Another is the installation for the growing of chlorella — the succulent green algae which is an excellent protein additive to farm animals feed — in transparent glass tubes irradiated by the rays of the sun. There are permanent and mobile chlorella installations; the mobile ones can be carried on a truck. At any rate, when there is a chlorella micro factory a short distance away, there is no lack of feed for the sheep. The Baharden State Farm has set up a series of solar-energy-driven installations designed to feed and water the sheep — the first experiment of its kind anywhere. Several years of tests confirmed scientists findings and proved that the heliocomplexes were extremely cost effective, as investment was rather quickly recouped.

Alongside these trials, a commercial method of building solar plants using prefab ferroconcrete sections was also tested.

A home with a hothouse, a kitchen and air-conditioning will radically alter the mode of life of the Kara-Kum shepherd. This is an important social issue, as it is no secret that even though wages are high, young people are not eager to tend sheep. Though the shepherd has a radio receiver and a transmitter, and even gets his newspapers by air, life in one place is more inviting to the modern lad, especially as jobs are available in town or on the cotton farms. Solar oases in the desert will help kill two birds with one stone — they will change the life-style of the shepherd, and provide the water the sheep urgently need. An added advantage is that they will supplement the fodder. The shepherd will now be living in a comfortable home in the desert, with electricity and hot water, and will be reporting to his flock of sheep like city folk go in to work at the office.

Or another life-style is possible — the shepherd lives with his family in the city, and flies by helicopter to the desert to take care of the sheep for a week at a time.

This is much like the oilmen's schedule in the north. Specialists say that this system is particularly suitable for undeveloped areas.

How many solar oases are needed for the shepherds and for their flocks of sheep? «Solntse» experts say that approximately 7000 heliocomplexes will fully meet Kara-Kum requirements. It will be expensive, but less so than building canals and conduits.

One way or the other, both are necessary. There is enough sunlight to spare in the desert. Turkmenia gets up to 300 clear days a year. One may call it a scourge, or a natural boon that until recently we did not know how to make use of.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и выучите слова, которые встречаются в тексте

pelt — шкура

scrub — кустарник forages — корма, фураж shepherd — пастух hoist — подъемник

succulent green algal — сочная морская водоросль

trial — испытание
modern lad — юноша, парень
fodder — фураж, корм
flock of sheep — стадо
to spare — беречь, экономить
scourge — бедствие, кара, наказание
boon — благо
supplement — дополнять
blackish water — солоноватая вода
resoure — компенсировать

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы

1. How many heliocomplexes would it take to develop the vast desert in the Kara-Kum?
2. What is a heliocomplex?
3. Who is headed the productions association known as «solntse»?
4. How is the solar water hoist operated? Describe the process.
5. How much water does the pump bring?
6. Is the brackish water fit for drinking?
7. What appliance is used to make water free from salt?
8. What solar facility at Vikrava do you know?
9. What will solar oases in the desert help to do?
10. How many solar oases are needed for the shepherds?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well **OK** **A little**

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к темам: «Составление резюме, анкета, сопроводительное письмо, выполнение ситуационных заданий»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Applying for a job with FamAid UK

Wherever you are based, you can apply for any advertised vacancy. For jobs in the UK, you will usually be expected to have a valid UK work permit. For jobs outside the UK, the local FamAid office will advise you about the permit you may need. Your application must reach us by the advertised closing date. Online applications will be acknowledged automatically by email. If we would like you to attend an interview, we will contact you. At that time, and if required, we will also assess other skills you may have or need. If you are not

successful, we will contact you and, wherever possible, give you feedback. If you are the successful candidate, we will offer you the position, but this is subject to satisfactory references. We shall also request confirmation that you are medically fit to do the job and have the necessary permit/visa.

Задание 2. Найдите ошибку, исправьте ее и запишите предложения

1. My old boss said he would be my reference.
2. They said they'd contact to me.
3. Is she applying a job?
4. Have you got work permission?
5. The company is based on Tokyo.
6. He gave me some good advices.
7. She gave me food back after the interview.
8. I have to confirmate it in writing.
9. If you apply for a job, it's quite a long processment.

Задание 3. Замените выделенные слова синонимами

1. We will *contact* you as soon as possible.
2. Has the company asked for *references*?
3. They offered me the *job* on Thursday.
4. I went for an *interview* last week.
5. If you need more information, please *contact* me.
6. We're going to give him the job, depending on *satisfactory* references.

Задание 4. Закончите предложения

1. You can't use this visa any longer – it's not _____.
2. I work in lots of places, but I'm _____ in Bristol.
3. She was angry because they didn't _____ that they had received her letter.
4. He offered me the job on the phone, but I haven' had written _____ yet.
5. They said they would _____ me by phone when they've made a decision.
6. You don't need to ask for confirmation; they will reply _____.
7. They interviewed four other _____ for the job as well as me.
8. Val wrote to the company for a job, but there are no _____ at the moment.
9. I hope they'll _____ me feedback after the interview.
10. You have to do tests and have several interviews; it's quite a long _____.

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What jobs have you applied for in the past?
2. How many interviews have you had?
3. Have you any interviewers given you feedback after the interview?
4. How many times have you been the successful candidate?
5. Who were your referees?
6. Have you ever had to get a work permit? If so, where?

Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you feel your job is stressful?
2. How much time off do you get every year?
3. Do you ever have to do shift work?
4. Do you often have to work overtime?
5. Do you normally receive an annual bonus?
6. Are you entitled to sick pay?
7. Do you have the right to join a trade union?
8. Do people in your kind of job ever go on strike?

Задание 7. Запишите слова в правильном порядке, чтобы получилось предложение

1. you / working / have / good / do?
2. is / she / trade / member / a/of/ a/ ?
3. we / sick / are / to / entitled / ?
4. take / like / to / I'd / week / a .
5. you / shift / don't / why / like / ?
6. I/ left / today; / time / on / didn't /I / do .

7. go / why / the / on / did / workers / ?

Задание 8. Переведите на русский. Выберите правильный вариант

1. It's not easy to get/find work round these parts.
2. I've been offered work / a job in Paris.
3. What do you do for a living?
4. I'm in publishing/banking, etc.
5. It's hard to make a living as a freelance writer.
6. She's not prepared to take on that job.

Задание 9. Переведите предложения, укажите время

1. I'm not working now; the baby's due in 3 weeks.
2. I lost my job. They had to make cutbacks.
3. He's enjoying life on a pension, although he's only 58.
4. One week it's six-to-two, the next it's nights.
5. They've made her General Manager as from next month!
6. I was late so often, I lost my job.
7. I get in at nine o'clock and go home at five.
8. Your trouble is you are obsessed with work!

Задание 10. Заполните пропуски

I'd love to _____ (1) a job in journalism, but it's not easy without qualifications. Since I have to earn a _____ (2) somehow, I'll have to get _____ (3) wherever I can find it. I've been _____ (4) some part-time work editing a typescript for a book, but I'm not sure I want to it _____ (5).

Задание 11. Ответьте на вопросы

1. Do you have a good knowledge of the fashion industry?
2. Do you have experience in sales?
3. Are you a good team player?
4. Are you looking for a stimulating working environment?
5. Would you like to be an integral part of a close team?
6. We can offer you job satisfaction and generous benefits.
7. Vacancy must be filled within three weeks. For further details, phone 08965 439820.

Задание 12. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выпишите предложения, связанные с работой

Bella has a job as a PA. Basically her role is to take charge of her boss, who is not a very organized person, and make sure nothing goes wrong. She makes appointments for her boss and she makes sure he keeps his appointments. She spends a lot of time answering the phone and fielding telephone calls on his behalf. When her boss has to travel, she makes the reservations for him. When her boss has to give a presentation, she makes all the preparations that are required, including making photocopies of any papers that he needs. She arranges meetings for him and she takes the minutes at the meetings. Bella is a very well-organized person. She keeps a record of everything she does at work and sets herself targets. She does her best to achieve her goals. Every morning she makes a list of everything she needs to do. Today the first thing on her list is "Hand in my notice"! But she's not going to take early retirement. She's got a new job where she will be the boss and will have her own PA.

Задание 13. Закончите предложение, употребляя слова *work, job* или *career*.

1. I took on too much _____ last month and couldn't finish it all.
2. At the peak of her _____ she was managing a sales force of 200 people.
3. Daniel Robertson's _____ in education lasted almost four decades.
4. I have a very demanding _____, but I enjoy it, nonetheless.
5. At the moment we are carrying out _____ on the design of the new stadium.
6. The scandal ruined his _____ and he never worked in the stock market again.
7. I'm going to apply for a _____ in a supermarket.
8. She had a long and brilliant _____ in show business. At 20, she got her first steady _____ in a small regional theatre, but it was in 1968 that her _____ really took off when she was offered a part in a TV series.

Задание 14. Прочитайте рекламу. Переведите. Посмотрите на списки кандидатов, определите, кто из них больше подходит для данной работы. Обоснуйте свой ответ

The Carlsson Group: Marketing Manager

The Carlsson Group is looking for a Marketing Manager with relevant qualifications and at least five years' experience in sales and marketing. A competitive salary and generous benefits are available for the right candidate. You must have a good knowledge of current markets, be available to start work at short notice, and must be a good team player. This is a high-powered and fulfilling job for anyone wishing to embark on a career in senior management. The company wishes to fill the vacancy immediately.

APPLICANTS:

1. Kevin Marsh, 21, just left university with a degree in management. Likes working in teams, wants a satisfying job. Unemployed at the moment.
2. Nurdan Ozbek, 35, worked in international marketing for seven years. Degree in Business, used to working under stress and meeting deadlines. One month's notice required in present job.
3. Nuala Riley, 28, six years' experience as editor for a large publisher. Extremely adaptable, excellent relations with colleagues. Three months' notice required.

Задание 15. Соотнесите начало и конец предложения

1. She has set a presentation to my colleagues.
2. We're making the minutes at the meeting.
3. I always keep my phone calls while I took time off.
4. Jane will take some difficult targets for us all.
5. I have to give his goals in his career.
6. He never achieved my appointments.
7. He fielded preparations for the sales conference.

Задание 16. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Kika started out in a dead-end job in a jam factory but she ended up with a glittering career on the stage, a career spanning five decades. She is quoted as saying "Stage acting may not be a particularly lucrative job but it has to be one of the most rewarding jobs in the world."

Two years ago, I got a challenging job with good prospects in local radio. I worked hard and, as a reward, I was promoted. I was delighted. I was quickly transferred to a different department. Then things went wrong: one colleague got the sack, and another handed in his notice. After that, ten people were made redundant. I didn't want to be out of work, so I decided to look elsewhere. I applied for a job in TV and was appointed assistant director. Amazing!

Задание 17. Перефразируйте словосочетания, данные в скобках. Закончите предложение

1. I was glad to be _____ to the job I have. (chosen for the job)
2. My job's very _____. (difficult but interesting)
3. I want to transfer to another _____. (section of the business)
4. I have good _____ in my job. (chances of success)
5. I'd really love to be _____. (given a better job in the company)
6. I'm bored at work, so I'm going to look _____. (in another place)
7. I've never been _____. (out of work)
8. I'd hate to have to _____ someone. (dismiss)
9. If I hated my job, I would definitely _____. (hand in my choice)

Задание 18. Перепишите предложения, добавляя пропущенное слово

1. I'd like to an enquiry about the club. _____
2. I talked to her to-face. _____
3. It's very hard to deal this situation. _____
4. Who's charge of this department? _____
5. You have to sure the door is locked. _____
6. We're not responsible the cleaning. _____
7. Do you know how to the problem? _____

Задание 19. Заполните пропуски

A. I used to have a boring office job – I was a c _____ in the civil service for five years, but I couldn't stand it and left. I've now got a job in a tourist information office in Liverpool and I really like it. My d _____ include helping people to find accommodation, dealing with their e _____ about places to visit, and finding s _____ to their travel problems. I'm also r _____ for the Beatles tour: I take people to John Lennon and Paul McCartney's childhood homes. I try to make s _____ everything goes well.

B. I work in a travel agent's, and my job is _____ organizing trips for people. Love meeting the p _____ and I really enjoy h _____ the money side of things. Some of my work is just routine c _____ work; other times, I have a lot of r _____. For example, if a customer's holiday goes wrong, I have to d _____ with their c _____.

Задание 20. Прочитайте три текста. Скажите, что в них общего?

Keith, 18 Although a lot of my friends at university have jobs, I've decided not to. I'm worried that it would interfere too much with my studying. If I worked, I'd have to get an evening job, say, in a bar or restaurant, because during the day, I have classes and lectures. So I'd probably go to bed late every night and just be tired all the time. I'd also miss out on my social life. Of course, I do need to earn some money to pay off my student loan, but I do that during the vacations. I don't go on holiday! And I don't mind if I leave university with quite a big debt. Hopefully, I'll earn a good salary and be able to pay it off.

Connor, 19 Maybe it's the way I was brought up, but I hate the idea of being in debt. So before I started university, I worked for a year. It was a really boring, nine-to-five office job. I used to spend all day doing paperwork for my boss. And I'd get e-mails from friends of mine who were travelling around the world during their gap year! Of course, I felt envious at 61 the time, but when we all started university, I was the only one who didn't have to take out a student loan. If I run out of money before I finish the course, I'm going to take a year off and work again. Maybe this time I'll look for something a bit more interesting though.

Freddie, 18 I'm in the second year of my degree, and I've just started a part-time job. I tried to avoid it, but I just needed a bit more cash. The student loan is enough to pay the rent, and buy food, but there's no extra cash for going out. I like going to clubs, but they're expensive. Some of them charge fifteen or even twenty pounds just to get in. And I need a certain amount of money for clothes, too. I mean, there's no point in going to a trendy club if you look a mess. Anyway, now that I work three evenings a week at a supermarket, I can afford to go clothes shopping. And of course, I save money too, because I can't go out and spend money when I'm working!

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well **OK** **A little**

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

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Орфография и пунктуация

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Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для средних профессиональных заведений. Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2009. – 319 с.
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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Правильный выбор области применения»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

ENERGY FOR THE FUTURE By term F. Dailite

Is there really an energy crisis? Or do we depend too much on a single form of energy? During recent generations, the world depended mostly on hydroelectric power. Governments built dams across rivers,

forming large lakes and putting thousands of acres of land under water. The water flowing over the dams turned turbines to generate electricity. Today giant power lines carry electricity to distant cities. Some scientists say that these power lines are dangerous because of the electromagnetic fields they produce. More and more people object to hydroelectric power because it seriously changes the balance of nature.

Thermonuclear power, or nuclear power, comes from the splitting of atoms. It is a widely used and inexpensive form of energy. However, it is possibly the most dangerous because there are health risks from radiation.

Coal, one type of fossil fuel, is one of the dirtiest kinds of energy used. It heats homes and runs factories. Other fossil fuels that come from the earth are petroleum products: gasoline, which is used for most vehicles, and natural gas, which is used for some vehicles, but mostly for heating and cooking. At the present time, some New York City buses run on natural gas, which is cleaner and cheaper than regular gasoline.

Alcohol is quite commonly used as fuel in Brazil. It comes from one of Brazil's main crops, sugar cane, which is easily processed into alcohol. Methane gas, another source of fuel, comes from garbage, but it is not widely used. From under the ground, Iceland gets geothermal energy, which provides most of the country's heat and hot water. Other sources of energy include the wind and the sun. In Hawaii, for example, the strong winds in some locations turn giant propellers to produce electricity. In many parts of the world the sun fulfills many energy needs. Solar panels heated by the sun produce electricity. Solar energy already provides many homes with heat and hot water.

What about future sources of energy? Ralph Hansen, a NASA engineer and the author of *Sun Power*, proposed a plan to use solar powered satellites to capture the power of the sun in space, where the sun shines 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. His plan would provide low-cost, nonpolluting energy for the entire world. An additional energy source to be developed is fusion energy, the process that powers the sun and the stars.

Nuclear fusion, or fusion, represents an unlimited source of energy, in fusion, nuclei combine to form bigger nuclei while releasing energy. Not much is known about how to make it usable, but it seems promising, and millions of dollars of government money will help develop it. Although these sources of energy seem easily available, their high cost is a problem. They are expensive to develop. As a result, they are not as widely used as cheaper forms of fuel.

Energy is needed to warm us, cool us, light our way, carry us from one place to another, and process our food. If the world population increases as expected, resources for the kinds of energy we use today may be insufficient. We will have to look closer at different energy sources, such as fusion and solar power. When will we decide to spend the money necessary to develop these energy sources? Who will pay for it? These questions will need to be answered before we can meet our growing energy needs.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и выучите слова, которые встречаются в тексте

hydroelectric — гидроэлектрический

acre — акр

flow — течь

turbine — турбина

power line — линия электропередач

electromagnetic — электромагнитный

balance — равновесие

thermonuclear — термоядерный

atom — атом

fossil fuels — ископаемые горючие смеси

petroleum — нефть

gasoline — бензин

regular gasoline — обычный бензин

alcohol — спирт

process — перерабатывать

nuclei — ядро атома

Задание 3. Выберите правильный ответ. Некоторые предложения имеют несколько правильных ответов

1. Fossil fuels include (nuclear energy/hydroelectric power/petroleum/ coal).

2. (Nuclear energy/fossil fuel/alcohol/hydroelectric power) is dangerous because of radiation.

3. In some places vehicles use (gasoline/coal/alcohol/natural gas).

- Natural sources of energy⁷ come from (wind/sun/water/fusion).
- Hansen suggests getting energy from (wind/fusion/sun/garbage).
- Iceland is famous for its (nuclear/coal/geothermal/solar) power.
- The problem with most alternative sources of energy is: (the technology is not ready/the costs are too high/they are dangerous/they are limited).
- (Geothermal energy/nuclear energy/solar power/hydroelectric power) comes from splitting atomic particles.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

- Where are the various forms of energy used?
- What materials are necessary to produce each form of energy⁷?
- What technology is necessary for each form of energy?
- Where does each form of energy exist?
- What sorts of energy will the future produce?
- What is your answer to the energy crisis?

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

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- Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник: Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – 336 с
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- Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Образование, обучающие предметы»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски

If you are an _____ at university in Britain, you spend a lot of time studying alone, but you also have to (1) a _____ a lot of (2) s _____ and (3) I _____ and take (4) n _____. In seminars, the discussion is usually led by a (5) t _____. You have to read (6) w _____ and you may have to express your opinions on a range of (7) a _____ topics. In many courses, there is continuous (8) a _____: the marks you get for your essays go towards your final results, after which, if you are successful, you (9) g _____.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Advice for new students In Britain, many university students live away from home. This means you get the freedom and opportunity to meet new people. Most students choose to live in a hall of residence in their first year, where you are less likely to be homesick or lonely. Student life is all about learning to manage your money: tuition 23 fees, loans, bills, accommodation fees, etc. You may be able to get a scholarship, and many students find part-time jobs to help pay the bills. At university, you can be flexible about when you study, but be sure to get out of bed in time for lectures, do your work on time, and plan your revision period before exams.

Задание 3. Вставьте слова в пропуски

revision on time in time manage flexible opportunity freedom homesick

- I can see you any day this week – I can be _____.

2. I had the _____ to meet the president.
3. The train was _____, fortunately.
4. I think children have too much _____.
5. Do lots of _____ before the exam.
6. I don't know how to _____ my money.
7. I got there _____ to see Joel before he left.
8. I lived abroad for a year but I was _____ and I missed my family.

Задание 4. Заполните пропуски. Напишите ответы

1. Do students usually live at home, or a _____ from home?
2. Do most students live in halls of r _____?
3. Do they have to pay t _____ fees?
4. Do they have to take out l _____ to pay the bills?
5. Can they get a s _____ to help pay for their studies?
6. Would you like the c _____ to study abroad?

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

A college student life essay

Many students enter college expecting good times, knowledge, friendships, and a new sense of direction. They soon find out that college comes with challenges and struggles because of the great demands and expectations that are put on the importance of education. College students experience a great deal of stress, especially when they are trying to balance a full time job, raise children, and have a social life. The demands of doing many different things with very little time can become overwhelming. The daily tasks of working and meeting the demands of job obligation can leave a college student exhausted. There are a limited number of students who work full time jobs and attend college full time. Others still work late and get up in the wee hours of the morning trying to fit all of the required tasks of school and work into one day. Students often find themselves more exhausted when they are trying to schedule tasks, because there just does not seem to be enough time in one day. Putting in long hours and worrying about class schedules adds stress to a student life. The college student who has children is faced with guilt about not being able to spend time with the children. The children have great demands on time. They need help with their homework, or need dinner and to be tucked in bed at a certain time. The thought of not being able to meet the demands of the children is very stressful and can be depressing to both the child and the parent. In other words everyone suffers because you are unable to fulfill all the obligations that you have taken on. 25 College students find very little time to enjoy extracurricular activities. Even if they attend any major school functions, games, or dating, they will regret not getting the term paper done that was due the following day or week. Many students begin to feel pressure that often leads to depression and social isolation. The fear of being a failure and not measuring up to someone's expectations adds more pressure to the sleep-deprived, stressed out student. College students are often left with no personal time, and must learn to manage job and family. College has many rewards if you do not get burned out and give up too soon. The pressure and time managing can all be worked out with patience and lots of understanding from family and friends.

Задание 6. Прочитайте предложения. Укажите верно, или неверно данное утверждение

1. Many students expect college to be the time of friendships, a new sense of direction and knowledge.
2. It is quite easy for a student to fit many things into his/her life.
3. It isn't tiring for students who have children to learn at college.
4. The students can totally take part in extracurricular activities.

Задание 7. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What do students find out at college?
2. Is learning process nerve-racking and stressful? Why?
3. What is daily routine of the most students?
4. Why do students find themselves exhausted?
5. What problems do students who have children face?
6. Do college students take part in extracurricular activities?
7. What can lead to depression and social isolation?

Задание 8. Изучите диалог. Переведите на русский

Student: Do we have to go to all the lectures to do the course or just yours?
 Teacher: You must attend all the lectures to complete the course.

Student: Excuse me. Where will next week's class be? In this room?

Teacher: No. Next week's class will be held in Room 405.

Student: When do we have to give you our essays?

Teacher: You have to hand in your essays on Friday.

Student: When do we have to send in our university applications?

Teacher: You have to submit your application by December 1st.

Student: What do I have to do if I want to leave the course?

Teacher: If you want to withdraw from the course, you have to go to the College Office.

Задание 9. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Do you keep a vocabulary notebook? It's a good way of recording new collocations. I did the first draft of my essay last week and the final draft this week. I have to hand it in tomorrow. Then the teacher gives us feedback after about a week. We don't have exams at my school. We have continuous assessment. The local technical college provides training for young people in a variety of professions. After secondary school, 30% of the population go on to higher/tertiary education, and 20% of adults do some sort of further education course during their lives. Does your government recognize foreign qualifications for school teachers?

Задание 10. Замените слова *do* или *get* на синонимы

I have three daughters. The oldest one did a degree in economics at Birmingham University. She got her bachelor degree last year and is now doing some research on taxation laws in different countries. The second one is doing a course at Newcastle University. She's doing history. She loves it, though she says she has to do far too many assignments. My youngest daughter is still at school. She's doing her school leaving exams in the summer. She'll go to university next year if she gets good enough grades in her exams. She wants to do sociology and then get a social work qualification. My daughters are all getting a much better education than I ever had.

Задание 11. Заполните пропуски

1. What homework do we have to _____ tonight?
2. In which month do students usually _____ their final exams in your country?
3. Who do we have to _____ our essays in to?
4. Who is today's lecture on Shakespeare?
5. What do we need to do if we want to _____ from the course?
6. In which room is the translation class going to be _____ ?
7. Have you done the first _____ of your essay yet?
8. Do you prefer exams or continuous _____ ?
9. Do you always _____ to all your lectures?
10. Does the college _____ training in computer skills?

Задание 12. Выберите подходящее слово

1. I'm happy to say that you have all sat / taken / passed your math's test.
2. Will the teacher give / provide / make us some feedback on our essays?
3. The university agrees / recognizes / takes the school-leaving exams of most other countries.
4. It isn't compulsory to assist / attend / listen all the lectures at this university.
5. How long will it take you to complete / carry out / fulfill your degree?
6. You must submit / send / write your application in before the end of June.
7. Several students have decided to withdraw / go / leave the course this year.
8. I want you all to write / hold / keep a vocabulary notebook.

Задание 13. Ответьте на вопросы

1. At what age do children in your country sit their final school exams?
2. How long does it take in your country to do a degree in medicine?
3. Give one advantage you think continuous assessment has over traditional exams.
4. What sort of feedback might a teacher give a student who has just given a presentation in class?
5. Give one advantage for a learner of English of doing homework.
6. What advice about keeping a vocabulary notebook would you give to someone starting to learn English?
7. What is the difference between further education and higher or tertiary education?
8. What would you expect to be the difference between the first draft of an essay and the final draft?

Задание 14. Изучите инструкцию. Переведите на русский

1. Follow the invigilator's instructions. Don't take any forbidden items into the room, or try to communicate with other candidates. You will be disqualified for cheating.
2. Before you start, read the paper carefully. Don't waste time copying the questions; the examiner knows what they are.
3. Planning is essential in successful writing. Devote 5–10 minutes to making notes.
4. Have a positive attitude. It's your chance to show what you know. And it will be a relief when it's all over in a few hours.

Задание 15. Выберите правильное слово

1. Read the planning / paper carefully.
2. The examiner / invigilator watches students during the exam.
3. What's the best way to achieve relief / success in the exam?
4. If you want to succeed / cheat, you should study hard.
5. A positive attitude / candidate will help you be more successful.
6. Students should communicate / follow the instructions they hear.
7. If you cheat, you will be disqualified / relieved.

Задание 16. Заполните пропуски

My brother has very little s_____ in exams. He gets very nervous and generally has a negative (1) a_____ to them. He's so nervous that he can't follow the (2) i_____ given by the (3) i_____. He once forgot that he had his dictionary in his pocket; he was accused of (4) c_____ and was (5) d_____ for taking a forbidden (6) i_____ into the exam room. My mother gives him lots of advice, though; she tells him not to panic and to read the (7) p_____ slowly before he writes anything, and that it's (8) e_____ that he plans his answers (9) c_____. However, he never (10) d_____ enough time to the (11) p_____, so the (12) e_____ must find his answers very difficult to understand. In our house, it's always such a (13) r_____ if he passes an exam.

Задание 17. Изучите выражения. Выпишите идиомы

How to make progress

- Don't be embarrassed about speaking: the main thing is to make yourself understood.
- Don't be afraid to make mistakes: you learn from trial and error.
- The classroom is an opportunity to practise speaking, so make the most of it.
- There are certain things, such as irregular verbs, that you can learn by heart.
- Saying something out loud can help you to practise the pronunciation and remember it.
- Don't miss lessons, or you'll get behind with your work and find it difficult to catch up.
- Don't give up. Stick at it and you'll get there in the end.

Задание 18. Вставьте пропущенное слово в каждом предложении

1. At school, we had to learn certain poems heart.
2. My pronunciation isn't very good, but I manage to make understood.
3. It'll take me a long time to become a doctor, but I'll there eventually.
4. He was ill for ages, and unfortunately he got behind his studies.
5. It's your only chance, so make the most it.
6. I missed several lessons, so now I have to up with the others in the class.
7. The teacher started the lesson with a long list of and don'ts.

Задание 19. Заполните пропуски и ответьте на вопросы

1. Can you usually _____ yourself understood in English?
2. Have you tried to learn certain things by _____? If so, what?
3. Do you say words out _____ to help you to remember them?
4. Do you always _____ the most of your time in class?
5. Do you ever _____ behind with any of your studies?
6. Do you think trial and _____ is a good learning method?
7. If you start something, do you generally _____ at it?
8. Have you ever started a course and then _____ up?

Задание 20. Прочитайте и переведите текст

As I had planned a holiday in Spain, I decided to brush up on my Spanish before I went, and I enrolled on a local evening course. At first I had to rack my brains to remember anything, and I couldn't make sense of the grammar, so it was very hard to keep up with the other students. Then, after a while, things started coming back to me, and I realized there were lots of words on the tip of my tongue. But some of the new vocabulary

wouldn't sink in – words just went in one ear and out the other. When you work hard all day, it's not easy to keep your mind on a difficult subject in the evening. But I stuck at it, and I began to pick things up more quickly. All I have to do now is keep it up.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well **OK** **A little**

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3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник: Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – 336 с
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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к темам: «Выполнение ситуационных заданий и подготовка сообщений на тему сравнения технического образования в России и за рубежом»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите

Study the word list before reading. Word list detailed communication to occur range of sources of information to make progress to be up to date with progress more thorough multilingual people to work closely with helpful health care different background to see movies to attend classes a different way of thinking common language extra language Why study foreign languages? There are many very good reasons to learn other languages. Very little clear detailed communication can occur between people who don't have a common language. Learning the languages of others helps in talking people, reading and writing things, and in understanding the TV and films from other countries, and opens up much wider range of sources of information. When travelling and when you want to see the world, you can manage a lot better if you understand the signs that you read around you, and if you meet people and want to ask questions, if you can speak to them in their own language. If you are working in a field where interesting things are happening abroad, like science, business or medicine, and you want to be up to date with progress in that field, you can't always wait for the latest reports to be translated into your own language, as this often doesn't happen for some time. It's very valuable and helpful in learning languages if you start from an early age. Many people can learn the best up to about the age of 20, as they have a lot of time for it which later, with family and work, often isn't possible. After twenty, it's very difficult to learn more languages if you have not already learned one before, as it's a special way of learning. It's not like learning maths or science – instead it involves a 6 different way of thinking. You have to learn to think in another language. This is like music, maybe. You have to know how to learn another language as well as learning the grammar and vocabulary involved, so if you have learned one extra language already, it's easier to learn more. I think that for many, the second language is a lot easier than the first one. The learning process really starts to work when you feel that it's important and that you have a reason to learn it. The knowledge becomes a lot more thorough, if you don't just learn from language books but also from other sources. When you realise that there are many sources from which you can learn a language and you really use them, for example when you listen to songs with words in that language or watch television programmes in the language and try to understand, or talk to people who speak that language and also read books in that language, then you really can start to make progress. People who learned a language for many

years in school and were successful in it often find that when they go to a country where that language is spoken, although they can understand a lot, they really can't say very much. They don't usually start by using very complex tenses and phrases, even if they have learned many, but instead begin by using simple structures. Even if you know very little, it can be very helpful to go to see movies with subtitles. If you see translated what the people are saying in a film, you understand more of what you hear. Language schools can be very helpful, especially if you attend them very frequently. One thing about language schools is that large groups can be difficult, as people have different levels of knowledge and different reasons for going there. It's good if every week you have a little exam or test on the new words that you learned that week at school or in a language school. It's quite good to make people write essays in order to learn languages, to use the knowledge as fully as possible. More and more businesses in Russia work closely with companies in other countries. They need many different kinds of workers who can communicate in different languages and understand other cultures. No matter what career you choose, if you've learned a second language, you'll have a real advantage. A technician, the head of a company, or a salesperson who knows English, German, or French can work successfully with many more people and in many more places than someone who knows only one language. Professionals who know other languages are called on to travel and exchange information with people in the United States and other countries throughout their careers. Knowing more than one language enhances opportunities in government, business, law, medicine and health care, teaching, technology, the military, communications, industry, social service, and marketing. An employer will see you as a bridge to new clients or customers if you know a second language. You are also more likely to win the trust and friendship of people whose languages you know – even if you know them just a little.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What are the reasons to learn other languages?
2. How can the knowledge of a foreign language help while travelling?
3. How can a foreign language be helpful for a person connected with science business or medicine?
4. What is valuable and helpful in learning languages?
5. When is it more profitable to learn a foreign language?
6. When is it easier to learn the second one?
7. When does the learning process start to work?
8. When does the knowledge become a lot more thorough?
9. What problem do people find when they go to a country where the language is spoken?
10. What are the disadvantages of language schools?
11. How can a foreign language be used at work in Russia?
12. Why are learning foreign languages getting more popular?

Задание 3. Сделайте пересказ текста

Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст

If we are planning to travel to countries where the language we can speak is spoken, we can communicate with people there and understand what they are saying to us. If we are working in any branch of science, we naturally wish to read scientific books and magazines in other languages to raise our professional level. Making business nowadays also means the ability of speaking foreign languages. The ability of speaking one or two or even more foreign languages helps people from different countries to develop mutual friendship and understanding. We can also make our intellectual and cultural horizons wider through contacts with people of another culture. It is also very interesting to read foreign literature in its original form. We can also read foreign newspapers and magazines and understand films in foreign languages without any help and translation. There are many reasons, why we begin to study foreign languages. One studies a foreign language to be able to communicate with other people who speak this language, other study it for future career. Foreign languages are absolutely necessary for people nowadays, because of our growing international contacts with foreign countries. As for me I learn English, because English is a very popular language all over the world. It is used in many parts of the world and there is a lot of business correspondence and literature in English. Also I am going to learn Spanish, because it is also a widely spread language. I think, it is very important to speak at least one foreign language either English or German or French and Spanish or any other one. There is a saying: the more languages you speak, the more times you are a human being. The variety of English spoken in the USA has received the name of American English. The term variant or variety appears most appropriate for several reasons. American English cannot be called a dialect although it is a regional variety, because it has a literary normalized form called Standard American, whereas by definition that any dialect has no literary form. Neither

is it a separate language, as some American authors realize because it has neither grammar nor vocabulary of its own. From the lexical point of view one shall have to deal only with a heterogeneous set of Americanisms. An Americanism may be defined as a word or a set expression peculiar to the English language as spoken in the USA. The American English differs from the British English in pronunciation, some minor features of grammar, but chiefly in vocabulary.

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Our university

The Volgograd State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering of was founded in 1952. It had the following previous names: the Stalingrad Institute of Engineers of Municipal Economy, the Volgograd Institute of Engineers of Municipal Economy, the Volgograd Civil Engineering Institute, the Volgograd State Academy of Architecture and Civil Engineering. On December 29, 2003, it was awarded the status of the University. At present the Volgograd State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering incorporates the following institutes: the institute of architecture and urban development, the institute of construction and housing municipal economy, the institute of transportation engineering systems and techno sphere safety. The university has the branch: the Volzhskiy Civil Engineering Institute. All the units of the University function in accordance with the Status of the Volgograd State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering and the Regulations approved by the Scientific Council of the University. The University trains highly-qualified specialists in the fields of architecture, design, civil engineering, ecology, water supply, ventilation, economy, transport engineering, etc. The educational process is conducted in 29 specialties. It lasts four or five years. At present, more than 12 000 students are taught at various forms of training. After four-year's study graduates get the Bachelor's degree or the Master's degree after five or six year's study. There is a postgraduate course in some specialties. The Councils for Candidate of Science Degree and Doctor of Science Degree function at the University. A great attention is paid to social issues. There are sport gyms, a sport and health-improvement camp, health-care facilities, hostels, a canteen. More than 10 student creative teams function here. The scientific-and-pedagogical potential is developed through Postgraduate and Doctoral Programmers. 10 Since 1999, the scientific-and-theoretical and industrial-and practical journal of "Vestnik of VolgGASU" is published. All the series of "Vestnik of VolgGASU" have been included into the List of leading scientific journals and publications issued in the RF, approved by the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation Ministry of Education and Science, in which the main scientific results of dissertations for the Scientific Degrees of Candidate of Science and Doctor of Science (in the sectors of Construction and Architecture). The Volgograd State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering is a member of the Association of High Schools for Construction Education (ASV). The university is a member of the International Association for Automotive and Road Engineering Education (IAAREE). International recognition resulted in the awarding of our university with the "Golden Eagle" prize in 1998 as well as with the numbered certificate within the framework of the program "Partnership for the sake of Progress" for the following activities: preparation of highly-qualified scientific and industrial personnel to work in modern conditions, high professionalism, and fundamental theoretical research. The University realizes several long-term international educational projects and has the Cooperation Agreements with the universities in Germany and the USA. The most significant projects of the university in the sphere of international activity are: The Programme of cooperation with the University of Applied Sciences of Cologne (Germany); The Programme of cooperation with Michigan State University (USA); The programmes of study placement for students, postgraduate students and staff at foreign educational and scientific-research organizations.

Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы

1. When was the Volgograd State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering founded?
2. How many times has our university changed its name?
3. What institutes does the University consist of?
4. What fields does the University train the specialists in?
5. How long does the educational process last?
6. What degree do students get after graduating?
7. What have the students at their disposal?
8. What was the University awarded by?
9. What projects does the University realize?
10. What are the most significant projects of the University?
11. Ex.7 Be ready to speak about the Volgograd State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Работа электротехника в разных областях промышленности»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

SOLAR-BATTERY PANELS

Two men, wearing heavy spacesuits, opened the air-lock hatch and emerged into boundless space. Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Al- exader Alexandrov started, aboard the Salut 7, or, to be precise, on the outer side of the station's board, unique assembly operation. They delivered a metal container to the place where the station's solar-batteiy panels are located, took the additional panel sections folded in pleats, fixed them and using a special winch, unfolded the panel to its full length. The Salut 7 thus got an extra solar-battery¹ panel totalling some 5 sq m in size. The work lasted for nearly 3 hours. Two days later the cosmonauts assembled a second additional panel in the same way.

The modem spacesuit contains all the best technology', but there are some things which one cannot avoid, for example, internal pressure, which is necessary in a spacesuit to stand up to the vacuum in space. No wonder one of the cosmonauts once said that working in a spacesuit was the same as trying to thread a needle wearing boxing gloves.

It is hard to imagine what it is like to work in open space.

The question, therefore, arises — why bother at all if it is all so complicated?

Solar-battery panels are the station's source of energy. They produce the power for research instruments and service systems and provide light and heat for the crew. It is easy to realize that the greater the capacity of the onboard power plant is, the less limitations there are for carrying out different experiments. The Salyut 7 in particular, has three main solar-battery panels totaling some 50 sq m in size, with about a 5-kilowatt capacity. This is quite sizeable for outer space and is at the moment sufficient. But what if more and more power is needed? Lately for example, the station has been carry ing electric furnaces for smelting transistors, which experts classify as semi-industrial installations. Apparently, specialized orbital modules, in which the serial production of transistors and, maybe, other materials will soon appear. This type of module will need a high-capacity power plant. But the nose cones of the booster- rockets have limits as to their size. This was one of the reasons for the experiment on space assembly. Because, in principle, solar power plants of any capacity can be assembled in space. In addition, the solar batteries become ineffective with time due to the influence of radiation, collisions with micro-meteorites and other factors. The assembly of additional sections will make it possible to compensate these losses and so prolong the length of service of any space vehicle which uses solar-

battery panels as its power source. And today there are many such vehicles.

The assembly work know-how is important in itself. Such operations will be absolutely necessary in the future for assembling multi module structures.

Space technology is progressing.

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите словосочетания

Unique assembly operation; additional panel selections; folded in pleats; special winch; full length; an extra solar-battery panel; modern spacesuit; internal pressure; to stand up to the vacuum; the station's source of energy; research instruments; to provide light and heat for the crew; limitations; 5-kilowatt capacity; sufficient; electric furnaces; smelting transistor; semi-industrial installations; apparently; nose cones of the booster-rockets; influence of radiation; collisions with micro-meteorites;

to compensate losses; to prolong the length of service; space vehicle; to Assemble multi module structures; the assembly work know-how.

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What kind of an assembly operation did cosmonauts Lyakhov and Alexandrov start?
2. What did they deliver?
3. How long did the work last?
4. What do solar-battery panels serve for?
5. How many main solar-battery panels did the spaceship Salyut 7 have?
6. Why will a spaceship need a high capacity power plant?

Задание 4. Закончите предложения

1. The space station's sources of energy are
2. The cosmonauts unfolded the additional solar-battery panel using ...
3. The work in outer space lasted for ...
4. The solar batteries become ineffective due to ...
5. The electric furnaces can be used for ...

Задание 5. Составьте 15 вопросов к тексту

Задание 6. Ответьте на вопросы

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well

OK

A little

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Квалификации, навыки»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Higher Education in Great Britain

Nowadays higher education in Great Britain is provided by universities, colleges of education, colleges of arts and colleges of further education. There are 97 universities in Britain, including the Open University. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Manchester,

Liverpool, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Bristol, and Birmingham. The General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCEA) and a good A-level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good certificate and exam scores are not enough. Universities choose their students after interviews. The academic year in Britain's universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of education is divided into three terms, which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, from the middle of January to the end of March, from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July. The general pattern of teaching at the universities, except Oxford and Cambridge, remains a mixture of lectures, seminars and tutorials. Each university and department has its own method of assessment, but, in general, progress is measured through a combination of coursework, dissertation and finals (end-of course examinations). English universities greatly differ from each other. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, and way of student life. The universities can be roughly divided into three groups: the oldest universities (Oxford and Cambridge); the Redbrick universities (19-th century and the early part of 20-th); the new universities (late sixties and early seventies of 20-th century). Oxford (12-th century) and Cambridge (13-th century) are the oldest and most prestigious Universities in Great Britain. They are often called collectively Oxbridge. Both universities are independent. The basis of teaching there is by weekly tutorials. Each student has a tutor who controls and guides his training. Normally a student writes an essay which his tutor criticizes both in writing and in person with the student. Oxford and Cambridge cling to their traditions such as the use of Latin at degree ceremonies. Full academic dress is worn at examinations. Many great men studied at Cambridge, among them Desiderius Erasmus, the great Dutch scholar; Roger Bacon, the philosopher; John Milton, the poet; Oliver Cromwell, the soldier; Isaac Newton, the scientist; Sergey Kapitza, the famous Russian physicist; and others. Other colleges for further education include polytechnics (all have the status of universities), colleges of education, specialist colleges (agricultural colleges, colleges of Art and Music, etc.), further education colleges. There is an interesting form which is called the Open University. It is intended for people who study in their own free time and who "attend" lectures by watching television (the BBC) and listening to the radio. They keep in touch by phone and letter with their tutors and attend summer schools. More than 6,000 students of all ages get degrees this way every year. Degree titles vary according to the practice of each university; the most common titles for a first degree are Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BC). Usually they are awarded after four years of study. The second degree titles are Master of Arts (MA) and Master of Science (MS), the highest degree in most fields is the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD).

Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите словосочетания

College of education; college of arts; college of further education; the best-known universities; to get a place at the university; good certificate and exam scores; to be not enough; term; to run from October to December; general pattern of teaching; mixture of lectures, seminars and tutorials; one's own method of assessment; to measure progress ; coursework; dissertation; finals; end-of course examination; to differ greatly; methods of instruction; way of life; roughly; prestigious; the basis of teaching; weekly tutorials; to control and guide ; normally; essay ; criticize both in writing and in person; cling to the traditions; Latin; degree ceremonies; such as; full academic dress; to be worn; to be intended for; keep in touch; be awarded; degree titles; the Open University.

Задание 3. Переведите на английский

Педагогический институт; институт гуманитарных наук; институт дальнейшего образования; самые известные университеты; получить место в университете; свой собственный метод тестирования; контролировать и направлять; курсовые экзамены; существенно отличаться; быть недостаточным; оставаться верным традициям; методы обучения; престижный; хороший аттестат и высокие экзаменационные баллы; длиться с октября по декабрь; выпускные экзамены; курсовая работа; еженедельные консультации; общий порядок обучения; семестр; такие, как; семинары и консультации; образ жизни; приблизительно; дипломная работа; основа обучения; оценивать знания как посредством письменных работ, так и при личном общении; сочетание лекций, семинаров и консультаций; Открытый Университет; полная университетская униформа; быть одетым; предназначаться; учёное звание; церемония вручения дипломов; общаться, держать связь; получить научную степень; латынь, латинский язык.

Задание 4. Укажите верно, или неверно данное утверждение

1. The academic year in Britain's universities is divided into two terms: from September to January and from February to July.
2. Universities choose their students after entrance examinations.

3. The most common titles for a first degree are Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science.
4. Oxford and Cambridge Universities sometimes are called “concrete and glass” universities.
5. Oxford and Cambridge cling to their traditions such as the use of Latin at degree ceremonies and wearing full academic dress at examinations.
6. Usually the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science is awarded after five years of study.
7. Good certificate and exam scores are quite enough to get a place at a university.
8. There are about one hundred universities in Great Britain.
9. The basis of teaching in Oxbridge is a mixture of lectures, seminars and tutorials.
10. The Open University is intended for people who “attend” lectures by watching television and listening to the radio.
11. Students of the Open University keep in touch with their tutors by attending lectures and seminars.

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is necessary for getting a place at a university in Great Britain?
2. Are good exams passes alone enough to become a student of a university?
3. What form of studies is called the Open University?
4. How do the Open University students connect with their tutors?
5. What do English universities differ from each other in?
6. What famous people studied at Cambridge?
7. After finishing secondary school any British citizen can apply to a university, polytechnic, college of education or can continue to study in a college of further education, can't they?
8. Which university of Great Britain is the oldest?
9. What is the basis of teaching in Oxbridge?
10. What is the general pattern of teaching at other universities?
11. How is students' progress measured?

Задание 6. Сделайте пересказ текста

Задание 7. Прочитайте и переведите текст

a) Stages in a person's education play school/group nursery school pre-school (2–5 years old) mostly play with some early learning infant school junior school primary (5/6 –12/13) basic reading, writing, arithmetic, art, etc. comprehensive school or grammar school sixth form college (16–18) secondary (12/13–16/18) wide range of subjects in arts and sciences and technical areas college or university further/higher (18+) degrees/diplomas in specialized academic areas Comprehensive schools in the UK are open to all and are for all abilities. You can only get into a grammar school by competitive entry (an exam). Public schools in the UK are very famous private schools. Colleges include teacher-training colleges, technical colleges and general colleges of further education.

b) Exams and qualifications before an exam it's a good idea to revise for it. If you skip classes/lectures, you'll probably do badly in the exam. Some schools give pupils tests regularly to check their progress. The school-leaving exams are held in May/June. In England, these are called GCSEs (age 16) and A-levels (age 18). In some schools, colleges and universities, instead of tests and exams there is continuous assessment with marks, e.g. 65%, or grades, e.g. A, B+, for essays and projects during the term. If you pass your university exams, you graduate (get a degree), then you're a graduate and you may want to go on to a post-graduate course. c) Talking about education 16 In colleges and universities, there are usually lectures (large classes listening to the teacher and taking notes), seminars (10-20 students actively taking part in discussion etc.) and tutorials (one student or a small group, working closely with a teacher). A professor is a senior university academic who is a well-known specialist in his/her subject. University and college teachers are usually called lecturers or tutors.

Задание 8. Заполните пропуски

At 5, Nelly Dawes went straight to _____ (1) school because there were very few _____ (2) schools for younger children in those days. When she was ready to go on to secondary school, she passed an exam and so got into her local _____ (3) school. Nowadays her own children don't do that exam, since most children go to a _____ (4) school. She left school at 16 and did not go on to _____ (5) education, but she works during the day, then goes to _____ (6) at the local school once a week to learn French. She would like to take up her education again more seriously, if she could get a _____ (7) or scholarship from the government. Her ambition is to go to a _____ (8) and become a school-teacher.

Задание 9. Исправьте предложения

1. I can't come out. I'm studying. I'm passing an examination tomorrow.
2. Congratulations! I hear you succeeded your examination!
3. You can study a lot of different careers at this university.
4. I got some good notes in my continuous assessment this term.
5. She's a professor in a primary school.
6. He gave an interesting 45-minute conference on Goethe.
7. She got a degree in personnel management from a private college.
8. When I was 12, we started having French seminars at school, and I fell in love with the language.

Задание 10. Напишите вопросы к данным ответам

1. No, they have to finance their own studies.
2. There isn't much difference; it's just that one gets money from the government and the courses are free, the other depends on fee-paying students.
3. Well, they learn one or two things, like recognizing a few numbers, but most of the time they just play. 4. Because I wanted to be a teacher, no other reason.
5. It's sixteen, but a lot of kids stay on until eighteen.
6. I've been revising / studying for an exam.
7. No, ours are given in grades, you know, B+, C, A, that sort of thing.
8. No, I was ill. I didn't miss it deliberately.
9. They are exams taken in England at 18 years old, which you need in order to get into university.

Задание 11. Расскажите о системе образования вашей страны. Используйте следующие вопросы

1. What age do children start school at?
2. What's the school-leaving age?
3. Are there evening classes for adults?
4. Do you have state and private universities?
5. Do students get grants for further education?

Задание 12. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Education UK style

Going on to further (college) or higher (university) education is quite common in the UK. Most universities and colleges do not have entrance examinations. Students are accepted if they get the necessary grades in their GCSEs or A levels (school-leaving exams). Many students take a year out (a gap year) and travel round the world, or take a part-time or temporary job before they go to university or college. Most students in the UK do not live at home. They often choose to go and study in another town or city. In the first year, many live in a "hall of residence" (student accommodation which can be self-catering or with food provided). After that, many prefer to rent a room or a flat with other students. A large number of overseas students study in Britain. Most universities and colleges run language courses to help students study academic subjects in English. Nowadays there is an exciting choice of subjects to choose from. You can even choose to study commercial (pop) music or the environment! University students are called undergraduates and they spend three or four years studying for their degree (unless they want to be a doctor, which is seven years!). Students in colleges of further education often take vocational qualifications to prepare them for a particular job they would like to do, such as computing or tourism. At the end of their course, university students take their final examinations. Students who succeed in passing them graduate with a BA (Bachelor of Arts) or a BSc (Bachelor of Science) degree. The word "bachelor" means "a man who is not married". It was first used many years ago when all university students were men (unmarried). Nowadays, there are as many women as men at universities in the UK, but we still use the word. Lots of students join clubs and societies when they go to university, such as drama societies and sports clubs. Many students look forward to taking part in "Rag Week", a time when students raise money for charity. Nightlife is very important for students in Britain. Universities and colleges often invite pop bands to come and play, and students enjoy throwing parties!

Задание 13. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is common in the UK?
2. Do students take entrance exams to universities or colleges?
3. How are students accepted to universities?
4. What do most students do before they go university or college?
5. Where do students live if they choose to go study in another city?

6. What can be a boost for overseas students coming to study at University?
7. How is university students called?
8. How long do students have to study for their degree?
9. What is done to prepare for a practical job?
10. When do students take final exams?
11. What does word “bachelor” mean?
12. How do students spend their free time?
13. What is “Rag week”?

Задание 14. Переведите на английский

1. Абитуриенты, которые получают хорошие оценки по результатам ЕГЭ, поступают в университет.
2. Получение образования после окончания школы широко распространено в нашей стране.
3. Студент может взять академический отпуск в связи с болезнью.
4. Иногородние студенты живут в общежитии или снимают квартиру.
5. Студенты последнего курса защищают диплом и сдают экзамены.
6. За время учебы студенты получают профессиональную квалификацию, чтобы подготовиться к практической деятельности.
7. Любой студент университета может вступить в спортивный клуб.
8. Студенты всегда с нетерпением ждут каникул.
9. Многим студентам приходится зарабатывать деньги на учебу.
10. Работа на неполный рабочий день востребована студентами.
11. Студенты любят устраивать вечеринки.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

Содержание текста
 Организация текста
 Лексика
 Грамматика
 Орфография и пунктуация
 Устная речь

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к темам: «Проблемы загрязнения окружающей среды отходами промышленного производства и способы решения»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

The near-ultraviolet radiation from the Sun produces the ozone (O₃) layer, which in turn shields the Earth from such radiation. Almost all ultraviolet radiation is absorbed by the ozone layer and oxygen. This is vitally important for living things because ultra-violet is extremely harmful and potentially lethal to most forms of life.

The atmosphere is almost perfectly transparent to incoming radiation of the visible band. The Earth

reradiates this energy as infrared (heat) waves. Water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), ozone (O₃), and some other gases absorb infrared wavelengths, much of which gets reradiated back toward the Earth (see fig. 2). The atmosphere therefore behaves like glass in a greenhouse, allowing passage of light rather than heat. This phenomenon is termed the «greenhouse effect». If the Earth had no atmosphere (but the same reflectivity to solar radiation, or albedo, as it has now), its average surface temperature would be -18 °C instead of comfortable +15 °C found today. Thus, the result of greenhouse effect is a net warming of the earth-atmosphere system and the Earth surface temperature.

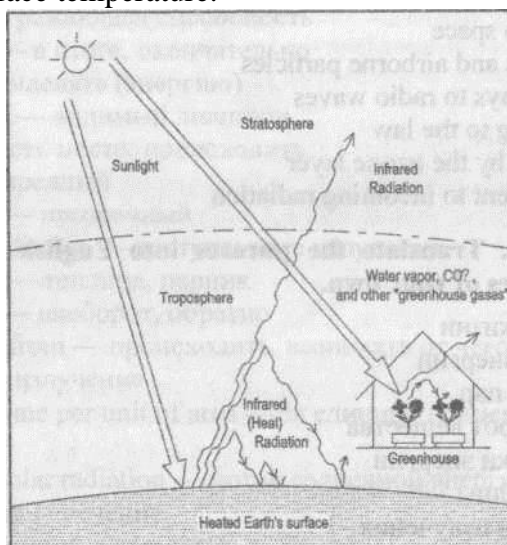


Fig. 2. The greenhouse effect. Atmosphere, like glass in a greenhouse, prevents infrared radiation escape

The first law of thermodynamics states that when energy of one form disappears, an equivalent amount of energy appears in some other form. It means that, in any case, light energy can be neither created nor destroyed as it passes through the atmosphere. It may, however, be transformed into equivalent amount of another type of energy, such as biochemical energy, energy of motion (kinetic energy), or heat.

According to the second law of thermodynamics the efficiency of any energy transformation is never «perfect»: when energy changes from one form to another, some of the energy is lost to the system as «useless» heat. The laws of thermodynamics hold for all energy transformations, including those involving the biochemical energy of life. In accordance with these laws, the earth-atmosphere system balances absorption of short-wave solar radiation by emission of long-wave infrared (heat) radiation to space.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the source of energy supporting all life and meteorological processes?
2. What is the energy flux: a) entering the outer atmosphere; b) reaching the Earth's surface?
3. Why doesn't all energy radiated by the Sun reach the Earth's surface?
4. What part of the Sun's radiation falls in the visible band of the solar spectrum?
5. What happens to the ultraviolet portion of solar radiation when it passes through the atmosphere?
6. To what radiation is the atmosphere more transparent: to the visible sunlight or to heat (infrared) radiation?
7. What would the average Earth's surface temperature be if there were no greenhouse effect?
8. Why do we call the first law of thermodynamics the law of energy conservation?
9. What is the second law of thermodynamics?

Задание 3. Переведите на русский

- 1) ozone; 2) solar; 3) mineral; 4) toxic; 5) spectrum; 6) thermonuclear; 7) process; 8) lethal; 9) hydrogen; 10) ultraviolet; 11) oxygen.

Задание 4. Переведите на английский, употребляя следующие фразы: *would be provided, for drive, such as, the outer layer, reach, the remaining part, vitally important, reradiate, behave like glass, let light pass prevent... escape, conservation, neither ... nor, total amount, according to ..., is lost to the system, useless, the laws hold for including*

1. Жизнь на земле была бы невозможной без солнечной энергии. Солнечное излучение обеспечивает жизнедеятельность всех экосистем в биосфере, управляет системой климата и всеми метеорологическими процессами на земле, такими как ветер, дожди, волны в океанах и другими.

2. Солнечная постоянная — это поток энергии, достигающий внешнего слоя атмосферы. Солнечная постоянная равна 1367 Вт/м^2 , но только около 150 Вт/м достигает поверхности земли.
3. Около половины энергии излучения солнца падает на землю в видимом диапазоне длин волн, около 2 % — в ультрафиолетовом диапазоне, а остальная часть — в ближнем инфракрасном. Почти вся ультрафиолетовая радиация поглощается озоновым слоем и кислородом атмосферы, что жизненно важно для биосферы.
4. Земля переизлучает солнечную энергию в космическое пространство в виде теплового излучения (тепла). Атмосфера ведет себя подобно стеклу в теплице: она позволяет проходить свету, но препятствует уходу тепла.
5. Первый закон термодинамики — это закон сохранения энергии. Энергия в замкнутой системе не может ни создаваться, ни уничтожаться; она преобразуется из одной формы в другую, и ее общее количество является постоянной величиной.
6. Согласно второму закону термодинамики, когда энергия преобразуется из одной формы в другую, некоторое количество энергии теряется системой как «бесполезное» тепло.
7. Законы термодинамики справедливы для всех процессов превращения энергии, включая биологические процессы.

Задание 5. Прочитайте

0,2 — zero point two, point two

1,25 — one point twenty five ⁴/₁ — four and five seventh

3^2 — three squared, three square three to the power of two 10^{-7} — ten to the minus seventh

power

1 m — one meter

1 cm — centimeter

1 mm — millimeter

1 nm — 1 nanometer

1 W/m^2 — one watt per square meter

1 billion = 10^9 (here «billion» is used as it is accepted in the USA)

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well

OK

A little

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

Грамматика

Орфография и пунктуация

Устная речь

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Составление сообщений о факторах загрязнения окружающей среды, способах защиты»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание: составьте сообщение о факторах загрязнения окружающей среды, способах

защиты

Довольно часто встречающейся формой творческой работы в учебных заведениях является доклад. Доклад - вид самостоятельной научно - исследовательской работы, где автор раскрывает суть исследуемой проблемы; приводит различные точки зрения, а также собственные взгляды на нее. Различают устный и письменный доклад (по содержанию близкий к реферату).

Можно выделить следующие этапы работы над докладом:

1. Подбор и изучение основных источников по теме (рекомендуется использовать не менее 8 - 10 источников).
2. Составление библиографии.
3. Обработка и систематизация материала. Подготовка выводов и обобщений.
4. Разработка плана доклада.
5. Написание.
6. Публичное выступление с результатами исследования.

В работе над докладом соединяются три качества исследователя:

умение провести исследование,
умение преподнести результаты слушателям,
умение квалифицированно ответить на вопросы.

Отличительной чертой доклада является научный, академический стиль, т.е. совершенно особый способ подачи текстового материала, наиболее подходящий для написания учебных и научных работ. Данный стиль определяет следующие нормы:

предложения могут быть длинными и сложными;
часто употребляются слова иностранного происхождения, различные термины;
употребляются вводные конструкции типа "по всей видимости", "на наш взгляд";
авторская позиция должна быть как можно менее выражена, то есть должны отсутствовать местоимения "я", "моя (точка зрения)".

Общая структура доклада может быть следующей:

Формулировка темы исследования должна быть не только актуальной, но и оригинальной, интересной по содержанию.

- Актуальность исследования (чем интересно направление исследований, в чем заключается его важность, какие ученые работали в этой области, каким вопросам в данной теме уделялось недостаточное внимание, почему учащимся выбрана именно эта тема).
- Цель работы (в общих чертах соответствует формулировке темы исследования и может уточнять ее).
- Задачи исследования (конкретизируют цель работы, "раскладывая" ее на составляющие).
- Гипотеза (научно обоснованное предположение о возможных результатах исследовательской работы, формулируется в том случае, если работа носит экспериментальный характер).
- Методика проведения исследования (подробное описание всех действий, связанных с получением результатов).
- Результаты исследования (краткое изложение новой информации, которую получил исследователь в процессе наблюдения или эксперимента, при изложении результатов желательно давать четкое и немногословное истолкование новым фактам, полезно привести основные количественные показатели и продемонстрировать их на используемых в процессе доклада графиках и диаграммах).
- Выводы исследования (умозаключения, сформулированные в обобщенной, конспективной форме, они кратко характеризуют основные полученные результаты и выявленные тенденции, выводы желательно пронумеровать: обычно их не более 4 или 5).

К оформлению доклада предъявляются следующие требования:

- Титульный лист

- Оглавление (в нем последовательно указываются названия пунктов доклада, указываются страницы, с которых начинается каждый пункт).
- Введение (формулируется суть исследуемой проблемы, обосновывается выбор темы, определяются ее значимость и актуальность, указываются цель и задачи доклада, дается характеристика используемой литературы)
- Основная часть (каждый раздел ее доказательно раскрывает исследуемый вопрос)
- Заключение (подводятся итоги или делается обобщенный вывод по теме доклада)
- Список литературы.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

Грамматика

Орфография и пунктуация

Устная речь

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

1. Агабекян И.П. Английский язык для средних профессиональных заведений. Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2009. – 319 с.
2. Безкоровая Г.Т., Соколова Н.И., Койранская Е.А. и др. Planet of English: Учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО: (+CD): Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро», 2008. - 256
3. Голубев А.П., Балюк Н.В., Смирнова И.Б. Английский язык: Учебник: Рекомендовано ФГАУ «Фиро». М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2008. – 336 с
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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к темам: «Творческое задание – эссе (презентации) и хочу учиться – хочу быть профессионалом»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание: сделайте презентацию по теме: «Хочу учиться – хочу быть профессионалом»

Презентация (от английского слова - представление) – это набор цветных картинок-слайдов на определенную тему, который хранится в файле специального формата.

На первом слайде обязательно представляется тема выступления. Следующие слайды можно подготовить, используя две различные стратегии их подготовки:

1 стратегия: на слайды выносятся опорный конспект выступления и ключевые слова с тем, чтобы пользоваться ими как планом для выступления. В этом случае к слайдам предъявляются следующие требования:

- объем текста на слайде – не больше 7 строк;
- маркированный/нумерованный список содержит не более 7 элементов;
- отсутствуют знаки пунктуации в конце строк в маркированных и нумерованных списках;
- значимая информация выделяется с помощью цвета, кегля, эффектов анимации.

Особо внимательно необходимо проверить текст на отсутствие ошибок и опечаток. Основная ошибка при выборе данной стратегии состоит в том, что выступающие заменяют свою речь чтением текста со слайдов.

2 стратегия: на слайды помещается фактический материал (таблицы, графики, фотографии и пр.), который является уместным и достаточным средством наглядности, помогает в раскрытии стержневой идеи выступления. В этом случае к слайдам предъявляются следующие требования:

- выбранные средства визуализации информации (таблицы, схемы, графики и т. д.) соответствуют содержанию;

- использованы иллюстрации хорошего качества (высокого разрешения), с четким изображением (как правило, никто из присутствующих не заинтересован вчитываться в текст на ваших слайдах и всматриваться в мелкие иллюстрации);

Максимальное количество графической информации на одном слайде – 2 рисунка (фотографии, схемы и т.д.) с текстовыми комментариями (не более 2 строк к каждому). Наиболее важная информация должна располагаться в центре экрана.

Основная ошибка при выборе данной стратегии – «соревнование» со своим иллюстративным материалов (аудитории не предоставляется достаточно времени, чтобы воспринять материал на слайдах). Обычный слайд, без эффектов анимации должен демонстрироваться на экране не менее 10 - 15 секунд.

Особо тщательно необходимо отнестись к **оформлению презентации**. Для всех слайдов презентации по возможности необходимо использовать один и тот же шаблон оформления, кегль – для заголовков - не меньше 24 пунктов, для информации - для информации не менее 18. В презентациях не принято ставить переносы в словах. Все схемы и графики должны иметь названия, отражающие их содержание.

Лучше не смешивать разные типы шрифтов в одной презентации. Рекомендуется не злоупотреблять прописными буквами (они читаются хуже). Неконтрастные слайды будут смотреться тусклыми и невыразительными, особенно в светлых аудиториях. Желательно, чтобы на слайдах оставались поля, не менее 1 см с каждой стороны. Вспомогательная информация (управляющие кнопки) не должны преобладать над основной информацией (текстом, иллюстрациями).

Анимационные эффекты используются для привлечения внимания слушателей или для демонстрации динамики развития какого-либо процесса. В этих случаях использование анимации оправдано, но не стоит чрезмерно насыщать презентацию такими эффектами, иначе это вызовет негативную реакцию аудитории. Использовать встроенные эффекты анимации можно только, когда без этого не обойтись (например, последовательное появление элементов диаграммы).

Табличная информация вставляется в материалы как таблица текстового процессора MS Word или табличного процессора MS Excel. При вставке таблицы как объекта и пропорциональном изменении ее размера реальный отображаемый размер шрифта должен быть не менее 18пт. Таблицы и диаграммы размещаются на светлом или белом фоне.

Звуковое сопровождение должно отражать суть или подчеркивать особенность темы слайда, презентации; необходимо выбрать оптимальную громкость, чтобы звук был слышен всем слушателям, но не был оглушительным; если это фоновая музыка, то она должна не отвлекать внимание слушателей и не заглушать слова докладчика. Чтобы все материалы слайда воспринимались целостно, и не возникало диссонанса между отдельными его фрагментами, необходимо учитывать общие правила оформления презентации.

В конце презентации представляется список использованных источников, оформленный по правилам библиографического описания.

На последнем слайде указывается информация об авторе и дата создания.

Затраты времени на создание презентаций зависят от степени трудности материала по теме, его объема, уровня сложности создания презентации, индивидуальных особенностей студента и определяются преподавателем.

Критерии оценки презентации

<i>Оценка</i>	5	4	3	2
<i>Содержание</i>	Работа полностью завершена	Почти полностью сделаны наиболее важные компоненты работы	Не все важнейшие компоненты работы выполнены	Работа сделана фрагментарно и с помощью преподавателя
	Работа демонстрирует глубокое понимание описываемых процессов	Работа демонстрирует понимание основных моментов, хотя некоторые детали не уточняются	Работа демонстрирует понимание, но неполное	Работа демонстрирует минимальное понимание
	Даны интересные дискуссионные материалы. Грамотно используется научная лексика	Научная лексика используется, но иногда не корректно.	Научная терминология или используется мало или используется некорректно.	Минимум дискуссионных материалов. Минимум научных терминов
	Студент предлагает собственную интерпретацию или развитие темы (обобщения, приложения, аналогии).	Студент в большинстве случаев предлагает собственную интерпретацию или развитие темы.	Студент иногда предлагает свою интерпретацию.	Интерпретация ограничена или беспочвенна.
	Везде, где возможно выбирается более эффективный и/или сложный процесс	Почти везде выбирается более эффективный процесс	Студенту нужна помощь в выборе эффективного процесса.	Студент может работать только под руководством преподавателя.
	<i>Дизайн</i>	Дизайн логичен и очевиден.	Дизайн есть.	Дизайн случайный.
Все параметры шрифта хорошо подобраны (текст хорошо читается).		Параметры шрифта подобраны. Шрифт читаем.	Параметры шрифта недостаточно хорошо подобраны, могут мешать восприятию	Параметры не подобраны. Делают текст трудночитаемым

<i>Графика</i>	Хорошо подобрана, соответствует содержанию, обогащает содержание	Графика соответствует содержанию	Графика мало соответствует содержанию	Графика не соответствует содержанию
<i>Грамотность</i>	Нет ошибок: ни грамматических, ни синтаксических	Минимальное количество ошибок	Есть ошибки, мешающие восприятию	Много ошибок, делающих материал трудночитаемым

Ориентировочное время на подготовку – 1,5-2 часа.

Критерии оценки

- соответствие содержания теме, 1 балл;
- правильная структурированность информации, 5 баллов;
- наличие логической связи изложенной информации, 5 балл;
- эстетичность оформления, его соответствие требованиям, 3 балла;
- работа представлена в срок, 1 балл.

Максимальное количество баллов: 15.

14-15 баллов – оценка «5»,

11-13 баллов – оценка «4»,

8-10 баллов – оценка «3»,

менее 8 баллов – оценка «2».

Практическая работа к теме: «Свойства материала разных деталей, их использование и описание различных приборов»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Изучите лексику по теме

create	[kri'eit]	творить, создавать
network	['netwɜ:k]	(инфор.) сеть
spread	[spred]	распространять(ся), простирать(ся)
share	[ʃeə]	делиться; поделиться
transfer	['trænsfɜ:]	перемещать, передавать
backbone	['bækbəʊn]	главная опора; основа; суть
maintain	[meɪn'teɪn]	(тех.) обслуживать; содержать в исправности
provide	[prə'vaɪd]	предоставлять (услуги), давать
provider		(информ.) провайдер, поставщик информационных и коммуникационных услуг
browse	[braʊz]	просмотреть
browse facility	[fə'sɪlətɪ]	(компьют.) средство просмотра
feature	['fi:tʃə]	(компьют.) функция, функциональность, опция, (сленг) фи́ча (у программного продукта, системы)
surf the Internet	[sɜ:f]	«путешествовать» по Интернету (тж. surf the net)
etiquette	['etɪket]	этикет профессиональная этика

netiquette	['netiket]	(информ.) сетевой этикет
flood (with spam)	[flʌd]	засыпать; заваливать (спамом)
evaluate	[ɪ'vælju:et]	оценивать

Задание 2. Переведите текст

The role of technical progress

The scientific and technical revolution has changed our life very much. The computers, the mobile phones and other digital devices have entered our everyday life. During the last decade many fundamental changes occurred because of electronic devices.

The large use of computers has influenced our life in such a way that it was difficult to imagine 15 or 20 years ago. On the one hand, computers have simplified our life greatly. If you typed a text on the typewriter and made a mistake you had to type the whole page again. Making several copies of the same document used to be a difficult job too. But now it's quite different. Correcting mistakes is easy. Computer also helps us to buy goods, find information, book tickets, make presentations and annual reports, and make difficult calculations. Time is saved for leisure. Leisure time is also influenced by computer and other periphery devices. You no longer go to the music shops – many things are available on the internet. You needn't write letters to your relatives or friends – you can send an e-mail. And your photo albums are on computer too. Computer games are probably also a part of your free time. They became more and more realistic and complicated, and for many people it becomes impossible to tear themselves away. This means that electronic devices, such as computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment and consume most of the time that could be spent on work, going for a walk and sleeping. Man becomes a slave of devices which were designed to make him stronger.

Is there a way out? In fact, there is, but many people don't know it and are still slaves. The best decision is not to give this equipment's place in your heart. They should do their work. And when you have a rest, prefer real communication to virtual one.

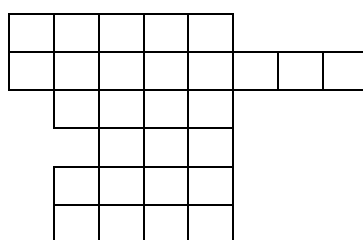
Задание 3. Соотнесите слова и их описание

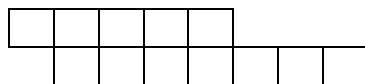
software operating system malware virus search engine

1. The most important program that runs on a computer. Every general-purpose computer must have an operating system to run other programs.
2. Computer instructions or data. Anything that can be stored electronically is software.
3. A computer program that retrieves documents or files or data from a database or from a computer network.
4. Short for malicious software, software designed specifically to damage or disrupt a system, such as a virus or a Trojan horse.
5. Self-replicating computer program that spreads by inserting copies of itself into other executable code or documents.

Задание 4. Решите кроссворд

1. Electronic messages sent to someone over the Internet.
2. Copy information from a web site to your own computer.
3. The place on the Internet where a company/organization/etc stores its documents.
4. A system linking millions of documents stored on Internet computers around the world.
5. Move form one document or web site to another, to find information.
6. Text, image or button that connects to other destination on the web.
7. A device that makes connecting to the Internet possible.
8. A group of computers joined together.
9. *Now provide your own definition.*





Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

Грамматика

Орфография и пунктуация

Устная речь

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Характеристика энергетической системы»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

WIND AND SOLAR ENERGY TO REPLACE OIL AND GAS?

Because Russia's oil and gas reserves will have been depleted in the not too distant future, we must begin to develop alternative sources of energy now.

According to estimates by analysts Russia's explored oil reserves will last 30 to 40 years, its gas and coal reserves, 100 years. Meanwhile, countries less lucky with natural fuel resources have launched an effort to develop alternative sources of energy.

Last year, Russia produced 470 million tons of oil, thereby exceeding the output ceiling set in its energy strategy for the period to 2010. According to estimates by scientists, it could well do with 370 million tons. Excessive oil production in Russia is a result of ruthless exploitation of its underground resources. The production of «black gold» in our country is practically uncontrolled.

Gennady Shmal, president of the Union of Russian oil and Gas Producers said: Twenty years ago, if anyone violated the targets of the deposit development project, he would be fired or even put on trial. The Natural Resources Ministry' submitted to the government a draft strategy to explore and develop Russia's continental shelf in the period to 2020. The NRM, headed by Yury Trutnev, has calculated that recoverable oil reserves on the shelf 13.5 billion tons: gas reserves, 73 trillion cubic meters. To exploit these reserves will cost the state around 33 billion rubles, and the overall payback on the investment will be 3,2 trillion rubles. What will happen next?

Задание 2. Прочитайте и выучите слова, которые встречаются в тексте

reserves — запасы, ресурсы

to launch an effort — приложить усилие

output ceiling set — максимальный выпуск продукции

thereby — таким образом, в связи с этим

ruthless — безжалостный, жестокий

to violate the target — нарушить план

to fire — уволить

draft — план, проект
recoverable — восстанавливаемый
overall payback — полная окупаемость
excessive — чрезмерный, излишний
to put on trial — отдать под суд
uncontrolled — бесконтрольный, неконтролируемый
to submit — представлять на рассмотрение, представлять
to explore — исследовать
to exploit — использовать
to replace — заменять, замещать
to calculate — подсчитать

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What will happen in the not too distant future with fossil reserves in Russia?
2. Why must we begin to develop alternative sources of energy now?
3. How long will Russia's oil, gas and coal reserves last?
4. What countries have begun to develop alternative sources of energy'?
5. Could Russia well do with 370 million tons of oil?
6. What is the reason of excessive oil production in Russia?
7. What is the NRM?
8. Is it benefit for Russia to explore and develop continental shelf in the period to 2020? Why not?

Задание 4. Переведите на английский

1. Сегодня мы начинаем развивать альтернативные источники энергии.
2. В недалеком будущем российские запасы нефти и газа истощатся.
3. Российские запасы нефти просуществуют 30—40 лет, а газа и угля — 100 лет.
4. Производство «черного золота» в нашей стране не контролируется.
5. 20 лет назад за нарушение планов разработки залежей могли оштрафовать и даже посадить в тюрьму.

Задание 5. Переведите на русский и составьте предложения из данных выражений

Oil and gas reserves; not too distant future; to develop alternative sources; according to estimates; meanwhile; to launch an effort; output ceiling set; excessive oil production; Natural Resources Ministry; to submit a draft strategy; to explore and develop Russia's; continental shelf; recoverable oil reserves; cubic meter; overall payback; investment.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well	OK	A little
Содержание текста		
Организация текста		
Лексика		
Грамматика		
Орфография и пунктуация		
Устная речь		

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

**Практическая работа к теме: «Электротехническое оборудование
Выполнение ситуационных заданий»**

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

STATE AID ESSENTIAL

After 2020, we will be left with the eternal sun, oceans and winds — renewable sources of energy. They have been the subject of study in Russia for some 100 years, but these studies have produced no practical results. When energy supplies became centralized, micro and mini hydro-power stations — which used the flows of small rivers and at one time saved the remote areas in Russian's south from dire straits — have all but disappeared. And thermal energy turned out by solar energy collectors is used only in sanatoria in Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories. The sun is not the only ignored source of energy. A nation with abundant oil and gas also fails to utilize the unique northerly winds, which possess tremendous potential as generator of electric power.

For example, Kola Peninsula's sole wind energy system, with a capacity of 200 kilowatts, is located near the Lights of Murmansk hotel. Four years ago, local scientists installed it in the city of Murmansk (on funds from Norway) to demonstrate the efficiency and profitability of wind energy systems and the feasibility of their wide-scale use in the Murmansk Region and in the country as a whole. Thus far, however, only the Murmansk hotel appreciates the usefulness of its wind energy system, which generates all the electricity it needs.

Valery Minin, head of the laboratory for nontraditional renewable sources of energy at the Kola Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences that wind-power engineering can really become relevant in our time. He says: «Fuel is becoming more costly, and energy tariffs area going up all time. The Kola Nuclear Power Plant outlived its service life back in 2004. Therefore, it's high time we set up wind energy parks, like those in Germany, Denmark and Spain. As for the versality of the winds, the peninsula has 17 hydro-power stations to take care of that».

That's the way it should be done — the alternative energy system should complement rather than replace the mainstream energy system», affirms Semyon Vainshtein, department head at the Moscow State University of Engineering Ecology. At present, alternative sources of energy cannot compete with the traditional ones in price. A kilowatt — hour of electricity generated by a wind or solar power system costs \$ 600 to \$ 1000. That's too expensive a luxury. In the West, such projects are state — funded. Vainshtein: «As long as oil and gas are cheap in our country, people find it very hard to develop alternative sources of energy. If you have a permanent hot water supply at home, naturally you won't need a solar collector on your balcony. People's attitude would be different if there were heat gas meters in every home, with everyone counting how^f much to spend on these utilities».

Задание 2. Прочитайте и выучите слова, которые встречаются в тексте

dire straits — затруднительное положение sole — единственный, исключительный feasibility — возможность thus far — до сих пор, пока что relevant — уместный versatility — многосторонность to complement — дополнять to compete — конкурировать

to be the subject of study — быть объектом изучения remote areas — удаленные территории tremendous potential — огромный потенциал on funds from Norway — на средства Норвегии heat gas meters — газовые счетчики too expensive a luxury — непопозволительная роскошь nontraditional renewable sources of energy — нетрадиционные источники возобновляемой энергии

Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What will happen after 2020?
2. What other sources of energy do we ignore?
3. Where is wind energy system located in our country?
4. Who is the head of the laboratory for nontraditional renewable sources of energy at the KRC?
5. Why can wind-power engineering really become relevant in our time?
6. What countries have already set up wind energy parks?
7. Why cannot alternative sources of energy' compete with the traditional ones?
8. How much does wind and solar kilowatt-hour cost?
9. Who is such projects in the West funded?

10. Why is it hard to develop alternative sources of energy in our country?

Задание 4. Переведите на английский

После 2020 г. мы останемся только с солнцем, океанами и ветрами — возобновляемыми источниками энергии. 2. Стране с изобилием нефти и газа не удастся использовать уникальные северные ветры. 3. На Кольском полуострове существует единственная энергетическая система ветра мощностью 200 киловатт и находится около отеля «Огни Мурманска». 4. Природное топливо становится дороже и тарифы на энергию все время повышаются. 5. Альтернативная энергетическая система должна дополнять, а не заменять главную энергетическую систему⁷. 6. В настоящее время альтернативные источники энергии не могут соревноваться с традиционными по цене.

Киловатт-час электричества, выработанный ветром или солнцем, стоит \$ 600—1000. 8. На западе такие проекты финансирует государство. 9. Трудно развивать альтернативные источники энергии в России, имея дешевый газ и нефть.

Задание 5. Соотнесите слова в двух столбиках

English — Russian		Russian — English	
A	B	A	B
to launch an effort	подсчитать	восстанавливаемы	alternative
to violate	дополнять	безжалостный	versatility
to fiie	представлять на рас	план, проект	draft
to explore	смотрение	чрезмерный	reserves
to submit	нарушать	усилие	thus far
to replace	заменять	неконтролируемый	relevant
to calculate	приложить усилие	запасы	expensive
to complement	уволить	альтернативный	excessive
to compete	использовать	дорогой	ruthless
remote	удаленный	до сих пор, пока	effort
	конкурировать	уместный	recoverable
		многосторонность	uncontrolled

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well **OK** **A little**

Содержание текста

Организация текста

Лексика

Грамматика

Орфография и пунктуация

Устная речь

Список рекомендуемой литературы:

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к темам: «Рабочее место (объект), Выполнение инструкций, руководств, Составление сообщения « Мое рабочее место», Выполнение ситуационных заданий, Основные обязанности техника электрика»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

KINDS OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Almost all of the energy we use comes from non-renewable sources. All non-renewable energy sources create pollution, in part due to their extraction from the crust of our planet but mainly from their burning. Only two types exist: the fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) and nuclear fuels (uranium, plutonium and, for the future, unusual types — isotopes — of hydrogen such as deuterium and tritium).

Fossil fuels are useful to us only because they liberate heat energy when we burn the carbon they contain. «Burning» — combustion — is really oxidation; making carbon and oxygen combine to liberate heat.

Unfortunately for us the principal byproduct is carbon dioxide. CO₂. Most scientists believe that this is an important contributor to global warming. The heat from coal gas and oil we can use either directly or indirectly to raise steam in boilers and generate electricity using steam turbines to drive generators. By contrast, properly managed nuclear fuels liberate no pollution to the atmosphere at all. Accidents are rare in the nuclear power industry but when they occur, their potential for long-lasting damage is horrific. The disaster at Chernobyl on April 26, 1986 was by far the world's worst nuclear accident.

Phytoplanktons are tiny floating plants called algae. The commonest are golden or brown colored diatoms. Zooplanktons are tiny animals, which eat the phytoplankton but are themselves the main food for fish and some whales. Oil (petroleum) and natural gas formed by complex decay processes from microscopic life forms called phytoplankton (phyto = plant) which floated in the world's oceans millions of years ago. Just like today's phytoplankton, they harnessed the Sun to photosynthesis and store energy. When these myriads of tiny floating plants died, they sank to the sea floor and became mixed with muds from distant rivers, and were gradually buried. Over immense periods of time, the soft sediments became ever more deeply buried and slowly hardened into rocks.

Heat from the Earth's interior and the weight of the overlying rocks gradually changed the energy-containing substances in the accumulated plants into hydrocarbon liquids and gases. Hydrocarbons are simple molecules made up of carbon and hydrogen atoms joined together in chains or in rings. These molecules, being light and mobile, migrated upwards through the rocks but eventually became trapped beneath impermeable rock structures in the Earth's crust. The oil and gas companies around the world know how to find these trapped reservoirs and release their contents by drilling holes into them. As everyone knows, crude oil and gas from these deposits form the basis for the world's largest energy-industry: oil and gas. Much oil and gas production now comes from underneath the seabed. As the technology for extraction continues to advance, production becomes possible from deeper and deeper waters. This means that new oil and gas fields will continue to be found for some years.

But we know that the supplies are limited. We also know that every drop of oil we burn adds to the monumental environment problems we already have by pumping gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere. Many scientists worry that this continual release of (CO₂) is an important cause of global warming. Coal is carbon; so is graphite (lead pencils) and diamond (a girl's best friend as well as the hardest substance known). Every living organism is made up of molecules based on carbon. Without carbon, there would be no life. Coal is the most plentiful fossil fuel and, unfortunately, the most polluting. Like oil and gas, coal started as living plants — mostly trees — in low lying swampy areas not much above sea level tens or hundreds of millions of years ago. As the trees died, they did not decompose. So thick layers of peat built up over thousands of years. These then became covered in sands or muds as the land subsided. As more material accumulated above the peat, the water was squeezed out leaving just carbon-rich plant remains. After millions of years, this slowly changed into coal.

Задание 2. Переведите слова

Non-renewable sources, pollution, the fossil fuels, liberate, combustion, oxidation, combine, steam turbines, disaster, accident, diatoms, whales, decay, store energy, myriads of tiny floating plants, environment problems, unfortunately.

Задание 3. Переведите подчеркнутые в тексте предложения

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы

1. How many types of non-renewable energy do you know?
2. What is «burning»?
3. What is phytoplankton?
4. What is oil (petroleum)?

5. Do you think the supplies of energy are limited?
6. What causes global warming?
7. Why are the fossil fuels useful for us?
8. What is the most polluting fossil fuel?

Задание 5. Найдите в тексте подтверждения данным выражениям

1. How we can use the heat from coal.
2. What you can say about nuclear fuels.
3. Describe phytoplankton.
4. How oil and natural gas form.
5. What hydrocarbons are made of?

Задание 6. Разделите текст на части и выпишите основную мысль каждой части

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

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5. Интернет – ресурсы.

Практическая работа к теме: «Профессиональные качества, профессиональный рост, планирование времени рабочего дня, выполнение ситуационных заданий»

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, навыков чтения и перевода текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке.

Содержание работы

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

to yawn to toss outfits to hang around to grab to degrade into games to queue up celebrated alumni to get used to to have nothing better to do than do sth. academic year harvard acceptance to acknowledge speeding tickets to score endowment to take a long nap misdemeanors to curl up to act irresponsibly to hang out on the computer enlightening

My daily routine

My alarm clock goes off at half past six, and with my eyes still closed, I wake up to greet the new day. I hate getting up in the mornings, but there is nothing I can do about it. After a short while of stretching in the warm comfort of my bed I just have to get up. Yawning, I go to the bathroom to wash my face with cold water, or to take a shower. I brush my teeth and comb my long hair. I spend about 10 minutes in front of the mirror putting on my make-up. I can't spend much time in the bathroom because before I am done my sister is usually at the door waiting for me to come out. I get dressed in my room, where I often stand for a while in front of the wardrobe, wondering what to wear. I like to wear jeans or a skirt along with a jumper. I find these simple outfits to be the most practical for university. I open the window to get some fresh air in the room, lastly I make my bed. We all make our own beds in our family. When I am done with that, my mother and my older sister usually have breakfast ready and set the table. It is my duty to clean it all afterwards. I eat breakfast every morning, and my favourite is fresh bread rolls with butter, which I have with a cup of tea and a glass of milk. My mother always says that a good breakfast is a good start to the day. We all eat together, as we talk about our

plans for the day. While doing this, we listen to the morning news and the music on the radio. At half past seven we grab our bags and run to the bus stop. The bus stop is right in front of our house, which probably is the reason why we always catch it at the last minute. Sometimes it is full and we have to wait for the next bus. At 8 a.m., I arrive at the cloakroom, where most of my group mates are already busy hanging up their coats and jackets. We are in a hurry to get to the first class on time. The classes take place in different classrooms, depending on the subject taught, which means that we have to change classrooms during every break. This is always a challenge for new students at the beginning of the academic year, until they get used to the schedule and the location of the classrooms. The first lesson starts at ten past eight. The bell rings and you can see the last few students running to their classrooms. We usually have between 6–7 classes a day. After the third lesson, we have our favourite 30-minute break. During that time, we talk to our friends in the hallways or we go out to get some fresh air. Most of us have a snack, and prepare for the next lesson. But some students hurry to the university canteen. We queue up in order to get our meal, and when we are done with both the soup and the main course, we continue studying. We may stay at university until 3 p.m. While walking home, I usually meet some of my group mates and we go together before they walk me to the bus stop. When I get home, my parents are not back yet, and my sister is at the sports club, where she practices light athletics. She is a good runner, but that also means that she has to train every day and comes home very tired. I admire the fact that she works so hard at school and still trains so vigorously. When I arrive home, I go to my room to sit and listen to music on my headphones, or I read a book or some magazine. Every Monday and Thursday I have to do the shopping. I take the shopping bag, and the shopping list, which my mother has prepared, and I walk to the local supermarket. On Tuesdays and Wednesdays my sister does the shopping, and on Fridays my father does it on his way home from work, because on Fridays he gets off early. I have a private English lesson every Friday afternoon because I want to improve my English. The rest of the day goes something like this. At 6:30 we all meet in our living room, where we sit down to have dinner and talk about what we experienced throughout the day. Everybody helps prepare dinner, which usually is some kind of cooked meat. After dinner I prepare for university, I do my homework, watch TV or go for a short walk. At no later than 10:00 p.m., I go to the bathroom to take a shower and brush my teeth before going to bed. Before I go to sleep, I either read or review some of the material for the university. Naturally, the weekends are different. Everyone in my family enjoys the days off, without any stress and hurry. I get up later and on these two days, I do whatever I want and whenever I want.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы

1. What time does her alarm clock go off?
2. Is it easy for a girl to get up early?
3. Does the girl get up as soon as her alarm clock goes off?
4. Why can't she spend much time in the bathroom?
5. What is the most practical outfit for the university?
6. Who makes her own bed?
7. What does she usually have for breakfast?
8. What time does she leave the house?
9. How does she get to university?
10. How far is the bus stop from her house?
11. Why do the classes take place in different classrooms?
12. Do the students have a break?
13. What do the students do during a 30-minutes break?
14. How does she spend her time after university?
15. Who does the shopping in the family?
16. Why does she have private English lessons?
17. Do the members of the family have time to get together?
18. What does she do after dinner?

Задание 3. Заполните пропуски данными словами

<i>the tip in one ear your brains sense of something of my tongue it 32 up and out the other </i>
--

your mind on something rack _____ on _____ keep _____ make _____ go
 _____ keep _____

Задание 4. Закончите предложения

1. I often find that I have words _____ the tip of my _____.
2. I often have to _____ my brains to remember things I've learnt recently,
3. I think I'm doing really well in English, but I need to _____ it up.
4. I'm bad at languages. New words go in one _____ and out the _____.
5. I'm good at languages. I can usually _____ things up quite quickly.
6. I find it quite hard to _____ sense of the Present Perfect in English.
7. If I don't write down new words as I learn them, they don't sink _____.
8. I need to brush _____ on irregular English verbs.
9. When I practise speaking, I find that lots of words _____ back to me.

Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст

Thursday: my last chance to revise for my economics exam. I've worked hard to try and get on top of this subject. Not only have I got into the habit of reading the business pages in the newspapers, but I also spent the holidays going through all my lecture notes. I know it's important not to get too bogged down, so I decided not to study everything but just try and work out which questions might come up – and concentrate on those. I also went through some past papers with a friend, which was really useful. Now, I'm just keeping my fingers crossed for tomorrow - but the truth is, I can only do my best, and it's not the end of the world if I fail. Anyway, I'd better get down to some work.

Задание 6. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях

1. It's not the last end of the world.
2. I must get to the grips with this.
3. You can only do to your best.
4. Keep both your fingers crossed!
5. I did it up to the best of my ability.
6. Best of the luck!
7. He works it out answers to problems.

Задание 7. Закончите вопросы и ответьте на них

1. Do you find it easy to _____ down to studying in the evening?
2. Do you always do things to the best of your _____?
3. Do you ever get _____ down in details when you're working?
4. Do you go _____ your notes when revising for an exam?
5. Do you ever try to guess which topics will _____ up in an exam?
6. Is it a good idea to get into the _____ of studying regularly?
7. What's the best way to get on _____ of a subject?
8. Do you ever feel it'll be the end of the _____ if you fail an exam?

Задание 8. Прочитайте. Выпишите и переведите идиомы

What happens on exam day?

- The night before an exam, I stay up late and revise.
- Outside the exam room, I steer clear of other students who are in a panic.
- I keep one eye on the clock during the exam so that I don't run out of time.
- I try to stick to the question.
- If I get stuck on a question, I miss it out and go on to an easier one.
- If my mind goes blank, I breathe in and out slowly to calm myself.
- I read through my answers at the end to check that they make sense.

Задание 9. Выберите правильное слово

1. I stayed | continued up late last night to finish an essay.
2. Most candidates fail because they don't keep | stick to the questions.
3. I was in such a panic my mind just went completely black | blank.
4. Try to keep an ear | eye on the time during a test so that you finish every question.
5. I finished the letter and then I went | read it through carefully to check the spelling.
6. I got stuck | delayed on one question, so I missed | left it out.

Задание 10. Исправьте предложения

Where does it go? I know it was very silly, but I stayed up very late last night, and through my notes, so this morning I was really tired. I got to the 1 exam feeling very stressed, and I tried to in and out slowly to 2 help myself relax, but I could feel my going blank. Eventually, 3 Hooked at the questions, but none of them

sense; I was in 4 such a state. Of course, I didn't keep one on the clock and 5 unfortunately, I ran of time. And as a result of that, I had to 6 out the last question completely, so I knew there was not much 7 chance that I would pass. I steered of my friends as I left the room.

Задание 11. Найдите русские эквиваленты к идиомам

University lecturer Peter Rose gives his honest opinion of some of his students. Patrick's a nice guy, but his work isn't up to much, and frankly things have gone from bad to worse as the term has progressed. I think he'd be better off doing a different type or course, and it wouldn't surprise me if he dropped out at the end of the year. With Erin, it's early days. At the beginning of term I felt she sat back too much and let others do all the talking. But now she's starting to come up with more of her own ideas. By comparison, Charlotte is in her element here. She's bright, she can think on her feet, and she's confident in her own ability. She'll go far.

Задание 12. Уберите лишнее слово

1. think on your foot | feet
2. by compare | comparison
3. go from bad to worse | worst
4. be better | best off doing something
5. it's early | earlier days
6. on | in your element

Задание 13. Поставьте слова в правильном порядке

1. his | on feet | can | he
2. she | her | far | career | in | will
3. was | element | I | at | my | university
4. came | good | she | ideas | with | some
5. sat | did | and | he | nothing
6. college | drop | did | why | she | of | ?
7. to | went | from | worse | it

Задание 14. Прочитайте и переведите текст

PATRICK: He's OK, and he knows his stuff, but he's not very encouraging. I always do my best, but he doesn't think much of me.

ERIN: At first I thought he was a bit out of touch and he wasn't very friendly, but maybe we just got off on the wrong foot. He thought I wasn't pulling my weight, when in fact I was just too shy to say anything. But now I like him a lot more.

CHARLOTTE: I'm getting on well, and that's largely thanks to Peter Rose. He really motivates me and brings out the best in me.

Задание 15. Закончите высказывания

1. _____ out of touch
2. _____ on the wrong foot
3. _____ your stuff
4. _____ your best
5. _____ the world of someone
6. _____ the best in someone
7. not _____ much of something
8. _____ your weight

Задание 16. Заполните пропуски

1. How are you _____ on? ~ Quite well, actually. I got good marks last term.
2. Is she good at her subject? ~ Not really. She's a bit _____ of touch.
3. Did she like the course? ~ No, she didn't think _____ of it.
4. What's the problem with Eric? ~ He's just no _____ his weight.
5. Is Mr Hall a good teacher? ~ Oh yes, he knows his _____.
6. Did Nadia pass the exam? ~ Yes, _____ to her uncle; he helped her a lot.
7. What went wrong between you and the teacher? ~ We started off on the wrong _____.
8. Good luck. ~ Thanks. I'll _____ my best.

Критерии самооценки выполненной работы

Very well ОК A little

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