Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Сибирский государственный индустриальный университет»

Университетский колледж

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор института передовых
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_____ И.Ю. Кольчурина
подпись
«____» _____ 20___ г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Иностранный язык

27.01.01 «Контролер измерительных приборов»
(направленность (профиль): «Контроль измерительных приборов»)

Квалификация выпускника
Контролер

Форма обучения
Заочная форма

Срок обучения: 2 года 10 месяцев

Год начала подготовки 2025

Новокузнецк
2025

СибГИУ Подлинник электронного документа хранится в системе электронного согласования документов СибГИУ
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Владелец: Директор ИПИТ Кольчурина Ирина Юрьевна
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1 Цели и задачи освоения учебной дисциплины

Целями учебной дисциплины являются:

– формирование и развитие компонентов коммуникативной компетенции (лингвистической, социолингвистической, дискурсивной, социо-культурной, социальной, стратегической и предметной), позволяющей общаться на английском языке в различных формах и на различные темы, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности, с учетом приобретенного словарного запаса, а также условий, мотивов и целей общения.

Задачами учебной дисциплины являются:

– формировать представления об английском языке как о языке международного общения и средстве приобщения к ценностям миро-вой культуры и национальных культур, знания о специфике страны изучаемого языка;
– совершенствовать умения обучающихся использовать грамматические структуры и языковые средства в соответствии с нормами данного языка; умения в основных видах речевой деятельности (аудировании, говорении, чтении, письме), а также в выборе лингвистической формы и способа языкового выражения, адекватных ситуации общения, целям, намерениям и ролям партнеров по общению;
– развивать умения обучающихся использовать определенную стратегию и тактику общения для устного и письменного конструирования и интерпретации связных текстов на английском языке; умения вступать в коммуникацию и поддерживать ее;
– воспитывать уважительное отношение к другим культурам и социальным субкультурам.

2 Место учебной дисциплины в структуре ООП по профессии

Учебная дисциплина относится к базовым учебным дисциплинам общеобразовательного цикла ООП по профессии 27.01.01 «Контролер измерительных приборов».

Учебная дисциплина базируется на предварительном усвоении обучающимися учебных дисциплин:

– Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

Учебная дисциплина дополняет умения и знания, получаемые по одновременно изучаемым и последующим учебным дисциплинам:

– Русский язык.

3 Планируемые результаты обучения по учебной дисциплине

Процесс изучения учебной дисциплины направлен на формирование личностных, метапредметных и предметных результатов ФГОС СОО.

Личностные результаты:

– сформированность ценностного отношения к языку как культурному феномену и средству отображения развития общества, его истории и духовной культуры;
– сформированность широкого представления о достижениях национальных культур, о роли английского языка и культуры в развитии мировой культуры;
– развитие интереса и способности к наблюдению за иным способом мировидения;
– осознание своего места в поликультурном мире;
– готовность и способность вести диалог на английском языке с представителями других культур, достигать взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать в различных областях для их достижения;
– умение проявлять толерантность к другому образу мыслей, к иной позиции партнера по общению;
– готовность и способность к непрерывному образованию, включая самообразование, как в профессиональной области с использованием английского языка, так и в сфере английского языка.

Метапредметные результаты:

– умение самостоятельно выбирать успешные коммуникативные стратегии в различных ситуациях общения;
– владение навыками моделирования реальных ситуаций межкультурной коммуникации;
– умение организовать коммуникативную деятельность, продуктивно общаться и взаимодействовать с ее участниками, учитывать их позиции, эффективно разрешать конфликты;;
– умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, используя адекватные языковые средства.

Предметные результаты:

– сформированность коммуникативной иноязычной компетенции, необходимой для успешной социализации и самореализации, как инструмента межкультурного общения в современном поликультур-ном мире;
– владение знаниями о социокультурной специфике англоговорящих стран и умение строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике;
– умение выделять общее и различное в культуре родной страны и англоговорящих стран;
– достижение порогового уровня владения английским языком, позволяющего выпускникам общаться в устной и письменной

формах как с носителями английского языка, так и с представителями других стран, использующими данный язык как средство общения;

– сформированность умения использовать английский язык как средство для получения информации из англоязычных источников в образовательных и самообразовательных целях.

4 Объем и содержание учебной дисциплины

Учебная деятельность обучающихся предусматривает учебные занятия (практическое занятие), самостоятельную работу, а также другие виды учебной деятельности, определенные учебным планом и календарным планом воспитательной работы.

Объем учебной дисциплины

Сессия / курс	***ИТОГО***	***2 сессия / 3 курс***	***3 сессия / 3 курс***
Форма промежуточной аттестации			*зачет с оценкой*
Трудоёмкость, *академ. час.*	***78***	*28*	*50*
Лекции, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
Лабораторные работы, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
Практические занятия, *академ. час.*	***4***	*2*	*2*
Курсовая работа / проект, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
Консультации, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
Самостоятельная работа, *академ. час.*	***70***	*26*	*44*
Контроль, *академ. час.*	***4***	*0*	*4*

Промежуточная аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета проводится за счет времени, отведенного на учебную дисциплину.

Содержание учебной дисциплины

Раздел 1 Общение;

Тема 1.1 Формы общения (Фонетический материал. Чтение гласных в 1,2,3,4 типах слогов, чтение согласных (основное правило). Чтение буквосочетаний.

Лексический материал. Формы обращения в английском языке. Формы приветствия и прощания. Формы извинения. Представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке -«Разрешите представиться!?».
Грамматический материал. Порядок слов в предложении. Формы глаголов. Глаголы to be и to have в Present Simple. Выражение have got. Местоимение. Местоимения личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, отрицательные, возвратные, относительные, вопросительные.
Практические занятия. Составление диалогов официального и неофициального общения. Составление словаря (разговорные клише). Ролевая игра. Подача документов на поступление в университет.);

Тема 1.2 Знакомство (Лексический материал. Знакомство и начало беседы. Назначение и отмена встречи. Общение по телефону. Приглашения и ответы на приглашения.
Грамматический материал. Оказание гостеприимства - обороты there is/there are. Притяжательный падеж. Present Simple - утверди-тельные предложения. Инфинитив. Герундий.
Практические занятия. Составление диалогов – знакомство, назначение встречи, разговор по телефону. Составление словаря (разговорные клише).);

Тема 1.3 Моя биография (Фонетический материал. Чтение гласных в 1,2,3,4 типах слогов, чтение согласных (основное правило). Лексический материал. визитная карточка, автобиографические данные, жизненные события; описание внешности, личностных качеств и характера; приветствие и прощание в официальной и неофициальной обстановке.
Грамматический материал. Глаголы to be, to have, личные местоимения, порядок слов в предложении.
Практические занятия. Составление словаря. Чтение текстов биографий. Составление резюме. Составление презентации на тему «Знаменитый человек». Диалоги по теме «Знакомство».);

Тема 1.4 Я и Моя семья (Фонетический материал. Особенности прочтения некоторых со-гласных.
Лексический материал. Моя семья, мои домашние обязанности, мое хобби, мой дом. Описание человека (внешность, национальность, образование, личные качества, род занятий, должность, место рабо-ты и др.). Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстанов-ка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование).
Грамматический материал. Употребление конструкций с глаго-лами like, enjoy, love + инфинитив/Ving, употребление there is/are.
Практические занятия. Составление словаря. Чтение текстов о людях и их семье. Составление письма новому другу. Аудирование.);

Тема 1.5 Учеба в колледже (Лексический материал. Место учебы. Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти).

Профессия. Организация учебного процесса. Мой распорядок дня. Грамматический материал. Образование множественного числа существительных количественные и порядковые числительные, дроби, годы.
Практические занятия. Составление словаря. Чтение текстов об обучении в образовательных учреждениях. Аудирование. Презентация на тему «День открытых дверей в моем колледже».);

Тема 1.6 Магазины, товары, совершение покупок (Лексический материал. Деньги и покупки, мои покупки, что предлагают магазины, возврат товара.
Грамматический материал. Имя существительное. Образование множественного числа с помощью внешней и внутренней флексии; множественное число существительных, заимствованных из греческого и латинского языков; существительные, имеющие одну форму для единственного и множественного числа; чтение и правописание окончаний. Существительные исчисляемые и неисчисляемые. Употребление слов many, much, a lot of, little, a little, few, a few с существительными.
Практические занятия. Составление словаря. Чтение текстов с диалогами в магазинах. Аудирование. Составление диалогов при покупке товара. Подготовка видеоролика о рекламе любого продукта магазина.);

Раздел 2 Общекультурные и национальные ценности;

Тема 2.1 Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни (Лексический материал. Понятие о здоровом образе жизни: обсуждение, введение новой лексики, чтение и обсуждения текста «Спорт и игры. Грамматический материал. Present Perfect-Past Simple. Имя прилагательное. Образование степеней сравнения и их правописание. Сравнительные слова и обороты than, as . . . as, not so . . . as.);

Тема 2.2 Экскурсии и путешествия (Лексический материал. Места, способы и цели путешествий. Описание маршрута, составление диалогов по теме «Как добраться до …», экскурсия по родному городу. Грамматический материал. Артикль. Артикли определенный, не-определенный, нулевой. Чтение артиклей. Употребление артикля в устойчивых выражениях, с географическими названиями, в предложениях с оборотом there + to be. Наречие. Образование степеней сравнения. Наречия, обозначающие количество, место, направление. Present Continuous, to be going to do smth. Предлог. Предлоги времени, места, направления и др. Числительные: порядковые и количественные, дроби, даты.);

Тема 2.3 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство (Лексический материал. РФ - общий обзор, национальные символы, политическое и государственное устройство, Москва - столица нашей родины, история создание гимна и флага РФ, традиции.

Грамматический материал. Future Simple, Past Simple Past Sim-ple, Future Simple, конструкция used to + инфинитив.);

Тема 2.4 Англоговорящие страны (Лексический материал. Англоговорящие страны, интересные города Великобритании, традиции англоговорящих стран праздники англоговорящих стран.
Грамматический материал. Употребление артикля с географическими названиями, пассивный залог.);

Тема 2.5 Человек и природа, экологические проблемы (Лексический материал. Современные мировые экологические проблемы, защита окружающей среды, мои действия по защите окружающей среды, чудеса света.
Грамматический материал. Согласование времен, прямая и косвенная речь.);

Раздел 3 Профессиональная деятельность;

Тема 3.1 Моя профессия (Фонетический материал. Правила чтения.
Лексический материал: Моя профессия – мой выбор, актуальность и значимость моей профессии.
Грамматический материал. Активный залог.
Практические занятия: Составление словаря. Чтение технических и научно-популярных текстов о профессиях. Аудирование. Презентация «Моя профессия».
Ролевые игры. Подбор персонала на открытые на предприятии вакансии.);

Тема 3.2 Научно-технический прогресс (Фонетический материал. Правила чтения.
Лексический материал. Современные направления науки и тех-ники. Отраслевые выставки.
Грамматический материал. Употребление модальных глаголов. Вопросительные предложения. Специальные вопросы. Вопросительные предложения — формулы вежливости (Could you, please . . . ?, Would you like . . . ?, Shall I . . . ? и др.). Условные предложения I, II и III типов.
Практические занятия. Составление словаря. Чтение научно-популярных текстов. Аудирование. Составление презентации «Профессии будущего».
Ролевая игра. На международной специализированной выставке (представление продукции, переговоры с потенциальными клиента-ми).);

Тема 3.3 Техника, промышленность, информационные технологии (Фонетический материал. Правила чтения.
Лексический материал. Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование. Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности.
Грамматический материал. Условные предложения.
Практические занятия. Составление словаря. Чтение и перевод

технической литературы, инструкций, правил эксплуатации.
Ролевые игры. Вывод на рынок нового продукта: его описание, характеристики (спецификация), достоинства, процесс производства, инструкция по эксплуатации).

5 Перечень тем лекций

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы лекций	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*
	Отсутствуют	
Итого:		**0**

6 Перечень тем практических занятий (семинаров)

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы практических занятий (семинаров)	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*
Раздел 3.	Профессиональная деятельность	4
Итого:		**4**

7 Перечень тем лабораторных работ

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы лабораторных работ	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*
	Отсутствуют	
Итого:		**0**

8 Перечень тем курсовых работ (проектов)

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы курсовых работ (проектов)	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*
	Отсутствуют	
Итого:		**0**

9 Виды самостоятельной работы

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Виды самостоятельной работы	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*	
		всего	в форме практической подготовки
Раздел 1.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Изучение теоретического материала.	20	
Раздел 2.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных	20	

	упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Изучение теоретического материала.		
Раздел 3.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Изучение теоретического материала; 4. Контрольная работа; 5. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	30	
Контроль	*Подготовка к зачёту*	4	
Итого:		**74**	

10 Матрица компетентностных задач по учебной дисциплине

Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Контролируемые компетенции	Оценочные средства
Раздел 1.	личностные результаты; метапредметные результаты; предметные результаты	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом
Раздел 2.	личностные результаты; метапредметные результаты; предметные результаты	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Перевод и работа с текстом
Раздел 3.	личностные результаты; метапредметные результаты; предметные результаты	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии
Зачет с оценкой.	личностные результаты; метапредметные результаты; предметные результаты	1. Вопросы к зачету с оценкой

11 Входной контроль

11.1 Цель входного контроля − определить начальный уровень подготовленности обучающихся и выстроить индивидуальную траекторию обучения. В условиях личностно-ориентированной образовательной среды результаты входного оценивания обучающегося используются как начальные значения в индивидуальном профиле академической успешности обучающегося.

11.2 Описание оценочных средств

Форма проведения входного контроля – тестирование.

Длительность тестирования – 20 минут.

Тестирование проводится в течение первых двух недель изучения учебной дисциплины в СУО «Moodle».

Для проведения тестирования используются тестовые задания для входного контроля (для ответа на 1 вопрос, как правило, выделяется 1 минута).

Шкала оценивания результатов тестирования

За каждый правильный ответ выставляется 1 балл. Оценка выставляется в зависимости от процента правильных ответов:

Оценка формируется в соответствии с критериями таблицы:

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка
86 до 100	«отлично»
от 67до 85	«хорошо»
от 50 до 66	«удовлетворительно»
менее 50	«неудовлетворительно»

Основываясь на результатах тестирования, формируется индивидуальная траектория обучающегося (группы обучающихся), исходя из следующих соображений:

– 86 – 100 % – обучающийся готов к изучению учебной дисциплины без дополнительного повторения изученного ранее материала;

– 50 – 67 % – обучающийся в целом готов к изучению учебной дисциплины, требуется повторение отдельных вопросов(тем) изученного ранее материала, необходимого для успешного освоения учебной дисциплины;

– 49% и менее – обучающийся имеет слабую подготовку к изучению учебной дисциплины, необходимы корректирующие занятия и консультации.

Тестовые задания для входного контроля знаний обучающихся приведены в приложении.

12 Текущий контроль

12.1 Текущий контроль знаний используется для оперативного и регулярного управления учебной деятельностью (в том числе самостоятельной) обучающихся. Данный вид контроля стимулирует у обучающихся стремление к систематической самостоятельной работе по изучению учебной дисциплины и позволяет оценить степень освоения изученного материала.

Текущий контроль успеваемости осуществляется в течение семестра, в ходе повседневной учебной работы по индивидуальной инициативе педагогического работника, в том числе посредством использования СУО «Moodle».

Формы проведения текущего контроля –контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; перевод и работа с текстом.

12.2 Описание оценочных средств

Шкалы оценивания (методики оценки)

12.2.1 Рекомендации по оцениванию в процессе наблюдения за работой на практическом занятии

Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии – важнейший компонент контроля деятельности обучающихся и качества их обучения.

Критерии оценки в процессе наблюдения за работой на практическом занятии:

– самостоятельность выполнения задания и работы с методическими указаниями (учитывается работа в течение занятия, быстрота и способность нахождения в методических указаниях нужной информации);

– правильность выполнения работы (учитывается последовательность выполняемых действий, умение работать с инструментами и/или средствами вычислительной техники);

– рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения работы с учетом индивидуальных особенностей обучающихся);

– активность обучающегося при выполнении практической работы (учитывается индивидуальная работа и работа в группе).

Критерии оценки по результатам наблюдения за работой на практическом занятии

Наименование параметра оценки	Максимальное количество баллов
Самостоятельно выполняет задания; умеет работать с методическими указаниями.	2,5
Указанные в методических указаниях действия выполняет в правильной последовательности; умеет работать с инструментами и/или средствами вычислительной техники.	1,25
Рационально использует время, отведенное на задание; проявляет активность при выполнении практической работы.	1,25
Итого	**5**

Максимальное количество – 5 баллов соответствует оценке «отлично», 4 балла – «хорошо», 3 балла – «удовлетворительно», 2 балла – «неудовлетворительно».

12.2.2 Рекомендации по оцениванию выполнения контрольно-тренировочных упражнений

Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения – упражнения / задания по грамматике и лексике, а также по развитию речевой деятельности, выполняемые студентами самостоятельно с использованием справочников, словарей и методических указаний.

Критерии оценки грамматических/лексических упражнений

Процент выполнения	Баллы	Оценка
100-80%	50-40	отлично
79-65%	39-32	хорошо
64-45%	31-22	удовлетворительно
менее 45%	менее 22	неудовлетворительно

12.2.3 Рекомендации по оцениванию перевода текста и работы с текстом

Перевод текста – очень краткое, сжатое изложение иноязычного текста, иноязычной статьи и т.д. или текстов, статей близкого содержания по специальности студента на родном языке.

Критерии оценки	Оценка
В переводе полностью отсутствуют смысловые искажения, неточности, неясности и вольности, нормативно-языковые (неграмотность) и узуальные ошибки. Перевод отражает основные мысли автора и стиль текста оригинала.	отлично
В переводе отсутствуют смысловые искажения, неточности, неясности и вольности. Перевод отражает основные мысли автора и стиль текста оригинала, но в нем присутствуют незначительные нормативно-языковые (неграмотность) и узуальные ошибки.	хорошо
Перевод отражает основные мысли автора, но в нем имеются незначительные смысловые искажения, неточности, неясности, вольности и стиль текста оригинала не сохранен.	удовлетворительно
В переводе имеются существенные смысловые искажения, нормативно-языковые ошибки, стиль текста оригинала нарушен.	неудовлетворительно

Задания и вопросы для текущего контроля знаний обучающихся по разделам (темам) учебной дисциплины приведены в приложении.

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13. Оценивание обучающегося на зачете с оценкой

В рамках зачета с оценкой выполняется контрольная работа, представляющая собой перевод текста по специальности (по вариантам)

Оценка	Требования к переводу
отлично	100-90% ставится за полное отсутствие смысловых ошибок в переводе и минимум других ошибок.
хорошо	75-89% допускается небольшое количество ошибок, включая не более двух смысловых
удовлетворительно	60-74% допускается большее количество ошибок, включая до 4 смысловых
неудовлетворительно	Менее 60% ставится при наличии слишком большого количества ошибок

Задания и вопросы для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся приведены в приложении.

14 Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение учебной дисциплины

а) основная литература:

1 Planet of English : учебник английского языка : для учреждений среднего профессионального образования / Г. Т. Безкоровайная, Н. И. Соколова, Е. А. Койранская. Г. В. Лаврик. – 9-е изд., стер. – Москва : Академия, 2021. – 256 с. – (Профессиональное образование). – ISBN 978-5-4468-9407-9.;

2 Planet of English : учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО / Г. Т. Безкоровайная [и др.]. - 11-е изд., стер. - Москва : Академия, 2022. - 256 с. : ил. + CD. - (Профессиональное образование). - ISBN 978-5-0054-0885-3. -.

б) дополнительная литература:

1 Байдикова, Н. Л. Английский язык для технических направлений (B1–B2) : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / Н. Л. Байдикова, Е. С. Давиденко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2025. — 171 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10078-5. – URL: https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-tehnicheskih-napravleniy-b1-b2-565195 (дата обращения: 28.03.2025);

2 Иванова, О. Ф. Английский язык. Пособие для самостоятельной работы учащихся (B1 — C1) : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / О. Ф. Иванова, М. М. Шиловская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2025. — 357 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-15795-6. – URL: https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-posobie-dlya-samostoyatelnoy-raboty-uchaschihsya-v1-c1-565321 (дата обращения: 28.03.2025).

в) ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»:

1 Электронный каталог : сайт / Научно-техническая библиотека СибГИУ. – Новокузнецк, [199 –]. – URL: http://libr.sibsiu.ru. – URL: https://libr.sibsiu.ru;

2 Электронная библиотека // Научно-техническая библиотека СибГИУ : сайт. – Новокузнецк, [200 –]. – URL: http://library.sibsiu.ru/LibrELibraryFullText.asp. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей. – URL: https://library.sibsiu.ru/LibrELibraryFullText.asp;

3 Консультант студента : электронно-библиотечная система / ООО «КОНСУЛЬТАНТ СТУДЕНТА». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: http://www.studentlibrary.ru. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей;

4 ЛАНЬ : электронно-библиотечная система : [Единая профессиональная база знаний издательства Лань для СПО - Издательство Лань (СПО)] / ООО «Издательство ЛАНЬ». – Санкт-Петербург, [200 –]. – URL: http://e.lanbook.com. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей;

5 Образовательная платформа ЮРАЙТ / ООО «Электронное издательство ЮРАЙТ». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: https://urait.ru. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей;

6 Университетская библиотека онлайн : электронно-библиотечная система / ООО «Директ-Медиа». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: https://biblioclub.ru. – Режим доступа: для авторизир. пользователей;

7 НАУЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА eLIBRARY.RU : база данных / ООО «НЭБ». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: http://elibrary.ru. – Режим доступа: по подписке;

8 Электронные периодические издания ИВИС : универсальная база данных / ООО «ИВИС». – Москва, [200 –]. – URL: http://eivis.ru. – Режим доступа: по подписке.

г) лицензионное и свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение:

– 7-Zip;
– Adobe Acrobat Reader;
– Astra Linux Special Edition;
– Kaspersky Endpoint Security;
– Microsoft Office;

– Microsoft Windows;
– OnlyOffice;
– Р7-Офис.

д) базы данных и информационно-справочные системы:

1 ГАРАНТ : справочно-правовая система / ООО «Правовой центр «Гарант». – Кемерово, [200 –]. – Режим доступа: компьютерная сеть Сиб. гос. индустр. ун-та.;

2 КонсультантПлюс : справочно-правовая система / ООО «Информационный центр АНВИК». – Новокузнецк, [199 –]. – Режим доступа: компьютерная сеть библиотеки Сиб. гос. индустр. ун-та.;

3 Техэксперт : информационно-справочная система / ООО «Группа компаний «Кодекс». – Кемерово, [200 –]. – Режим доступа: компьютерная сеть Сиб. гос. индустр. ун-та.

15 Материально-техническое обеспечение учебной дисциплины

Материально-техническое обеспечение учебной дисциплины включает учебную аудиторию для проведения занятий всех видов, предусмотренных учебным планом:
– кабинет «Иностранного языка» для проведения практических занятий, оснащенный учебными средствами.
Демонстрационные учебно-наглядные пособия:
1) демонстрационные материалы;
2) словари.

Рабочая программа дисциплины составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СОО и ФГОС СПО по профессии 27.01.01 «Контролер измерительных приборов».

Составитель(и):

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преподаватель Шемберг Светлана Валерьевна (университетский колледж).

Рабочая программа дисциплины рассмотрена и утверждена на заседании Педагогического совета Университетского колледжа.

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канд.филол.наук, доцент

Приложение

Тестовые задания для входного контроля знаний обучающихся

1. We started early in … morning.
A. –
B. a
C. the
2. Can you play … piano?
A. a
B. –
C. the
3. Who are you waiting …?
A. to
B. for
C. from
4. Do you really believe … ghosts?
A. on
B. for
C. in
5. We generally … quite early during the week.
A. eat
B. are eating
C. eating
6. –Where is Dickie? - He … in the garden.
A. plays
B. is playing
C. will play
7. It … outside; I do not like to walk in such weather.
A. rains
B. is raining
C. is rained
8. My colleagues usually … four days a week, and this week they … five days.
A. work, work
B. are working, are working
C. work, are working
9. Ferdinand (just) … to Santa Monica.
A. return
B. has returned
C. had returned
10. He looks angry. He … his wallet.
A. lost
B. has lost

C. has been loosing
11. Why are you late? I … here four two hours.
A. have been waiting
B. waited
C. will have been waiting
12. This time next week, I … on the beach.
A. be lying
B. am lying
C. will be lying
13. A. Christie … detective stories.
A. has written
B. had written
C. wrote
14. When I saw Mary last Sunday she was tired, she … a party the night before.
A. had been to
B. was to
C. has been to
15. “What are you doing next Friday?” – “I … to Moscow, I have my ticket.”
A. flies
B. fly
C. am flying
16. Daniel is … than Christie.
A. older
B. elder
C. more older
17. Ann enjoys … to classical music.
A. listen
B. listening
C. to listen
18. I hope … see you again very soon.
A. to see
B. seeing
C. see
19. When he was 6, he … swim very well.
A. might
B. could
C. can
20. This is the girl … parents I know.
A. who
B. which
C. whose

Задания и вопросы для текущего контроля знаний обучающихся по разделам (темам) учебной дисциплины

1 семестр

Раздел 1.

В рамках подготовки к зачету выполните следующие задания. (самостоятельная работа).

Раздел 1. Общение

Тема 1. Формы общения

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения

Exercise 1. Fill in the correct form of "to be" in present, past and future.
1. They ___ my good friends.
2. He ___ a soldier.
3. You ___ taller than Charlie.
4. She ___ ill.
5. We ___ very hungry.
6. John´s dog ___ very friendly.
7. Robert ___ ten years old.
8. These flowers ___ very pretty.
9. The two schools ___ close to each other.
10. Math ___ not a very difficult subject.
11. ___ dinner ready?
12. This computer ___ very easy to use.
13. All the windows ___ open.
14. Sue and Jane ___ neighbours.
15. His hair ___ curly.

Exercise 2. Fill in the correct form of "to be" and learn the dialogue by heart.
— Hello! My name….. Nikita. What….. your name?
— Hello! My name…..Alex. Glad to meet you.
— I….. glad to meet you, too. Alex, what country….. you from?
— I….. from Great Britain. And you?
— I…..from Russia. What….. you? ….. you a student?
— No, I….. not. I….. a journalist. And what….. your profession?
— I…... a programmer. What city….. you from?

— I….. from Manchester. ….. you from Moscow?
— No, I…..from Novosibirsk. It….. the largest city in Siberia.
— Oh, it….. interesting. How old..... you?
— I….. 27. ….. you married?
— Yes, I…... My wife ….. a teacher. Her name….. Judith.
— How old….. your wife?
— She….. 24 years old. Sorry, it….. time for me to go. See you soon. Bye.
— Good bye.

Exercise 3. Translate the dialogue into English.
– Доброе утро, Алекс! Рад вас видеть снова!
– Доброе утро, Никита! Как ваши дела?
– У меня все прекрасно, спасибо. А как ваши дела?
– У меня все хорошо. Пожалуйста, познакомьтесь с моей женой. Джудит, это мой друг Никита. Он из России.
– Здравствуйте, Никита. Приятно познакомиться с вами.
– Здравствуйте, Джудит! Мне тоже приятно познакомиться с вами. Пожалуйста, познакомьтесь с моим другом, Олегом. Он из Санкт-Петербурга.
– Здравствуйте, Джудит! Здравствуйте, Алекс! Счастлив познакомиться с вами.
– Мы тоже счастливы познакомиться с вами. Какая у вас профессия?
– Я фотограф. Сначала это было хобби, но теперь это моя профессия.
– О, это очень интересно! Вы покажете нам свои фотографии?
– Да, конечно. Давайте встретимся в кафе вечером. Я принесу мой ноутбук и покажу вам некоторые из моих фотографий.
– Договорились! Тогда до вечера. Пока!
– Пока!

Exercise 4. Fill in *have* or *has*.
1. I _____got a family.
2. I _____father, mother, two sisters and a brother.
3. My parents _____ got many relatives.
4. My mother _____ three sisters and a brother.
5. My father _____two cousins.
6. My grandparents _____five grandchildren.
7. My aunt _____a niece and a nephew.
8. My uncle ____ two children.
9. Henry _____got a wife.
10. Eliza _____a husband.

Exercise 5. Fill in the correct personal pronouns into the gaps.

1. ….. do my work well.
2. ….. seldom water your flowers.
3. ….. likes his job.
4. ….. checks her e-mail regularly.
5. ….. know our duties.
6. Do ….. cook your own meals?
7…… often visit their relatives.
8. Do ….. call your parents every day?
9. ….. washes his car every week.
10. I like English, but I find ….. difficult.
11. Susan told….. the news. They were happy.
12. He wants to go to the cinema. Let ….. go to the cinema.
13. Don't you want to visit….. these days? They will be very glad to see you!.
14. There was a lot of noise around ….. . We didn't understand what was going on.
15. I am going to the theatre tonight. Will you go with …..?

Exercise 6. Change the sentences as in the model.
Model: This car is *my car*.
This car is *mine*.
1. This calculator is my calculator.
2. Is this bicycle your bicycle?
3. These hats are her hats.
4. This room is their room.
5. This dog is our dog.
6. My flat is more comfortable than your flat.
7. Our house is near their house.
8. Which of the dictionaries is your dictionary?
9. Is this book his book?
10. Whose cat is this? Is it her cat or his cat?

Exercise 7. Circle the right word.
1. This /These is a car.
2. That / Those are planes.
3. Those / That is a whale.
4. That / Those are sharks.
5. This / These is my guitar.
6. That / Those is an island.

Exercise 8. Write in *a, an, some or any.*
1. Is there _____ milk in the crystal glass?
— No, there isn't _____ milk in the crystal glass
There's _____ juice in the crystal glass.

2. — Are there_____ sausages on the round plate?
-There aren't _____ sausages on the round plate.
There are _____ sandwiches on the round plate.
3. -Is there_____ glass on the wooden table?
— No, there isn't _____ glass on the wooden table.
There's _____ cup on the wooden table.

Exercise 9. Choose the correct indefinite pronoun.
1. Why are you looking under the table? Have you lost anything/ something?
2. Do they live somewhere / anywhere near Suvorov Street?
3. There is anything / something in my soup. It's a mosquito!
4. I'm thirsty. Can I have some / any cold juice?
5. He can do the job alone. He doesn't need anybody else's / somebody else's help.
6. We cannot close our eyes to the facts some / any longer.
7. If anybody / somebody asks about me I'm at Kate's.
8.She can't have lost the tickets! They have got to be anywhere / somewhere!
9. I've lost my way! Isn't there anyone / someone who could direct me to Victory Square?
10. There is hardly anybody / somebody to be seen on the streets of the centre after dusk.
11. David decided that he needed to do anything / something constructive with his life.
12. Will you show me some / any of your latest sculptures?
13. «What would you like to drink?» «Oh, anything / something. Whatever you're having will be fine!»
14. Tom was in bad mood and refused tCo go somewhere / anywhere.

Тема 2. Знакомство

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения

Exercise 1. Put *there is* or *there are*.
1. Look!_____their telephone number in the letter.
2. Chester is a very old town. _____many old buildings there.
3. Excuse me,_____a restaurant near here?
4. How many students_____in your group?
5. I was hungry but_____anything to eat.
6. _____ a football match on TV last night.
7. _____many people at the meeting?
8. Look!_____an accident. Call the ambulance!
9. _____24 hours in a day.

10. This box is empty._____nothing in it.
11. _____somebody at the airport to meet you when you arrive tomorrow.
12. When we arrived at the cinema _____a lot of people outside.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct answer.
1. … was amazing! I am happy for them.
a) Paola's and Frank's wedding
b) Paola and Frank's wedding
c) Paola and Frank' wedding
2. … is very comfortable and easy-to-operate.
a) Mary's car
b) Mary' car
c) car of the Mary
3. Linda is… now. Do you want me to call her?
a) at Paul's
b) at Paul'
c) house of Paul
4. Mike is a… . He always helps me.
a) my's classmate
b) mine classmate
c) classmate of mine
5. … is very old. It was built in 1078.
a) The tower of the London
b) The tower's London
c) The tower of London

Exercise 3. Put the verb in the correct form.
1. My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock.
2. I (not to walk) to work every morning.
3. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.
4. He (to speak) German.
5. I (to visit) my friend every week.
6. Her first class (to start) at eight o'clock.
7. Ann (not to read) a lot.
8. He always (to invite) his friends to his birthday party.
9. I (to go) for a walk every day.
10. She (to wash) her car once a week.

Тема 3. Моя биография

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения

Exercise1. Put the words in the correct order.
1) usually / at 10 o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his bike / Fred
2) a shower / after dinner / often / Mrs Lewis / takes
3) a parking place / near the library / we / find / seldom
4) to / I / on / a / night-club / sometimes / Saturdays / go
5) fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and
5) fly / my parents / to Australia / sometimes / I / in winter / and
6) enjoys / very much / swimming / in the pool / always / Mary
7) hardly / last year / could / skate / I
8) is / near / house / there / new / a / our / cinema
9) got / my / problems / I / with / have / home-task / some
10) well / think / your / very / I / don't / sister / drives
11) to / parents / once / the theatre / month / my / a / go
12) his / car / two / ago / Jim / sold / years
13) necklace / can't / anywhere / Cindy / her / find
14) been / to / India / Mike / has / year / already / this
15) lunch / never / weekdays / she / has / on

Exercise 2. Put the words in the correct order to make up questions.
Model: does / he / train / how / often? – How often does he train?
1) summer / Paris / to / went / last/ who?
2) flowers / Mike's / grow / in / what / garden?
3) now / where / they / walking / are?
4) charge / denied / why / has / a / Lola?
5) When / visit / grandmother / will / we / our?

Exercise 3. Make up questions to the underlined words.
1) I was born <u>in Novosibirsk</u>.
2) He travels abroad <u>every summer.</u>
3) It usually takes me <u>thirty minutes</u> to get to the railway station.
4) He meets <u>her</u> every day after work.
5) She wears <u>warm sweaters</u> at home.
6) He reads <u>two</u> English books a month.

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

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Задание 1. Read the text and match the paragraphs to the headings:
a. Character/Likes/Plans
b. Introduction
c. Later life
d. Early life

BILL GATES

1.Everyone has heard of Bill Gates. One of the richest and most successful people in the world. Microsoft, the business he started with a friend in 1975, has become the world's largest computer software company, and Gates was the world's youngest billionaire at the age of 31.

2.His full name is William Henry Gates III, and he was born on 28th October, 1955, in Seattle, USA. At school, Bill soon showed that he was very intelligent, and especially good at Math and Science. His parents decided to send him to Lakeside, the private school where he first use computers. 13-year-old Bill Gates and his schoolfriend Paul Allen were soon spending all their time writing programs and learning about computers instead of doing their schoolwork! .

3.After finishing school in 1973, Bill went to Harvard, America's most famous university. The next year, he and Pull Allen wrote an operating program for the Altair, one of the world's first microcomputer. The two friends started Microsoft in 1975, and Gates left Harvard. Before long, Microsoft was a major business success. Since then, company has continued to grow, producing most of the world's leading PC software. One reason for his success is that Gates has always been very ambitious and hardworking. This has not left him much time for a normal personal life, but in 1994 he married Melinda French, a Microsoft employee, and in 1995 he wrote a best-selling book, The Road Ahead.

4.Bill has mixed feeling about spending so much time running Microsoft. "There are a lot of experiences I haven't had but I do like my job", he says. When he does find time to relax, he likes puzzles, golf and reading about science. For such a rich person, his life is simple, and he

spends little on himself and his family. When it comes to helping others, though, Gates is very generous. He has already given huge amounts of money to charity, and says that he plans to give almost all of his wealth when he retires.

Задание 2. Answer the questions:
1. Who is Bill Gates?
2. What he and Paul Allen done together?
3. Why has Gates been so successful?
4. What does he do in his free time?
5. What does he plan to do with all his money?

Задание 3. Read and translate the text.

My best friend

My best friend's name is Boris. He is fifteen years old and he is my classmate. We have been friends since the first year at school. Boris is very attractive. He is tall, slim and strong. He has dark hair and brown eyes.

We share many common interests: we play in the same football team, we both like adventurous stories, and we have the same attitude to life.

Boris does well at school. He is especially good at History and English.

He helps me to do my homework, explains to me when I don't understand something. He also takes part in different school activities, concerts and parties.

My friend's opinion is very important for me. I can discuss all my problems with him. He is very gentle, kind and modest.

Boris is also a very patient and hardworking person. If something goes wrong, he anyway tries and doesn't give up. He is interested in the history of ancient civilizations and architecture. He plays the guitar and likes to draw. Sometimes I fall out with Boris but make peace with him right away. When we have free time, we go out together. Usually we invite our friends and go to the cinema.

Boris is very reliable and honest person and at any moment I can rely on him.

Тема 4. Я и моя семья

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения

Exercise 1. Choose the correct item.
1. Greg enjoys … in the rain.
walk / walking / to walk

2. I'd like … Molly an e-mail now.
send /sending / to send
3. What does Steve want ...?
do /doing / to do
4.The cold coach watched his team … football.
play / playing / to play
5. I prefer … detective stories.
read / reading / to read
6. Would you like something …?
drink /drinking /to drink

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using either the Infinitive or the Gerund. Insert prepositions if necessary.
1. He used ... (think) that life ended at 40, but now when he's 41, he knows it's not true.
2. Stop... (make) such a terrible noise!
3. It's five in the morning. I'm not used ... (get) up this early,
4. It's impossible... (cut) with this knife. It's blunt.
5. My father enjoys ... (listen) to jazz music.
6. I'm sorry... (hear) that your mother isn't well.
7. Harry looked so funny that I couldn't help ... (laugh).
8. I couldn't help them ... (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.
9. I'd like... (cook) something special when guests come.
10. My dad promised ... (buy) me a bike if I passed my exams well.
11. I hate... (wait) in queues. It really annoys me.
12. I looked forward ... (see) you again soon.
13. It's difficult ... (concentrate) when there's loud playing on the radio.
14. We stopped for a while ... (admire) the scenery.
15. Is it worth ... (run) such an awful risk?
16. Would you mind ... (fetch) another chair?
17. I offered ... (pay) for the meal, but she refused.
18. I'm sorry... (disturb) you, but could you tell me the time?
19. My younger sister can't stop... (eat) sweets.
20. He dislikes... (spend) money on car repairs.
21. I remember... (go) to Venice as a child.
22. I suggested ... (call) a taxi so we wouldn't be late.
23. I can't stand ... (wait) in queues.
24. Did you remember ... (send) your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
25. Have you tried ... (read) a book to help you to sleep?
26. He'll never forget ... (see) the Grand Canyon for the first time.
27. He offered ... (drive) me to the airport.
28. I'll stop ... (lend) you money if you waste it on cigarettes.
29. Maya stopped ... (tie) her shoelace.

30. John suggested ... (go) together in one car.
31. Will you stop ... (make) so much noise, boys?
32. Linda offered ... (look after) my cat while I was out of town.
33. Could you please stop... (whistle)! I'm trying ... (concentrate) on my work.

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

Перевод текста – очень краткое, сжатое изложение иноязычного текста, иноязычной статьи и т.д. или текстов, статей близкого содержания по специальности обучающегося на родном языке. (Тексты представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе).

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Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

My Family

For almost any person, there is nothing more important in the world than their family. I love my family too. Today I would like to tell you about them.

My family is quite big. It consists of my mother, father, my three siblings and our cat Bob. Well, most people would say that a pet is not a family member but no one in our family would agree with that. We all love Bob and consider him a family member.

My mother's name is Anna, she is a teacher. She has been working in our local school for a long time. My mom teaches History and Social Studies, the subjects that I really love. She loves reading very much, and her favorite book is "A Street Cat Named Bob" by James Bowen. If you are familiar with the book, you can guess why she named our ginger cat Bob.

My father's name is Igor. He is a little older than mom and he used to be a police officer. He retired at a quite young age and has been running his own business ever since. He has a small coffee shop and a candy store. To be honest, I don't know much about his business, but he says it is doing well.

As for my siblings, I have a sister, her name is Maria, and she is the oldest one, and two brothers – Viktor and Boris. By the way, I am the youngest child in the family but I am totally happy with that role. My sister Maria is an engineer, she lives in another town but visits us at least once a month. My brothers are still students. Viktor studies history, following in our mother's footsteps, Boris is going to be a software developer. He is a big fan of videogames, and his dream is to develop his own game.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I love my family and for me there is nothing more important than them. I think, they all have the same opinion. Even Bob.

Тема 5. Учеба в колледже

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения

Exercise 1. Use the plural forms of nouns.
1. Sara is feeding … (goose) in the garden.
2. … (fish) live in water.
3. The … (thief) broke the windows in the bank.
4. I have 60 … (sheep) in my flock.
5. You should clean your … (tooth) after meals.
6. My … (child) hate cabbage soup.
7. My favourite fairy-tale is about … (elf).
8. My … (foot) always hurt after jogging in the park.
9. Those … (person) are waiting for the manager.
10. Where are the … (knife)?
11. Our … (sportsman) are the best!
12. How many … (woman) work in your office?
13. It's autumn, the … (leaf) are falling down.
14. Let's cut this orange into … (half).
15. We could hear … (deer) wandering in the forest.
16. There are … (mouse) in the kitchen.
17. Alice and I are wearing similar … (dress) today.
18. I need … (strawberry) for the cake.

Exercise 2. Translate the words into English.
1. (Дети) should not forget to brush their (зубы) twice a day.
2. How many (вулканов) are still active in Japan?
3. (Моя свекровь) always got along with her three (невестками).
4. Look! How beautiful the (ландыши) are!
5. On your way home buy some (картофеля) and (помидоров) and pick up the (фотографии) from the photographer's.
6. The job of (пожарных) is quite dangerous.
7. (Почтальоны) deliver mail early in the morning.
8. They sailed from India with (грузами) of (шелка, чая и табака разных сортов).
9. Laura has always given me good (советы).

Exercise 3. Read the following numerals.
1. 150 magazines; 1800 students; 2000 dollars; 12000 specialists; 5640000 books;

2. on page 546; by bus 287; in room 819; 7 o'clock train;
3. hundreds of students; dozens of shops; millions of peoples; thousands of dollars.

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

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Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

My college

I would like to tell you about my college. This is the College of Information Technology and Economics. First, I would like to note that our educational institution is not new, and has its own traditions. Our college was built more than seventy years ago, and among its graduates there are outstanding people who are well known in our scientific field. You can see their photos in the lobby, on the board of honor.

The classrooms at our college are bright, spacious and comfortable. They are all equipped with everything you need in our time: computers, video and interactive whiteboards. There are laboratories for the study of physics, chemistry and biology. Our college has six computer classes, where students use the Internet, create their first computer programs and projects in various subjects. There is also an excellent library that contains a variety of encyclopedias and dictionaries, books by classic and modern writers. Behind the library there is a large assembly hall for concerts and theatrical performances. There are several circles that students can attend after classes: a theater studio, a literary club, a dance studio.

Everyday life in my college — повседневная жизнь в моем колледже

Students take part in concerts and art festivals that are held annually at our college. The college has good sports equipment: a large gym equipped with modern exercise equipment, as well as a football field, which helps to develop sports in our college. One of the most popular places among students and teachers is the dining room. Our chefs prepare delicious meals to take for lunch. The motto of our chefs is «Healthy food» — «Healthy youth».

My college has everything you need to get a good education. Our students are hardworking, they always take part in various educational programs, quizzes and competitions, and therefore achieve good results. Experienced teachers help create a friendly learning environment. They prepare students for admission to the best universities in our country.

To summarize, I must say that studying at my college is both hard work and real pleasure.

Тема 6. Магазины, товары, совершение покупок

2 Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения

Exercise 1. Put into the gaps *many, much, few, little*

1 It was not a secret, very _____ people knew about it.
2 I was a secret, very _____ people knew about it.
3 She ate so _____ apple pie yesterday that she is never going to eat it again.
4 They ate so _____ oranges that they had a stomachache.
5 We can't get into the taxi, we are too _____
6 They were _____ and decided not to attack.
7 My sister did a lot of shopping and spent _____ money.
8 The old man was poor. He had _____ money to live on.
9 I have so _____books to read that I don't know what to start with.
10 Nowadays he was very busy and he saw_____of his old friends.

Exercise 2. Put into the gaps *(a) few, (a) little*

1. She earns _____ money and can't buy expensive clothes.
2. She has earned _____ money and can buy a handbag.
3. He had very _____information on the subject and could add nothing.
4. He had _____on the subject and could add some details.
5. The child has _____ friends and he sometimes feels lonely.
6. It is good if you have _____close friends.
7. They ate _____ food and were not hungry anymore.
8. They ate _____ food and they were still hungry.
9. _____ people like him because he was a bore! (зануда)
10. The woman was glad because ____ people came to help her in the garden.

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

Перевод текста – очень краткое, сжатое изложение иноязычного текста, иноязычной статьи и т.д. или текстов, статей близкого содержания по специальности обучающегося на родном языке. (Тексты представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе).

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Задание 1. Чтение и перевод текста на тему «Магазины, товары, совершение покупок»

Shopping

Shopping is one of my favorite activities. I enjoy going to stores and looking for new things to buy. Whether it is clothes, books, or gadgets, shopping always feels exciting. I usually go shopping with my friends or family, which makes it even more fun.

When I go shopping for clothes, I like to explore different styles. I often visit several stores to find the perfect outfit. I enjoy trying on different clothes and seeing what looks good on me. Sometimes, I buy something that I didn't plan to get, but it turns out to be a great addition to my wardrobe.

Books are another thing I love to shop for. I enjoy visiting bookstores and looking at the latest releases. I often spend a lot of time browsing the shelves, reading book covers, and finding interesting stories. When I find a book that catches my attention, I can't wait to take it home and start reading.

Shopping for gadgets is also exciting. I love technology and always look for the latest devices. Whether it is a new phone, headphones, or a smartwatch, I enjoy learning about their features. Sometimes, I do a little research online before going to the store to make sure I make the right choice.

I also enjoy shopping during special events, like sales or holidays. During these times, I can find great deals and discounts. It feels satisfying to get something I wanted for a lower price. Overall, shopping is not just about buying things; it is also about spending time with loved ones and discovering new products.

In conclusion, my shopping experiences are always enjoyable. From clothes to books and gadgets, there is always something new to explore. I look forward to my shopping trips, as they bring joy and excitement to my life.

Раздел 2. Общекультурные и национальные ценности

Тема 1. Физкультура и спорт, здоровый образ жизни

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения (примерные)

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.

1. I _____ (never/ be) to the USA. I _____ (want) to go there last summer but I couldn't.
2. He _____ (live) in this street all his life.
3. His father _____ (come back) to London last Sunday.
4. Yan _____ (write) a letter to Nick two days ago.
5. He _____ (send) his letter yesterday.
6. They _____ (just/ buy) some postcards.

Exercise 2. Use the correct form of the adjective.

1. Jill's a far_____ (intelligent) person than my brother.
2. Kate was the_____ (practical) of the family.
3. Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the_____ (tall) of the two.
6. Jack is the_____ (clever) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.
8. The sinking of Titanic is one of _____ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.
9. Please, send the books back without_____ (far) delay.
10. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the _____ (rich) in the world.
11. Could you come a bit _____ (early) tomorrow?
12. I like this song _____ (well) than the previous one.
13. Which of these two performances did you enjoy _____ (much)?
14. The fire was put out _____ (quickly) than we expected.

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

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Задание 1. Read and understand the text.

The British are a sporting nation. Like everyone else they love football - in fact, they invented it. Most British towns and cities have a football team. Every year, each team plays in the Football Association competition. The two best teams play in the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium in London. Some fans pay up to J200 for a ticket for the Cup Final. It is one of the biggest sporting events of the year.

Cricket is a typically British game. The only other countries that play are Pakistan, India, the West Indies, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Cricket is a summer game, lovely to watch from under old trees on a village "green". It looks slow, but it can be exciting if you understand what's going on.

Cricket is a very long game. The big international matches go on for five days. But in the real English way, the players always stop for tea. Tennis is another popular game in Britain. Every summer, in June, the biggest international tennis tournament takes place at Wimbledon, a suburb of London.

Many British people who live near the sea, a lake, or a river enjoy sailing. If you are really enthusiastic, and rich enough to buy your own boat, you can take part in one of the annual sailing races or "regattas".

Задание 2. Give the best title to the text:

a) British people
b) Sport in our life
c) Sport in Britain

Задание 3. Finish the following sentences:

1. Like everyone else they….. .
2. The two best teams play in ….. .
3. The big international matches go on for five days. But in the real English way, the player….. .
4. Many British people who live here enjoy….. .
5. If you are really enthusiastic, and rich enough to buy….. .

Задание 4. Answer the questions to the text:

4. Where do the best teams play in the Cup Final?

2 Who invented football?
3 How many pounds does the ticket cost?
4 How many days can the big international matches go on?
5 When does the biggest tennis tournament take plays?

6 What can people do if they are really enthusiastic and have their own boats?

Тема 2. Экскурсии и путешествия

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения (примерные)

Exercise 1. Use the correct article *a/an* or *the* where it is necessary.

1. I'd like … chicken sandwich and … glass of … mineral water.
2. Would you like … banana or … strawberries?
3. She always has … apple, … toast and … cup of … coffee for … breakfast.
4. The fly is on … ceiling in … kitchen.
5. My mother is … accountant and my father is … lawyer. They work in … same company in … centre of … our town.
6. How much are … her Italian lessons? – Ten dollars … hour.
7. Where are … dogs? – They are in … garden.
8. … cats like eating … fish. … cows like eating … grass. … birds like eating … insects.
9. My favourite subjects are … chemistry and … biology.
10. There is … parrot in … cage. And there are … pieces of … fruit in it.
11. My granny lives in … small village in … country.
12. Your baby shouldn't sit in … sun on … hot day.
13. Please open … book. … exercise is on … page 68.
14. Ann has been looking for … job for … long time.
15. What's … matter? - I missed … 6 o'clock train.
16. Do you like … vegetables?
17. … mother has got … terrible headache today.
18. There were … tears in … her eyes.
19. She is … very nice woman but her sons are … bad boys.
20. Look at … woman. She is … neighbor I told you about.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct word – an adjective or an adverb.

1. The bus moved very … (slow/slowly) and I arrived home late.
2. Miss Jones ran … (quick/quickly) to the chemist's.
3. I'm afraid I wrote the test very … (bad/badly).
4. She drives the car quite … (good/well).
5. Dad looked at me … (angry/angrily).
6. Mr. Potter was … (deep/deeply) touched by our greetings.

7. We … (hard/hardly) know each other.
8. The Internet is … (wide/widely) used all over the world.
9. Hurry up, kids! It's … (near/nearly) midnight.
10. The police officer examined the car … (close/closely).

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Present Continuous.
1. Be quiet! Mum … (sleep).
2. What … you … (do) now?
3. The dog … (play) with a ball.
4. I … (watch) TV. I'm listening to music.
5. The children … (drink) milk in the kitchen.
6. He … (have) a bath.
7. Why … you … (laugh)?

Exercise 4. Choose the correct preposition.
1. I would like to visit you … (in/on/at) Thursday.
2. I like taking photographs … (in/on/at) sunset.
3. The train will arrive … (in/on/at) 20 minutes.
4. My granny was working as a doctor … (at/during/for) the Great Patriotic war.
5. We have to go … (in/on/at) 6 o'clock.
6. I hate getting up early … (in/on/at) the morning.
7. He should fix the car … (in/by/since) 8 p.m.
8. Bob went to bed … (in/on/at) midnight.
9. We often visit our relatives … (in/for/during) the Christmas vacation.
10. My dad goes fishing only … (in/on/at) summer.
11. Sorry, Nick. I'll call you back … (in/on/at) 5 minutes.
12. I am on holiday … (for/until/during) Monday.
13. Pushkin was born … (in/on/at) 1799.

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

Задание 1. Read the text and get ready to answer the questions.

1 Are you fond of travelling? Have you travelled a lot?
2 What places have you visited? What impressed you most?
3 Why do people travel? How do different people spend their holidays?
4 What means of travelling do you know?
5 What are their advantages and disadvantages?
6 How do you prefer to travel? Why?
7 Why do people take a camera with them? What do they usually photograph?
8 What do we see and learn while travelling?
9 Have you ever travelled by sea? Was it a liner or a small boat? Do you get seasick?
10 Have you ever taken a holiday cruise down the Volga, the Kama or along the Black Sea coast?
11 Some people prefer to travel on their own and hate travelling in a group.
12 What about you?
13 Have you ever been abroad? How did you travel?
14 What countries would you like to visit? Why?

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It's always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants, animals and birds. Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat and by car. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

Задание 2. Read the text and try to memorize this useful information for travelers. Do the test.

A World Guide to Good manners

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is a simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at four o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they're German, they'll be bang on time. If they're American, they'll probably be 15 minutes early. If they are British, they'll be 15 minutes late, and you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

When the European Community began to increase in size, several guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette. At first many people thought this was a joke, especially the British, who seemed to assume that the widespread understanding of their language meant a corresponding understanding of English customs. Very soon they had to change their ideas, as they realized that they had a lot to learn about how to behave with their foreign business friends.

The British are happy to have a business lunch and discuss business matters with a drink during the meal; the Japanese prefer not to work while eating. Lunch is a time to relax and get to know one another, and they rarely drink at lunchtime.

The Germans like to talk business before dinner; the French like to eat first and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

Taking off your jacket and rolling up your sleeves is a sign of getting down to work in Britain and Holland, but in Germany people regard it as taking it easy.

American executives sometimes signal their feeling of ease and importance in their offices by putting their feet on the desk whilst on the telephone. In Japan, people would be shocked. Showing the soles of your feet is the height of bad manners. It is a social insult only exceeded by blowing your nose in public.

The Japanese have perhaps the strictest rules of social and business behaviour. Seniority is very important, and a younger man should never be sent to complete a business deal with an older Japanese man. The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position. When it is handed

to a person in a superior position, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully, and not just put it in your pocket! Also a bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

The Americans sometimes find it difficult to accept the more formal Japanese manners. They prefer to be casual and more informal, as illustrated by the universal "Have a nice day!' American waiters have a one-word imperative 'Enjoy!'

The British, of course, are cool and reserved. The great topic of conversation between strangers in Britain is the weather - unemotional and impersonal.

In America, the main topic between strangers is the search to find a geographical link. “Oh, really? You live in Ohio? I had an uncle who once worked there.”

“When in Rome do as the Romans do”. Here are some final tips for travelers.

In France you shouldn't sit down in a cafe until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.

In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minutes saying hello.

In Pakistan you mustn't wink. It is offensive.

In the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking, or smoking. Also, you should take care not to admire anything in your hosts' home. They will feel that have to give it to you.

In Thailand you should clasp your hands together and lower you head and your eyes when you greet someone.

Test yourself. Choose the correct answer.

1) Which nationality is the most punctual?

21. The British
22. The German
23. The American
24. The Italians

2) Which nationality is the least punctual?

- The Italians
- The British
- The Americans
- The Germans

3) Why did the British think that everyone understood their customs?

- Because they thought highly of other nationalities.

- Because the European Community began to increase in size.
- Because a lot of guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette.
- Because they believed that people acquire the knowledge of British customs together with the English language.

4) Which nationality likes to eat and do business at the same time?

15. The Japanese
16. The British
17. The Germans
18. The French

5) Why would the Japanese be shocked if somebody put his feet on the desk?

1. Because they would consider it the ignorance of their habits.
2. Because they would never expect such a thing to happen.
3. Because they would consider the person crazy.
4. Because they would think that the person is extremely ill-bred.

6) Why is it necessary to exchange business cards when you meet the Japanese?

1 They must know how to behave with you.
2 They don't shake hands.
3 It is essential for them to know your age.
4 It is an ancient custom.

7) Why do the Americans find it difficult to accept Japanese manners?

- They find the Japanese customs senseless.
- They consider the Japanese old fashioned.
- They prefer not to be so formal.
- They think it is difficult to complete a business deal with people in Japan.

8) Why is it not a good idea to say that you like your Egyptian friend's vase?

1. He may feel shocked by your emotional speech.
2. He may dislike it.
3. He may feel that he has to present it to you.
4. He may be embarrassed.

9) What is the main topic of conversation between strangers in America?

- The weather.
- Politics.
- Latest news.
- Familiar places.

10) In what country do people have no special rules of behaviour about hands?
- Thailand.
- Japan.
- Egypt.
- Britain.

Тема 3. Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения (примерные)

Exercise 1. Use the verb in Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.
- We … (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
- Our granny … (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
- We … (write) an essay tomorrow.
- I really … (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
- Where your husband … (work) five years ago?
- British people … (prefer) tea to coffee.
- Tom, you … (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
- Where she usually … (celebrate) her birthdays?
- … you (have) a big family?

Exercise 2. Transfer the sentences into negative sentences using *used to* or *be used to.*
Model: He used to live in France. (Когда-то он жил во Франции.) – He didn't use to live in France.
We are used to working at nights. (Мы привыкли работать по ночам.) – We aren't used to working at nights.

3 Работа с текстом (примерная)

Перевод текста – очень краткое, сжатое изложение иноязычного текста, иноязычной статьи и т.д. или текстов, статей близкого содержания по специальности обучающегося на род ном языке. (Тексты представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе).

Работа с текстом включает в себя ответы на вопросы, данные после текста; определение ложных и верных утверждений к тексту; поиск эквивалентов слов и словосочетаний.

Задание 1. Read the text and answer the questions.

Russia

Russia is one of the largest countries in the world. It occupies about one-seventh part of dry land. It is situated in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers.

The population of Russia is about 150 million people. 83 per cent of the population are Russians. 70 per cent of the population live in cities.

The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Pacific Ocean in the east. There are many rivers in Russia. The largest rivers are the Volga in Europe and the Yenisei and OB in Asia. All rivers flow in the seas. The deepest lakes are the Baikal and Ladoga.

Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

There are different types of climate on the territory of the country. It is very cold in the North even in summer. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm. In the South the temperature is usually above zero all year round, even in winter. Summer is really hot. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Some parts of our country are covered with mountains and hills. Here are three main mountains chains in Russia. The Caucasus is a range of mountains, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea. The highest mountain is the Caucasus. The highest mountain in Caucasus is Mount Elbrus. The Urals extend from the Arctic Ocean to the steppes. This mountain chain divides the European and Asian parts of Russia. The Urals are famous for their valuable minerals. There are 150 volcanoes in Kamchatka, 30 of which are active.

The Russian Federation is very rich in mineral resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, iron, gold and others.

Today Russia is one of the world's largest grain products and exporters. It produced 78 % of all its natural gas, 60 % of steel, 80 % of timber and 91 % of oil. So, today Russia becomes greatest industrial country.

Russia borders on fourteen countries including the former republics of the USSR, which are now independent states. Russia borders with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Poland, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Kazakhstan and so on.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

Today the state symbol of Russia is a three coloured banner. It has three horizontal stripes: white, blue and red. The white stripe symbolizes the earth, the blue one stands for the sky, and the red one symbolizes liberty. A new national emblem is a two-headed eagle.

Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147. It is a wonderful city. There are many sights in Moscow. You can see many museums, art galleries, theatres, churches and monuments in our capital. People of our country are proud of the Moscow Kremlin. There are also many big beautiful cities in Russia.

A lot of holidays are celebrated in Russia. The New Year holiday is very popular, especially with children. There is a firtree in every house. The presents are supposed to be sent by Father Frost and the Snow Maiden.

The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January. The holiday is connected with the wonderful birth of Jesus Christ as it is described in the Holy Bible.

Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus. Easter has no fixed date. People nowadays greet each other on the Easter day by the words "Christ is risen!" And the expected answer is "He is risen indeed!" People also paint eggs and give them to one another as a symbol of eternal life.

On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour those who are serving in the Armed Forces and those who have served in the past.

International Women's Day is celebrated every March, 8. On this day, women in Russia are presented with gifts and thanked for their work, love and devotion.

Every May, 9, Russia celebrates the Victory Day commemorating victory over Nazi Germany, while remembering those who fell in order to achieve it.

There are different sporting societies and clubs in Russia. Many of them take part in different international tournaments and are known all over the world. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen: weightlifters, tennis players, swimmers, figure skaters, high jumpers. Our

sportsmen also participate in the Olympic Games and always win a lot of gold, silver and bronze medals.

Questions:

1. Where is Russia situated? 2. How many per cent of the population is Russians? 3. What are the deepest lakes in Russia? 4. What is the climate of Siberia? 5. How many mountain chains are there in Russia? Name them. 6. What mineral resources is Russia rich in? 7. What countries does Russia border? 8. Who is the Head of State in Russia? 9. When was Moscow founded? 10. When is the Russian Christmas celebrated?

Задание 2. Make the sentences True or False.

1. The country is washed by seas and oceans, by the Arctic Ocean in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the west. 2. The Head of State is the Queen. 3. A great number of world records have been set by Russian sportsmen. 4. It has three horizontal stripes: white, green and red. 5. There are many sights in Moscow. 6. On February, 23, which is Day of the Defenders of the Motherland Russia, people honour only those who are serving in the Armed Forces. 7. The central part of the country has mild climate: winters are cold, springs and autumns are warm or cool, summers are hot and warm.

Задание 3. Find the equivalents in the text:

1) Она занимает около 1/7 части суши. 2) 70 % населения живет в городах. 3) Северным ледовитым океаном на севере и Тихим океаном на востоке. 4) Все реки впадают в моря. 5) На юге температура обычно выше нуля, даже зимой. 6) Кавказ – горная цепь, которая простирается от Черного моря до Каспийского моря. 7) Эта горная цепь разделяет европейскую и азиатскую части России. 8) Российская федерация очень богата минеральными ресурсами такими, как: нефть, природный газ, уголь, железо, золото и
другие. 9) крупный мировой производитель и экспортер зерна. 10) Она производит 78 % природного газа, 60 % стали, 80 % древесины и 91 % нефти. 11) Законодательная власть управляется Думой. 12) Белая полоса символизирует землю, голубая – небо, красная – свободу. 13) Можно увидеть много музеев, картинных галерей, театров, церквей и памятников в нашей
столице. 14) Полагают, что подарки подарены Дедом морозом и Снегуро чкой. 15) Праздник связан с чудесным рождением Христа, как описано в Библии. 16) Пасха – очень популярный праздник в России в память о

воскрешении Христа. 17) Каждое 9 мая Россия празднует День победы в память о победе над фашистской Германией, вспоминая тех кто пал, чтобы достичь ее. 18) Большое количество мировых рекордов было поставлены русскими спортсменами: тяжелоатлетами, теннисистами, пловцами, фигуристами, прыгунами в высоту.

Задание 4**.** Complete the sentences and translate them.

1. Russia is one of … 2. The population of Russia is …. 3. The largest rivers are …. 4. They are concentrated in … 5. The central part of the country has … 6. There are 150 volcanoes … 7. Russia is a parliamentary … 8. A new national emblem is …. 9. Moscow is … 10. There is a firtree … 11. People also paint eggs … 12. On February, 23, … 13. On this day, women … 14. Our sportsmen also participate…

Тема 4. Англоговорящие страны

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения (примерные)

Exercise 1. Use the verbs in the Passive Voice in the Present, Past or Future Simple.

1 My question (to answer) yesterday.
2 Hockey (to play) in winter.
3 Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
4 Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London.
5 His new book (to finish) next year.
6 Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets.
7 St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
8 Bread (to eat) every day.
9 The letter (to receive) yesterday.
10 Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
11 I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday.
12 I (to give) a very interest ing book at the library last Friday.
13 Many houses (to build) in our town every year.
14 This work (to do) tomorrow.
15 This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
16 These trees (to plant) last autumn.
17 Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.
18 This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
19 We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.
20 Lost time never (to find) again.
21 Rome (not to build) in a day.

Exercise 2. Use the verbs in the Passive Voice in the Present Continuous.

1. The letters (to type) now.
2. This exercise (to do) very carefully.
3. The article still (to translate).
4. A new rule (to explain) now.
5. The short story (to read) aloud now.
6. The patient (to operate on) at this moment.
7. Trees and flowers (to plant) in the park now.
8. The floor (to wash) in the classroom now.

Exercise 3. Use the verbs in the Passive Voice in the Present Perfect.

1. The children (to allow) to go for a walk .
2. He (to appoint) a new manager of the firm.
3. The box (not to open) for the last hundred years.
4. The excursion (to organize) well.
5. Two of my dinner plates (to break).
6. You (to invite) to lunch tomorrow.
7. My brother never (to beat) at tennis.
8. The stolen car (to find) in another town.

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

Перевод текста – очень краткое, сжатое изложение иноязычного текста, иноязычной статьи и т.д. или текстов, статей близкого содержания по специальности обучающегося на родном языке. (Тексты представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе).

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Задание 1.Read and understand the text.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the state, which is situated on the British Isles. This state is also called Great Britain after the main island with the same name. The UK consists of four countries, which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The UK is an island state. The two main islands are Great Britain (where England, Scotland and Wales are situated) and Ireland (where Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic are situated). The two

islands are separated by the Irish Sea. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the east.

The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. The Strait of Dover is the narrowest part of English Channel. The nearest point to Europe is Dover which is only thirty-two miles from France. Dover is one of the most ancient ports. If you cross the English Channel by ferry you can see the white chalk cliffs of Dover and Dover Castle.

Everyone who was born in Britain is British. People from England are English. People from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not English. They are Scottish or the Scotts, Welsh and Irish.

Everyone in Britain speaks English. But in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak different languages as well. The Welsh are especially proud of their language. They like to speak Welsh, to sing songs in Welsh and when you travel you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales. Everyone in the UK speaks English but they all speak it differently. A Scottish person has to listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner or a Welsh person.

The Scottish people speak Gaelic.

More than 56 million people live in Britain. Many of them live in big industrial cities like London. The biggest cities of England are Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool (England); Edinburg, Glasgow, (Scotland).

Foreigners are often surprised by the fact that much of land in Britain is open country. There are many lonely hills, quiet rivers, deep lakes and just farmlands especially in the south of the country. The open country is named Lowlands but it changes for hills called Highlands in the north of the country.

The climate in Great Britain is very mild. The winter temperature is between +3° and +7°. Snow does not cover the ground very long, except on the mountains. The summer temperature is between +15° and +18°. It often rains.

The English weather is very changeable. So when English people make plans for holidays they usually begin, “If the weather…”

The flag of the United Kingdom is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the patron saint of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the patron saint of Ireland).

Задание 2. Read the text again and complete the following sentences:

1. … is the official name of the state which is situated on the British Isles.

2. The capital of Great Britain is …
3. The capital of Scotland is …
4. The capital of Northern Ireland is …
5. The capital of Wales is …
6. Ireland and Great Britain are separated by …
7. The UK is separated from the continent by …
8. The UK is washed by… in the west.
9. The UK is washed by … in the east.

Задание 3. Complete the following sentences making the right choice.

1. The Union Jack is …
a) the flag of the UK
b) the flag of the USA
2. English is spoken …
a) all over Britain
b) only in England
3. The UK is the official name of the country situated …
a) on the island which is called Great Britain
b) on the British Isles
4. Edinburgh is the capital of …
a) Wales
b) Scotland
5. The independent Irish Republic is situated …
a) in Northern Ireland
b) on the smaller of the two biggest islands of the British Isles
6. Great Britain and Ireland are separated by …
a) the North Sea
b) the Irish Sea
7. The nearest point to Europe is …
a) the Strait of Dover
b) Dover
8. The UK is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in …
a) the north
b) the west

Задание 4. Fill in articles where necessary.

(1) _____ United Kingdom is situated on (2) _____ British Isles which are separated from (3) _____ continent by (4) _____English Channel and (5) _____Strait of Dover. (6) _____two main islands of (7) _____ British Isles are (8)_____Great Britain and (9) _____Ireland. (10) _____ England is situated in (11)_____ south of (12) _____ Great Britain and (13) _____ Scotland in its (14) _____ north. (15)_____ two big islands are separated by (16) _____ Irish Sea.

Задание 5. Complete this text about Great Britain and learn it by heart.

Use the words: *mild, large, falls, rain, sightseeing, Western, Atlantic, temperature, pound, population, Highlands, English, London*.

Great Britain is a (1) …. country, a kingdom in (2) …. Europe. It lies on several islands and has a (3) …. of about 57 mln people. Great Britain's capital is (4)…. and the national currency is a (5) …. . (6) …. is the language that people speak in the country.

The climate in Great Britain is very (7) …. . There are a lot of (8) …. falling out all the year round. The wind brings rain from the (9) …. Ocean. Snow only (10) …. occasionally and doesn't stay for long except in the (11) …. of Scotland. The usual (12) …. in England and Wales are + 4°C in January and + 16°C in July and August.

A lot of tourists come to Great Britain every year to do some (13) …. in its big and small towns.

Задание 6. Match the words in the two columns to say what these places are famous for. Make notes to remember.

Example: London is famous for its places of interest.

The places of interest: *the Lake District, Hadrian's Wall, Stonehenge, Land's End, Cambridge and Oxford, Heathrow, Greenwich, Liverpool, Stratford-upon-Avon.*

Descriptions:

1. the biggest airport in England
2. a group of huge stones of pre-historic times
3. the fact it is the most westerly ['west(ə)lɪ] point in the country
4. the fact that it was built by Romans
5. its 12th century universities
6. its lakes and beautiful scenery
7. the fact that it is the home town of Beatles
8. the fact that it is Shakespeare's place of birth

9. Greenwich Observatory, the zero meridian of longitude passes through it.

Задание 7.Read and understand the text.

Discover Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C. is not only the capital of the United States but also the most interestingly designed city in America. The place for the capital was chosen by George Washington, the first US president. Washington wanted the capital city to be grand and impressive and, most of all, well planed. So he invited Pierre Charles L`Enfant, a young French architect, engineer and artist, to design a plan of the new city.

The area George Washington had chosen for the capital was swampy but that didn`t discourage L`Enfant. Creating the capital from a swamp was no easy task. Building went very slowly. Though Washington was first settled in 1790 and in 1800 it became the federal capital, people didn`t want to move to it. President George Washington who died in 1799 didn`t live to see the city in its full glory.

L`Enfant designed Washington, D.C. as a circle. In the centre of the circle were the Capitol building and the White House which were situated on natural hills to draw attention to them. The streets of Washington, D.C. were named with letters of the alphabet (like “A”Street and “J”Street) to the north and south of the Mall and with numbers (like 1st Street and 5th Street) to the east and west. The main avenues were named after states. (The White House, for example, is located on Pennsylvania Avenue).

The tallest monument in the US capital is the Washington Monument. For five yearsit was the tallest man_made structure in the world, until the Eiffel Tower was built in Paris in 1889. The Washington Monument is still the world`s tallest stone structure.

It is 170 metres high and is made of granite covered with white marble. This memorial is located in the centre of the National Mall between the Lincoln Memorial and the Capitol building.

If you are ever in Washington on the 4th of July, go and sit on the Capitol lawn. You will be able to listen to the National Symphony Orchestra and watch the fireworks behind the Washihgton Monument. It`s an experience you`ll never forget.

The Capitol is the building where the US Congress meets. The Senate meets in the North side and the House of Representatives in the south side. The building was burnt by the British Army in 1814 and built again in 1863.

This impressive building is 87.6 metres high and is seen from any part of Washington. It is also a museum of American art and history.

Today, the most visited place in Washington is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. It is one of the newest memorials in the city. The monument consists of the Memorial Wall and two sculptures. The Wall was designed by a 20-year-old student of Yale University, Maya Lin. Her design is simple, honest and powerful: a V-shaped black sunken wall with over 58,000 names of all American men and women who lost their lives in the Vietnam War.

Vocabulary to the text:

Grand- величественный

Pierre Charles L`Enfant- Пьер Шарль Ланфан

Swampy- болотистый

Mish-mash- смесь, мешанина

National Mall- парк Молл

Vietnam Veterans Memorial- памятник ветеранам войны во Вьетнаме

Yale University- Йельский университет

V-shaped- в форме буквы V

Sunken- утопающий, уходящий вниз

Задание 8. Answer the following questions:

1) Who chose the place for the new capital of the United States?

2) Who designed a plan for the city?

3) Why didn`t people want to move to the new capital?

4) What places of interest are mentioned in the text? What is the most visited place in Washington?

5) Whom is the Vietnam Memorial devoted to?

Задание 9. Choose the correct translation.

1) The area George Washington had chosen for the capital was swampy but that didn`t discourage L`Enfant.

a) Местность, которую Джордж Вашингтон выбрал для столицы, была болотистой, но это не обескуражило Ланфана.

b) Местность, которую Джордж Вашингтон купил для столицы, была болотистой, но это не обескуражило Ланфана.

2) President George Washington who died in 1799 didn`t live to see the city in its full glory.

a) Президент Джордж Вашингтон, который умер в 1799 году, смог увидеть город в его расцвете.

b) Президент Джордж Вашингтон, который умер в 1799 году, не дожил, чтобы увидеть город в его расцвете.

Задание 10. Read and understand the text.

Nicknames of the States

You know, of course, that the United States of America consists of fifty states. But you may not know that each of them has several unofficial names or nicknames.

These nicknames serve to describe the nature or geography of a state, its history, the way of life and the traditions of its people. Kansas, for example, is situated in the central part of the USA, that is why one of its nicknames is The Central State.

Alaska is The Great Land because its territory is the largest in the USA compared to all other states.

The Green Mountain State, Vermont, is situated in the Green Mountains. The people living there are called “Green Mountain boys”. The White Mountain State is New Hampshere whose northern part lies in the White Mountains.

There are several states whose nicknames are connected with lakes and rivers. The Lake State is Michigan which is in the valley of the Great Lakes.

Utah, on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, is called The Salt Lake State because the Great Salt Lake is situated on its territory.

The Blackwater State is the nickname of Nebraska because the water of its rivers is dark.

Some nicknames are connected with climate conditions. The Sunshine State in Kansas which is in the centre of the cyclone zone of the USA.

Some nicknames in the USA describe states known for their agriculture. The Garden State is New Jersey on the Atlantic coast. Minnesota has two nicknames- The Bread and Butter State and The Wheat State.

As you have already read, many nicknames are connected with the history of the USA.

The first state to ratify the Constitution of the United States was Delaware. That is why it was nicknamed The First State.

The people of Illinois where Abraham Lincoln began his political activity are very proud of this and they call their state The Land of Lincoln.

Задание 11. Answer the following questions:

1) How many states does the country consist of?

2) What purpose do the nicknames serve for?
3) Why is Alaska called The Great State?
4) What American State would you like to visit? Why?

Задание 12. Read and understand the text.

Australia

Australia is the smallest continent between the Indian and Pacific oceans. With the island state of Tasmania to the south, the contitent makes up the Commonwealth of Australia, a federal parliamentary state the total area is 7 686 810 sq.km. Australia's capital is Canberra. Its largest city is Sydney, closely followed in population by Melbourne. There are five continental states in the nation (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia). The population of Australia is about 15 million people. There are only 40 000 aborigines. The first Europeans settled in 1788. There are more about 200 nationalities in Australia.

Kangaroos live in Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea and New Zealand. Their strong legs and feet help them to hop and leap. Kangaroos usually have one young baby. The native birds of Australia are very interesting. The emu is the next tallest bird in the world after the ostrich.

Sydney is Australia's largest city, chief port and main cultural and industrial center. Its main exports are wool, wheat, flour, sheepskins and meat, the chief imports are petroleum, coal, timber and sugar. The city was founded in 1788 as the first penal settlement of Australia. Its name was taken from a cave named for Captain Cook's patron Viscount Sydney. Among its museums are the National Gallery of Art and the Australian Museum (natural history). The dramatic, modernistic Sydney Opera House complex was largely designed by Joem Wizen.

Задание 13. Answer the following questions:
What is the official language of Australia?
What is the total area of Australia?
Where is situated the Opera House?

Задание 14. Do the test.

Test

1. what is the capital of Australia?
a) Sydney b) Melbourne c) Canberra
2. when did Europeans settle in Australia?

a) 1488 b) 1788 c)1492
3. which 2 animals can you see on the Australian coat of aims?
a) Kangaroo and Dingo b) Koala and Parrot c) Kangaroo and Emu
4. which city is Australia's oldest and largest?
a) Sydney b) Melbourne c) Canberra
5. who are the Australian natives?
a) Eskimos b) Aborigines c) Indians
6. who discovered Australia?
a) Christopher Columbus b) Captain Cook c) Lewis and Clark
7. Australia is not a(n):
a) island b) city c) continent
8. How many nationalities live in Australia?
a) 200 b) 50 c) 20
9. what is the official language in Australia?
a) French b) German c) English

Тема 5. Человек и природа, экологические проблемы

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения (примерные)

Exercise 1. Transfer the sentences in direct speech into indirect speech.
1. The mother said, "The children are in the nursery."
2. "I have no time for lunch today," said the boy to his mother.
3. "You speak English very well," said the woman to me.
4. My brother said to me, "I am going to become a doctor."
5. My uncle said to us, "I buy several newspapers every day."
6. The teacher said to the pupils, "Next year we will have six hours of English a week."
7. He said to me, "I want to see you today."
8. She said, "I am free this evening."
9. Mother said to me, "I feel bad today."
10. The pupil said to the teacher, "I can do my homework after dinner."
11. The teacher said to Jack, "You work hard. You are a good boy."
12. The old man said to the girl, "You can sing perfectly. You will be a famous singer."
13. My sister said to me, "You look very well, much better than you looked yesterday."
14. "You are an excellent cook. Everything is so tasty," said my guest to me."

15. The student said, "I can't answer this question. I don't understand it."

Exercise 2. Transfer the interrogative sentences in direct speech into indirect speech.

1.«Do you know where the Browns live?» we asked a passerby.
2.«Do you often meet my sister at the library?» he asked me.
4.«Will the teacher return our exercise books today?» asked Nick.
5.«How can I get to the circus?» asked the girl. «Take tram number five,» said the man.
6. «When does your mother go shopping?» asked the neighbour.
7.«Why do you help him?» said Alec to us. «He is lazy. He can do everything himself.»
8. «Look at my stamps, father,» said Nick. «When will you buy some new ones for me?»
9. «I can't do this exercise: it is too difficult,» said Tanya. «Why didn't you ask your teacher to explain it?» said her brother.
10. «Can you see the lights over there in the distance?» said the lighthouse keeper. «Yes, I can,» said his assistant. «A ship is giving signals.»
11. «Did you run a race yesterday?» said Peter. «Yes, we did,» said Ann. «Tamara was the first to come to the finish.»
12. «Where is my bag, mother?» asked Tom. «I have put it on the chair near the door,» said his mother. «Don't forget to put your record-book into it.»
13. «Why can't we play here, mother?» asked the children. «Father is sleeping,» said their mother. «He has worked very much today».

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

Перевод текста – очень краткое, сжатое изложение иноязычного текста, иноязычной статьи и т.д. или текстов, статей близкого содержания по специальности обучающегося на род ном языке. (Тексты представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе).

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Задание 1. Study the vocabulary. Read and translate the text.

Vocabulary:

fuel — топливо
biotechnology [ˌbaɪəutekˈnɔlədʒɪ] – биотехнология
environmentally friendly — экологически чистый
to derive from– получать, извлекать

emission – выделение
to penetrate — завоевывать, проникать
finite – ограниченный, исчерпаемый
fossil – ископаемое

A new low-cost *fuel* is being developed by a biotechnology company. It is called biobutanol and is expected to be the best environmentally friendly fuel for transport.

Butanol is derived from waste plant material (biomass) and is an attractive replacement for petrol.

It reduces not only CO_2 emissions but also our dependence on finite fossil fuels.

The UK's Minister for Science said: "The development of biofuels is expected to play a major part in reducing transport emissions. Climate change is a huge global problem. We believe the UK must put its best efforts towards developing the new technologies."

Задание 2. Read the text and answer the questions.

Ecological Problems

Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit.

With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries.

Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays.

The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology.

Active measures should be taken to save the life on our planet. There is an international organization called Greenpeace which is doing much to preserve the environment.

Questions:

1 Why are the wild animals in danger?

2 What climatic changes are the most threatening?

3 Is there any way to make our air cleaner

4 What is Green Peace?

5 What are the main ecological problems?

Задание 3. Read and retell the text.

Protection of the Environment in Russia

There are many big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, lakes and seas in Russia. There are a lot of industrial enterprises in our country, that's why we can't ignore the problem of the protection of our environment. In Russia and former Soviet republics there are some areas where the environment is in poor state. It is the Aral Sea, Lake Baikal and Chernobyl. We have to control atmospheric and water pollution, to study man's influence on the climate.

The pollution of the environment influences the life of animals, plants and human life. If we don't use chemicals in a proper way we'll pollute our environment. Our plants and factories put their waste materials into water and atmosphere and pollute the environment. There are many kinds of transport in our big cities, that's why we must pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of the people.

Now radiation has become one of the main problems. It is not good for health of people. Many people died from radiation some years ago in Chernobyl. It was a tragedy.

Another problem is earthquakes. We know some terrible earthquakes in the world. Our scientists try to forecast earthquakes, then we can protect ourselves from them.

The people all over the world do everything to protect nature, to make their country richer, to make their life happier. We need to haves laws and decisions on this important subject.

Раздел 3. Профессиональная деятельность

Тема 1. Моя профессия

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения (примерные)

Exercise 1. Choose the correct variant (active or passive voice).

19. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau.
20. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.
21. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room.
22. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift.
23. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloakroom downstairs.
24. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs.
25. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel.
26. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum.

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

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Задание 1. Read and translate the text “My profession”

My future profession (Economist)

Plans for future is a problem that worries not only me, but my friends, classmates, parents and teachers. The reason is that at the age of 17 we have to make a very important choice in our life – the choice of a profession. On the one hand, I’m adult enough to have an opinion of my own about what I’m interested in and what I’m good at. On the other hand, at this age we lack life experience and our desires sometimes don’t coincide with our possibilities. That’s why it’s very important to have somebody to give us a piece of advice. Such people are our parents, teachers and friends.

As for me, I want to be an economist. I like to read books of economics, research articles and analyze them. Nowadays this profession has become one of the most useful, modern and interesting. Also, I want to study economics as I’m very interested in current economic processes both in our country and in other countries. It’s not a secret that our country (Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan) is now through a difficult periods

of times. That's why it's very important for our country to have efficient economists to raise our economy at a high level.

I hope that I'll be a good economist. Like many other people I would like to spend a year abroad working as an economist. It would give me an opportunity to borrow the experience and to see the world.

So, I'll do everything to become a good economist and I'm sure I'll never regret my decision to follow this career.

Тема 2. Научно-технический прогресс

2 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения (примерные)

Exercise 1. Fill in can / can't/ could/ couldn't.
1. You don't need to shout. I _____ hear you perfectly well.
2. We_____ go to safari because the trip was too expensive.
3. He eats in restaurants because he _____ cook.
4. I had an aisle seat on the plane, so I _____see the landscape below.
5. When we used to live in China, I_____ speak some Chinese, but now I_____ say a word.
6. _____ you play the piano at the age of six?
7. He_____ speak English so fast that I_____understand him (now).
8. I'm afraid, Nickolas _____talk to you now. He has to arrive at school in time.
9. I_____get a good mark in Literature because I didn't know the theme.
10. I_____retell my friend the whole story because I had read it.

Exercise 2. Fill in mustn't / don't have to / doesn't have to.
27. You … leave your kids unattended at the airport.
28. You … be late for the interview.
29. You … eat the soup if you don't want to.
30. You … shout at us.
31. We … run. We have plenty of time before the concert.
32. You … pay now. You can pay online later.
33. This museum is free. We … buy any tickets.
34. This is my dad's pen. You … lose it.
35. You … make much noise. Little Tim is sleeping.
36. It's Sunday tomorrow. I … get up early.
11. You _____ get up early on holidays.
12. This window is broken. You _____ open it.
13. Mr Brown is a very rich man. He _____ work.
14. It's very cold. You _____ go out today.

15. You _____clean your room today. You can do it tomorrow.
16. Your dog _____ sleep in your bed.

Exercise 3. Fill in may / might.
1. The restaurant is full. … I sit here at your table?
2. He … even pass with dictation if he tries very hard. His Maths is not so good.
3. He … even fail though I don't think that is very likely.
4. His French is getting better, he … get a distinction, but should at last pass. 5. You … see Jack at the party last night.
6. They warned me that I … not get the job.
7. … I borrow your ruler?
8. His house repairs … cost more than the house is worth.
9. … the New Year bring everybody their heart desires.
10. It was so quiet that one … hear a leaf drop.

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in the correct form (conditional sentences type I), translate the sentences.
Model: If it … (rain), we … (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it rains, we shall stay at home.
1 If he … (practice) every day, he … (become) a champion.
2 She … (help) us if we … (ask).
3 If they … (have) enough money, they … (open) a restaurant next year.
4 I … (not talk) to you anymore if you … (insult) me.
5 If Bob … (not keep) his word, Anna … (be angry) with him.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in the correct form (conditional sentences type II), translate the sentences.
Model: If Susan … (move) to Tokyo, she … (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио,
она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.) – If Susan moved to Tokyo, she would live near her sister.
1 If you … (have) a driving license, you … (get) this job.
2 My dog … (be) 20 years old today if it … (be) alive.
3 I … (go) to the police if I … (be) you.
4 If people … (not buy) guns, the world … (become) safer.
5 Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife … (cook) at home.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in the correct form (conditional sentences type III), translate the sentences.
Model: John … (not have) a car accident if he … (choose) another road. (Джон не попал бы в автомобильную аварию, если бы

выбрал другую дорогу.) – John wouldn't have had a car accident if he had chosen another road.

- I … (visit) Sarah yesterday if I … (know) that she was ill.
- If you … (go) with me to Paris last month, you … (see) the Eifel Tower too.
- We … (not get wet) if you … (take) an umbrella.
- If Mum … (not open) the windows, our room … (not be) full of mosquitoes.
- Nick … (not be) so tired this morning if he … (go to bed) early last night.

3 Перевод и работа с текстом

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Задание 1. Read the text.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

We can compare scientific and technical progress with the wide rapid river which spreads water all over the Earth. This river always becomes faster and wider and has no an end. So and the progress will not ever stop. It brings in our today life more and more inventions and discoveries because man's brain develops more and more. So there is no way back. Otherwise, people don't only create something new but investigate. Our brain investigates more and more things which earlier have seemed us mysterious, miracle and unreal but in fact it is just simple rules of nature. Only with the help of this knowledge our brain can create something new and fantastic from the first look.

Many centuries ago people haven't known such simple things that our planet is round and besides it there are many planets in the space. Also they haven't known that some time later they can go to these planets by spaceships. Such usual things as TV-set, radio, vacuum cleaner, computer and a great numerous of others achievements were just in most fantastic dreams of our ancestors. Nowadays it all became real. And in our life we use such genius inventions like telephone, lift, cars, plains, different mechanisms, lamps, central heating and many others useful things – Without such habitual and simple things we can't imagine our normal life.

To say the truth, people even cannot live without all this inventions. As the years go forward more and more very useful innovations appear in our life. All they make people's life easier and let us enjoy our life and do not spend much time for heavy and bore work.

For example, different kinds of transport let us get the destination very quickly, different machines do all work, which have been done by people in the past and this list not end.

Of course all these achievements so simple, but so dear to us also.

Задание 2. Answer the questions:
1. What can you compare the scientific and technical progress with?
2. What does the progress bring in our life today?
3. How do you think can the progress stop any time?
4. What is the role of our brain in the developing process?
5. What great achievements do you know?
6. What inventions do you use in your daily life?
7. What inventions and discoveries did make scientific and technologic revolution?
8. What achievements will appear soon?

Тема 3. Техника, промышленность, информационные технологии

1 Контрольно- тренировочные упражнения (примерные)

Exercise 1. Write the sentences as in the model and translate them into Russian.

Model: If you (to be) free, I (to come) to see you.
If you are free, I shall come to see you.
If you were free, I should come to see you.
If you had been free, I should have come to see you.

1.If I (to see) her, I (to be) glad.
2. If I see her, I shall be glad.
3. If I saw her, I should be glad.
4. If I had seen her, I should have been glad.

Exercise 2. Put in the correct form of the verb in the conditional sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.
2. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad.
3. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.

4. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry).
5. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) the exam.
6. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year.
7. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.
8. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.
9. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together.
10. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.

2 Перевод и работа с текстом

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Задание 1. Read the text.

THE USE OF COMPUTER

Just as television has extended human sight across the barriers of time and distance, so the computers extend the power of the human mind across the existing barriers.

They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library.

In the last 10 years or so, most large businesses have become completely depended on computers for storing and looking an information, for writing and calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they therefore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer message have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail.

E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

E-mail saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers. But computers have some disadvantages. Computers can get viruses. Sometimes the wrong people can make use of the information available in the wrong way. Computers become out of date very quickly, they need to be replaced.

Задание 2. Give the English equivalents for:
Расширять способности человеческого мозга, существующие барьеры, экономить время, делать ошибки, полностью зависит от компьютера, просматривать информацию, посылать сообщения, заменять сообщения, великое изобретение, не покидая своего места, посылать и получать электронную почту, использовать информацию неправильно, устаревать, нуждаться в замене.

Задание 3. Answer the questions:
1. What advantages of computer do you know?
2. Why have most large businesses become completely depended on computers?
3. How do we use the e-mail?
4. What disadvantages of computers do you know?

Контрольная работа

Выполните письменный перевод текста по вариантам
1 вариант (для студентов, чьи фамилии начинаются с буквы А по букву Д)

Inventors

New inventions are appearing every day to make our lives easier, longer, warmer, speedier and so on. But only a few inventors design a new machine or product that becomes so well-known that the invention, named after its creator, becomes a household word. Here are ten famous inventors and the inventions that are named after them:

1. Ladislao Biro, a Hungarian artist who emigrated to Argentina. In about 1943 he invented the ball-point pen or biro.

2. John Bowler, a London halter who designed the hard round hat known as the bowler in about 1850. It has become the symbol of British male respectability. And you can still see businessmen wearing bowlers in the City, the centre of London's commerce.

3. Louis Braille (1809 — 1852), born at Couvray, France. He became blind as a child. In 1824 he developed his own alphabet patterns known as Braille by which the blind could read by touch, based on a French army officer's invention for reading messages in the dark.

2 вариант (для студентов, чьи фамилии начинаются с буквы Е по букву Л)

Meassuring divices

Measuring equipment includes tools like rulers, micrometers, and calipers for physical dimensions, as well as instruments such as barometers, thermometers, and scales for measuring non-physical parameters like atmospheric pressure, temperature, and mass. The specific equipment used depends on the type of data needed, from simple rulers for everyday use to

precision instruments like vernier calipers for detailed work in engineering and scientific contexts.

Lab tools are crafted with precision in mind. Tools such as volumetric flasks or micropipettes are designed to measure specific volumes accurately. This ensures that the amount of substance added or removed is exactly as intended, reducing experiment errors. Different tools cater to various volume ranges. While a graduated cylinder might measure 100 mL of a solution, micropipettes can measure microliter amounts. This range allows for flexibility in experimental design.

When scientists worldwide use the same standardized tools, it ensures consistency in experiments and results, allowing for comparability and validation. Many lab tools, especially glass ones, are transparent, allowing scientists to confirm the volume and ensure no contaminants are present visually. The right tool ensures that hazardous chemicals are handled in a safe and controlled manner.

3 вариант (для студентов, чьи фамилии начинаются с буквы М по букву С)

Ecological Problems

Ecology is a science which studies the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the environment.

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, giving him everything he needs: air to breathe, food to eat, water to drink, wood for building and fuel for heating his home. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with the environment and it seemed to them that the resources of Nature had no end or limit.

With the industrial revolution our negative influence on Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of polluting plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. They pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our crops are grown. Big cities suffer from smog. Cars with their engines have become the main source of polluting in industrial countries.

Vast forests are cut down everywhere for the needs of industries. As a result many kinds of animals, birds, fish and plants are disappearing nowadays.

The pollution of the air and the world's oceans and the thinning the ozone layer are the other problems arising from men's careless attitude to ecology.

4 вариант (для студентов, чьи фамилии начинаются с буквы Т по букву Я)

Technological revolution

We can compare scientific and technical progress with the wide rapid river which spreads water all over the Earth. This river always

becomes faster and wider and has no an end. So and the progress will not ever stop. It brings in our today life more and more inventions and discoveries because man’s brain develops more and more. So there is no way back. Otherwise, people don’t only create something new but investigate. Our brain investigates more and more things which earlier have seemed us mysterious, miracle and unreal but in fact it is just simple rules of nature. Only with the help of this knowledge our brain can create something new and fantastic from the first look.

Many centuries ago people haven't known such simple things that our planet is round and besides it there are many planets in the space. Also they haven’t known that some time later they can go to these planets by spaceships. Such usual things as TV-set, radio, vacuum cleaner, computer and a great numerous of others achievements were just in most fantastic dreams of our ancestors. Nowadays it all became real. And in our life we use such genius inventions like telephone, lift, cars, plains, different mechanisms, lamps, central heating and many others useful things – Without such habitual and simple things we can’t imagine our normal life.