Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации

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

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УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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подпись
«____» _____ 20___ г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

09.01.03 «Оператор информационных систем и ресурсов»
(направленность (профиль): «Техническая обработка и размещение информационных ресурсов на сайте»)

Квалификация выпускника
Оператор информационных систем и ресурсов

Форма обучения
Очная форма

Срок обучения: 1 год 10 месяцев

Год начала подготовки 2026

Новокузнецк
2026

СибГИУ
Подлинник электронного документа хранится в системе электронного согласования документов СибГИУ
ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН ЭП
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Действителен: с 4 июня 2025 г. по 26 августа 2026 г.
Дата и время: 15-04-2026 12:45:09 ПРОВЕРИТЬ ПОДПИСЬ

1 Цели и задачи освоения учебной дисциплины

Целями учебной дисциплины являются:

– формирование навыка общения на профессиональные темы на иностранном языке; формирование компетенции пользоваться профессиональной документацией на иностранном языке.

Задачами учебной дисциплины являются:

– освоение правил употребления базовых грамматических конструкций и лексических единиц общесоциального и профильного характера; овладение лексическим и грамматическим минимумом, необходимым для общения, чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

2 Место учебной дисциплины в структуре ООП по профессии

Учебная дисциплина относится к учебным дисциплинам социально-гуманитарного цикла ООП по профессии 09.01.03 «Оператор информационных систем и ресурсов».

Учебная дисциплина базируется на предварительном усвоении обучающимися учебных дисциплин:

– Иностранный язык.

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

– Безопасность жизнедеятельности;
– Физическая культура;
– Основы финансовой грамотности;
– Основы бережливого производства.

3 Планируемые результаты обучения по учебной дисциплине

Процесс изучения учебной дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций:

Общие компетенции

– ОК 02.: Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности

– ОК 03.: Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по правовой и финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях

– ОК 04.: Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде

– ОК 05.: Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста

– ОК 09.: Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь, знать:

Код ОК, ПК	Уметь	Знать
ОК 02. ОК 03. ОК 04. ОК 05. ОК 09.	воспринимать на слух высказывания на общую и профессиональную тематику и извлекать общую и детальную информацию из услышанного; понимать содержание текстов общей и профессиональной тематики и извлекать общую и детальную информацию из прочитанного; поддерживать диалог на общую и профессиональную тематику, соблюдать нормы речевого этикета.	общую и профессиональная лексику; грамматические нормы современного английского языка; факты англоязычной культуры; основные ресурсы, с помощью которых можно компенсировать недостающие знания.

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

Семестр / курс	***ИТОГО***	***3 семестр***	***4 семестр***
Форма промежуточной аттестации			*зачет*
Трудоёмкость, *академ. час.*	***52***	*26*	*26*
Лекции, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Лабораторные работы, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
в форме	***0***	*0*	*0*

практической подготовки			
Практические занятия, *академ. час.*	***42***	*24*	*18*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Курсовая работа / проект, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Консультации, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Самостоятельная работа, *академ. час.*	***10***	*2*	*8*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*
Контроль, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*

Содержание учебной дисциплины

Раздел 1 Повседневное общение;;

Тема 1.1 Прошлое и настоящее страны изучаемого языка (Грамматический материал: временные категории будущего времени: Future Simple, Present Progressive. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Модальные глаголы.
Лексический материал: введение и отработка лексики по изучаемой теме
Чтение текстов о стране изучаемого языка
Говорение: презентация на тему "Достопримечательности страны изучаемого языка");

Тема 1.2 Система образования в России и за рубежом (Грамматический материал: Participle 2, времена группы Perfect.
Лексический материал: введение и отработка лексики по изучаемой теме
Чтение текстов о системе образования в России и за рубежом.
Говорение: презентация на тему «My college».);

Тема 1.3 Здоровый образ жизни (Грамматический материал: герундий, инфинитив, Passive Voice, вопросительные конструкции, условные предложения (Zero conditional, First conditional). Лексический материал: введение и отработка лексики по изучаемой теме Чтение о спорте и здоровом образе жизни. Говорение: презентация на тему «Sport in my life».);

Тема 1.4 Мое хобби (Грамматический материал: условные предложения (Second and Third conditional). Лексический материал: введение и отработка лексики по изучаемой теме Чтение текстов по теме "Хобби" Говорение: Презентация "My hobby");

Раздел 2 Профессиональное общение;;

Тема 2.1 Моя будущая профессия, карьера ((Грамматический материал: фразовые глаголы (phrasal verbs).
Лексический материал: введение и отработка лексики по изучаемой теме Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстами по темам «Трудоустройство и карьера», «Интервью и собеседование», «World Skills». Говорение: диалоги на темы «Личная встреча с работодателем», «Беседа претендента на вакансию по телефону»);

Тема 2.2 Компьютеры и их функции (Грамматический материал: определенный артикль. Лексический материал: введение и отработка лексики по изучаемой теме Чтение текстов профессиональной направленности);

Тема 2.3 Служебные телефонные переговоры и переписка (Грамматический материал: word order. Лексический материал: введение и отработка лексики по изучаемой теме Перевод (со словарем) и работа с текстом по теме «Основы делового общения». Чтение и перевод (со словарем) деловых писем. Составление деловых писем. Правила ведения разговоров по телефону.
Говорение: диалог на тему «Звонок в компанию по поводу получения ответа на свое письмо»);

Раздел 3 Перевод профессиональной литературы;

Тема 3.1 Инструкции по эксплуатации и обслуживанию (Грамматический материал: few-a few; little-a little, much-many. Лексический материал: введение и отработка лексики по изучаемой теме. Перевод инструкций по эксплуатации на устройства информационно-коммуникационных систем.);

Тема 3.2 Работа с материалами производителей устройств (Грамматический материал: Косвенная речь. Лексический материал: введение и отработка лексики по изучаемой теме. Перевод новых публикаций по профессиональной тематике, в том числе материалов с сайтов производителей устройств информационно коммуникационных систем.).

5 Перечень тем лекций

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы лекций	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*	
		всего	**в форме практической подготовки**
	Отсутствуют		
Итого:		**0**	**0**

6 Перечень тем практических занятий (семинаров)

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы практических занятий (семинаров)	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*	
		всего	**в форме практической подготовки**
Раздел 1; Тема 1.1.	Прошлое и настоящее страны изучаемого языка	6	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.2.	Система образования в России и за рубежом	6	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.3.	Здоровый образ жизни	6	
Раздел 1; Тема 1.4.	Мое хобби	6	
Раздел 2; Тема 2.1.	Моя будущая профессия, карьера	4	
Раздел 2; Тема 2.2.	Компьютеры и их функции	4	
Тема 2.3.	Служебные телефонные переговоры и переписка	4	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.1.	Инструкции по эксплуатации и обслуживанию	4	
Раздел 3; Тема 3.2.	Работа с материалами производителей устройств	2	
Итого:		**42**	**0**

7 Перечень тем лабораторных работ

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы лабораторных работ	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*	
		всего	**в форме практической подготовки**
	Отсутствуют		
Итого:		**0**	**0**

8 Перечень тем курсовых работ (проектов)

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Темы курсовых работ (проектов)	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*	
		всего	**в форме практической подготовки**
	Отсутствуют		

Итого:	**0**	**0**

9 Виды самостоятельной работы

№ раздела / темы дисциплины	Виды самостоятельной работы	Трудоемкость, *академ.час*	
		всего	**в форме практической подготовки**
Тема 1.1.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Изучение теоретического материала; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 5. Подготовка презентации.	1	
Тема 1.2.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации.	1	
Тема 1.3.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации.	1	
Тема 1.4.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации; 5. Прохождение	2	

	тестирования.		
Тема 2.1.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	1	
Тема 2.2.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	1	
Тема 2.3.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	1	
Тема 3.1.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Изучение теоретического материала; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	1	
Тема 3.2.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 3. Прохождение тестирования.	1	
Итого:		**10**	**0**

10 Матрица компетентностных задач по учебной дисциплине

Контролируемые разделы (темы)	Контролируемые компетенции	Оценочные средства

дисциплины		
Тема 1.1.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация
Тема 1.2.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация
Тема 1.3.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация
Тема 1.4.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация; 5. Тестовые задания
Тема 2.1.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом
Тема 2.2.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом
Тема 2.3.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом
Тема 3.1.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом
Тема 3.2.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.;	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии;

	ОК 09.	3. Тестовые задания
Зачет.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.; ОК 05.; ОК 09.	1. Зачет на основе результатов текущего контроля

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 СибГИУ.

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 СибГИУ.

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

12.2 Описание оценочных средств

Шкалы оценивания (методики оценки)

12.2.1 Рекомендации по оцениванию результатов тестирования обучающихся

Тестирование проводится по изученным разделам (темам) учебной дисциплины для выявления уровня умений и знаний обучающегося, мотивирования обучающегося к активизации самостоятельной работы по усвоению учебного материала, выявления и устранения пробелов в знаниях, повышения дисциплины и организации учебной деятельности обучающегося.

Тестирование проводится в СУО СибГИУ в рамках часов, отведенных на самостоятельную работу обучающихся. Для тестирования используется не менее 20 вопросов из базы типовых тестовых заданий по изученным разделам (темам) учебной дисциплины. В случае выбора неправильного ответа обучающийся получает за данный вопрос 0 баллов; в случае правильного ответа – 1 балл; в заданиях на соответствие за каждый правильный ответ – 0,5 баллов.

Оценка формируется в соответствии с критериями таблицы:

Максимальный балл	Проходной балл	Оценка
20	не менее 18	отлично

17	не менее 14	хорошо
13	не менее 10	удовлетворительно
9	–	неудовлетворительно

12.2.2 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».

12.2.3 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

12.2.4 Рекомендации по оцениванию выполнения презентации

Презентация – средство или метод, который используют в обучении (особенно иностранным языка) и подготовке работников и специалистов для представления информации.

Рекомендации по оцениванию

Оценка	Критерии оценки
Отлично	Цель коммуникации достигнута, ситуация раскрыта, условия коммуникации соблюдены, ответная коммуникация адекватна, выбор форм обращения, терминологии и клише соответствует цели коммуникации, отсутствуют грубые языковые ошибки, допускаются незначительные стилистические погрешности, ошибки не влияют на понимание высказывания.
Хорошо	Условия коммуникации соблюдены, ответная коммуникация адекватна, выбор форм обращения, терминологии и клише соответствует цели коммуникации, имеются незначительные языковые ошибки, допускаются стилистические погрешности, ошибки не существенно влияют на понимание высказывания.
Удовлетворительно	Цель коммуникации достигнута частично, ситуация не полностью раскрыта, условия коммуникации

	нарушены, ответная коммуникация не вполне адекватна, выбор форм обращения, терминологии и клише не полностью соответствует цели коммуникации или эти единицы недостаточны, присутствуют грубые языковые ошибки, ошибки влияют на понимание высказывания.
Неудовлетворительно	Цель коммуникации не достигнута, ситуация не раскрыта, условия коммуникации нарушены, ответная коммуникация неадекватна, выбор форм обращения, терминологии и клише не соответствует цели коммуникации или эти единицы отсутствуют, присутствуют грубые языковые ошибки, ошибки влияют на понимание высказывания.

12.2.5 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

12.2.6 Рекомендации по оцениванию диалога

Критерии оценки диалога – устной разговорной речи (максимальное количество баллов 10)

Баллы / Критерии	2	1	0
1.Содержание	Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.
2.Организация	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	Коммуникация немного затруднена.	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, обучающийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.
3.Лексика	Лексика адекватна поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.	Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.	Лексические ошибки значительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.
4.Грамматика	Использованы разные грамматические конструкций в соответствии с задачей и требованиям	Грамматические незначительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.	Количество грамматических конструкций крайне ограниченно; значительное количество грамматических

	данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.		ошибок, в том числе грубых.
5.Произношение	Артикуляцию говорящего легко понять; темп речи нормальный; звучание достаточно громкое; интонирование верно; речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых фонетических ошибок.	Говорящего иногда сложно понять из-за неправильного произношения и/ли тихого голоса; речь иногда неоправданно паузирована; в отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими); общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.	Говорящего очень сложно понять; речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок; интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

В зависимости от количества набранных обучающимися баллов за диалог оценка ставится по следующей градационной сетке:

Количество набранных баллов	Оценка
9-10	отлично
7-8	хорошо
5-6	удовлетворительно
0-4	неудовлетворительно

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

13 Промежуточная аттестация

13.1 Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по учебной дисциплине предназначены для оценки степени достижения запланированных результатов обучения по завершению изучения учебной дисциплины в установленной учебным планом форме и позволяют определить качество усвоения изученного материала.

Итоговой формой контроля сформированности компетенций у обучающихся по учебной дисциплине является: зачет.

Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся включают: зачет на основе результатов текущего контроля.

13.2 Оценивание обучающегося на зачете

Оценка	Требования к знаниям
зачтено	Оценка «зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся при условии выполнения всех заданий в семестре, предусмотренных фондом оценочных средств по дисциплине в полном обьеме.
не зачтено	Оценка «не зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, если задания, предусмотренные фондом оценочных средств по дисциплине, выполнены не в полном обьеме.

Задания и вопросы для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся приведены в приложении.

14 Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение учебной дисциплины

а) основная литература:

1 Невзорова, Г. Д. Английский язык. Грамматика : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Г. Д. Невзорова, Г. И. Никитушкина. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2024. — 213 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09886-0. – URL: https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-grammatika-538160 (дата обращения: 31.03.2026);

2 Кузьменкова, Ю. Б. Английский язык для технических колледжей (A1) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2024. — 195 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-17397-0. – URL: https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-tehnicheskih-kolledzhey-a1-533005 (дата обращения: 31.03.2026).

б) дополнительная литература:

1 Краснова, Т. И. Английский язык для специалистов в области интернет-технологий. English for Internet Technologies : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / Т. И. Краснова, В. Н. Вичугов. — 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2025. — 191 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-16921-8. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. – URL: https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-specialistov-v-oblasti-internet-tehnologiy-english-for-internet-technologies-564394 (дата обращения: 31.03.2026);

2 Коваленко, И. Ю. Английский язык для инженеров : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / И. Ю. Коваленко. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2024. — 275 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-18940-7. – URL: https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-inzhenerov-555482 (дата обращения: 31.03.2026).

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.

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 учебные аудитории для проведения занятий всех видов, предусмотренных учебным планом, в том числе групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, а также помещения для самостоятельной работы, мастерские и лаборатории, оснащенные оборудованием, техническими средствами обучения и материалами, учитывающими требования международных стандартов, научно-техническую библиотеку СибГИУ. Для проведения практических занятий предусмотрен кабинет «Иностранного языка», оснащенный мебелью, техническими и электронными средствами обучения, демонстрационными учебно наглядными пособиями.
Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет» и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

Рабочая программа дисциплины составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО по профессии 09.01.03 «Оператор информационных систем и ресурсов».

Составитель(и):

старший преподаватель Старцева Софья Ивановна (университетский колледж).

Рабочая программа дисциплины рассмотрена и утверждена на заседании педагогического совета УК.

Согласована:
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к.ф.н., доцент

Приложение

Тестовые задания для входного контроля знаний обучающихся

Выберите один правильный ответ.

Вопрос №1 (один ответ)
I _____Michael for ages.
Ответ №1 didn’t see
Ответ №2 don’t see
Ответ №3 haven’t seen
Ответ №4 saw not

Вопрос №2 (один ответ)
I _____get up very early now.
Ответ №1 must to

Ответ №2 have to
Ответ №3 should to
Ответ №4 ought

Вопрос №3 (один ответ)
How much_____ to fly to New York?
Ответ №1 costs it
Ответ №2 it costs
Ответ №3 does cost
Ответ №4 does it cost

Вопрос №4 (один ответ)
My brother Nick is very good_____maths.
Ответ №1 for
Ответ №2 at
Ответ №3 about
Ответ №4 In

Вопрос №5 (один ответ)
When did you discover that your car_____ ?
Ответ №1 was disappeared
Ответ №2 had been disappeared
Ответ №3 had disappeared
Ответ №4 disappearing

Вопрос №6 (один ответ)
If he_____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.
Ответ №1 doesn't work
Ответ №2 won't work
Ответ №3 hadn't worked
Ответ №4 wouldn't work

Вопрос №7 (один ответ)
Have you heard the _____news?
Ответ №1 last
Ответ №2 previous
Ответ №3 latest
Ответ №4 do want

Вопрос №8 (один ответ)
Which of you_____ to go on an excursion?
Ответ №1 wants
Ответ №2 want
Ответ №3 does want
Ответ №4 do want

Вопрос №9 (один ответ)
I'd like to know_____ .
Ответ №1 where is my diary
Ответ №2 where it is my diary
Ответ №3 where my diary is
Ответ №4 my diary is where

Вопрос №10 (один ответ)
I'm very busy at the moment. I_____for my English exam.
Ответ №1 am preparing
Ответ №2 prepare
Ответ №3 have been preparing
Ответ №4 Am gong prepare

Вопрос №11 (один ответ)
_____you've given me!
Ответ №1 What a good advice
Ответ №2 What good advices
Ответ №3 What the good advice
Ответ №4 What good advice

Вопрос №12 (один ответ)
Ann said that she _____a new dress.
Ответ №1 had bought
Ответ №2 bought
Ответ №3 will buy
Ответ №4 buy

Вопрос №13 (один ответ)
Christmas is____ popular and colourful holiday in Great Britain.
Ответ №1 most
Ответ №2 the most
Ответ №3 most of all
Ответ №4 Very

Вопрос №14 (один ответ)
There is _____noise in Moscow.
Ответ №1 so many
Ответ №2 so much
Ответ №3 such much
Ответ №4 a lot

Вопрос №15 (один ответ)

Have you read any books _____Oscar Wilde?
Ответ №1 from
Ответ №2 since
Ответ №3 by
Ответ №4 For

Вопрос №16 (один ответ)
Are you_____ angry with me?
Ответ №1 yet
Ответ №2 else
Ответ №3 still
Ответ №4 While

Вопрос №17 (один ответ)
This time tomorrow_____ in the Black Sea.
Ответ №1 I'll be swimming
Ответ №2 I swim
Ответ №3 I'll swim
Ответ №4 I'll swimming

Вопрос №18 (один ответ)
I have known Dr Simon_____ 1982.
Ответ №1 since
Ответ №2 for
Ответ №3 about
Ответ №4 From

Вопрос №19 (один ответ)
Do you know_____ foreign languages?
Ответ №1 some
Ответ №2 some of
Ответ №3 any
Ответ №4 The

Вопрос №20 (один ответ)
This book_____ into 14 languages.
Ответ №1 translated
Ответ №2 has translated
Ответ №3 being translated much
Ответ №4 has been translated

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

1. Задания для выполнения на практических занятиях и для самостоятельной работы
1.1 Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения
3 семестр

(Раздел 1 Тема 1.1)

Exercise 1. Use the verb in Future Simple.
1. I (to be) very busy at the beginning of January. We (to have) our exams. 2. This day (to come) soon.
3. Who (to join) me? Perhaps I (to drive) to Moscow this weekend.
4. You (to help) me or not?
5. He (to come) to see me next year.
6. How long you (to be) away? We (to miss) you.
7. She (to have) lunch in fifteen minutes.
8. I think I (to get up) earlier tomorrow.
9. Alex (to help) Maria to pass her exam, I'm sure.
10. They (to write) a test tomorrow at their English lesson.

Exercise 2. Use the verb in Present Simple or Future Simple.
1. Before you (to cross) the park, you (to come) to a square.
2. If I (to stay) some more days in your city, I (to call) on you and we (to have) a good talk.
3. After I (to finish) school, I (to enter) the University.
4. When he (to return) to Samara, he (to call) on us.
5. If I (to see) him, I (to tell) him about her letter.
6. The child (not to be) healthy, if you (not to give) him much vitamins.
7. I (to sing) you this song, if you (to tell) me the words.
8. If it (to be) very cold tonight, our car (not to start) in the morning.
9. I hope you (to join) us when we (to gather) in our country house the next time.
10. If the weather (to be) nice, we (to go) to the beach.

Exercise 3. Use the verb in Future Simple or Present Progressive.
1. Do you think it (rain) tomorrow?
2. I can't visit you tomorrow. I (work).
3. I'm sure you (win) this match.
4. What time he (leave) tomorrow?
5. Perhaps, she (visit) London one day.
6. I think, I (buy) this dress.
7. Look at the clouds! It (go) to rain!
8. Our neighbours (have) a party next week. They invite us.

Exercise 4. Use the correct form of the adjective.
1.This text is the _____ of all.
2. I was ill last week but today I am_____ .

3. Park Street is _____ than Market Street.
4. This jacket is small for me. Show me a _____ one.
5. What is the _____ thing in life?
6. A crocodile is _____ than a water snake.
7. Helen is the _____ girl in our class.

Exercise 5. 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.

Exercise 6. Use more or less.
1.People are_____ intelligent than monkeys.
2. Summer holidays are ____ splendid than winter holidays.
3. Maths is _____ important than English.
4. Books are _____ interesting than films.
5. Writing in English is_____ difficult than speaking.
6. Parents are_____ helpful than teachers.
7. Reading is_____ useful than watching TV.
8. Food is _____ expensive than clothes.

Exercise 7. Read the sentences and choose the correct answer.
1. Mike found himself a _____ job somewhere out of town.
a) safer b) more safe c) more safer d) safest
2. We prefer the Palm Beach though it is_____ from the center.
a) the farther b) farthest c) the farthest d) furthest
3. This detailed map is _____ the atlas.
a) more useful as b) more useful like c) more useful than d) usefuller as
4. Safari parks are _____ places of all to keep animals.
a) better b) the best c) most better d) more better
5. This computer is _____ advanced than the old model.
a) farther b) far most c) far d) far more

6. They talked about _____ developments in agriculture.
a) the least b) the latter c) the latest d) the late
7. The situation is_____ now and there isn't an easy solution.
a) less more complicated b) many more complicate c) much more complicated d) farther more complicated
8. People stay indoors during the _____ part of the day.
a) most hottest b) more hotter c) most hotter d) hottest

Exercise 8. Choose must, can, need.
1. I ... not believe. I failed another test. — But you ... go to more classes and fewer parties. 2. Perhaps we ... meet next week. 3. ... he speak English in childhood? 4. My neighbours ... grow their own vegetables. 5. ... you turn the music down, please. 6. I ... not believe. I am already out of money. — You ... learn not to spend so much. — But I ... not help it, there are just things that I ... to buy. 7. If you want to improve your English, you ... work very hard. 8. ... I take this book? — Certainly, but you ... not give it to anybody. 9. Mother, ... I go to the country tomorrow? — No, you ... not. The doctor says you ... stay at home for a day or two. 10. There is something wrong with your television set. You ... call a repairman. — Oh, we ... not do, it! My brother ... fix it himself. 11. ... we bring these textbooks every day? — No, you ... not: you ... take them from the library. 12. ... you go to the country with us? — No, I am afraid I ... not: I ... go to the library.

Exercise 9. Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate forms of the verbs.
1. Jack has got a headache. He … sleep well recently. a) can't b) couldn't have c) hasn't been able to 2. I … sleep for hours when I was a little girls. a) could b) am able to c) can 3. Tom … play tennis well but he … play a game yesterday because he was ill. a) couldn't, could b) can, was able c) can, couldn't 4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We … meet at 5 sharp. a) were to b) had to c) could 5. Where are my gloves? — I … put them on because it's cold today. a) can't b) have to c) needn't 6. You … take an umbrella today. The Sun is shining. a) needn't b) mustn't c) can't 7. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You … invite me next time. a) must b) should c) need to 8. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I … go now. a) can b) has to c) must 9. You … smoke so much. a) would b) can't c) shouldn't 10. We have got plenty of time. We … hurry. a) must b) needn't c) should

(Раздел 1 Тема 1.2)

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Participle II.
1. He doesn't like boiled milk. 2. I remember well his words said at the meeting. 3. We don't like the book bought last week. 4. The stolen things were returned to the owner. 5. Asked about this event, he replied nothing. 6.

The explanation given was not complete. 7. When burnt, coal produces heat. 8. The results received were of great importance for the further work. 9. When reconstructed the theatre looked more beautiful than before. 10. She showed us a list of the newly published books.

Exercise 2. Use the Participle II in the sentences and translate them.
1. The letter (to write) by him was very long. 2. We are interested in the goods (to produce) by this factory. 3. She didn't understand the word (to say) by him. 4. He didn't see the things (to keep) in her box. 5. I don't like the video (to buy) yesterday. 6. This is the house (to build) many years ago. 7. The question (to put) to the professor was important. 8. When (to offer) to work abroad, he refused. 9. The article on agriculture (to publish) in this magazine was written by Smith. 10. You can get the book (to recommend) by our teacher in the library. 11. When (to use) for building purposes, concrete is very important. 12. When (to complete) the new building will accommodate 3000 students.

Exercise 3. Complete the pairs of sentences. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.
1. I (know) _____ her for six years. I (know) _____ him when I was at school. 2. He (live) _____ in Paris from 1997 to 2000. He (live) _____ in New York since 2001. 3. Where's Pete? I (not see) _____ him for ages. I (not see) _____ Pete last night. 4. We (be) _____ at primary school from 1993 to 1998. We (be) _____ in this class since September. 5. I (not watch) _____ this video yet. I (not watch) _____ a video at the weekend.

Exercise 4. 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 5. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.
1. We lived here since 1997. 2. I've been ill since two days. 3. How long do you know him? 4. Susie has seen a good film last night. 5. We've finished our homework just. 6. I've already wrote three letters.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct option.
1.She has /'s had a moped since she was 15. 2. We took /'ve taken a taxi to town that morning. 3. We played /'ve played volleyball last night 4. I'm really hungry. I didn't eat / haven't eaten since last night. 5. They visited/ 've visited Colorado last summer.

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect.
1. Maria (get) _____ some bad news last week. She (be) _____ sad since she (get) _____ the bad news. 2. I (start) _____ school when I was five years old. I (be) _____ at school since I (be) _____ five years old. 3. I (change) _____ my job three times this year. 4. I (change) _____ my job three times last year. 5. The weather was hot and dry for many weeks. But two days ago it (rain) _____. 6. Tom (break) _____ his leg five days ago. He's in hospital. He (be) _____ in hospital since he (break) _____ his leg. 7. Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed? — I (finish) _____ it (already). I (finish) _____ my work two hours ago.

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple or in the Present Perfect. 1. I (have, just) _____ a nice pot of coffee. Would you like a cup? 2. I (see, not) _____ Steve this morning yet. 3. Carol and I are old friends. I (know) _____ her since I (be) _____ a freshman in high school. 4. Maria (have) _____ a lot of problems since she (come) _____ to this country. 5. I (go) _____ to Paris in 2003 and 2006. 6. A car came round the corner and I (jump) _____ out of the way. 7. Don't throw the paper away because I (not to read) _____ it yet. 8. Is Jim going to eat lunch with us today? — No. He (eat) _____ (already).He (eat) _____ lunch an hour ago. 9. Since we (start) _____ doing this exercise, we (complete) _____ some sentences. 10. I (be) _____ never to Italy. 11. You (ever work) _____ in a shop? 12. I (work) _____ at my uncle's shop when I was younger. 13. It's the first time I (be) _____ on a ship. 14. Ann is looking for her key. She can't find it. She (lose) _____ her key. 15. How many symphonies Beethoven (compose) _____? 16. Look! Somebody (spill) _____ ink on the notebook. 17. You (have) _____ a holiday this year yet? 18. You (see) _____ any good films recently? 19. He (have, not) _____ any problems since he (come) _____ here.

Exercise 9. Read the text and complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

My family and I (move) from London to Cardiff last summer, so we (live) in Cardiff for seven months now. I miss my friends in London. My best friend is called Megan. We (meet) at primary school, so I (know) her for nine years. Unfortunately, I (not see) her since last summer. I go to Greystone Secondary School in Cardiff. I (be) at the school since last September. At first I (not like) it because I (not have) any friends here. But the students in my class are really nice and I'm happy here now. Exercise 10. Complete the dialogue using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple. Helen: That's a nice tennis racket. Is it new? Andy: No, (I/have) _____ it for about a year, but (I/not play) _____ with it very much. (I/buy) _____ it in Florida. Helen: When (you/go) _____ to America? Andy: (I/go) _____ there with my family

in the spring. Helen: What was it like? Andy: Great! (I/stay) _____ with my pen-friend. Helen: Is your pen-friend American? Andy: Yes. (I/have) _____ an American pen-friend for two years. (he/come) _____ to England last summer. Helen: (I/not meet) _____ him. Andy: No, (you/be) _____ on holiday in Turkey.

(Раздел 1. Тема 1.3)

Exercise 1. Put the infinitive or the gerund of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences.
1.When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch) 2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go) 3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go) 4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait) 5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go) 6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark) 7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call) 8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have) 9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss) 10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Exercise 2. Put the infinitive or the gerund to complete the following sentences.
1. He tried to avoid ... my question. 2. Could you please stop ... so much noise? 3. I enjoy ... to music. 4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it. 5. Have you finished ... your hair yet? 6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down. 7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on .... 8. I don't mind you ... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls. 9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise! 10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today. 11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid? 12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

Exercise 3. Put the infinitive or the gerund of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences.
1. I am planning … (to visit/visiting) my granny next week. 2. When they finish … (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office. 3. He suggested … (to buy/buying) some food. 4. Does Sally enjoy … (to go/going) to the gym? 5. Don't put off … (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month. 6. John refused … (to answer/answering) my question. 7. My brother intends … (to get/getting) married soon. 8. I think she didn't mean … (to hurt/hurting) you. 9. Keep … (to beat/beating) the eggs. 10. Fred can't afford … (to travel/travelling) this year. 11. We expect … (to leave/leaving) tomorrow. 12. Mary decided … (to fly/flying) to Venice. 13. The sportsmen hope … (to get/getting) the best results. 14. Are you going to give up … (to smoke/smoking)? 15. I don't mind … (to wash up/washing up). 16. Girls, stop … (to giggle/giggling). 17. Ben likes … (to play/playing) chess. 18. Lara goes

… (to dance/dancing) every weekend. 19. Harry can't stand … (to work/working) on Saturdays.

Exercise 4. Use the infinitive with or without to.
1. We can … (speak/to speak) Spanish. 2. He often makes me … (feel/to feel) guilty. 3. You have … (be/to be) friendly and polite. 4. She must … (stay/to stay). 5. The lawyer will … (call/to call) you later. 6. I'd like … (send/to send) him a present. 7. You'd better … (move/to move) faster. 8. We heard somebody … (enter/to enter) the apartment. 9. Mother wants … (paint/to paint) the walls in the kitchen. 10. We decided … (sell/to sell) the car. 11. He always fails … (keep/to keep) his word. 12. I am trying … (lift/to lift) this heavy stone. 13. Let me … (give/to give) you some advice. 14. It may … (cost/to cost) too much. 15. She saw him … (cross/to cross) the street. 16. I've decided ... (start) a new project. 17. She is trying ... (learn) Italian. 18. Can you ... (lend) me your dictionary, please? 19. Mother forgot ... (book) the tickets. 20. You shouldn't ... (argue) with your father. 21. Henry promised ... (help) her. 22. really hope ... (get) an interesting job soon. 23. You must ... (pay) for the service. 24. Let me ... (introduce) myself.

Exercise 5. Find mistakes in the sentences.
1. His teacher made John to apologize. 2. What are you planning to eat for lunch? 3. That old car may not to cost much. 4. I don't want wait any longer. 5. My father promised buy new shoes for me. 6. I would like to try this shirt on. 7. We must to hurry up. 8. Mark was unable to do anything else. 9. They couldn't to fall asleep till midnight.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets and use the verbs in Passive Voice.
Model: The term work (to finish) in time. –The term work was finished in time.
1. I (to give) an interesting book yesterday. 2. The flowers (to water) in the evening by my groupmate. 3. His new book (to write) next year. 4. A diploma of higher education (not to get) by Ben next month. 5. Glasgow university (to found) in 1450. 6. The last dictation (to write) without mistakes. 7. Computers (to sell) in shops all the year round. 8. My room (not to clean) every day. 9. Anew text (to translate) at the previous lesson. 10.Tea and coffee (to drink) by a lot of students every day. 11. Special meal (to cook) for his next birthday. 12. Presents (to buy) for all teachers annually. 13. 7,000 students (to train) for different specialities at CambridgUniversity. 14. This problem (to study) by two laboratories.

Exercise 7. Transfer the sentences in Active Voice into Passive Voice. Model: Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet" – "Romeo and Juliet" was written by Shakespeare.
1.Popov invented radio in Russia. 2. Every four years people elect a new president in the USA. 3. The police caught a bank robber last night. 4. Sorry, we don't allow dogs in our safari park. 5. The postman will leave my letter by

the door. 6. My mum has made a delicious cherry pie for dinner. 7. George didn't repair my clock. 8. Wait a little, my neighbor is telling an interesting story. 9. My son can write some more articles about football. 10. You must clean your bedroom tonight.

Exerise 8. Put the verb in the correct form (Conditional 0).
1. If you ____(to drive) along the river bank it ____ (to be) twenty miles out of your way. 2. If you ____(to take) your mobile phone into class, it ____ (must) be turned off. 3. We (not use) calculators when we (write) tests. 4. If you ____ (to push) this button, the volume ____ (to increase). 5. If you (to close) the door, it (to lock) automatically. 6. I____ (to wear) my old boots when I ____(to work). 7. When I (to cook) salads, I (to use) only olive oil. 8. When I ____ (to concentrate), please ____ (not to make) so much noise. 9. Unless prices _____ (to rise), it_____ (not to be) a good investment. 10. Unless someone_____(to ask) you politely, ____(to refuse) to do anything.

Exercise 9. Put the verb in the correct form (Conditional 1).
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. 6. If you … (not help) me, I … (not pass) the exam tomorrow. 7. We … (buy) this car if you … (give) us a discount. 8. If my dad … (find) his tools, he … (be able) to repair my bike. 9. If David … (not give up) smoking, Liza … (not marry) him. 10. Mary … (meet) her friends from Italy if she … (come) to the party.

(Раздел 1. Тема 1.4)

Exercise 1. Put the verb in the correct form (Conditional 2).
1. If my mother came at seven, we (have) supper together. 2. They would stay indoors if the weather (be) sunny. 3. Where you would go if your mother (ask) you to buy some sugar and bread? 4. If my friend asked me, I (help) him. 5. He (write) a letter today if he had free time. 6. If they (take) a taxi, they would not miss the train. 7. If I (get) money, I (buy) this watch. 8. I (start) crying if you (leave) me along. 9. You (call) me up if you (come) back early. 10. I (finish) the work in time if you (stop) interrupting me. 11. If it (rain), we (stay) at home. 12. I (go) to Spain for two weeks if I (have) holidays.

Exercise 2. Put the verb in the correct form (Conditional 3).
1. If you had had toothache, you (go) to the dentist. 2. Tom would have seen the Bolshoi Theatre if he (go) to Moscow. 3. If my sister had cleaned her room, I (take) her to the party. 4. Kate would have met you at the station if she (have) free time. 5. If James had washed the floor, he (play) computer games all evening. 6. My granny (visit) us if she had not been ill. 7. Harry (take) part in the concert if he (sing) well. 8. Children (play) football if they

(do) their homework early. 9. If the weather (be) fine, we (go) camping. 10. If John (come) here, he (work) with us in the garden. 11. Susan (enjoy) music if she (go) to the concert. 12. I (buy) a new car, if I (earn) a lot of money.

4 семестр

(Раздел 2. Тема 2.1)

Exercise 1.Match the verbs (in the left column) with the nouns(in the right column) and make your own sentences.

1 .go to/enter/be enrolled into/graduate from 2. read for/take/pass 3. do/study 4. take/make 5. get/receive 6. make 7. be 8. take part 9. do/conduct/carry out 10. give/do	a) a course in/notes b) good at Maths c) research into/on d) university e) a subject/course f) in discussion g) grant/degree h) exams i) progress j) a lecture

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the words from the box

practice, take, head, academic, general, lasts, departments, universities, students, interesting

1. There are many___ in Moscow. 2. The ___ of a university is Rector. 3. Each faculty has a number of specialized___ . 4. The course of studies ___ 4-6 years. 5. The___ year begins on the 1-st of September. 6. Students___ exams at the end of each semester. 7. Only good___ get grants. 8. The first- and second-year students study___ engineering subjects. 9. Theory is accompanied by___. 10. It is___ but difficult to study at the university.

Exercise 3. Match the words: a) antonyms

1. to begin 2. to enter 3. young 4. large 5. to open 6. to take 7. quick 8. much 9. many	a. to graduate from b. slow c. little d. few e. short f. to finish g. old h. small i. to close

10. long	j. to give

b) synonyms

1. new	a. to construct
2. large	b. to make
3. to begin	c. to start
4. to take	d. major
5. to speak	e. to talk
6. to enter	f. big
7. to build	g. many
8. much	h. to get
9. to do	i. modern
10. main	j. to come into

(Раздел 2. Тема 2.2)

Exercise 1. Put the article if it is necessary.
1. ... butter is made of ... milk. 2. I am studying ... English. I am studying ... grammar. 3. We have … dog and … cat. 4. I seldom drink ... water. 5. I had ... tea and ... sandwich for breakfast. 6. ... history is my favourite subject. 7. There was ... kindness in her eyes. 8. I bought ... bottle of ... milk. 9. He has a lot of ... work today. 10. This vase is made of ... glass.

Exercise 2. Put the article if it is necessary.
(1)…Ted Shell is (2) ... worker. He works at (3)... factory. It's not in (4) ... centre of the city. Every morning he has (5)... breakfast and (6) ... cup of tea. Then he goes to (7)... work by (8)... bus. He works till five o'clock in (9)... afternoon. He has (10)... son. His name is Fred. Fred goes to (11)... school. He likes (12) ... literature. Fred is (13)... good pupil. He also likes (14) ... sports.

(Раздел 2. Тема 2.3)

Exercise 1. Make up sentences minding the word 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 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

(Раздел 3. Тема 3.1)

Exercise 1. Choose the correct variant. 1. A few/few people swim in the sea in the winter. 2. He went out a few/few minutes ago. 3. Can I speak to you for a few/few minutes? 4. There were a few/few guests at the party. The hosts were unhappy. 5. I'm going shopping. I need to buy a few/few things for tonight's party. 6. I need a little/little Can you lend me some? 7. I can't wait for you. I've got a little/little. 8. You have a little/little time to finish the test. You must write faster. 9. I have a little/little free time for hobbies because I work a lot. 10. You don't have to hurry. There is a little/little traffic at this time of the day. 11. There is a little/little snow on the ground. The children can't make a snowman.

Exercise 2. Put in few or a few.
1. Susan has _____ friends. She doesn't feel lonely. 2. You have _____ mistakes in the test. Correct them! 3. There are _____ puddles on the road. Let's put on rubber boots. _____ apples are enough for me not to feel hungry. 4. We will come back in _____ days. 5. The weather was bad, but _____people came. 6. I really need to see him. I've got …… questions to ask him.

Exercise 3. Put in little or a little. 1. There is _____ bread in the cupboard. It's enough for dinner. 2. The bottle was not empty. _____ water was left. 3. Would you like _____ water? 4. There is still _____ bread left. 5. Can I have _____ milk in my coffee? I like white. 6. There is still _____ work to do.

Exercise 4. Put in much or many.
1. Do you drink coffee? 2. I like reading. I read . 3. We have _____ lessons of English this year. 4. I like this new teacher very _____ 5. I can't remember _____ from this text. 6. Do you learn _____ new English words every day? 7. We haven't got _____ bread. 8. There isn't_____ salad in the fridge. 9. She hasn't got _____ cassettes. 10. I can't spend _____ money on toys

Exercise 5. Choose the appropriate answer.
1. They have too (many/much) furniture in the room. 2. There are too (many/much) books on your desk. 3. You have too (many/much) mistakes in the test. 4. You must drink (many/much) coffee. 5. You put too (many/much) vegetables in the soup. 6. You put too (many/much) fruit in the salad. 7. Must we learn (many /much) words for today? 8. We have got (many /much) sandwiches.

Exercise 6. Find and correct mistakes if any.
1. We didn't take many food with us. 2. There aren't much new subjects this year. 3. I haven't much free time today. 4. He doesn't do much written exercises every day. 5. We don't drink many coffee in our family. 6. There isn't much furniture in my room 79 7. There wasn't many happiness in his face. 8. Not many new ideas were discussed. 9. We shan't have much lessons tomorrow. 10. I won't have much mistakes in this exercise.

(Раздел 3. Тема 3.2)

Exercise 1. Transfer the sentences from direct speech into indirect speech. Model: She said to me, “Open the window!” – She told me to open the window.
1. My mother said to me, “Put on your coat!” 2. My friend said to us, “Don’t come today.” 3. He said to Mary, “Don’t forget to send me an e-mail.” 4. Karrie said to me, “Call me tomorrow.” 5. She said to me, “Don’t shout at me!”

Exercise 2. Put say or tell in the correct form. 1. I……her that she was my only friend. 2. Did he……he would stay in New York? 3. She……that she was going to invite me. 4. They didn’t……us they were ill. 5. She……she didn’t play the piano.

Exercise 3. Transfer the interrogative sentences from direct speech into indirect speech. Model: He asked me, “Do you know my sister?” – He asked me if I knew his sister.
1. She asked John, “When are you going to come?” 2. He asked her, “Who is your favourite actor?” 3. A man asked me, “Do you have a car?” 4. My father asked me, “Where were you yesterday?” 5. Helen asked him, “Will you be at home?”

Exercise 4. Report the questions. Model: Are you English?— She asked him if he was English.
1. Can Molly speak English? 2. What impressed you most in England? 3. When did Rick come home yesterday? 4. Does Megan like travelling? 5. Will you come to my place on Friday? 6. Is it your second visit to England? 7. Why have you come to scotland? 8. Will Molly stay at the hotel long?

Exercise 5. Imagine that your mother gave you some instructions. Report them to your partner. Use the sentences below. Model: Feed the cat. — She told me to feed the cat.
1. Come home straight after school. 2. Warm up your dinner. 3. Wash up the dishes after the dinner. 4. Buy bread, milk and sugar. 5. Start doing your homework before I come. 6. Take the dog for a walk. 7. Clean your room. 8. Wait for me at home.

1.2 Перевод и работа с текстом
3 семестр

Раздел 1 Тема 1.1

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст «Great Britain»

Great Britain Great Britain (the official name – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) is situated on two islands, the larger of which is Great Britain, the smaller is Ireland. In addition to these two islands Great Britain includes over five hundred small islands. The total area of Great Britain is 244,000 sq. kms, its population is over 60 mln people. In the north-west and west the country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea, in the east – by the North Sea. The island of Great Britain is separated from France by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. Northern Ireland, which is a part of Great Britain and which is situated on the island of Ireland, is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel. Geographically the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two parts - mountainous or Highland Britain (in the north and west of the island) and Lowland Britain (in the south and east). There are no very long rivers in Great Britain. The most important rivers are the Thames (the deepest) and the Severn (the longest). The rivers seldom freeze in winter. Due to the moderating influence of the sea and the Gulf Stream, Great Britain has an insular climate, rather humid and mild, without striking discrepancy between seasons. Great Britain consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Administratively Great Britain is divided into 55 counties. The biggest cities of Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cardiff. England is the largest part of Great Britain (it occupies over 50% of the territory and its population amounts to 83% of the total population of Great Britain). Wales is a peninsula in the south-west of the island of 11 Great Britain. It occupies about 9% of its territory with the population of 4.8% of the total population. Scotland is the most northern part of Great Britain with a territory of 32% of the total territory and with a population of 9% of the total population of Great Britain. Northern Ireland occupies the north-east part of the island of Ireland. Its territory amounts to 5.2% of the total territory of Great Britain. The main cities of Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry. The Welsh have their own language. However, many Welsh people do not know Welsh, and English is spoken by everyone in Wales. Scotland and Ireland also have their own languages, but these are rarely spoken and English is known by everyone there. Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen (or the King). However, the power of the Queen in Great Britain is not absolute. She acts only on the advice of ministers and the Parliament. There is no written constitution in Great Britain. The main principles of British legislation are expressed in other documents, like “Magna Charta”, “Habeas Corpus Act”, “Bill of Rights”, the Parliamentary

Act which decided the position of the House of Lords, and the Judicature Act. British legislation does not provide written guarantees of individual political rights. The Parliament in Great Britain has existed since 1265 and is the eldest Parliament in the world. It consists of two Houses – the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of 1000 peers who are not elected by the people. The House of Commons is a nation-wide representative body which is elected by the people at a general election, within 5 years of the last election. After the general election the Queen appoints the head of the government – the Prime Minister. As a rule the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election. The Prime Minister appoints ministers to make up the government. There are two main political parties in Great Britain: the Conservative party and the Labour party. The Conservative party came 12 into being in the 19th century as a result of the evolution of the Tory party. The Labour party was founded in 1900. Since 1906 it has borne the name of the Labour party. The Labour party won the election for the first time in 1945. Great Britain is a highly-developed industrial country. The main fields of British industry are machine-building, ship-building, metallurgy and electronics.

Задание 2. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain? 2. What is the total area of Great Britain? 3. What is its population? 4. What are the most important rivers in Great Britain? 5. What are the main parts of Great Britain? 6. What is Great Britain from the political point of view? 7. Who is the official head of the state? 8. What does the Parliament consist of? 9. Who appoints the Prime Minister? 10. Who appoints ministers to form the government? 11. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

Задание 3. Complete the sentences. Use these words.

England; Scotland; a highly-developed industrial country; Great Britain and Ireland; mountainous and lowland; English

1. Great Britain is situated on two islands: …….. . 2. The island of Great Britain is divided into two parts: …… 3. …….. is the largest part of Great Britain.. 4. …….. is the most northern part of Great Britain. 5. …….. is spoken in Wales, Scotland and Ireland. 6. Great Britain is ……

Задание 4. Read and translate the text.

Places of Interest in Great Britain

Millions of people visit Britain every year to learn more about its places of interest. One of the most thrilling sights is the Stonehenge. It’s an ancient monument made of stones standing either in circle or in a horseshoe shape. The origin and the meaning of these stones remains a mystery. However, the

scientists think that it was used as a prehistoric calendar. Another attractive sight is Stratford-upon-Avon. It's a small city in England, where the most famous English writer Shakespeare was born. Stratford-upon-Avon is not only his birthplace. He also lived and created his plays there. Lots of people come to see the Shakespeare's house in Henley Street and the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. Other famous cities which attract lots of visitors are Oxford and Cambridge. These cities have become well-known thanks to their educational features. The best and highly-respected universities in the world are situated here. Nearly everyone wishes to study in Oxford or Cambridge, as it's considered to be a very prestigious education. Many British places of interest are situated in the capital-city of London. Among them, the Buckingham Palace, which is the Queen's official residence, the Westminster Abbey, where the most prominent Englishmen are buried, Big Ben, which is the biggest clock in the world, the Tower of London, which has once been a fortress, a prison and a royal palace. Tourists, who are passionate followers of the music band "Beatles", might want to visit Liverpool. It's a home town of this famous band. The football fans will enjoy a trip to Manchester, which is a home city of a world-famous team Manchester United. Natural attractions of Great Britain are also interesting. For example, the Scottish Highlands, Loch Ness Lake, the Lake District and some others. Задание 6. Read the text below to get more information about British traditions. Culture and Traditions Clubs. One of English traditions is clubs. A club is an association of people who like to meet together to relax and discuss things. These people are usually upper-class men or men connected with the government or other powerful organizations which control public life and support the estabished order of society. However, there are clubs of people not connected with the ruling circles, for example cultural clubs, whose members are actors, painters, writers and critics and their friends. In a word, clubs are organizations which join people of the same interests. A club usually owns a building where members can eat, drink and sometimes sleep. Gardening. Gardening is very popular with many people in Britain. Most British people love gardens, and this is one reason why so many people prefer to live in houses rather than flats. In suburban areas you can see many small houses, each one with its own little garden of flowers and shrubs. For many people gardening is the foundation of friendly relations with neighbours. Flower-shows and vergetable-shows, with prizes for the best exhibits, are very popular. Traditional ceremonies. Many traditional ceremonies have been preserved since old times and are still regularly observed. Changing of the guard. The royal palace is traditionally guarded by special troops who wear colourful uniforms: scarlet tunics, blue trousers and bearskin caps. The history of the foot guards goes back to 1656, when Kind Charles 11, during his exile in Holland, recruited a small body-guard. Later this small body-guard grew into a regiment of guards Changing of the guard is one of the most popular ceremonies. It takes place at Buckingham Palace every day at 11-30. The ceremony always attracts a lot of spectatorsLondoners as well as visitors

- to the British capital. Mounting the guards. Mounting the guards is another colourful ceremony. It takes place at the Horse guards, in White-hall, at 11 a.m. every weekday and at 10 a.m. on Sundays. It always attracts sight-seers. The guard is a detachment of Cavalry troops and consists of the Royal Horse guards and the Life guards. The Royal House guards wear deepblue tunics and white metal helmets with red horsehair plumes, and have black sheepskin saddles. The ceremony begins with the trumpeters sounding the call. The new guard arrives and the old guard is relieved. The two officers, also on horse-back, salute each other and then stand side by side while the guard is changed. The ceremony lasts fifteen minutes and ends with the old guard returning to its barracks. The Ceremony of the Keys. The Ceremony of the Keys dates back 700 years and has taken place every night since that time. It was never interrupted even during the air-raids by the Germans in the last 43 war. Every night, at 9.53 p.m. the Chief Warder of the Yeomen Warders (Beefeaters) of the Tower of London lights a candle lantern and goes, accompanied by his Escort, towards the Bloody Tower. In his hand the Chief Warder carries the keys, with he lock the West Gate and then the Middle Tower. Then the Chief Warder and his Escort return to the Bloody Tower, where they are stopped by the sentry. Then follows the dialogue: Sentry: Halt! Who goes there? Chief Warder: The keys. Sentry: Whose keys? Chief Warder: Queen Elizabeth's keys. Sentry: Advance, Queen Elizabeth's keys; all's well. Having received permission to go on, the Chief Warder and his Escort walk through the Arch way of the Bloody Tower and face the Main Guard of the Tower, who gives the order to present arms, which means to hold a weapon upright in front of the body as a ceremonial greeting to an officer of high rank. The Chief Warder takes off his Tudor style cap and cries, “God preserve Queen Elizabeth!”, “Amen”, answer the Main Guard and the Escort. The Lord Mayor's Show. The local power of the City of London is headed by the Lord Mayor who is elected every year from among the most prominent citizens. The splendid ceremony of election known as the Lord Mayor's Show dated back more than six hundred years. It is always watched by many thousands of people, who crowd the streets of the City of London on the second Saturday of November to see and admire its interesting procession. The ceremony begins at the Guildhall, the seat of the municipal government in the City of London. Stating from the Guildhall at about 11.30 a.m., the newly-elected Lord Mayor travels in a gilded coach which dates from the mid-eighteenth century. His bodyguard is a company of Pikemen and Musketeers. The long, colourful procession, made up of liveried footmen and coachmen, moves along the narrow streets of the City, at about noon the Lord Mayor 44 arrives at the Royal Court of Justice, where he takes the oath before the Lord Chief Justice and Judges of the Queen's Bench to perform his duties faithfully. The bells of the City ring out as the festive procession leaves the Court of Justice after the ceremony and heads for the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor. During the evening the traditional Banquet takes place at Guildhall. The Banquet is attended by

many of the most prominent people of the country, and is usually televised. The Prime Minister delivers a political speech, a toast is proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Notes:

1. to own –обладать
2. shrub – кустарник
3. troop – группа людей, отряд, взвод
4. Foot guards – гвардейская пехота
5. regiment – полк
6. Royal Horse guards – королевская конная гвардия
7. Cavalry troops – разведывательная рота
8. Life guards - лейб-гвардейский конный полк
9. barrack – казарма
10. lantern – фонарь
11. warder – тюремный надзиратель; тюремщик; хранитель (музея); сторож
12. to accompany - сопровождать
13. Yeomen Warder (Beefeater) –йомен (бифитер) –дворцовая стража лондонского Тауэра
14. sentry –охранник, сторож, часовой
15. weapon -оружие
16. prominent –известный, выдающийся, значительный
17. company of Pikemen and Musketeers – парадная рота копьеносцев и мушкетеров
18. oath - клятва
19. Lord Chief Justice and Judges – лорд главный судья (судья председатель отделения королевской скамьи Высокого суда правосудия Великобритании)
20. to deliver a speech – делать доклад, выступать с речью

Задание 5. Answer the questions.

1. What is a club? 2. What kinds of clubs can be found in the UK? 3. Why do many people in Great Britain prefer to live in houses rather than flats? 4. Who is the founder of changing the guard ceremony? 5. What ceremony takes place at Buckingham Palace every day at 11.30 a.m. 6. Where does Mounting the guards take place? 7. What uniform do the Royal Horse guards wear? 8. How old is the Ceremony of the Keys? 9. When does this ceremony take place? 10. What is the Lord Mayor's Show? 11. Whom does the mayor's body-guard consist of? 12. What is the function of the Lord Chief Justice at the Lord Mayor's Show? 13. Who attends the banquet at the Guildhall?

Задание 6. Read the text below to get more information about holidays in Great Britain.

Holidays: New Year.

New Year is not such an important holiday in England as Christmas. Some people don't celebrate it at all. Many people have New Year parties. A party

usually begins at about eight o'clock and goes on until early in the morning. At midnight they listen to the chimes of Big Ben and drink a toast to the New Year. In London crowds usually gather round the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus and welcome the New Year.

St. Valentine's Day.

St. Valentine is considered a friend and patron of lovers. For centuries St. Valentine's Day, February 14th has been a day for choosing sweethearts and exchanging Valentine cards. At first a Valentine card was hand-made, with little paintings of hearts and flowers, and a short verse composed by the sender. In the 19th century Valentine cards appeared in shops, brightly coloured and gilded. The tradition of sending Valentine cards is widespread all over the country, and lots of Valentine cards are posted and received every year on February 14th .

Easter.

Easter is a Christian holiday in March or April, when Christians remember the dearth of Christ and his return to life. The holiday is marked by going to church and then having a celebration dinner. Easter is connected in people's minds with spring, with the coming to life of the earth after winter. The most popular emblem of Easter is the Easter egg: a hard-boiled egg painted in different colours. Easter eggs are traditional Easter presents for children. Nowadays Easter eggs are usually made of chocolate.

May Spring Festival.

May Spring Festival, which is celebrated on the 1st of May, has retained its old significance. It is celebrated mostly by children and young people in many schools in different parts of Britain. It is celebrated with garlands of flowers, dancing and game on the village green. The girls put on their best summer dresses, put flowers in their hair and round their waists and wait for the crowning of the May Queen. The most beautiful girl is crowned with a garland of flowers. After this great event there is dancing, and the dancers wear fancy costumes representing characters from the Robin Hood legends.

Late Summer Bank Holiday.

It is another official public holiday, and it is celebrated on the last Monday in August. During the August Bank Holiday town folk usually go to the country and to the sea-coast. If the weather is fine, many families take a picnic lunch or tea with them and enjoy their real in the open. Seaside towns near London are invaded by thousands of Londoners, who come in cars and trains on motor49 cycles and bicycles. The August Bank Holiday is also a time for big sports meetings at large stadiums, mainly all kinds of athletics. There are also horse races all over the country and, most traditional, there are large fairs.

Christmas.

Christmas is the main public holiday in Britain, when people spend time at home with their families, eat special food and drink a lot. Long before Christmas time shops become very busy, because a lot of people buy Christmas presents. A lot of money is spent on the presents. People also buy Christmas cards to send to their friends and relatives. The cards have the

words Merry Christmas and pictures of the birth of Christ, Santa Claus, a Christmas tree. In churches people sing Christmas carols-special religious songs. Houses are usually decorated with lights and branches of needle leaf trees. Many people have a decorated Christmas tree in their homes. Christmas is the day when people stay at home, open their presents and eat and drink together.

Задание 7. Answer the questions.

1. How do people celebrate the New Year? 2. What do people do at midnight? 3. What is St.Valentine's Day? When is it celebrated? 4. What is a Valentine card? 5. How is Easter celebrated? 6. What is Easter connected with in people's mind? 7. Who celebrates May Spring Festival? 8. Who is the May Queen? 9. What folk holiday do British people celebrate in August? 10. Where do people usually go to celebrate Bank holiday? 11. What is the main public holiday in Great Britain? 12. Why do many shops become very busy long before Christmas? 13. Is Christmas a religious holiday?

Раздел 1 Тема 1.2

Задание 1. Read and translate the text below. Before reading the text answer the questions:

1. Is education compulsory in Russia? 2. What kind of school do you attend? 3. Do you pay for your education? 4. Would you like to study in a private school? Why?

System of education in Russia

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education. Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May. Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September. Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, students go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week. After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college). Higher education in Russia. There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education. After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a

bachelor’s degree, after 5 years a specialist’s degree and after 6 years a master’s degree.
Words for the text:
academic subjects – учебные предметы
competition – зд. конкурс
fierce — жесткий
public — государственный
bachelor’s degree – диплом бакалавра
specialist’s degree – диплом инженера
master’s degree – диплом магистра
higher education — высшее образование
institutions of higher education — высшие учебные заведения

Задание 2. Read and translate the text. Before reading the text study the vocabulary:
stage — ступень
grammar school — гимназия
national exam — государственный экзамен
General Certificate of Secondary Education — Аттестат об общем среднем образовании
6th form — шестой класс (соответствует 10-11 классу в российской системе образования)
further education — дальнейшее образование
accept — принимать
graduate from — заканчивать
private school — частная школа
provide education — предоставлять образование
boarding school — школа с проживанием
Oxford and Cambridge — старейшие британские университеты
public school — английская частная школа для аристократии
Eton — известная частная элитная школа
assessment — оценивание

System of education in Great Britain Education in Britain is compulsory from 5 till 16. The first stageis primary school (5-11). Children start primary school at 5 and continue until they are 11. In primary schools pupils are taught the so-called three “R”: reading, writing and arithmetic. The second stage is secondary school, which children start at 11. Secondary schools are called comprehensive, they are free and take children of all abilities, without entrance exams. There are also grammar schools which take children who pass the 11 plus exams. At 16 pupils take a national exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education or “O” level (Ordinary) and they can leave school if they wish and start working. This is the end of compulsory education. Some 16-year-olds continue their studies in the 6th form (at school or at a sixth-form college). The 6th form prepares pupils for a national exam

called “A” level (advanced) at the age of 18. You need “A” level to enter a university. If you don’t enter a university you can go to college of further education to study more practical things such as hairdressing, typing, cooking etc. The third stage is further education at university or college. Universities and colleges of higher education accept students with “A” levels. Most students graduate at 21 or 22 and are given their degree. Generally universities award two kinds of degree: the Bachelor’s degree and the Master’s degree. Altogether in Britain there are about 100 universities. The oldest and the most famous of them are Oxford and Cambridge.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.3

Задание 1. Read and translate the text. Sport in Russia Can you give a description to the word "sport"?

Sport is an organized, competitive, entertaining and skilful activity, which requires following some certain rules. It is an integral part of our life. It is very popular among people of all nationalities and different age groups. Sport helps us to be in good form, to keep fit, it makes us more organized, disciplined and strong-willed. Russia is a country famous for its outstanding brilliant sportsmen, especially in winter kinds of sport. Russian teams take worthy places at world championships in ice hockey as well as in figure skating. Sport has become very popular among young generation, since from early childhood children are trained to sport life. Russian schools and universities offer students a wide choice of sporting activities. It can be tennis, table tennis, volleyball, basketball, swimming, football, judo, boxing and others. There are a lot of sport clubs in Russia specialized in various sports, which admit children and teenagers. Many members of such clubs take part in numerous competitions, struggle for medals. Russian people like to do many different sports. In summer they usually swim a lot, roller-skate and ride a bicycle. All sports grounds are crowded with football lovers. But winter sports are closer to Russian people. As soon as the first snow falls, nearly all the livers of the country take their cross-country skis and lay out a ski trail. Young sportsmen adore snowboarding and Alpine skiing. Ski resorts all around the country become more and more popular, especially among the youth. It's not enough for snowboarders just to be able to surf down the slide. It's a must for every respected boarder to show at least 5 different stunts, otherwise he or she would not be considered "cool". There is nothing more attractive for Russian people in winter than skiing for the whole day and then sitting with friends, chatting and drinking hot tea. The equipment for Alpine skiing and snowboarding is quite expensive, but young sportsmen use the equipment that they rent at the ski resorts. You can't forget about another favourite winter sport of the Russians — it is skating and particularly figure skating. Nowadays many people attend outdoor or indoor skating-rinks where they can skate even in summer. Russian people are ardent fans of extreme

sports. For the last several years there occurred a new youth passion for elastic bungee jumping. You jump off a bridge or a building and fall down to the ground, but just before the moment you hit the water or the ground, an elastic rope pulls you back. There is a similar kind of sport called skysurfing. In this case, you jump out of an airplane, which is flying at the height of about 5 km, and fall down using a special board to "surf" the air. There is a great number of fitness centres all over Russia. A year ticket to one of such centres may cost about 10.000 roubles. Having your personal card, you have a possibility to use all offered facilities and attend all the classes included in the program. It may be everything from a simple gym equipped with a lot of up-to-date gym apparatus to some dancing classes or a swimming pool. But still many people watch sport programmes on TV and are sure that they can be called sport-lovers. Some of them are keen on attending football and hockey matches at the stadium in order to feel a unique atmosphere. There is a huge amount of football fans in Russia. The sense of empathy is very common for Russian people. The team spirit lives in them, that is why they are always ready to support their compatriots at any championship. Although there are many good professionals in such famous football clubs as Zenit, Spartak, Rubin and Locomotive, their achievements are not very great, but even this fact can't influence the fans' attitude to their favourite teams. Задание 2. Read and translate the text. Traditional sports in the United Kingdom The UK is located in North Western Europe and is home to a very diverse range of sports. The lush geography has led to the development of football and rugby as national past times, while other sports are slowly gaining a footing. Here are the top 5 Sports in the UK: Football Football is the most popular game played in the U.K. and follows a traditional league system which consists of more than one hundred teams. The most popular league is known as the Premier League and consists of the 20 best teams from all over the U.K. The most popular of these teams are Manchester United, Liverpool and Arsenal. Football in the U.K. is governed by the Football Association which is one of the oldest governing bodies in the entire world. The two most famous Football Championships in the U.K. are the FA Cup and the Capital One Cup. There are 92 professional football clubs that participate in each of these tournaments each year. Cricket Cricket is the national sport of the U.K. and became popular in the U.K. in the 17th century. Today there are 18 professional county clubs in the U.K. with all of them being named after historic counties. Each summer these county clubs participate in the First Class County Championship, which consists of two leagues of nice teams in in which matches are played over four days. Rugby Rugby is one of the most popular professional and recreational team sports in the U.K. and is divided into Rugby Union and Rugby League. The two sports are different in rules such as the number of players and in ways to advance the ball. The Rugby Football League acts as the governing body of Rugby League in the U.K. Based at Red Hall in Leeds, it administers the England Rugby League Team, the Challenge Cup, Super League and the Championships which form the

professional and semiprofessional structure of the game in the U.K. The Rugby Football Union continues to be the governing body for Rugby Union in the U.K. This organization promotes and runs the sport, organizes international matches for the England national team and educates and trains players and officials. Badminton Badminton is the most popular racket sport in U.K. history and continues to grow in popularity. The Badminton Association of England was established in 1893 and is now known as Badminton England. It is the governing of badminton in the U.K. and is also a founding member of the International Badminton Federation. The International Badminton Federation is responsible for providing support to 41 countries in league structure and club structure. Tennis Tennis is growing not only as a participant sport but also as a spectator sport. Wimbledon is the most popular Tennis Tournament in the U.K. and has been played in England since 1877. Wimbledon is one of the four grand slam events on the ATP Tour which also includes the Australian Open, the U.S. Open and the French Open. The U.K. has many public facilities throughout which offer tennis at little to no cost for the general public.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.4

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

My Hobby

Hobby is an activity that we do for fun, just because we like it. Most people have at least one hobby even if their schedule is tight. I have a few hobbies but my favorite one is drawing comics. Let me tell you about this interesting activity. Drawing comics is not the same as just drawing. When you draw a person, an animal or an object, normally there is no story in it. Comics are all about storytelling. Even web comics that consist of only one picture tell a story. The story is told through pictures and text. So, if you make comics, you should be and artist and a writer at the same time. My stories are usually funny, they include talking animals and fantastic creatures. Some of my stories are sad and they are based on my personal experience. I took up drawing comics just a year ago. My friend sent me a picture with two turtles arguing over an apple. I just imitated it and drew a picture with the same characters but with a different story. My friend found it funny, although my picture was not drawn well. I spent a lot of time coming up with my drawing style, and now I think I have one. Drawing never felt like work to me, it is something that I enjoy doing. As for my other hobbies, I like reading and I am a big fan of historical books. I used to spend a lot of time reading, but now I spend most of my free time drawing. In conclusion, I would like to say that it is great to have a hobby. If you do not have one, it probably means that you just have not found it yet.

Задание 2. Read and translate the text.

A hobby is something you like to do in your free time. Some people make something, grow plants or collect things. Collecting things is not the o nly hobby people have. A lot of people do sports in their free time. Som e people are fond of traveling or gardening. Different people like doing d ifferent things. My friend is fond of collecting dolls. She has got a very good collection and she is proud of it. This hobby is very popular with girls. Collecting dolls is funny but expensive. I think it is really interesting. Her collection is thematic. Her theme is Brats dolls. She keeps her dolls in s pecial bags and doll's houses. I spend a lot of time on my homework but in the evenings I have enoug h free time to do my hobby. My hobbies are reading, playing LEGO and roller skating. I like reading very much. I read interesting books, usually about magic. I like to play LEGO. I have built a lot of houses from LEGO blocks and I like to do it. I'm fond of roller skating. I can roller skate but I want to skate better. I've done skating for about 6 months. I'm proud that I could learn to roller sk ate so quickly. I think that my hobbies are exciting!

4 семестр

Раздел 2 Тема 2.1

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

What is WorldSkills?

Our life today is based on one cornerstone: SKILLS. Skills shape people and their societies: plumbers, electricians, machinists, mechanics, cooks, computer technicians, welders, designers, and many other necessary skill professionals constantly improve our world with the power of skills. In 1950 when skilled labor collaboration and innovation were needed more than ever the first WorldSkills Competition was hosted in Spain. Today over 70 member-countries and regions participate in the biggest vocational education and skills excellence event in the world. The WorldSkills Competition truly reflect the global industry. Tens of thousands of young students and professionals have participated over the years. The WorldSkills Foundation contributes by connecting champions, experts, and partners with project initiatives that improve life and reveal innovative and sustainable activities around the world. WorldSkills is not just a competition now. It is a movement. Like working in six main areas: - Promoting skills; - Career building; - Skills Competitions; - Education and training; - International cooperation and development; - Research. WorldSkills is a global hub for skills excellence and development with ongoing activity nationally and globally. WorldSkills raises the profile and recognition of skilled people and shows how important skills are in achievement an economic growth and personal success. WorldSkills - the global hub for skills excellence and development!

Задание 2. Answer the questions to the text.

1. What does our professional life constantly depend of? 2. When and where was the first WS Competition held? 3. What are the main areas of WS Competition? 4. What is the aim of WS movement?

Задание 3. Read and translate the following text.

The WorldSkills Competition is our flagship event, held every two years and is the biggest vocational education and skills excellence event in the world that truly reflects global industry. The Competitors represent the best of their peers and are selected from skill competitions in WorldSkills Member countries and regions. They are all under the age of 23 years (except for four skills that have the age limit of 25). They demonstrate technical abilities both individually and collectively to execute specific tasks for which they study and/or perform in their workplace. One of the main legacies of the WorldSkills Competitions is to give visibility and importance to professional education, as one of the true tools of socioeconomic transformation. The Competition also provides leaders in industry, government and education with the opportunity to exchange information and best practices regarding industry and professional education. New ideas and processes inspire school-aged youth to dedicate themselves to technical and technological careers and towards a better future.

Раздел 2 Тема 2.2

Exercise 1. Прочитайте и запомните
network — сеть
to span — обхватывать, охватывать
surrounding — окружающий
data — мн. от datum; данные, факты, сведения; информация
to surf — зд. находиться в сети
to download — нагружать, пересылать (по линии связи)
interface — интерфейс, адаптер
obsolete — ненужный, вышедший из употребления; старый
to deploy — использовать, употреблять; развертывать
email accounts — учетные записи электронной почты
quantum mechanics — квантовая механика
instantaneous — мгновенный; немедленный, незамедлительный browser — вчт. броузер, браузер, окно просмотра; программа просмотр
a broadband connection — выделенное подключение
dial-up — удаленный доступ к сети;
to type — печатать, напечатать
search-program — программапоисковик
site — сайт
unit (an appliance) – прибор
Electro bulb – электролампочка
Wiring – провод, шнур

avoid touching – избегать соприкосновения
prevent burn – предотвратить пожар
cause a fire – вызвать пожар
unplug – вытащить из розетки;
repair – ремонтировать
damaged – поврежденный
over winded – перекрученный

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

At present a great deal of the work force of most countries is engaged in creating, processing, storing, communicating and just working with information. Computers have become commonplace in homes, offices, stores, schools, research institutes, plants. The use of computers in business, industry and communication services is widespread today. Computer-controlled robots are able to improve the quality of manufactured products and to increase the productivity of industry. Computers can control the work of power stations, plants and docks. They help in making different decisions and in management of economy. The work of banks depends upon computer terminals for millions of daily operations. Without these terminals, records of deposits and withdrawals would be difficult to maintain, and it would be impossible to make inquiries about the current status of customer accounts. Computers form a part of many military systems including communication and fire control. They are applied for automatic piloting and automatic navigation. Space exploration depends on computers for guidance, on-board environment and research.

Exercise 3. Выберите предложение, которое лучше всего характеризует работу компьютера. a) Computers are devices that accept information in the form of instructions. b) The switches are usually in one of two states: magnetized or demagnetized. c) Computers are remarkable devices serving for processing and storage the information and for solving problems.

Exercise 4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.
1. Where is a great deal of the work force of most countries engaged in at present? 2. Where have computers become commonplace? 3. What are computer-controlled robots able to improve? 4. What can computers do with the work of power stations, plants and docks? 5. How do computers help in management of economy? 6. What does the work of banks depend upon? 7. Where else are computers used?

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text.

Computer Applications

When computers were first introduced in the 1940's and 50's, every program written had to provide instructions that told the computer how to use devices

such as the printer, how to store information on a disk, as well as how to perform several other tasks not necessarily related to the program. The additional program instructions for working with hardware devices were very complex, and time-consuming. Programmers soon realized it would be smarter to develop one program that could control the computer's hardware, which others programs could have used when they needed it. With that, the first operating system was born. Today, operating systems control and manage the use of hardware devices such as the printer or mouse. They also provide disk management by letting you store information in files. The operating system also lets you run programs such as the basic word processor. Lastly, the operating system provides several of its own commands that help you to use the computer. DOS is the most commonly used PC operating system. DOS is an abbreviation for disk operating system. DOS was developed by a company named Microsoft. MS-DOS is an abbreviation for «Microsoft DOS». When IBM first released the IBM PC in 1981, IBM licensed DOS from Microsoft for use on the PC and called it PC-DOS. From the users perspective, PC-DOS and MS-DOS are the same, each providing the same capabilities and commands. The version of DOS release in 1981 was 1.0. Over the past decade, DOS has undergone several changes. Each time the DOS developers release a new version, they increase the version number. Windows NT (new technology) is an operating system developed by Microsoft. NT is an enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows 3.0, 3.1 programs. NT requires a 386 processor or greater and 8 Mb of RAM. For the best NT performance, you have to use a 486 processor with about 16 Mb or higher. Unlike the Windows, which runs on top of DOS, Windows NT is an operating system itself. However, NT is DOS compatible. The advantage of using NT over Windows is that NT makes better use of the PC's memory management capabilities. OS/2 is a PC operating system created by IBM. Like NT, OS/2 is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse. Also like NT, OS/2 performs best when you are using a powerful system. Many IBM-based PCs are shipped with OS/2 preinstalled. UNIX is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system. Traditionally, UNIX was run on a larger mini computers to which users accessed the systems using terminals and not PC's. UNIX allowed each user to simultaneously run the programs they desired. Unlike NT and OS/2, UNIX is not DOS compatible. Most users would not purchase UNIX for their own use. Windows 95 & 98 (Windows 2000) are the most popular useroriented operating systems with a friendly interface and multitasking capabilities. The usage of Windows 95 and its enhanced version Windows 98 is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly. Windows 95 and 98 are DOS compatible, so all programs written for DOS may work under the new operating system. Windows 95 requires 486 processor with 16 megabytes of RAM or Pentium 75-90 with 40 megabytes of free hard disk space.

Exercise 6. Переведите и запомните словосочетания

1.analog and digital computers 2.to store data and instructions 3.binary code 4.to perform computations 5.visible units 6.system software and application software 7.primary/secondary storage, main storage and internal storage 8.intermediate results 9..ongoing process 10.strings of characters 11.control unit 12.media capacity 13.data access time 14.per bit 15.inventory control 16.archival storage 17.solid –state device 18.magnetic disc storage 19.moving – head device 20.to meet the demands

Exercise 7. Вставьте вместо пропусков необходимые слова.

1. The time required for the computer to locate and transfer data in the storage device is called the data ____ time.

a) sequence; b) access; c) value

2. ___ memories have no moving parts.

a) electronic; b) mechanical; c) electromechanical

3. Magnetic ___were the main elements used for primary memory in digital computers for many years. a) cores; b) tapes; c) disks

4.___is more commonly used for memory at present.

a) bipolar semiconductor; b) MOS; c) field-effect transistor

5. Magnetic disks constitute the ___storage media.

a) internal; b) primary; c)secondary

6. Data are stored in ___codes in primary as well as in secondary storage. a) digital; b) binary; c) numerical

7. Data access time is ___in electronic memories than that in electromechanical memories.

a) longer; b) much longer; c) shorter

8. Electronic memories have capacities for data storage.

a) more; b) larger; c) less

Exercise 8. Read and translate the text.

Types of Computers and Their Application

At present a great deal of the work force of most countries is engaged in creating, processing, storing, communicating and just working with information. Computers have become commonplace in homes, offices, stores, schools, research institutes, plants. The use of computers in business, industry and communication services is widespread today. Computer-controlled robots are able to improve the quality of manufactured products and to increase the productivity of industry. Computers can control the work of power stations, plants and docks. They help in making different decisions and in management of economy. The work of banks depends upon computer terminals for millions of daily operations. Without these terminals, records of deposits and withdrawals would be difficult to maintain, and it would be impossible to make inquiries about the current status of customer accounts. Computers form a part of many military systems including communication and fire control. They are applied for automatic piloting and automatic navigation.

Space exploration depends on computers for guidance, on-board environment and research.

Exercise 9. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. Where is a great deal of the work force of most countries engaged in at present? 2. Where have computers become commonplace? 3. What are computer-controlled robots able to improve? 4. What can computers do with the work of power stations, plants and docks? 5. How do computers help in management of economy? 6. What does the work of banks depend upon? 7. Where else are computers used?

Exercise 10. Read the text Computer Memory

Computer Memory is mainly divided into two parts, one of them is known as primary or main memory and the other one is known as secondary memory. Primary memory is part of the main computer system. All the information that CPU use is stored and accessible from the primary memory. This implies that all the information stored in a primary memory is easily accessible i.e, Readable and writable through CPU. Primary memory itself is classified into two categories. These two categories are RAM (random access memory) and ROM (read only memory). RAM is a type of memory which is readable and writable. CPU can read and write the information to this primary storage area through RAM. RAM is further classified as DRAM (Dynamic random access memory), RDRAM (Rambus DRAM), SDRAM (Synchronous DRAM), DDR SDRAM (Double Data Rate SDRAM), DDR2 SDRAM (Double Data Rate SDRAM) etc. The ability to read and write makes it more useful but slightly slower in response. The other part of primary storage is just readable (Read Only Memory). No changes can be brought in that part of primary memory through CPU. Rom is faster than RAM. The inability of rewriting the ROM memory makes it faster. The other types of memory in a computer called secondary memory. Secondary Memory is slow and the cheapest form of memory. CPU cannot process this memory directly, to do any processing on this memory, firstly it has to be copied into the primary memory. It stores data permanently as long as it is not being erased from the memory. Although, I don’t believe it is used any long, but a floppy disk is one of the types of memory. Others examples are the hard disk, CD, DVD, USB drives and memory cards etc.

Раздел 2 Тема 2.3

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите деловое письмо.

Mrs Jane Tumin HR Manager Sommertim 7834 Irving Street Denver, Colorado Mrs Lean 9034 Cody Street Denver, Colorado USA, 90345 February 15, 2016

Dear Mrs Lean
With reference to our telephone conversation yesterday I am glad to tell you that we offer you the position of Senior Lawyer in our company. You will be provided with company car according to the corporate policy and full medical insurance. Your salary will be $100 000 per year according to your request. You may learn about job conditions in job offer attached to this letter.
With respect,
Jane Tumin, HR Manager

Задание 2. Напишите свое деловое письмо, используя упр.1 в качестве образца.

Раздел 3 Тема 3.1

Задание 1. Read and translate the instruction.
Erifox III-D PBX (Businessphone 6/III-D) User Manual 1.1 Features and user possibilities. The maximum capacity of the PABX is 3 trunk lines and 8 extensions. Two PABXs of this kind can be connected together in a master/slave operation, giving a total system capacity of 6 trunks and 14 extensions. This is described in section C. Different types of analog instrument, such as telephone sets, answering machines, telefax etc. can be connected to the extensions. It is recommended to use instruments using the DTMF (tone) signalling system. Instruments using loop disconnect signals can also be used. The PABX is intended for telephone use, and all basic functions are available: • Outgoing calls from any extension. • Incoming calls selectable to any extension. • Call transfer, enquiry call, external call on hold. • Call restriction. • Internal calls only. In addition, there is a large number of special features which make the telephone system very flexible: • Operator mode. • Night mode. • Optional connection of display read-out. • Door station, with bell and electrical lock functions. • Alarm (internal). • Memory for telephone numbers. If you want to connect a telefax machine, use the feature "Faxlink". If a special outgoing line is needed, for instance to another superior PABX, you can access each line individually. If two or three companies or households want to share one PABX, this is possible using the "Grouping" feature. Then internal calls are possible to all extensions, but external calls are separated. Changing functions is done by programming from extension 2 (no. 22). Section A. A 2 Installation. The installation procedure is as follows: a) Select the best location for the PABX b) Install the extension lines, and test all the lines. c) Connect the trunk lines to the Public Switched Telephone Network. d) Set the trunk line signalling type, Pulse or DTMF. e) Change functions by programming to fit customers application. The PABX extensions should be installed and tested before the trunk lines are connected. The AC supply shall be disconnected during the installation! A 2.1 Extension lines. Please follow the information given in fig. 1 and 2 for the installation of the

extensions. The connectors are located under the small lid. (Fig. 2). Each connector has outlet for two extensions. 6 special plugs are packed with the system, one spare. The operator station is no. 29, and the programming station is no. 22. The programming station must be a DTMF (tone) telephone set. Use single pair cables for each extension. Multiple cable can be used, but not for more than 10 meters in each case. See fig. 1. Extension wiring and testing: Put the 4 wires from two extensions into the white plastic holder. (See also fig. 2). Press the white plastic holder into the black plug section, keeping the wires in place! The two extensions are connected, and the plug can be installed in any of the 4 extension connectors. Connect the AC-power. The red lamp will light up. Each extension is tested by making internal calls. Proceed to the fault-finding on page 28 if there is any problem. If a extension is not used, it must be switched off by programming. See the setting instructions in chapter A 3.1. A 2.2 Trunk lines (external lines to the public network). The trunk lines can be installed using multiple pair cables. Do not install the trunk lines in the same cable as the extensions. This will reduce the capacity of the PABX to withstand surge voltages caused by lightning. After the extensions have been installed and tested, the trunk lines can be connected. The trunk cable is marked with the line numbers L1 - L3. All trunk lines can be used as a selective outgoing line, and line 3 can be used directly linked to extension 3 (faxlink). See chapter A 3.3 and C 8.5. Before you put the PABX into operation, it is absolutely necessary to program the trunk line signalling. See chapter A 3 for instructions. A 2.3 Installation diagram. The PABX should be installed close to the trunk line outlets, and close to the AC power outlet. Please observe that optional surge protecting devices are recommended if the customer premises are often exposed to lightning. If the outside lines are above ground level, such devices are required. It is important that these devices are connected to ground. Раздел 3 Тема 3.2 Задание 1. Read and translate the text. Microsoft just announced AI computers that start at $999 — check out the Copilot+ PCs Microsoft unveiled its new AI-powered Copilot+ PCs at a press event. Copilot+ PCs offer up to 20 times more AI power and 22 hours of battery life, according to Microsoft. Pre-orders start today at $999, with availability from brands like Microsoft Surface, Dell, and HP. Microsoft's AI-powered PCs are here. Microsoft just unveiled a new line of Windows PCs designed for AI at a press event Monday. The new line, called Copilot+ PCs, is the fastest and most intelligent Windows model of a PC built yet, according to Microsoft. "We have completely reimagined the entirety of the PC — from silicon to the operating system, the application layer to the cloud — with AI at the center, marking the most significant change to the Windows platform in decades," the company said in its announcement. Advertisement Microsoft is launching Surface Copilot+ PCs, with the new Surface Pro and Surface Laptop, but it's also working with its hardware partners, including Acer, ASUS, Dell, HP, Lenovo, and Samsung, who will be launching their own Copilot + computers. Tightly integrated AI features Natively integrated AI features are a key selling point

for the Copilot+ PCs. There are some cool-sounding AI features, including some powered by the on-device AI chips. Advertisement The most notable is "Recall," which Microsoft says is basically like if your PC had "photographic memory" and could remember everything you looked at on your PC, helping you quickly recall where you stored something. "You can scroll across time to find the content you need in your timeline across any application, website, document, or more," Microsoft said. "Interact intuitively using snapshots with screenray to help you take the next step using suggested actions based on object recognition. And get back to where you were, whether to a specific email in Outlook or the right chat in Teams." Microsoft says the PCs are up to 20 times more powerful for AI and also offer improved battery life, with up to 22 hours on a single charge. The new chip architecture combines CPU, GPU and high-performance Neural Processing Units (NPU) for efficient AI processing. Copilot+ PCs also offer AI image generation with Cocreator, a feature powered by NPUs and SLMs to address what Microsoft says are the limitations of other cloud-based AI image generators, such as privacy concerns or the time it takes to process. Advertisement The feature also has a "creativity slide" so you can adjust the level of detail and style of the image. Users can also use Restyle Image to edit personal photos while combining image generation tools. Microsoft The new PCs offer live captions which work across all apps and video platforms to translate "any audio that passes through your PC" into English captions in real time. The feature translates over 40 languages and even functions offline. Copilot+ PCs also come with a Copilot key on the keyboard, which provides quick access to AI. This will streamline access to an AI agent, including the upcoming GPT-4o from OpenAI, for more human-like voice interactions.

1.3 Тестирование по лексике и грамматике

3 семестр

Раздел 1 Тема 1.4

1. My cousins are schoolchildren. …….study very well.
Ответ №1 he
Ответ №2 they
Ответ №3 your
Ответ №4 Her

2. Pass ……some bread, please.
Ответ №1 his
Ответ №2 me
Ответ №3 your
Ответ №4 Their

3. We are students of the Siberian State Industrial University. There are 25 students in ……group.

Ответ №1 they
Ответ №2 me
Ответ №3 us
Ответ №4 our

4. «Did you see our boss yesterday?» «No, I didn't. I haven't seen ……for ages».

Ответ №1 he
Ответ №2 she
Ответ №3 him
Ответ №4 his

5. My relatives have three children. ……children are wonderful!

Ответ №1 them
Ответ №2 they
Ответ №3 their
Ответ №4 he

6. I …..at the Art Gallery yesterday.

Ответ №1 is
Ответ №2 are
Ответ №3 was
Ответ №4 am

7. The students are writing a serious test now. Everybody …..very attentive.

Ответ №1 is
Ответ №2 are
Ответ №3 were
Ответ №4 am

8. They say that it……very cold next winter.

Ответ №1 was
Ответ №2 are
Ответ №3 will be
Ответ №4 is

9. ……you ready for the test now?

Ответ №1 are
Ответ №2 is
Ответ №3 were
Ответ №4 am

10. ……..the students…..at the laboratory tomorrow?
Ответ №1 was
Ответ №2 are
Ответ №3 will be
Ответ №4 is

11. Everybody ……the right to get higher education.
Ответ №1 have
Ответ №2 haves
Ответ №3 has
Ответ №4 will has

12. Who …..a pet at home?
Ответ №1 has
Ответ №2 have
Ответ №3 haves
Ответ №4 haven't

13. We cannot go there. We …… free time.
Ответ №1 do not have
Ответ №2 have not
Ответ №3 does not have
Ответ №4 haven't

14. She dreams that she…….a new house next year.
Ответ №1 had
Ответ №2 has
Ответ №3 will have
Ответ №4 haven't

15. ……..you…… any chance to get that job last year?
Ответ №1 will have
Ответ №2 Did have
Ответ №3 Do have
Ответ №4 Have not

16. Which is ….: the United States or Canada?
Ответ №1 large
Ответ №2 larger
Ответ №3 More larger
Ответ №4 More large

17. What is the name of the …. port in the USA?
Ответ №1 bigger
Ответ №2 biggest

Ответ №3 More big
Ответ №4 Mostbig

18. Moscow is the …. city in Russia.
Ответ №1 largest
Ответ №2 Most large
Ответ №3 More large
Ответ №4 Large

19. The London underground is the …. in the world.
Ответ №1 oldest
Ответ №2 older
Ответ №3 Most old
Ответ №4 Moreold

20. St Petersburg is one of the ….. cities in the world.
Ответ №1 beautiful
Ответ №2 most beautiful
Ответ №3 more beautiful
Ответ №4 beautifilest

4 семестр

Раздел 3 Тема 3.2

A. ***Which verb forms are used in the following sentences?***

1. Several articles are being translated by the students of our group.
a) Presents Continuous Active
b) Past Continuous Passive
c) Presents Simple Passive
d) Presents Continuous Passive

2. The experiment was completed in our laboratory yesterday.
a) Past Continuous Passive
b) Past Simple Passive
c) Past Simple Active
d) Past Continuous Active

3. The industrial development of any country depends on its energy resource.
a) Past Simple Active
b) Presents Simple Active
c) Past Simple Passive
d) Presents Continuous Passive

4. His lectures are always attended by many students.

a) Presents Continuous Active
b) Past Continuous Passive
c) Presents Perfect Active
d) Presents Simple Passive

5. The secretary was typing the manager's report at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.
a) Past Simple Passive
b) Future Simple Passive
c) Past Continuous Active
d) Future Continuous Passive

B. Which is the best translation?

1. This plant was being built when we came here.
a) Завод был уже построен, когда мы приехали сюда.
b) Завод построили, после того как мы приехали сюда.
c) Когда мы сюда приехали, завод строился.
d) Мы приехали сюда на строительство завода.

2. Our geologists have discovered vast deposits of natural gas in the eastern areas.
a) Наши геологи открывали огромные месторождения природного газа в восточных регионах.
b) Наши геологи открыли огромные запасы природного газа в восточных регионах.
c) Наши геологи откроют огромные запасы природного газа в восточных регионах.
d) Наши геологи открывают огромные запасы природного газа в восточных регионах.

3. The new metallurgical plant will be equipped with up-to-date machinery.
a) Новый металлургический завод был оборудован современными станками.
b) Новый металлургический завод будет оборудован современными станками.
c) Новый металлургический завод оборудовали современными станками.
d) Новый металлургический завод оборудуют современными станками.

4. Our students have practical training at the mines.
a) Наши студенты проходят практику на шахтах.
b) Наши студенты проходили практику на шахтах.

c) Наши студенты прошли практику на шахтах.
d) Наши студенты пройдут практику на шахтах.

5. He has been offered a very interesting job institute.
a) Он предложил очень интересную работу в институте.
b) Он предлагал очень интересную работу в институте.
c) Ему предлагали очень интересную работу в институте.
d) Ему предложили очень интересную работу в институте.

C.Which verb form will you use to translate the following sentences?

1. В различных районах Москвы строятся новые линии метро.
a) have built
b) have been built
c) are being built
d) are building

2. Эксперимент был закончен к концу месяца.
a) had been completed
b) had completed
c) was completed
d) have been completed

3. Первая линия Московского метро вступила в строй в 1935 году.
a) has gone into operation
b) have gone into operation
c) had gone into operation
d) went into operation

4. Инженеры нашей фирмы разработали много новых приборов.
a) developed
b) have developed
c) has developed
d) were developed

5. Наши друзья вернутся из экспедиции на следующей неделе.
a) will be returned
b) are returned
c) is returning
d) will return

D. ***Which is the general question to following sentences?***

1. The sentences solve very important questions.
a) Does their scientists solve very important questions?
b) Their scientists very important questions solve?

c) Who did solve very important questions?
d) Do their scientists solve very important questions?

2. The engineer will test his automatic device in the laboratory.
a) Will test the engineer his automatic device in the laboratory?
b) Will do the engineer test his automatic device in the laboratory?
c) Will the engineer test his automatic device in the laboratory?
d) The engineer will test his automatic device in the laboratory?

3. The workers installed the X-rays unit at the plant.
a) Installed the workers the X-rays unit at the plant?
b) Do the workers installed the X-rays unit at the plant?
c) Did the workers install the X-rays unit at the plant?
d) Did the workers installed the X-rays unit at the plant?

4. Ferrous metals are widely used in all branches of machine-building industry.
a) Do ferrous metals are widely used in all branches of machine-building industry?
b) Are ferrous metals widely used in all branches of machine-building industry?
c) Are used ferrous metals widely in all branches of machine-building industry?
d) Are ferrous metals are widely used in all branches of machine-building industry?

5. Tomorrow they are flying to Moscow.
a) Are they flying to Moscow tomorrow?
b) Are tomorrow they flying to Moscow?
c) Are flying they to Moscow tomorrow?
d) Where are they flying?

1.4 Диалог
3 семестр

(Раздел 2. Тема 2.1)

Задание 1. Диалоги на темы «Личная встреча с работодателем», «Беседа претендента на вакансию по телефону» Job Interview

– Good morning, Miss Jones. So you applied for a job in our team. Am I right?
– Yes, I did. I sent my resume for a position of a restaurant manager.
– That`s good. I`d like to know a bit more about you. Probably you could tell us about your education first.
– Well, I left school at 17 and then for the next five years I studied at Kazan Federal University. I graduated the Department of economics with high

honors and was qualified as a manager of enterprise. And after that I did a one-year computer course.
– Well. Your education sounds great, Miss Jones. And have you got any experience? Have you worked before?
– Certainly. First I worked as a manager at children's clothes shop. I stayed there for four years and then I moved on to my present company. They offered me a job of a manager in a big cafe.
– That`s very interesting. Why aren't you happy with your present job, Miss Jones? Why are you going to leave them?
– Well. The salary isn't so bad, I must admit. But the work schedule isn't convenient for me. And I often do a lot of overtime there. Besides you have an excellent reputation and I hope to have more opportunity and growth potential in your company.
– I see. Do you mind business trips? And are you fluent in Italian or German?
– Oh, foreign languages are my favorites. We did Italian and German at the University and I use them when I travel.
– Very good. Can you tell me about your good points then?
– Well… I start my work on time. I learn rather quickly. I am friendly and I am able to work under pressure in a busy company.
- OK. That's enough I think. Well, Miss Jones. Thank you very much. I am pleased to talk to you and we shall inform you about the result of our interview in a few days. Good-bye.

(Раздел 2 Тема 2.3)

Exercise 1. Make up a dialogue using the following sentences.

Answering the phone (formal)

- Hello? Serena speaking. (caller unknown)
- John Sayles is speaking. Who's calling, please? (caller unknown)
- Doctor Martin's office. May I know who's calling, please? (caller unknown)
- Thank you for calling Jeans Plus. Jody speaking.
- Hello Maria. Nice to hear from you.
- Hello Dr Jones. How can I help you?
- City Library. Kim speaking. What can I do for you, Robert?

Introducing yourself

-Hey George. It's Lisa calling.

-Hello, this is Julie Madison calling.

Asking to speak with someone

-Can I talk to Josef? Tell him Marilyn's calling.

-May I speak to Mr. Green in the accounting department, please?

-Good morning. Is Dr Martin available, please?

Connecting someone

-Just a sec. I'll get him.

-Hang on a moment. I'll see if she's in.

-One moment please. I'll see if he's available.

-Hold the line please. I'll put you through in a moment.

-Please hold while I put you through to the manager's office.

-All of our staff are busy at this time. Please hold for the next available person.

Making a request

- Could you please repeat that?
- Would you mind spelling that for me?
- Could you speak up a little, please?
- Can you speak a little slower, please. My English isn't very good, I'm afraid.
- Could you let me know when she'll be in the office, please?
- Would you mind calling back in an hour? I'm in a meeting just now.
- Can you call again? I think we have a bad connection.
- Please hold for just a minute. I have another call.
- Please don't call this number again.

Taking a message

Can I take a message?

Would you like to leave a message?

Sammy's not in. I can tell him you called if you like.

No, that's okay. I'll call him later.

1.5 Презентация

Презентация – средство или метод, который используют в обучении (особенно иностранным языка) и подготовке работников и специалистов. Подготовка презентации проходит в рамках самостоятельной работы с последующим представлении ее на практическом занятии.

3 семестр

(Раздел 1. Тема 1.1)
Презентация на тему «Достопримечательности страны изучаемого языка»

(Раздел 1. Тема 1.2)
зентация на тему «My college»

(Раздел 1. Тема 1.3)
Презентация на тему «Sport in my life»

(Раздел 1. Тема 1.4)
Презентация на тему "My hobby"

Оценивание обучающегося на зачете

Промежуточная аттестация производится на основе текущего контроля успеваемости при условии выполнения всех заданий в семестре, предусмотренных фондом оценочных средств по дисциплине.