Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации

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«____» _____ 20___ г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

20.02.01 «Экологическая безопасность природных комплексов» (направленность (профиль): «Экологическая безопасность природных комплексов»)

Квалификация выпускника
Техник-эколог

Форма обучения
Очная форма

Срок обучения: 2 года 10 месяцев

Год начала подготовки 2026

Новокузнецк
2026

СибГИУ Подлинник электронного документа хранится в системе электронного согласования документов СибГИУ
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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 минимумом в размере (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматическим минимумом, необходимым для общения, чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

2 Место учебной дисциплины в структуре ООП по специальности

Учебная дисциплина относится к учебным дисциплинам социально-гуманитарного цикла ООП по специальности 20.02.01 «Экологическая безопасность природных комплексов».

Учебная дисциплина базируется на предварительном усвоении обучающимися учебных дисциплин:

– Химия в жизни человека;
– Иностранный язык.

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

– Информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

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.	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые) писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика) лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности особенности произношения правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

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***	***5 семестр***	***6 семестр***
Форма промежуточной аттестации					*зачет*
Трудоёмкость, *академ. час.*	***132***	*36*	*46*	*26*	*24*
Лекции, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
в форме	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

практической подготовки					
Лабораторные работы, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Практические занятия, *академ. час.*	***94***	*32*	*36*	*12*	*14*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Курсовая работа / проект, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Консультации, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Самостоятельная работа, *академ. час.*	***38***	*4*	*10*	*14*	*10*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Контроль, *академ. час.*	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
в форме практической подготовки	***0***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Содержание учебной дисциплины

Раздел 1 Иностранный язык как язык делового общения;

Тема 1.1 Особенности коммуникации в иностранном языке (Грамматический материал: временные категории будущего времени: Future Simple, Present Progressive.
Лексический материал: изучение и отработка лексики по темам «Commucation», «Negotiation». Чтение текста по теме «Negotiation». Говорение: диалоги по темам «Telephone call», «Negotiation».);

Тема 1.2 Описание людей (Грамматический материал: степени сравнения прилагательных; модальные глаголы.
Лексический материал: изучение и отработка лексики по темам «Appearance»,«Hobby»,«Education». Чтение текстов по темам

«Appearance», «Hobby», «Education».
Говорение: презентация на тему «My family and me».);

Тема 1.3 Описание местности (Грамматический материал: Participle 2, времена группы Perfect.
Лексический материал: изучение и отработка лексики по темам «City/village»,«Nature». Чтение текстов по темам «City/village», «Sightseeiings», «Nature».
Говорение: презентация на тему «Sightseeiings».);

Тема 1.4 Деловая поездка (Грамматический материал: герундий, инфинитив. Лексический материал: изучение и отработка лексики по теме «Businesstrip». Чтение текстов по теме «Businesstrip».
Говорение: диалоги по темам «Booking tickets», «Staying at the hotel».);

Раздел 2 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности;

Тема 2.1 Экология как наука (Грамматический материал: Passive Voice. Лексический материал: изучение и отработка лексики по теме «Environment». Чтение текстов по темам «Environment», «Ecological problems», «Pollutants» .
Говорение: презентация на тему «Ecological problems».);

Тема 2.2 Профессиональная деятельность экологов (Грамматический материал: вопросительные конструкции.
Лексический материал:изучение и отработка лексики по теме «My future profession». Чтение текстов по темам «Ecologist», «Ecological organizations».
Говорение: презентация на тему «Ecological organizations» .);

Тема 2.3 Приборы и оборудование, используемые в экологии (Грамматический материал: условные предложения (Zero conditional, First conditional). Лексический материал: изучение и отработка лексики по теме «Tools and equipment for ecologists». Чтение текстов по теме «Tools and equipment for ecologists».
Говорение: презентация на тему «Tools and equipment for ecologists».);

Тема 2.4 Использование информационно-коммуникативных технологий в профессиональной деятельности экологов (Грамматический материал: условные предложения (Second and Third conditional). Лексический материал: изучение и отработка лексики по теме «Mass Media». Чтение текстов по теме «Mass Media».
Говорение: презентация на тему «Mass Media».).

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.	Иностранный язык как язык делового общения	10	
Тема 1.1.	Особенности коммуникации в иностранном языке	10	
Тема 1.2.	Описание людей	10	
Тема 1.3.	Описание местности	10	
Тема 1.4.	Деловая поездка	10	
Раздел 2.	Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности	10	
Тема 2.1.	Экология как наука	10	
Тема 2.2.	Профессиональная деятельность экологов	8	
Тема 2.3.	Приборы и оборудование, используемые в экологии	8	
Тема 2.4.	Использование информационно-коммуникативных технологий в профессиональной деятельности экологов	8	
Итого:		**94**	**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
Раздел 1; Тема 1.1.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 5. Прохождение тестирования.	6	
Тема 1.2.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации; 5. Прохождение тестирования.	6	
Тема 1.3.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию.	4	
Тема 1.4.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка диалога; 4. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 5. Прохождение тестирования.	6	
Раздел 2; Тема 2.1.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию;	4	

	4. Подготовка презентации.		
Тема 2.2.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации; 5. Прохождение тестирования.	4	
Тема 2.3.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации.	4	
Тема 2.4.	1. Выполнение контрольно-тренировочных упражнений; 2. Выполнение перевода и работа с текстом; 3. Подготовка к практическому занятию; 4. Подготовка презентации; 5. Прохождение тестирования.	4	
Итого:		**38**	**0**

10 Матрица компетентностных задач по учебной дисциплине

Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Контролируемые компетенции	Оценочные средства
Раздел 1; Тема 1.1.	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 1.2.	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 04.;	1. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 2. Наблюдение за работой на

	ОК 05.; ОК 09.	практическом занятии; 3. Перевод и работа с текстом; 4. Презентация; 5. Тестовые задания
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. Диалог; 2. Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения; 3. Наблюдение за работой на практическом занятии; 4. Перевод и работа с текстом; 5. Тестовые задания
Раздел 2; Тема 2.1.	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 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; 4. Презентация; 5. Тестовые задания
Тема 2.3.	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 2.4.	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
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. Максимальное количество – 20 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

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

- 14 – 20 баллов – обучающийся готов к изучению учебной дисциплины без дополнительного повторения изученного ранее материала;
- 10 – 13 баллов – обучающийся в целом готов к изучению учебной дисциплины, требуется повторение отдельных вопросов(тем) изученного ранее материала, необходимого для успешного освоения учебной дисциплины;
- менее 10 баллов – 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 знаний, умений и навыков 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

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

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	хорошо

автора и стиль текста оригинала, но в нем присутствуют незначительные нормативно-языковые (неграмотность) и узуальные ошибки.	
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	Лексические ошибки	Лексические ошибки

	задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.	незначительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.	значительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.
4.Грамматика	Использованы разные грамматические конструкций в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Грамматические незначительно влияют на восприятие речи обучающегося.	Количество грамматических конструкций крайне ограниченно; значительное количество грамматических 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, если он твердо знает программный материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, обладает необходимыми умениями и приемами их выполнения, а также имеет достаточно полное представление о значимости знаний по учебной дисциплине.
не зачтено	Оценка «не зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, который не знает значительной части программного материала, неуверенно отвечает, допускает серьезные ошибки, не имеет представлений по методике выполнения практической работы. Как правило, оценка «не зачтено» ставится обучающимся, которые не могут продолжить обучение без дополнительных занятий по данной учебной дисциплине.

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: 29.05.2026);

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: 29.05.2026);

3 Аитов, В. Ф. Английский язык (A1-B1+) : учебник для среднего профессионального образования / В. Ф. Аитов, В. М. Аитова, С. В. Кади. — 13-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2026. — 195 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-22081-0. – URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/600767 (дата обращения: 29.05.2026).

б) дополнительная литература:

1 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: 29.05.2026);

2 Кузьменкова, Ю. Б. Английский язык (A2–B2) : учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2024. — 412 с. — (Профессиональное образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09154-0. – URL: https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-a2-b2-536635 (дата обращения: 29.05.2026);

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;
– LibreOffice;
– 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.

кабинет «Иностранного языка» для проведения практических занятий, оснащенный средствами обучения.
Демонстрационные учебно-наглядные пособия:
1) демонстрационные материалы;
2) словари.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет» и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду.

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Н.Ю. Киселёва

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_____moths.
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

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.*

3 семестр

Раздел 1 Тема 1.1 Особенности коммуникации в иностранном языке

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.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.2 Описание людей

Exercise 1. 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 2. Use the correct form of the adjective.

1.Jill's a far_____ (intelligent) person than my brother.
2. Kate was the_____ (practical) of the family.
3. Greg felt _____ (bad) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the _____ (good) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the_____ (tall) of the two.
6. Jack is the_____ (clever) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any _____ (far) information, please contact our head office.

8. The sinking of Titanic is one of _____ (famous) shipwreck stories of all time.
9. Please, send the books back without_____ (far) delay.
10. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the _____ (rich) in the world.
11. Could you come a bit _____ (early) tomorrow?
12. I like this song _____ (well) than the previous one.
13. Which of these two performances did you enjoy _____ (much)?
14. The fire was put out_____ (quickly) than we expected.

Exercise 3. 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 4. 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 5. 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 6. 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 1.3 Описание местности

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.

4 семестр

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 1.4 Деловая поездка

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.

5 семестр

Раздел 2 Тема 2.1 Экология как наука

Exercise 1. 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 2. 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.

Раздел 2 Тема 2.2 Профессиональная деятельность экологов

Exercise 1. *Задайте общий вопрос и ответьте на него.*

6. ……..
   — Yes,…….. (It is usually cold in winter.)
   2. -……..
   — Yes,…….. (It was very cold there.)
   3. ……..
   — Yes,…….. (He has got a question.)
   4. -……..
   — Yes,…….. (He had a problem.)
   5. -……..
   — Yes,…….. (There is a cloud in the sky.)
   6. -…….
   — Yes,…….. (There was a lot of snow in the forest.)
   7. -……
   — No,…….. (The weather isn't fine today.)
   8. -…….
   — No,…….. (The weather doesn't change quickly.)
   9. -…….
   — No,…….. (The weather didn't change.)
   10.-……
   — No,…….. (They don't go camping in summer.)

Exercise 2. *Задайте альтернативный вопрос.*

1.He is in the swimming pool (in the kindergarten).
2. He has gone to the swimming pool (to the library).
3. He has got a new computer game (a new book).
4. He's cold (hot).
5. He has been to Spain (to Italy).
6. He is visiting Spain (Germany).
7. She has written the exercise (the story).
8. She is writing the exercise (the translation).
9. She has gone to school (to work).
10. She is at school (at the spotrsground).

Exercise 3. *Задайте специальный вопрос к выделенному слову, используя вопросительные слова Where, When, What, How many, Why, и др.*

I. They finished their work at 5 o'clock.
2. It rained yesterday.

3. It will snow next month.
4. He has always wanted to visit that museum.
5.There are mushrooms in the forest in summer.
6. There will be no leaves in the trees in winter.
7. He has translated two texts.
8. He had translated three poems by that time.
9. He is always late because he doesn't want to get up early.
10. He's in Germany now.

Exercise 4. *Задайте общий и специальный вопрос к предложениям.*
1. There is an apple tree near the playground.
a. ……. Near the playground?
b. ……..
2. They will be busy tomorrow because they will have a test soon.
a. …….. tomorrow?
b. ……
3. There will be a new bookshop near the stadium.
a…….. near the stadium?
b……
4. That tree fell down yesterday.
a…… yesterday?
b……
5. He became a doctor in 1981.
a…….. in 1981?
b……
6. The lesson began two minutes ago.
a. …… two minutes ago?
b. ……
7. It snowed almost every day.
a. …… almost every day?
b. ……
8. He spends his holidays in the country.
a……. his holidays in the country?
b…….

6 семестр

Раздел 2 Тема 2.3 Приборы и оборудование, используемые в экологии

Exercise 1. 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 2. 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 2 Тема 2.4 Использование информационно-коммуникативных технологий в профессиональной деятельности экологов

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.

1.2 Перевод и работа с текстом

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

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

3 семестр

Раздел 1 Тема 1.1 Особенности коммуникации в иностранном языке

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

Negotiations

Negotiations are complex because one is dealing with both facts and people. It is clear that negotiators above all must have a good understanding of a subject. They must be aware of the company`s general policy, initial bargaining position as well as fallback position.

However, awareness of these facts may not necessarily suffice to reach the agreement. The role of human factor must be taken into account. The approach and strategy in negotiations are influenced by cool, clear logical analyses. But the personal needs of the actors must therefore be considered. These needs might include the need for friendship, goodwill, credibility, recognition of status and authority, a desire to be appreciated and promoted as well as the need to get home earlier on Friday evening.

Researches, who have studied negotiations, recommend separate people from facts. Moreover, while negotiations indirect and impersonal forms should be used. Furthermore, a really tough negotiator should be hard on the facts but soft on the people.

Language also varies according to negotiating style adopted: it can be either a co-operative or a competitive mode. Cooperative style is based on win-win principles when both parties want to benefit from the deal. This style is often accepted within one company or between companies with longstanding relations when common goals are being pursued.

Competitive negotiation style can be appropriate for one-off contracts when the aim is to get the best results possible without considering future relations and risks of the breakdown of negotiations. Moreover, the language can become hostile and threatening.

In reality negotiations are a complex mode of co-operative and competitive styles. Negotiating successfully implies dealing with four main components of negotiations: people, facts, co-operation and competition.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.2 Описание людей

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

Appearance

My name is Ann. I am 16 years old. I study at school. Next year I am going to enter the university.

I have auburn hair and brown eyes. I like to wear my hair long. I had my hair cut last month, so it is shoulder-length at the moment. My hair is straight and quite thick. I like to style it in different ways. My favourite hair styles are trendy ponytails or a cute bun. Sometimes I plait my hair or just leave it loose.

I have an oval face. It is quite slim. I have a neat nose and thin lips. I hardly apply any make-up. I think that healthy and good-looking skin is what makes a girl attractive. Many people say that I resemble my mom.

I am slim and tall. My height is 170 cm. I like wearing different clothes. I often wear trousers or jeans with a top or a pullover. I put on a skirt or a dress for some special occasions. I like to wear heels. In my everyday life I wear stylish medium-heeled shoes. To be honest, I have quite a big collection of shoes for different occasions. I think in the future this collection will get even bigger.

I am a very open and easy-going person. My lifestyle is quite active. I often meet with my friends, go to different concerts and exhibitions and try to follow everything what might interest young people.

My name is Andrew. I am 16 years old. I am a handsome young man. By the way, this is not my personal opinion. This is what people often say to me.

I have short fair hair and gray eyes. I have wide eyebrows and a well-proportioned nose. There is a small scar on my chin. It is on the left. When I was little, I had a really bad fall and hurt my chin. Since then I have had this scar.

I am quite tall. My height is 182 cm. I am one of the tallest in my class. I am also quite slim. I go in for swimming.
Casual style is my favourite one. I usually wear jeans and T-shirts. I also prefer comfortable casual shoes. I often have earphones put into my ears, because I love listening to good music. I always wear a dark leather bracelet on my right wrist. I got it as a gift from one of my best friends.

I am a bit reserved person. Maybe this is the reason why some people think that I am not very friendly. However, I am a very friendly and positive guy. My friends know they can always rely upon me and I am always ready to help.

Задание 2. Read and translate the text.

Hobbies

A hobby is a favourite pastime of a person. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby to your liking, lucky you are: you have made your life more interesting.

Numerous hobbies can be subdivided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies, especially in some countries (Britain, for example). A relatively new hobby which is becoming more popular is computer games.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, and handicrafts. Some hobbyists write music. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards,, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in,

he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

Задание 3. Read and translate the text. Before reading the text answer the questions:
Is education compulsory in Russia?
What kind of school do you attend?
Do you pay for your education?
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.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.3 Описание местности

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

City or village?

There are plenty of opinions on the choice of lifestyle nowadays. City life and country life have both pros and cons but my choice is the city. I am sure the city is the place where everything is happening. You have lots of job and rest opportunities and you will never get bored with a big variety of cultural activities and events.

It goes without saying that city life offers more work and education opportunities. In spite of high cost of urban living, there are more chances to find a well-paid job and make a successful career. Besides, compared to country life city life is more varied in many aspects: housing, shopping, medicine, entertainment, eating out, playing sports. City life offers more convenience as everything can be easily reached thanks to extensive public transport system.

Yet some people can't stand crowded streets and heavy traffic. They prefer countryside where you are closer to nature, beautiful landscapes and enjoy peace and quiet. In fact, country life has many advantages compared to living in a city. There is less transport and no industry. You can grow and eat organic food. The village community is small but friendly and tight-knit. People help each other.

Still, not many people love such life, that's why they move to large cities looking for new opportunities. In addition, country life usually means getting up early and doing manual labour outdoors in any weather which is not suitable for everyone. Lack of conveniences and facilities also plays a big part in choosing where to live: in urban or rural areas.

To my mind, city life appeals to energetic people who like excitement and don't mind stress and rush. The city is where new things, events and social activities take place daily and you have everything close at hand, so I would definitely prefer city life to country life.

Задание 2. Read and translate the text.

Sightseeng

The capital of Great Britain is full of popular and world-famous tourist attractions, both educational and entertaining. Most of them are located close to the river Thames, others are in different parts of London and in its suburbs. The city was founded about 2 000 years ago, so there are a lot of interesting historic and architectural sights.

Big Ben is the most famous iconic clock tower of the Houses of Parliament. Behind this long and beautiful building stands medieval Westminster Abbey where many historic weddings, coronations and burials took place. The Tower of London has rich history as a royal palace, a fortress, a prison and a place of execution. Not far from the Tower guests can see the magnificent

architecture of St Paul’s Cathedral, originally designed by Sir Christopher Wren. In the middle of Trafalgar Square tourists stop to admire a 52-metre Nelson’s column dedicated to Admiral Lord Nelson. Buckingham Palace has been the official residence of British monarchs since the reign of Queen Victoria.

London is famous for its wonderful museums and art galleries. In British Museum one can see ancient paintings, sculptures and even Egyptian mummies. London’s National Gallery has the greatest collection of paintings of Van Gogh, Leonardo da Vinci, Renoir and many others. The Natural History Museum boasts its fabulous dinosaur exhibition. Tate Modern is a unique museum with the works of Picasso, Dali and other modern artists. The Science Museum is a technology thought-provoking museum with interactive galleries devoted to many fields of science: from space travel to psychology.

As for the entertaining, it is impossible to get bored in London. The best places for quiet relaxation are traditional English parks and gardens. The tourists’ favourites are Kew Gardens, Hyde Park, St. James’s Park, Green Park and Kensington Gardens. Right in the heart of the capital we can find London Zoo and London Aquarium. In Madame Tussauds Museum visitors will meet face to face with hundreds of celebrities: from Shakespeare to Lady Gaga because it’s an amazing collection of wax figures. Warner Bros. Studio Tour is an unbelievable behind-the-scenes tour where we can enjoy the magic of the Harry Potter films. The London Eye is a giant wheel that carries its visitors in one of its capsules for breathtaking experience above the city and its attractions.

Задание 3. Read and translate the text.

Nature

People do usually say that nature is our mother. It gives a person everything that is necessary for life, even though we don't always appreciate its gifts. What could be better than the warm sun, majestic mountains, and blooming trees in the spring? The world of nature is very rich and varied. There are hundreds of thousands of species, many of which we've never seen in our life.

We all used to live in a world that seems to be built by ourselves. We live in big houses equipped with high-tech consumer devices; we are able to travel long distances using cars, trains, and planes. We are able to know what is happening thousands of miles away, over the Internet or television. But all of this is secondary. We use the knowledge of the laws of nature and its power to create all these technologies anyway.

Certainly, you cannot live fully if you do not have the opportunity to bask in the summer sun, enjoy the fresh morning air, breathe the scent of roses, see

billions of stars high in the night sky. Some may disagree, but all of us need these simple pleasures from time to time. People like to spend their weekend and holidays outdoors so that communication with nature helps them to relax and gather strength to solve important problems in our "human" world.

It is very frustrating that people are fascinated by the development of new technologies that often damage the nature. Our activity causes the pollution of the environment, climate changes, extinction of animals and plants. Years ago it was not very noticeable, but now the people in the big cities just cannot breathe.

Remember that by harming nature we make ourselves worse too. So we cannot be indifferent and have to keep wealth and beauty of our nature.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.4 Деловая поездка

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

Business trip

Employees of different countries usually go on business trips. Any firm chooses only best export for it. Companies can arrange such trips both in and outside the country. There are many reasons of going on business there are to make a contract, to discuss different terms of delivery, payment or shipment, to have tests, to do consultancy, to improve once professional skills, to work etc. Represent - natives of the companies make preliminary arrangements in order to meet.

Usually itinerary of the trip is carefully planned by the head of the department or an executive. A business trip can be a long term or a short term one. Often an employee must give a financial report to the chief. As a rule businessman has a chance to go sightseeing or to visit theatres, or just have some rest after the working day.

They also try to buy gifts or presents to relatives, friends and colleagues business trips contribute to extension of business relationship of a company and help to succeed in the world market. Business today is international, so business people often have to travel. On a business trip people may meet colleagues and business partners for a first time.

It is usual for colleagues from different countries to experience cultural difficulties. In other words, they may be surprised by foreign social conventions that is the different ways that other nationalities or different cultures do things. Management styles are also differed from country to country. In some cases it is useful to get a piece of advice from a special agency, consulting on the questions of international business.

Business trip are very important nowadays because face to face contracts are more valuable and useful for the matter, make a call so in order not to spoil business people will go on traveling on business

4 семестр

Раздел 2 Тема 2.1 Экология как наука

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

Environment

Our planet Earth is only a tiny part of the universe, but nowadays it's the only place where we can live. People have lived on our planet for many years. They lived and live on different continents, in different countries. People depend on their planet, the sun, animals and plants around them. Environment is everything in the world around us that surround and affects all life on earth, including the air, food, water, plants, animals and other.

Environment is the place where we live. Since ancient time nature has served man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But man's interference in nature began to increase with the development of civilization. Our ecology becomes worse and worse with every new day. Many species of animals and birds are disappearing nowadays. People destruct wildlife, cut down trees to make furniture. They forget that people can't live without trees and plants, because they fill air with oxygen.

There are a lot of ecological problems. The most serious ecological problems are: noise from cars and buses; destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty; shortage of natural resources; the growth of population; pollution in its many forms. Water is everywhere, but there is no ocean or sea which is not used as a dump. Many rivers and lakes are poisoned too. Fish and reptiles can't live in them. People can't drink this water. So we have to clean the water environment. Another problem is air pollution. Air pollution influents the health of people. For example: ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air pollution. Also we have problem with nuclear pollution. Nuclear pollution cannot be seen but its effect can be terrible. To make air clear clean again we need good filters at nuclear power stations, at factories, in cars and buses.

Another problem is growth of population. They don't have enough places to live. They need more water, more food. So it is the reason of the shortage of

the natural resources. It is very difficult to solve this problem. Also one of the most serious problems is greenhouse effect. It works like this: sunlight gives us heat. Some of the heat warms the atmosphere and some of the heat goes back into space. Nowadays the heat can't go into space. That's why winter and summer temperatures in many places have become higher. If the temperature continues growing up the snow on the mountains and ice will melt, so the most of the earth will be under water. So every person has to understand how important it is to solve these problems, which endanger people's life.

Задание 2. Read and translate the text.

Ecological Problems

Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on.

Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up.The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises.The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Belarussian and other nations.

Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries - members of the UNO - have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried

onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

Задание 3. Read and translate the text.

Pollution

Man has been trying to make his life easier for many centuries. In doing so, he invented machines and instruments. They have been working - and polluting the world we live in.

In this world around us, there are two things that do not belong to any one country: air and ocean water. In both the air and the water, there is much pollution. People are concerned about the air and the water used by everyone, and they are also concerned about the future of the Earth.

One of the most important pollution problems is in the oceans. Many ships sail in the ocean water - fishing ships, some ships carrying people, some carrying oil. If a ship loses some of the oil in the water, or trash from the ships is put into the ocean, the water becomes dirty. Many birds and fish die because of the polluted water. Many fish are dying in the sea, others are getting contaminated. Fishermen catch contaminated fish which may be sold in markets and people may get sick from eating them. Fish may also move to another part of the ocean. Lakes and rivers are getting polluted, too. Some beaches are considered dangerous for swimming.

The second important problem is air pollution. Cars and factories pollute the air we use. It also destroys the ozone layer which protects the Earth from the dangerous light of the Sun.

Another problem is that our forests are dying from acid rain. This, in turn, affects the balance of nature.

If we want our children to live in the same world we live in, or in a better and healthier world, we must learn to protect the water, the air and the earth from pollution.

Раздел 2 Тема 2.2 Профессиональная деятельность экологов

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

My future profession is an ecologist

My future profession is an ecologist. I chose this profession because I am concerned about environmental pollution. I would like to contribute to solving these problems.

Unfortunately, human economic activity has a number of negative consequences, such as water and air pollution, reduced forest area, and the

disappearance of some animal species.
State supervisory authorities and independent environmental organizations were created to bring the situation under control. Ecologist work in such organizations. Many manufacturing and construction companies also employ ecologists. They monitor compliance with environmental standards.
Of course, this is not an easy job. An ecologist must have extensive knowledge of physics, chemistry, and biology, and also be well versed in laws and regulations related to nature protection. Sometimes ecologists have to work with hazardous substances.
But I am not afraid of these difficulties. I think the work of ecologists is very important. And that's exactly what I want to do.

Задание 2. Read and translate the text.

Greenpeace

In 1971, motivated by their vision of a green and peaceful world, a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. These activists, the founders of Greenpeace, believed a few individuals could make a difference.

Their mission was to "bear witness" to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, which is one of the world's most earthquake-prone regions. Amchitka was the last refuge for 3000 endangered sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other wildlife.Even though their old boat, was intercepted before it got to Amchitka, the journey sparked a flurry of public interest. The US still detonated the bomb, but the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary.

Today, Greenpeace is an international ecological organization that has 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and national as well as regional offices in 41 countries. Its headquarters are based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Greenpeace is a non-profit organization and nongovernmental. It unites people of different colours living in different continents and speaking different languages. The common mission of this organization is preserving life on the earth in its full variety.

Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments, corporations or political parties but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants. Greenpeace does not support any political party. Nevertheless, its members carry on a dialogue with all political forces and struggle for approving and passing laws for the welfare of our environment.

As a global organization, Greenpeace focuses on the most crucial worldwide threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment. It campaigns to stop climate change, save the oceans, stop whaling, say no to genetic engineering, stop the nuclear threat, eliminate toxic chemicals.

The goal of Greenpeace is to expose environmental criminals, and to challenge government and corporations when they fail to live up to their mandate to safeguard our environment and our future.

5 семестр

Раздел 2 Тема 2.3 Приборы и оборудование, используемые в экологии

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

Tools and equipment for ecologists

- Aspirators - samplers of gas media, usually air, designed for sampling of gas media for the presence of harmful substances and bacteriological aerosols contained in it;

- Gas analyzers and gas analyzers - devices and complex systems of gas analysis and control of technological processes in metallurgy, oil refining, petrochemistry, oil and gas production; - hydrogen analyzers; - oxygen analyzers; - portable industrial emissions of atmospheric air; - analytical instruments; - flammable gases and vapors alarms; - portable to explosive concentrations of combustible gases;

- Dosimeters - for measuring radiation dose or related quantities. There are models for one type of radiation (e.g. neutron dosimeters, g-dosimeters) and for mixed radiation;

- Indicator tubes - for monitoring the qualitative composition of the analyzed air. Concentrations of the determined component are determined by the length of the reacted layer or by the color intensity of the indicator;

- Dust meters - for ecological control of environmental pollution;

- Radiometers - for measuring the activity of ionizing radiation source. They can be multifunctional - combined instruments (measuring several parameters simultaneously) and highly specialized - measuring a basic parameter;

A gas analyzer is a device that measures the concentration of its various components in a gas mixture. Gas analyzer (gas detector) is used in places where it is necessary to monitor the exceeding of the concentration of gases dangerous for humans (mainly used at production sites). When the gas

concentration is exceeded, the device gives a light and sound signal. At large facilities, a gas control system is created from individual devices, it consists of dozens of devices. With the help of gas analyzers, ecologists study the concentration of harmful impurities, and also the study of the composition of the gas mixture is vital at mining enterprises (air analysis in the mine).

Gas analyzers are divided into groups depending on the scope and method of their application.

According to the method of measurement, gas analyzers are divided into:

- electrochemical;
- thermocatalytic;
- infrared;
- thermomagnetic;
- thermoconductometric;
- photoinization.

The principle of operation of all gas analyzers is similar - the device should be activated when in the gas environment and after some time it will give a sound signal and the measurement result will appear on the display.

Concentrator BIOTESTER-2M is a specialized pulse photometer and is designed for operational control of toxicity of:

- surface fresh, ground, drinking and waste waters;
- aqueous extracts from soil and bottom sediments;
- industrial and domestic wastes.

Determination of toxicity of various media in the BIOTESTER-2M device is based on the specific reaction of infusoria-tuffle to the presence of a hazardous chemical substance. A suspension of infusoria is placed in the lower part of the vertical optical cuvette, and the test sample is layered on top. All infusoria tend to move to the clean medium and swim out there in 15-20 min. The relative reduction of infusoria that have emerged in the upper part of the cuvette compared to the "control suspension" determines the toxicity index.

BIOTESTER-2M is able to control in conditional units the concentration of infusoria in the cuvette in colored and turbid media, which in principle is not available to any of the known measuring instruments.

6 семестр

Раздел 2 Тема 2.4 Использование информационно-коммуникативных технологий в профессиональной деятельности экологов

Задание 1. Read and translate the text.

Mass media

Mass media plays a great and a very important role in the life of a modern man. Mass communications are a reflection of society. They mould public opinion, raise vital problems of our life, and give a broad understanding of the problems. Besides MM educate and entertain.

We can compare MM with a surface of a lake-crystal clean and true. Only with the help of MM people can notice all their mistakes and superiority by other eyes. But there is another side which we call “curved mirror-yellow press. It works only for money, giving people not quality but volume. I think it can prevent the development of press, but on the other hand it makes the world of MM colourful and bright.

MM communicates us with others, connects with the whole world. We always can be in course of every event, catastrophe, national and international conflicts. To my mind it is great.

There are 5 groups or parts included in MM: TV, Radio, Newspapers, Interment and posters. Every person chooses what he likes best. I prefer Radio most of all. You can do some things at the same time. I can hear the latest news, some special information and music. There are some soap operas on radio.

I like notices of radio workers in “Details” with the help of music. I can relax, music helps me to revile the inner state of my mind and I think it is immortal. There are a lot of games on the radio. They are called “panel games” During a radio panel game listeners send questions to the studio. The member of the panel answers them and competes for the best results. Radio brings into millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programs. Radio stations broadcast about ten thousand of musical programs weekly.

As for Britain radio there’re 4 separate radio channels. Radio 1 broadcasts mainly pop music, radio 2 provides light music, comedy programmes, sports; radio 3 offers serious music, talks on serious subjects and plays of a classical nature. Radio 4 concentrates on the spoken word - talks and discussions, plays. The BBC has opened local radio stations in a number of large cities and towns.

Radio and television programmes are given in the BBC magazine, the RADIO TIMES. There is also a weekly magazine “the Listener”, in which outstanding talks are published. As for press it plays an important role in the life of society. Millions of people in their free time read newspapers and magazines. Newspapers include not only stories about recent events but opinions, advertising and other non-news items. Newspapers are good for photos and pictures. The popular British newspapers are: THE TIMES, THE GUARDIAN, THE OBSERVER, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH etc. London also has the EVENING STANDARD which gives the latest news. There are also magazines and periodicals for almost every trade profession, sport, hobby or interest: THE ECONOMIST, THE SPECTATOR, THE NEW SOCIETY, and THE NEW SCIENTIST.

A poster is a printing sign, usually a large one which is shown in a public place. Its purpose may be to announce an event or to advertise something. There are travel posters, political posters, music posters, cultural posters, and humorous posters, social and advertising posters. Posters were developed from printed notices, which were stuck on walls. As printing methods developed, it became possible to produce colour prints. This was the beginning of the poster as we know it today. Posters became more colourful and pictures were used to express the idea. The first modern colour prints began to be produced around the year 1850. In the second part of the 19th century poster art became a powerful medium. Posters are often used as means of propaganda. Posters advertise beer and tobacco and break our generation. It also interrupts films or programmes on TV, but when the man looks through the poster he is in a course of everything.

Modern society can't imagine its life without computer. They can store much information. They are more efficient than people because everything is controlled by computers, they have much memory. People mostly consider computers to be connected with science. But they help us in our activity, help pupils and students to study, entertain us. But there exist disadvantages concerning the use of computers. Among the most important ones we should mention poor health and eyestrain. Besides many people don't communicate with each other because they live in artificial world of computers.

Television brings the world to our living room. We see people in our country and in other lands and learn of their customs, occupations, opinions, problems. We became better informed by watching documentaries, science programmes, and discussions and by learning the most important economic, social and political issues of the day. TV helps us to relax after a hard day's work. Television programmes gather big audience. Apart from their entertainment value, they provide useful topics of conversation. But on the other hand television has a lot of harm. This is a sharp problem among pupils. They do their H|w in front of the TV set we begin to forget about outside activities, enriching our personalities by developing hobbies and belonging to clubs.

2. Тестирование по лексике и грамматике

Тестирование проводится для определения степени усвоения материалов на практических занятиях, а также выполнения самостоятельной работы в рамках часов, отведенных на самостоятельную работу обучающихся, в СУО СибГИУ

3 семестр (Тема 1.1., 1.2.,)

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 (Тема1.3., 1.4)

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?

5 семестр (Тема 2.1.,2.2)

1) Каким местоимением можно заменить подчёркнутое слово?
<u>Russian</u> is our official language.

A) He
B) She
C) It

2) Каким местоимением можно заменить подчёркнутое слово?
My computer is new.
A) she
B) they
C) it

3) Подберите антоним (противоположное по значению) к слову: *short*
A) long
B) fine
C) black

4) Какой глагол из данных ниже стоит в прошедшем времени?
A) sleep
B) go
C) saw

5) Выберите вспомогательный глагол:
…he meet us at the station tomorrow?
A) does
B) is
C) will

6) Дайте краткий ответ на вопрос
Do you study English?
A) Yes, it is.
B) Yes, I do.
C) Yes, I am.

7) Выберите правильный артикль:
Close…window, please.
A) a
B) the
C) an

8) Назовите инфинитив глагола *gave*
A) to go
B) to give
C) to be

9) Выберите правильную форму глагола:

The report …ready by Monday.
A) will be
B) would be
C) had been

10) Какой правильный перевод предложения:
The text is read by the students.
A) Текст переводят студенты.
B) Текст перевели студенты.
C) Текст будет переведён студентами.

11) Назовите столицу Англии:
A) Washington
B) New York
C) London

12) Назовите столицу США:
A) Washington
B) New York
C) London

13)Какой официальный язык в Великобритании?
A) английский
B) немецкий
C) французский

14) Исключите « лишнее» слово:
A) Face
B) head
C) table

15) Выберите правильную форму недостающей части сказуемого:
She is often …in the library.
A) saw
B) seen
C) sees

16) Употребите правильный предлог:
I don't go to the college…Sunday.
A) in
B) to
C) on

17) Какой вспомогательный глагол следует употребить для образования вопросительной формы?

It rained hard yesterday.
A) does
B) did
C) was

18) Назовите инфинитив глагола *went*
A) to go
B) to see
C) to have

19) Выберите правильную форму недостающей части сказуемого:
When…you born?
A) were
B) did
C) had

20) Выберите глагольную форму для перевода на английский язык:
Мы сдаём экзамены два раза в год.
A) take
B) have been taken
C) are taking

6 семестр (Тема 2.3., 2.4)

1.Give me … paper, I want to read … news.

A) a; a
B) a -
C) - a

2.Parents gave him … good advice.
A) -
B)a
C) an

3.Look! There is … hair on your shirt.
A)-
B)a
C)an

4.Sorry, I have … time to talk to you.
A)much
B)many
C)little

5.Where did you buy so … CDs?
A) much
B)many
C)little

6.There are … apples left, leave them for children.
A)much
B)few
C)little

7.There is … room in this box, the present doesn't fit.
A)much
B) few
C)little

8.There is … wine in this bottle, it's not enough for us.
A) much
B) few
C)little

9. to make a contribution
A)договориться о встрече
B)внести вклад
C)строить прогнозы
D)заниматься наблюдением

10.to deduce implication
A)делать предположения
B)объяснять взаимосвязь
C)находить применение
D)определить смысл

11.to devote
A)пытаться
B)сравнивать
C)посвящать
D)принимать на работу

12.as to …
A)к тому времени, когда…
B)как…
C)подобно …
D)что касается …

13.means of existence
A) источник дохода
B)средства существования
C)состояние спада
D)условия сделки

14.to affect
A)влиять
B)воздействовать
C)вводить
D)расширять

15.to pay income tax
A)платить наличными
B)ввести налог на стоимость
C)платить пошлину на ввоз
D)платить подоходный налог

16.scarcity
A)изобилие
B)обеспечение
C)товарооборот
D)дефицит

17.employment
A)занятость
B)сокращение
C)предприятие
D)потребление

18.in particular
A)в соответствии с
B)в частности
C)в целом
D)преимущественно

19.in many cases
A)по многим причинам
B)во многих отношениях
C)во многих случаях
D)при условии крупных продаж

20.to fall by 10%
A)возрасти на 10%
B)упасть на 10%

C)сократиться и составить 10%
D)приблизиться к 10%

3. Диалог

(Подготовка диалога в рамках самостоятельной работы с последующим воспроизведением его на практическом занятии. Образцы диалогов представлены в методических указаниях к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной работе)

Раздел 1 Тема 1.1 Особенности коммуникации в иностранном языке

Диалог на тему «Telephone call»

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.

Диалог на тему «Negotiation»

- And now I'd like to discuss with you the year results of our new contract with the "TechArt Group".
- So the contract was signed 10 months ago and in the beginning the outcome was under a big question. We provided them with high quality raw materials for their production chain but one supply was with a big percentage of waste.
- So how did you solve the problem?
- We changed the delivery and suggested them a discount on the following dispatch. Now our total turnover is over 2 billion dollars. It is 5% higher than what we expected.
-That is a good outcome. Are they going to sign a contract for the next year deliveries?
- Yes, they certainly will. They are happy with our delivery terms and payments. And what is more, we are discussing their new project now.
- It is great. Keep working this way.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.4 Деловая поездка

Диалог на тему «Booking tickets»

- Good afternoon. What can I do for you?
- Hi. I would like to buy airplane tickets for me and my wife for the 7th of April.
- OK. And what is your destination?
- We are going to Rome, Italy. It will be our honeymoon trip.
- Oh, my congratulations! By the way our company gives a 10 per cent discount to the newly-weds.
- That sounds great. Thank you.
- Well. Let me check what flights are available on that date. … There are 2 flights: early in the morning and late at night. Which one do you prefer?
- We want a morning flight, please. And in Business class if possible.
- I'm sorry but the tickets for Business class have been sold out already. So only Economy class is available. Is that all right?

- OK then. Are there any seats by the window, preferably in a non-smoking section?
- Well, you can choose your seats when you check in at the airport. And don't worry about the smoking. It's prohibited on board.
- That's really good news for us! So what time are the departure and the arrival for the flight?
- Yes, you leave at 8 a.m. and arrive in Rome at 11 a.m. But, please, check in at the airport 2 hours before your departure time. Do you want a return ticket or an open-date ticket? When will you be leavingRome?
- We would like round-trip tickets, of course. We are going to fly back on the 15th of April.
- OK. The problem is that there is only one flight available on that day. And it's not a direct flight, so you will have to change the planes in Amsterdam. Is that OK?
- All right, no problem. Here are the passports and my credit card to pay.
- Thanks. Well, you should confirm your reservation in a week and you can get your tickets after that.

Диалог на тему «Staying at the hotel»

Maid: Good evening, sir. What can I do for you?
Ivanov: Good evening. Could I have my jacket and trousers pressed, please?
Maid: Yes, sir. I'll do it right away. What's your room number?
Ivanov: 305. And another thing, is the restaurant open now?
Maid: Yes, sir. Can I get you anything?
Ivanov: A bottle of mineral water, please.
Maid: All right, sir.
Ivanov: Thank you. Will you wake me up at 8 o'clock, please. I'm afraid to oversleep.
Maid: Don't worry, sir. I'll call you.

4. 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.

Раздел 1 Тема 1.2 Описание людей

Презентация на тему «My family and me»

Раздел 1 Тема 1.3 Описание местности

Презентация на тему «Sightseeiings»

Раздел 2 Тема 2.1 Экология как наука

Презентация на тему «Ecological problems»

Раздел 2 Тема 2.2 Профессиональная деятельность экологов

Презентация на тему «Ecological organizations»

Раздел 2 Тема 2.3 Приборы и оборудование, используемые в экологии

Презентация на тему «Tools and equipment for ecologists»

Раздел 2 Тема 2.4 Использование информационно-коммуникативных технологий в профессиональной деятельности экологов

Презентация на тему «Mass Media»

5. 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.