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КОЛЛЕДЖ «СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ШКОЛА БИЗНЕСА»

Частное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

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РАССМОТРЕНО:

Педагогическим советом ЧПОУ Колледж «Современная школа бизнеса»

Протокол № 10

от «22»_ мая__2026 года

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:

Директор ЧПОУ Колледж «Современная школа бизнеса»

_____ Т.С. Ледович

«22» мая 2026 года

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена по учебной дисциплине

ООО.01.05 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Общеобразовательного цикла
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена
по специальности 43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты

г. Ставрополь, 2026

составлен на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты (Приказ Минпросвещения России от 26 августа 2022 г. N 775 «Об утверждении федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты (зарегистрирован в Министерстве юстиции РФ 29 сентября 2022 г. № 70281).

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для преподавания дисциплины общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического учебного цикла обучающимся очной формы обучения по специальности

Организация-разработчик: Частное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Колледж «Современная школа бизнеса».

Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании цикловой методической комиссии специальных дисциплин, протокол № 10 от 22 мая 2026 года.

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-измерительных материалов

1.1 Область применения

Комплект контрольно – оценочных средств предназначен для проверки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины СОО.01.05 Иностранный язык программы подготовки специалиста среднего звена по специальности **43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты.**

В результате освоения дисциплины СОО.01.05 Иностранный язык обучающийся должен **уметь**:

- вести диалог, используя оценочные суждения, в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения (в рамках изученной тематики); беседовать о себе, своих планах; участвовать в обсуждении проблем в связи с прочитанным/прослушанным иноязычным текстом, соблюдая правила речевого этикета;
- рассказывать о своем окружении, рассуждать в рамках изученной тематики и проблематики; представлять социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;
- аудирование
- относительно полно и точно понимать высказывания собеседника в распространенных стандартных ситуациях повседневного общения, понимать основное содержание и извлекать необходимую информацию из различных аудио- и видеотекстов: прагматических (объявления, прогноз погоды), публицистических (интервью, репортаж), соответствующих тематике данной ступени обучения;
- чтение
- читать аутентичные тексты различных стилей: публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные, прагматические - используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;
- письменная речь
- писать личное письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка, делать выписки из иноязычного текста.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен **знать:**

- значение новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа обучения и соответствующими ситуациями общения, в том числе оценочной лексики, реплик-клише речевого этикета, отражающих особенности культуры страны/стран изучаемого языка;
- значение изученных грамматических явлений в расширенном объеме(видовременные, неличные и неопределенно-личные формы глагола, формы условного наклонения, косвенная речь/ косвенный вопрос, побуждение и др. согласование времен);
- страноведческую информацию из аутентичных источников, обогащающую социальный опыт: сведения о стране/странах изучаемого языка, их науке и культуре, исторических и современных реалиях, общественных деятелях, месте в мировом сообществе и мировой культуре, взаимоотношениях с нашей страной, языковые средства правила речевого и неречевого поведения в соответствии со сферой и социальным статусом партнера.

Комплект контрольно-измерительных материалов позволяет оценивать освоенные умения, усвоенные знания

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
уметь: – вести диалог, используя оценочные суждения, в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения (в рамках изученной тематики); беседовать о себе, своих планах; участвовать в обсуждении проблем в связи с прочитанным/прослушанным иноязычным текстом, соблюдая правила речевого этикета; – рассказывать о своем окружении, рассуждать в рамках изученной тематики и проблематики; представлять социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка; аудирование – относительно полно и точно понимать высказывания собеседника в распространенных стандартных ситуациях повседневного общения, понимать основное содержание и извлекать необходимую информацию из различных аудио- и видеотекстов: прагматических (объявления, прогноз погоды), публицистических (интервью, репортаж), соответствующих тематике данной ступени обучения; чтение – читать аутентичные тексты различных стилей: публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные, прагматические - используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи; письменная речь – писать личное письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка, делать выписки из иноязычного текста.	Отчет по практической работе, Отчет по самостоятельной работе, Дифференцированный зачет
знать: – значение новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа обучения и соответствующими ситуациями общения, в том числе оценочной лексики, реплик-клише речевого	Отчет по практической работе, Отчет по самостоятельной работе, Тестирование, Дифференцированный зачет

этикета, отражающих особенности культуры страны/стран изучаемого языка; – значение изученных грамматических явлений в расширенном объеме(видовременные, неличные и неопределенно-личные формы глагола, формы условного наклонения, косвенная речь/ косвенный вопрос, побуждение и др. согласование времен); – страноведческую информацию из аутентичных источников, обогащающую социальный опыт: сведения о стране/странах изучаемого языка, их науке и культуре, исторических и современных реалиях, общественных деятелях, месте в мировом сообществе и мировой культуре, взаимоотношениях с нашей страной, языковые средства правила речевого и неречевого поведения в соответствии со сферой и социальным статусом партнера.	

1.2 Система контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины БД.04 Иностранный язык

Наименование темы, раздела	Форма контроля
Введение. Значение английского языка в современном мире. Особенности английской артикуляции.	Отчет по практической работе. «Введение. Роль иностранного языка в нашей жизни» Отчет по самостоятельной работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. 2. Подготовка ответов на контрольные вопросы.
Формы приветствия. Речевой этикет.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Изучение лекционного материала по теме.
Времена года, месяцы, дни недели. Климат, погода.	Отчет по практической работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе.
О себе. Порядок слов в предложении, интонация слова, местоимения.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе.
Личные контакты. Лексика: быт, профессия, возраст, родственные связи.	Отчет по практической работе. -Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Изучение лекционного материала.

Биография.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе.
Визитная карточка.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме. - В тетради конспектов составить три тестовых задания (вопроса) по теме.
Мой рабочий день.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме. - В тетради конспектов составить три тестовых задания (вопроса) по теме.
Мои выходные. Местоимения (личные притяжательные, объектные)	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. Составление кроссворда по основным изученным терминам (15 слов)
Семья. Традиции семьи. Глагол to be.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Мои друзья. Описание внешности. Вопросительные предложения.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Мой колледж. (Указательные, вопросительные, неопределенные местоимения).	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Мое любимое занятие. Свободное время. Простое настоящее время.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
День рождения. Выбор подарка. Числительные.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе.
Еда и напитки. Поведение за столом. Повелительное	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и

наклонение. Мн. Число имен существительных. Здоровье и забота о нем. Безличные, неопределенно-личные предложения.	рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Посещение врача. Лексика по теме «Здоровье». Режим. Определенный, неопределенный артикль. Здоровый образ жизни. Местоимения much, many, few, little, a few, a little.	Отчет по практической работе. 1. Доработка конспекта по теме. 2. В тетради конспектов составить три тестовых задания (вопроса) по теме. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе.
Подготовка к тестированию. Аудирование.	Отчет по практической работе. - Владимиро-Суздальское княжество. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Самотестирование
Праздники в России, народов России. Оборот there is/are…	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Досуг молодёжи. Проблемы молодёжи. Типы вопросов. Времена активного залога.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта лекций по теме.
Город. Жизнь в городе. Транспорт. Лексика по теме	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта лекций по теме.
В кафе. В ресторане. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Средства массовой информации. Интернет. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. 2. Подготовка ответов на контрольные вопросы. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Телевизионные программы, новости. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Любимая книга, писатель, фильм. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе.

	- Посетить рекомендованные Интернет сайты - Доработка конспекта по теме
Экология и природа. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Моя страна. Москва – столица России.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - .Доработка конспекта по теме.
Великобритания. Лондон и его достопримечательности. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Америка. Города Америки. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Австралия. Животный мир Австралии. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Известные люди Англии. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Система образования в России. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Образование в США и Англии. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. 2. Подготовка ответов на контрольные вопросы.
Спорт в России и за рубежом. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. 1. Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. 2. Подготовка ответов на контрольные вопросы.
Мои путешествия. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе.

	- Доработка конспекта по теме.
Известные туристические маршруты. Тестирование.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Современный мир профессий. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Иностранный язык в моей профессии. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Я и моя профессия. Проблемы выбора профессии. Планы на будущее. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.
Реформы в системе образования. Итоговый контроль. Лексика по теме.	Отчет по практической работе. - Отработка текущего материала по конспектам лекций и рекомендуемой литературе. Отчет по самостоятельной работе. - Доработка конспекта по теме.

1.2.1 Формы итоговой аттестации по ППССЗ при освоении учебной дисциплины

Итоговый контроль освоенных умений и усвоенных знаний по дисциплине СОО.01.05 Иностранный язык осуществляется в форме экзамена

1.2.2 Организация контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины

К экзамену допускается обучающийся, изучивший теоретическую часть.

2. Комплект материалов для оценки освоенных умений и усвоенных знаний по учебной дисциплине С ОО.01.05 Иностранный язык

2.1 Задания для экзаменующихся

Оцениваемые умения:

– Уметь общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном (английском) языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

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

– Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

– Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.

– Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

Оцениваемые знания:

– Значение новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа обучения и соответствующими ситуациями общения, в том числе оценочной лексики, реплик-клише речевого этикета, отражающих особенности культуры страны/стран изучаемого языка;

– Значение изученных грамматических явлений в расширенном объеме (видовременные, неличные и неопределенно-личные формы глагола, формы условного наклонения, косвенная речь/ косвенный вопрос, побуждение и др. согласование времен);

– Страноведческую информацию из аутентичных источников, обогащающую социальный опыт: сведения о стране/странах изучаемого языка, их науке и культуре, исторических и современных реалиях, общественных деятелях, месте в мировом сообществе и мировой культуре, взаимоотношениях с нашей страной, языковые средства правила речевого и неречевого поведения в соответствии со сферой и социальным статусом партнера;

2.1.1 Задания теоретической (тестовой) части

В качестве подготовки к экзамену по дисциплине обучающимся предлагается тестовая и практическая части

Тест по английскому языку «Someorany»

Выберите ваш вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

1. I haven't got money.

o some
o any

2. Would you like _ coffee?

o some
o any

3. Do you speak _ foreign languages.

o some
o any

4. Can you lend me _ money, please?

o some
o any

5. Have you got _ brothers or sisters?

- some
- any

6. I'm going to the post office. I need _ stamps.

- some
- any

7. Bob and Mary don't have _ children.

- some
- any

8. Do you have _ better ideas?

- some
- any

9. Could I have coffee, please?

- some
- any

10. Does your company have job vacancies?

- some
- any

Тест по английскому языку "Another, other, others, the others"

Выберите ваш вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

1. Some people go to bed early, _ go to bed late.

- another
- others
- the other
- the others

2. My house is on _ side of the street.

- another
- others
- the other
- the others

3. Will you have _ cup of tea?

- another
- others
- the other
- the others

4. I won't say _ word about it.

- another
- others
- the other
- the others

5. I didn't want to join them for a picnic; I had _ fish to fry.

- another
- others
- the other
- the others

6. Mandy is here. Where are _?

- o another
- o others
- o the other
- o the others

7. Fanny lives on side of the street.

- o another
- o others
- o the other
- o the others

8. _ may laugh at Angela, but I like her.

- o Another
- o Others
- o The other
- o The others

9. John and _ boys went fishing.

- o another
- o others
- o the other
- o the others

10. David is not very intelligent, but on _ hand he is the most hard-working guy I have ever met.

- o another
- o others
- o the other
- o the others

11. Will you have _ cup of tea?

- o another
- o others
- o the other
- o the others

12. I don't like this hat. Will you show me _ one?

- o another
- o others
- o the other
- o the others

13. This young man is very clever; he may be _ Edison.

- o another
- o others
- o the other
- o the others

14. Adam is not a bad fellow, but he never thinks of .

- o another
- o others
- o the other

o the others

15. "What is our head-cook doing?" - "He is thinking up _ name for the cutlets left over from lunch."

o another
o others
o the other
o the others

Тест по английскому языку "This, these, that, those"

Выберите ваш вариант ответа вместо пропусков.

1. Speed of light is much higher than _ of sound.

o this
o that
o these
o those

2. David suggested _ we should spend our vacation together, what do you think?

o this
o that
o these
o those

3. We are going to see a new performance in the theater. _ is an adaptation of Samuel Richardson's novel.

o This
o That
o These
o Those

4. - Where is Edward? - I did not see him since _ morning. He looked unwell today.

o this
o that
o these
o those

5. Our board of directors includes 7 members. people control the work of a huge international corporation.

o This
o That
o These
o Those

6. When I was young, people loved their work. In _ days everyone cares only about money.

o this
o that
o these
o those

7. My grandfather still remembers his youth and everything that happened in _ times.

o this
o that

- these
- those

8. I've been in Alaska but it was to hard to work under _ weather conditions.

- this
- that
- these
- those

9. I think I buy _ shoes I tried on before, these ones are too bright.

- this
- that
- these
- those

10. What shall I do, this hat is too expensive and _ one too big.

- this
- that
- these
- those

11. _ narrow windows helped to defend the castle.

- This
- That
- These
- Those

12. I have teddy-bears from all over the world. _ one in my hands is from Australia.

- This
- That
- These
- Those

13. The First Amendment was signed in 1791. _ law guarantees civic rights for all American citizens.

- This
- That
- These
- Those

14. Avoid watering your cactus too much, _ may kill it.

- this
- that
- these
- those

15. _ building on the opposite side of the street looks strangely familiar to me.

- This
- That
- These
- Those

При верных ответах на:

60% тестовых заданий – оценка 3 (удовлетворительно);
75% тестовых заданий – оценка 4 (хорошо);
95% тестовых заданий – оценка 5(отлично).

2.1.2 Задания практической части

Практическая работа № 1.
Вводное занятие. Входной контроль.
Test yourself.

Choose the right answer.

1. Where ___ yesterday? - I was at home.
a) you were b) you was c) were you d) did you

2. Where _____ yesterday? I didn't go anywhere.
a) went you b) did you went c) did you go d)was you go

3. Why not go to the National Gallery? I _____ there yesterday.
a)go b) went c)gone d) have gone

4. I _____ to the USA .
a) have never been b) been have never c) have never d) never been
b)

5.73rd
a) seventy-third b) seventy-three c) seventy-threeth d) seventy-thirty

6. Your homework is even worse __ mine!
a) then b) than c) as d) of

7. Your English.... getting better. Try to do more exercises.
a) do b) is not c) is d) are

8 . It.... dark at 8 o'clock in the evening.
a) are *b)* is c) am d) be

9. Show___ the plan of your article.
a) they b) them c) their d) themselves

10. Was there ... lecture on physics yesterday?
a) some b) any c) no d) not any

11. Will you be there ___Sunday?
a) at b) in c) on d) of

12. June is___than May in our region.

a) hot b) the hottest c) hotter d) hottest

13. Who is ___ popular engineer in our country?
a) more b) most c) much d) the most

14. My results in the test are ___of all.
a) good b) better c) best d) the best

15. Do you like him___there?
a) coming b) came c) to come d) come

16. Tea will be ready when you_____ home.
a) gets b) get c) will get d) shall get

17. She will come to tea if you_____ her .
a)asks b) ask c) asked d) will ask

18. She didn't open the door because she _____ a rest.
a)having b) has c) was having d) had

19. My house is at ___.
a) end of street b) end of the street c) the end of the street d) the end of street

20. I saw Lucy and Steve this morning. They ___ at the bus stop.
a) waiting b) waited c) were waiting d) was waiting

21. I ___television yesterday.
a) didn't watch b) didn't watched c) don't watched d) don't watch

22.When I go abroad I prefer to go _____ plane.
a)in b)by c) with the d) by the

23. Do you want him___there?
a)coming b) came c) to come d) come

Практическая работа № 2.

Существительное (число, падеж, артикль)

1. **Decide which of the following nouns are countable or uncountable**

Time, machine, silver, hour, information, instruction, material, stress, ability, gas, water, strength, chemist, steel, theory, program, system, gold, production, drawing, circuit, component.

2. **Write down the following nouns in plural**

Engineer, factory, tool, workman, company, device, position, industry, resistance, car, source, method, surface, motor, type, tube, inventor, plant, calculation, material.

3 .Form the nouns.Translate them

a) research – researcher
sense - .....
conduct - .....
engine - .....
invent - .....

b) form - forming
operate - .....
build up - .....
use - .....
increase - .....

c) operate – operation
state - .....
insert - .....
posit - .....

d) move – movement
develop - .....
entertain - .....
improve - .....

4. Use the Possessive Case of the nouns:

Example: The poems of Lermontov. (Lermontov's poems).

1.The computer of their workers. 2. The questions of my chief. 3. The work of our scientist. 4. The sound of this machine. 5. The new tool of the workers. 6. The letter of client. 7. The magazine of these women. 8. The room of their assistants is large.

5. **Translate into English.**

1. Это изобретение российских ученых. 2. Отец моего друга — инженер. 3. Дайте мне книгу о паровых двигателях. 4. Вы видели журнал нашего руководителя? 5. Вчера учащиеся нашей группы ходили на экскурсию. 6. Он показал мне конспект занятия.

6. **Use the articles *a, an, the* where it is necessary:**

1. Yesterday I saw... new film, but... film wasn't very interesting. 2. London is situated on ... Thames. 3. Yuri Gagarin was ... first man to fly over ... Earth in spaceship. 4. I decided to visit... Ivanovs, but they were not at... home. 5. Lomonosov,... great Russian scientist, was born in ... small village on ... shore of... White Sea. 6.... United States of America is one of ... most powerful countries of the world. 7. Is this tool made of ... iron or ... plastic? 8. What... strange man he is!

7. **Insert the article where necessary and retell the story:**

Three men came to ... New York for ... holiday. They came to... very large hotel and took... room there. Their room was on... forty-fifth floor. In... evening... friends went to ... theatre and came back to ... hotel very late. «I am very sorry,» said ... clerk of ... hotel, «but... lifts do not work tonight. If you don't want to walk up to your room, we shall make... beds for you in... hall.» «No, no, » said one of ... friends, «no, thank you. We don't want to sleep in ... hall. We shall walk up to our room. » Then he turned to his friends and said: «It is not easy to walk up to ... forty-fifth floor, but we shall make it easier. On ... way to ... room I shall tell you some jokes; then you, Andy, will sing us some songs; then you, Peter, will tell us some interesting stories.» So they began walking up to their room. Tom told them many jokes; Andy sang some songs. At last they came to ... thirty sixth floor. They were tired and decided to have... rest. «Well,» said Tom, «now it is your turn, Peter. After all... jokes, I would like to hear ... sad story. Tell us ... long and interesting story with ...sad end.» «... story which I am going to tell you,» said Peter, «is sad enough. We left... key to our room in ...hall.»

8. Complete the text with the suitable nouns from the list, read the text and translate it into Russian.

Nouns: *investigations, conductor, physicists, relation, electricity, resistance, temperature, operation, unit, conversion, methods, law.*

James Prescott Joule

James Prescott Joule, famous British physicist, was born in 1818 in Salford, England.

Joule was one of the most outstanding ... of his time. He is best known for his research in ... and thermodynamics. In the course of his ... of the heat emitted in an electrical circuit, he formulated the law, now known as Joule's law of electric heating. This ... states that the amount of heat produced each second in a ... by electric current is proportional to the ... of the conductor and to the square of the current. Joule experimentally verified the law of conservation of energy in his study of the ... of mechanical energy into heat energy.

Joule determined the numerical ... between heat and mechanical energy, or the mechanical equivalent of heat, using many independent.... The ... of energy, called the **joule**, is named after him. Together with the physicist William Thomson (Baron Kelvin), Joule found that the ... of a gas falls when it expands without doing any work. This phenomenon, which became known as the Joule-Thomson effect, lies in the ... of modern refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

Практическая работа № 3.
Местоимения. Предлоги.

1. Learn grammar forms of pronouns.

Personal				**Possessive**		**Reflexive**
singular/ plural	**person**	**Nominative Case**	**Objective Case**	**General Form**	**Absolute Form**	
Singular	1	I	me	my	mine	myself
	2	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	3	he	him	his	his	himself
		she	her	her	hers	herself
		it	it	its	its	itself
Plural	1	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
	2	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
	3	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

2. Insert the suitable form of pronouns

1) I have my magazine. Have you got __? 2) Did you see the snake?- Yes, I saw __ and __ saw __. 3) Call in the evening. I'll be waiting for __ call. 4) The teacher pointed to Ann and said it was __ duty to clean the board. 5) He is good at English. Let __ greet the quests.

3. Insert the suitable form of reflexive pronouns

1) We enjoyed __at the tutorial. 2) They were very selfish. They only thought of __. 3) Stop making so much noise! I can't concentrate. 4) Don't worry1 Relax __. 5) Do you feel __ lonely here?

4. Complete the text with the suitable pronouns from the list, read the text and translate it into Russian.

Pronouns: They his he

Alfred Bernhard Nobel

Alfred Bernhard Nobel was a famous Swedish chemist and inventor. __ was born in Stockholm in 1833. After receiving an education in St. Petersburg, Russia, and then in the United States, where__ studied mechanical engineering, __ returned to St. Petersburg to work with his father in Russia. __were developing mines, torpedoes, and other explosives.

In a family-owned factory in Heleneborg, Sweden, __developed a safe way to handle nitroglycerine, after a factory explosion in 1864 killed __younger brother and four other people. In 1867 Nobel produced dynamite. __later produced one of the first smokeless powders. At the time of __ death__ controlled factories for the manufacture of explosives in many parts of the world. In __ will __ wanted that the major portion of __ money left became a fund for yearly prizes in __ name. The prizes were to be given for merits in physics, chemistry, medicine and physiology, literature, economics and world peace.

4. Learn grammar forms of pronouns: SOME, ANY, NO

SOME, ANY- « некоторый, несколько»

I have some books.

I have not any books. Have you any books?

5. Use the suitable indefinite pronoun.

1. If the patrol tank is empty, pour (some, any, no) petrol into it.
2. There was (some, any, no) water in the radiator, so we had to refill it.
3. This mechanic can repair (some, any, no) type of engine.
4. The book contained (some, any, no) diagrams.
5. We have (some, any, no) information on this problem.
6. The Metric System has (some, any, no) advantages over the English System.
7. Do you remember (some, any, no) facts from Newton's biography?

6. Translate into English. Use the suitable pronoun from the list:

Much, many, little, a little, few, a few

Countable	Uncountable
many-много	much-много
few-мало, но достаточно	little-мало, но достаточно
a few-мало (недостаточно)	a little-мало (недостаточно)

A) Translate into English. Use the suitable pronoun from the table

много машин, много воды, много приборов, много времени, много света, много инструментов, много тепла, много энергии, много силы;

B) Translate into Russian. Use the suitable pronoun from the table

1. There's ... light in the room, it's too dark.
2. Robots have become essential to ... laboratory procedures.
3. He has done ... improvements and the machine started to work again.

7. Learn grammar forms of prepositions.

PLACE	TIME	MOVING
in (в) on (на) under (под) above, over (над) in front of (перед) behind (позади) between (между) in the middle of (посередине) near (около) at (у, около) around (вокруг)	on (в) in (в, через) at (в) before (до) after (после) until, till (до) during (в течение) since (с) for (не переводится, указывает на промежуток времени)	to (в, на, к) into (в, внутрь) from (из, с, от) out of (из) by

8. Fill in the blanks with prepositions:

1. They went __car.
2. He stood __ his father.
3. They had coffee __ a tasty bun__breakfast.
4. They decided to meet __5 o'clock __the station.
5. He took a book__ the table and put it __his bag.
6. I go __college.

Практическая работа № 4.
Прилагательное и наречие (степени сравнения, сравнительные конструкции).
Оборот there is/there are. Неопределенные местоимения.

1. Learn the compare degrees of adjectives and adverbs

	Absolute (Positive)	Comparative	Superlative
1.	low nice hot funny	low**er** nic**er** hott**er** funn**ier**	the low**est** the nic**est** the hott**est** the funni**est**
2.	modern useful	**more** modern **more** useful	**the most** modern **the most** useful
3.	good bad little many, much far	better worse less more farther, further	(the) best (the) worst (the) least (the) most (the) farthest, furthest

2. Make up comparative and superlative forms of the listed below adjectives

Good, productive, important, large, simple, difficult, wide, famous, modern, interesting, universal, possible, sharp, small, bad, intelligent, high.

3. Translate the sentences with comparison constructions into Russian

1. Microsoft corporation is oriented to produce as many programs as needed to meet people needs and make them buy specific brand-name products.
2. As we know it is so well hidden that you'll rarely give it a thought.
3. Copies, as exact as possible, of this standard are maintained by national standards laboratories in many countries.

4. Open the brackets using the right form of adjectives:

1) Even (long) day has an end. 2) It is one of (important) questions of our conference. 3) Your English is (good) now. 4) Who knows him (well) than you? 5) We have (little) interest in this work than you. 6) Health is (good) than wealth.

5. Open the brackets and use the possible compare degrees of an adjective or adverb. Translate the text into Russian.

George Stephenson

George Stephenson was a British inventor and engineer. He is (famous) for building the first practical railway locomotive in the world.

Stephenson was born in 1781 in Wylam, near Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland. During his youth he worked as a fireman and (late) as an engineer in the coal mines of Newcastle. He invented one of the first miner's safety lamps independently of the British inventor Humphry Davy. Stephenson's early locomotives were used to carry loads in coal mines, and in 1823 he established a factory at Newcastle for their manufacture. In 1829 he designed a locomotive known as the Rocket, which could carry both loads and passengers at a (great) speed than any locomotive constructed at that time. The success of the Rocket was the beginning of the construction of locomotives and the laying of railway lines.

7. Learn the structures.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">PRESENT</td><td colspan="3">Singular</td><td colspan="3">Plural</td></tr>
<tr><td>+</td><td>-</td><td>?</td><td>+</td><td>-</td><td>?</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>There is a small device.</td><td>There is <u>not</u> a small device.</td><td>Is there a small device?</td><td>There are <u>2</u> small device<u>s</u>.</td><td>There are <u>not</u> <u>2</u> small device<u>s</u>.</td><td>Are there <u>2</u> small device<u>s</u>?</td></tr>
<tr><td>PAST</td><td>There was a small device.</td><td>There was <u>not</u> a small device.</td><td>Was there a small device?</td><td>There were <u>2</u> small device<u>s</u>.</td><td>There were <u>not</u> <u>2</u> small device<u>s</u>.</td><td>Were there <u>2</u> small device<u>s</u>?</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">FUTURE</td><td colspan="2">+</td><td colspan="2">-</td><td colspan="2">?</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">There will be a small device.</td><td colspan="2">There will <u>not</u> be a small device.</td><td colspan="2">Will there be a small device?</td></tr>
</table>

8. Insert to *be* in the right form:

1.There... a telegram on the table. 2.... there any telegrams from Moscow? Yes, there... some. 3.... there... a flight for Moscow tomorrow? Yes, there.... 4. There... much snow last winter. 5.There... a

lot of stars and planets in space. 6.... there... a lift in your future house? Yes, there..... 7. Some years ago there... many old houses in our street. 8.... there any lectures yesterday? No, there... 9.... there a lamp over the table? Yes, there.... 10.... there any interesting stories in this book? 11.... there a test last lesson? No, there.... 12. Soon there..... a new film on.

9. Learn the indefinite pronouns.

	some	**any**	**no**
-thing	something	anything	nothing
-body	somebody	anybody	nobody
-one	someone	anyone	no one/ none
-where	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere

10. Translate the following sentences.

1. There are some new pupils in our group. 2. There is no book on the table. 3. There were many old houses in our street. 4. There are 4 seasons in a year. 5. There will be a conference next week. 6. There are many large cities in our country. 7. There was nobody in the room. 8. There are 7 days in a week. 9. There is something on the shelf. 10. There are many places of interest in London. 11. There are many beautiful flowers in our garden. 12. There was much work last week.

Практическая работа № 5.

Числительные (порядковые и количественные).

Vocabulary

addition-сложение
subtraction-вычитание
plus-плюс
minus-минус
to multiply-умножить
to divide-разделить
to equal-равняться, быть равным

1. Write these numbers in words

1	**10**	**11**	**12**	**2**	**20**	**3**	**13**
90	**4**	**40**	**5**	**50**	**16**	**7**	**8**

Порядковые числительные.

first-первый
second-второй
third-третий
fifth-пятый
fiftieth-пятидесятый
fifty-fifth-пятьдесят пятый

2. Number the days of the week

..... Tuesday
..... Wednesday
..... Monday
.... Thursday
..... Saturday
.... Sunday

3. Number the seasons of the year

..... autumn
..... winter
..... summer
..... spring

..... Friday

5. Number the months of the year

..... October	..... April
..... July	..... September
..... January	..... March
..... June	..... November
..... February	..... May
..... December	..... August

6. Learn fractions

Common fractions	**Decimal fractions**
½- one half (a half)	0,7-nought (zero; O) point seven
1/3- one third (a third)	0,002-zero point two zeros two
3 ½-three and a half	1,1-one point one
5 1/7-five and a seventh	5,36-five point three six
2/7- two sevenths	65,5-sixty-five point five

7 .Read these common and decimal fractions

1/3; 0,23; 2/5; 0,009; 5/8; 10,01; 7 ½; 205,35; 9 5/8; 79,31; 15 8/9; 0,0003.

8. Solve these problems

1. 99+77=	5) 315+145=	9) 1203+419=
2) 61-50=	6) 859-600=	10) 115-32=
3) 175:25=	7) 10770:10=	11) 49:7=
4) 12x12=	8) 3550x5=	12) 234x7=

9. Match the numbers and the way of their reading

A. 1. ¾	a) three quaters		**B.** 1. 60%	a) one third	
2. 5.68	b) two point two percent		2. 2.8	b) three and a half	
3. 7 ½	c) five point six eight		3. 1/3	c) two point eight	
4. 2.2%	d) seven and a half		4. 3 ½	d) sixty percent	

10. Choose the right answer

1. Seventeen ... thirteen equals two hundred and twenty-one.

a) times (multiplied by) c) minus

b) divided by d) plus

2. Eighty-one ... thirty-three equals forty-eight

a) times (multiplied by) c) minus

b) divided by d) plus

3. One thousand and twenty-five ... twenty-five equals forty-one.

a) times (multiplied by) c) minus

b) divided by d) plus

11. Find the missing numbers

Example: 4, 5, 6, ... ,8, ... *seven, nine*

1. 13, 15, ... , ... , 21, 23, 25.
2. 1%, 2%, 4%, 8%, ... , 32%, ...
3. ... , 1 600, 1 800, 2 000, ...
4. 1, 2, 4, 7, ... , 16, ... ,31.
5. ... , 5 555, ... , 3 333, 2 222.
6. 20, 10, 5, 2 ½, ... , 5/8, ...
7. 1 ¼, 2 ½, ... , 5, 6 ¼, ... , 8 ¾.
8. 100, 10 000, ... , 100 000 000, ...

12. Write these words as numbers

three and five sixths .....
ninety-three per cent .....
a thousand and nine .....
one thousand seven hundred .....
eighteen hundred .....

Практическая работа № 6.

Порядок слов в предложении. Основные типы вопросительных предложений.

1. Learn grammar.

1) подлежащее	**2) сказуемое**	**3) дополнение** (беспредложное, прямое, предложное)	**4) обстоятельство** (образа действия, места, времени)

1) **I**
2) 2) ***gave***
3) 3) ***my brother***
4) 3) ***a book***
5) 4) ***yesterday.***

2. Build the sentences from the words:

a) Is, best, she, friend, my.
b) Learn, different, students, our, subjects.
c) The, is, Russia, the, in, country, largest, world.
d) Reading, is, my, of, best, son's, fond, friend.

3. Learn grammar. Questions:

a) General (Общие); b) Special (Специальные); c) Alternative (Альтернативные); d) Disjunctive (Разделительные).

a) General questions.

-Is the weather fine today? -Yes, it is.
No, it is not.

вспомогательный глагол (модальный, глагол-связка)	**подлежащее** (существительное или местоимение)	**смысловой глагол** (или дополнение)	**дополнение** (беспредложное, прямое, предложное)	**обстоятельства** (образа действия, места, времени)

b) Special questions.

- What is the weather today?

Вопросительное слово	**вспомогательный глагол** (модальный, глагол-связка)	**подлежащее** (существительное или местоимение)	**смысловой глагол** (или дополнение).	**дополнение** (беспредложное, прямое, предложное)	**обстоятельства** (образа действия, места, времени)

Вопросительные слова:

what? - что? / какой?
who? - кто?
whom? - кого? / кому?
whose? - чей?
which? - который? / какой?
when? - когда?
where? - где? / куда?
why? - почему? / зачем?
how? - как? / каким образом?
how many? - сколько? (исчисляемого)
how much? - сколько? (неисчисляемого)
how long? - сколько? (о времени)

c) Alternative questions –OR!

-Is the weather fine or bad today?

вспомогательный глагол (модальный, глагол-связка)	**подлежащее** (существительное или местоимение)	**смысловой глагол** (или дополнение)	**дополнение** (беспредложное, прямое, предложное)	**обстоятельства** (образа действия, места, времени)

d) Disjunctive questions.

- The weather is fine today, is not it?

Подлежащее	**сказуемое**	**дополнение** (беспредложное, прямое, предложно	**обстоятельство** (образа действия, места, времени)	**, (not)**	**вспомогательный глагол** (модальный, глагол-связка)	**подлежащее** (существительное или местоимение)

		e)				

4. Put the questions to the sentences:

1. There is a tool on the table. 2. He must work hard today. 3. They go to work on Monday. 4. It is cold today. 5. Ann has already begun to read a new book. 6. They will show you how to get there. 7. It wasn't difficult to do this task.

5. Translate the sentences into English:

1.Вам нравится больше английский язык или французский? 2. Они работают в Ростове или в Сочи? 3.Джоуль - единица тепла или мощности? 4.Нобель создал динамит в 1867? 5. Джордж Стефенсон был английским ученым, не так ли?

Практическая работа № 7.
Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.

1. Learn the usage of modal verbs.

Modal Verbs	Example	Usage
Can (am/is/are able to)	They can control their own budgets.	Способность выполнить действие, наличие возможности произвести действие
	We can’t fix it.	Неспособность выполнить действие, отсутствие возможности произвести действие
	Can I smoke here?	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить разрешение
	Can you help me?	Просьба
	He can’t be at home. There is no light in the house.	Уверенность в том, что чего-то не может быть
Could (was/were able to)	Could I borrow your pen? – I don’t know where mine is.	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить разрешение
	Could you say it again more slowly?	Просьба
	We could try to fix it ourselves.	Предложение
	I think we could have another default.	Вероятность того, что действие произойдет в недалеком будущем
	He gave up his old job so he could work for us.	Способность выполнить действие, наличие возможности произвести действие в прошлом
May (am/is/are allowed to)	May I have another cup of tea?	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить разрешение
	Prices may increase.	Вероятность того, что действие

		произойдет в недалеком будущем
Might (was/were allowed to)	They might give us a 10% discount.	Вероятность того, что действие произойдет в недалеком будущем
Must (have/has to)	We must say good-bye now.	Необходимость произвести действие
	They mustn't smoke in the building.	Запрет
	He must be at home. I can see the light in the house.	Уверенность в том, что что-то верно или истинно
Ought to	We ought to employ more staff.	Рекомендация, совет по поводу того, как будет верно и правильно поступить в данной ситуации
Shall	Shall I help you with your luggage?	Предложение помощи
	Shall we say Monday then?	Внесение идеи на рассмотрение
	Shall I do that or will you?	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить указания
Should	We should deal with this problem at once.	Рекомендация, совет по поводу того, как будет верно и правильно поступить в данной ситуации
	I think we should check everything again.	Рекомендуемое в данной ситуации действие
	Prices should drop next year.	Предположение по поводу ситуации в недалеком будущем
Will	I can't see any taxis so I'll walk.	Решение, принятое в момент речи
	I'll do that for you if you like.	Предложение помощи
	I'll call you first thing on Monday.	Обещание
Would	Would you mind if I brought a friend with me?	Вопрос, задаваемый с целью получить разрешение
	Would you pass the salt please?	Просьба
	Would you mind waiting a moment?	Просьба
	"Would five o`clock suit you?" – "That'd be fine."	Достижение договоренности
	Would you like to play tennis this Sunday?	Приглашение
	"Would you prefer tea or coffee?" – "I'd like tea please."	Вопрос, с целью узнать о предпочтениях

2. Translate the sentences; explain the usage of the certain modal verbs

1. The green wire should be connected to terminal 4.
2. You mustn't turn the machine when the red warning light is on.
3. This lever can be up or down.
4. We can recycle old products to make new ones.
5. The red switch has to be on.
6. A rheostat is a resistor whose resistance value may be varied.
7. That morning he had to leave his car at home.
8. You can't ride a motorbike with no helmet.

3. Insert necessary modal verbs:

1. For each new product the producing equipment ... reprogrammed and changed over. 2. The applications of robots ... divided into three categories. 3. The petrol engine ... develop much power at low speeds. 4. Despite its diversity, electrical engineering ... divided into four main branches. 5. He ... finish the work because of the lack of money. 6. Computers ... input, calculate, compare, and output data as information. 7. Engineers ... know how materials respond to external forces, such as tension, compression, torsion, bending, and shear. 8. Strength is the force per unit area (stress) that materials ... support without falling. 9. You ... to wear a hard hat at this part of the workshop. 10. Before you go on the factory tour you ...to put on these special clothes and safety boots.

4. Put the verbs into Past Simple. Use the modal verbs and their equivalents

1. He must work hard to finish his experiment. 2. I can devote myself to scientific work. 3. You may repeat this experiment. 4. He must illustrate this law by several experiments. 5. She can study automation in the college. 6. They may carry out these experiments at the laboratory.

5. Put the verbs into Future Simple. Use the modal verbs and their equivalents

1. He must check the temperature three times a day. 2. In this figure you can see a diagram of temperature changes. 3. He may use a barometer to measure the atmospheric pressure. 4. You may use this method in your research. 5. She can do the work in time. 6. They must solve a number of scientific problems.

Практическая работа № 8.
Видовременные формы глаголов в действительном залоге.
Правильные неправильные глаголы.

1. Learn tenses of English verb in Active Voice

TENSE	**Indefinite (Simple)** **Простое**	**Continuous** **Длительное**	**Perfect** **Завершенное**
Present	I **write** Я пишу (вообще, обычно)	I **am writing** Я пишу (сейчас)	I **have written** Я (уже) написал
Past	I **wrote** Я(на)писал (вчера)	I **was writing** Я писал (в тот момент)	I **had written** Я написал (уже к тому моменту)

Future	I **will write** Я напишу, буду писать (завтра)	I **will be writing** Я буду писать (в тот момент)	I **will have written** Я напишу (уже к тому моменту)

		FORMS		
		AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
INDEFINITE (SIMPLE) Неопределенное (простое) *Констатация факта, повторность действия, последовательность действий*	**Present**	V, Vs(es)	don't V doesn't V	Do… V..? Does… V..?
	Past	V2, V ed	didn't V	Did… V..?
	Future	will V	won't V	Will …V..?
CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) Продолженное *Действие в определенный момент*	**Present**	am Ving is Ving are Ving	am not Ving isn't Ving aren't Ving	Am…Ving..? Is… Ving..? Are… Ving..?
	Past	was Ving were Ving	wasn't Ving weren't Ving	Was…Ving? Were…Ving?
	Future	will beVing	won't beVing	Will… be Ving..?
PERFECT Завершенное *Результат действия*	**Present**	have V3/Ved has V3/Ved	haven't V3/Ved hasn't V3/Ved	Have…V3/Ved..? Has …V3 /Ved..?
	Past	had V3/Ved	hadn'tV3/Ved	Had…V3/Ved..?
	Future	will have V3/Ved	won't haveV3/Ved	Will…have V3/ Ved..?
PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)	**Present**	have been Ving has been Ving	haven't been Ving hasn't been Ving	Have…been Ving..? Has …been Ving..?
	Past	had been Ving	hadn't been Ving	Had… been Ving..?
	Future	will have been Ving	won't have been Ving	Will… have been Ving..?

2. Write the Past Simple form of these verbs

1. be (am /is) .....
2. break .....
3. come .....
4. do .....
5. drink .....
11. lose .....
12. make .....
13. meet .....
14. pay .....
15. run .....

6. drive	.....	16. see	.....
7. eat	.....	17. sell	.....
8. get	.....	18. sit	.....
9. give	.....	19. take	.....
10. go	.....	20. cut	.....

3. Read the text opening the brackets

Michael Faraday

Michael Faraday, English experimental physicist, … (be born) in 1791 in a poor family. The boy … (begin) to work as an apprentice at a bookbinder's shop at an early age. One day a man … (enter) the shop and … (find) the boy studying an article on electricity. The man … (be) surprised to see a boy so interested in such a difficult subject and … (give) him four tickets for the lectures at the Royal Institutions.

The boy … (go) to the lectures and … (make) notes of what he … (hear). At the end of the lecture he … (come) to Sir Humphrey Davy, the greater English scientist, and … (show) him his notes. Davy … (be) surprised. Later he … (make) Faraday his assistant and … (help) him in his education.

Faraday … (have) many important discoveries. Among his works are the concept of the magnetic field and the magnetic "lines of force", production of new kinds of optical glass, and research on electrolysis.

Faraday … (produce) the first mechanical motion by means of a permanent magnet and an electric current. This is the principle upon which the modern electric motor is based.

Faraday … (be) very modest and he … (love) his work more than honors. He … (refuse) to become President of the Royal Society and also … (refuse) to be knighted.

Практическая работа № 9.

Согласование времен в главном и придаточном предложении.

1. Learn the consequence rules of tenses.

ГЛАВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
Present Simple **(V,Vs)**	Any tense
Past Simple **(V2)**	Past Simple**(V2)** Past Continuous **(was/were Ving)** Past Perfect **(had V3)** Future- in- the Past **(would V)**
Future Simple **(will V)**	**if/when**-Present Simple**(V,Vs)**

2. Translate sentences into Russian. Determine the voice and tense of the verb.

A. 1. The brain controls your body and keens all parts of your body working together.

2. When I awoke this morning it was so late that the sun was shining high in, the sky.

3. And now the trade of this town is developing with extreme rapidity and the ambition of the inhabitants us growing along with it.

B. 1. If you annoy the cat she will scratch you.

2. But for the storm we should have arrived in time.
3. Unless it stops raining we shall not be able to go to the country.

3. Open the brackets choosing the right form of the verb.

He asked me where I (study, studied).
Tory said she (is, was) busy.
I was sure that she (posted, had posted) his report.
We hope it (will not change, would not change) for the worse.
They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark.
I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.
He said the representatives (will come, would come) to the meeting in time.
They know that he (is, was) the cleverest man of his time.
I asked his assistant to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the exhibition.

4. Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

She says she (already find) the answer.
He said he could not tell the right answer, the meter (be) wrong.
I knew they (wait) for me at the entrance and I decided to hurry.
He understood that the soldiers (arrest) him.

5. Read and translate the text. Say what the text is about and retell it.

MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE

Interrelations between man and biosphere are of a fairly complex nature. Man, like any other living organism, depends for his life on what the biosphere provides: water oxygen, food, and shelter. On the other hand, the biosphere is strongly affected by all so of human activity.

Technology powerfully amplifies the effects human beings on the atmosphere Prehistoric man withdrew from the atmosphere only the oxygen he required respiration; technological man consumes a far greater amount of oxygen to support fir power plants and chemical processes. The carbon dioxide produced by technology processes in the biosphere substances wholly new to it; man-made radio-isotopes are wide variety of synthetic materials such as plastics, insecticides, herbicides and numeric industrial materials. These, too, also alter the biosphere.

The problem has already been discussed at a large number of conferences, some them sponsored by the UN. However, relatively little has so far been done to environmental pollution.

Практическая работа № 10.
Видовременные формы глаголов в страдательном залоге.

1. Learn the tenses of English verb in Passive Voice

Вид Время	**Indefinite**	**Continuous**	**Perfect**	**Perfect Continuous**
	to be (am, is, are, was, were, ...) + **V3/ed**			
Present	I + **am V3/ed** he, she, it **+ is V3/ed** we, you, they **+ are V3/ed**	I + **am being V3/ed** he, she, it **+ is being V3/ed** we, you, they	I, we, you, they **+ have been V3/ed** he, she, it **+ has been V3/ed**	-----

		+ are being V3/ed		
	I **am** ask**ed**	I **am being** ask**ed**	I **have been** ask**ed**	
Past	I, he, she, it **+ was V3/ed** we, you, they **+ were V3/ed**	I, he, she, it **+ was being V3/ed** we, you, they **+ were being V3/ed**	I, he, she, it, we, you, they **+ had been V3/ed**	-----
	I **was** ask**ed**	I **was being** ask**ed**	I **had been** ask**ed**	
Future	I, we, he, she, it, you, they **+ will be V3/ed**	-----	I, we, he, she, it, you, they **+ will have been V3/ed**	-----
	I **will be** ask**ed**		I **will have been** ask**ed**	
Future in the Past	I, we, he, she, you, they **+ would be V3/ed**	-----	I, we**,** he, she, it, you, they **+ would have been V3/ed**	-----
	I **would be** ask**ed**		I **would have been** ask**ed**	

2. Translate into Russian. Determine the Tense and Voice of the verb

1. This problem was discussed last week.
2. Lomonosov is often called the founder of Russian science.
3. Manufacturing is one of the most important application area for automation technology.
4. The reprogramming of the equipment is done at a computer terminal.
5. The automation technology in manufacturing and assembly is widely used in car and other consumer product industries.
6. An automated production line consists of a series of workstations.
7. The program is coded in computer memory for each different product style and the machine-tool is controlled by the computer program.
8. Many applications of numerical control have been developed since its initial use to control machine tools.

3. Here are some facts about famous inventions. Fill in the blanks with the forms of the verbs in Active or Passive Voices that suit. Translate into Russian.

1. Many American inventors ... to find ways to ease the process of washing. By 1873, some 2 000 patents ... for washing machines. Most of these machines.... clumsy devices with washer blades that had to be turned by hand. (were / had been issued / tried)
2. In the early1900s, electric machines... . Advertisements proclaimed the wonders of these machines. But it was not until about 1937 that manufactures ... fully automatic machines. Within a few years, the old washboard.... forever. (came up with /was washed up / appeared)

3. I n 1830, Barthelemy Thimonnier ... the first sewing machine. The machine .... of wood, but it ... . Later Thimonnier.... his machine and in 1845 he.... it with patents both in England and the United States. (designed and made / was made ... worked / improved /protected)

4. Between 1832 and 1834 the American Walter Hunt ... a more advanced sewing machine than that, which.... by Thimonnier. (had been invented / had designed and made)

5. In the middle of the 19th century, although it..., the sewing machine ...very many people. (didn't interest / had been tested)

6. The American Isaac Merritt Singer ... some improvements that ... by Howe and .... it. (had been invented / made / patented)

7. Later the automatic feeding of the cloth that ... by the American Allen B.Wilson ... the sewing machine greatly. (improved / had been introduced)

8. In 1851 another American William O.Grover.... a machine which ... the double chain stitch. (made / invented)

4. Put the verbs in Active or Passive Voice. Translate into Russian.

1. About 200 years ago, there ... (not be) many factories or machines.
2. People ... (use) a metal which ... (call) steel to make strong chassis.
3. Some assembly operations … (perform) manually.
4. Each station … (design) to perform a specific processing operation.
5. Many applications of numerical control … (develop) since its initial use to control machine tools.
6. His work ... (finish) already.
7. The experiment ... (carry out) from ten till twelve o'clock.
8 The machine ... (test) now.
9. Watt ... (continue) his researches and ... (patent) several important inventions.

Практическая работа № 11.

Контрольная работа № 1. Лексика, видовременные формы глагола.

TEST

Variant 1

1. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1) Who's been talking over the phone for so long?
2) Have you ever been to the Arab Emirates?
3) What's Jack doing here? – He's looking for Ann.
4) Did you meet Nick at the disco yesterday?
5) He told me everything only after he had learnt all the information.
6) Helen doesn't love him any more, she's got a new boyfriend.
7) Will you help me tidy the room?
8) We were watching TV when he came in and started shouting at Jane.
9) I'm happy! I've found a good job, met a nice girl, rented a good flat, won 1000$ in a lottery.
10) What's the news? – Rita is getting married.
11) How long have you been studying law?
12) Come to me in 20 minutes, I'll be making a cake.
13) I'm s ure, Sarah will pass all the exams.
14) They don't live here any more. They live in Vegas, as far as I remember.
15)Who knows anything about Kate? – She left for LA a week ago.

2. Say the negative:

don't; doesn't; aren't; isn't; haven't; hasn't; won't; hadn't; weren't; didn't

1) We attend a gymnasium.
2) I've done my homework.
3) Nelly is writing now.
4) Alice lives in London.
5) He's lost his key.
6) Dad will come home in 2 hours.
7) My friends were at night club yesterday.
8) She'll be watching her favorite soap opera when I come home.
9) The girls bought a nice present for Irene.
10) I speak English.

3. Match the questions to the answers.

1) Do you like rock music?	a) I don't read much.
2) How long have you been living here?	b) I was born on the first of November.
3) Where do you work?	c) I work in a travelling agency.
4) Have you travelled to Europe?	d) I've been living here for 6 years.
5) Where does your son study?	e) I like all kind of music.
6) Do you read much?	f) He attends a boarding school.
7) When is your birthday?	g) Sure, I've been to Paris.

Variant 2

1. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:

1)I'll be missing you much, you're the best girl I've ever met.
2) I'm reading now. I like reading science fiction.
3) Where's Tom? – He's playing tennis on the tennis court.
4) They'll be sleeping.
5) Harry had been running for an hour when he saw the lights in the dark.
6) I haven't decided yet what to do after college.
7) The builders will have finished the construction of the supermarket by next June.
8) I saw her yesterday morning, she walked in the park talking to a tall guy.
9) First she wanted to leave for Paris, but after she had talked to Patric, she decided to stay.
10) Have you ever eaten Chinese food? – Yes, I have. It was in a Chinese restaurant in Detroit last month.
11) Were you happy with Barbara? – I was really happy with her until her mother moved to our cottage a month ago.
12) I'm going to visit my granny. She's been sick for 3 days already.
13) When we returned home, mum had already made pizza and was decorating the table.
14) My sister studies French, she wants to be a clothes designer.
15) We'll probably stay home because it's raining outside.

2. Say the negative:

don't; doesn't; aren't; isn't; haven't; hasn't; won't; hadn't; weren't; didn't

1) He loves me.
2) Lily had cooked soup before mum came home.
3) We are playing basketball now.
4) Fiona went to the library an hour ago.
5) They study computing.
6) I had a hamster when I was a child.
7) Dad will go to New York soon.
8) I like your style.
9) Mary is talking in the hall.
10) They've spent 2 days in Sochi.

3. Match the questions to the answers.

1) Did you often get bad marks when you were a schoolboy?	a) Yes, I have. I saw a lion in the Zoo last spring.
2) What will you do tomorrow?	b) Perhaps, I'll go to a sports club.
3) Are you happy?	c) I haven't thought of it yet, I'll probably visit my sister in Rio.
4) Have you got children?	d) I work on my computer, swim in my swimming pool.
5) What do you do in your spare time?	e) I've got a son, he is 13.
6) Have you ever seen a lion?	f) I think so.
7) How will you spend your summer vacations?	g) Well, I had never got bad marks, I was a top student in my class.

Практическая работа № 12.

Роль иностранного языка в жизни и деятельности современного человека. Изучение иностранного языка. Отличительные особенности британского и американского вариантов английского языка.

1. **Change numbers with letters. Read and t ell your own opinion to the thought of J. Goethe.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	***e***	***f***	***g***	***h***	***i***	***k***	***l***	***n***	***o***

11	12	13	14	15
r	***s***	***t***	***u***	***w***

13	5	10	12	2		15	5	10	
7	9	10	15						
9	10	13	5	6	9	4			
10	3		3	10	11	2	6	4	9
8	1	9	4	14	1	4	2	12	**,**
7	9	10	15						

9	10	13	5	6	9	4	
10	3		13	5	2	6	11
10	15	9					

2. Read and translate the text.

Today English is the language of the world. It is only in the course of the last hundred years that English has become a world language. In Shakespeare's time it was a «provincial» language of secondary importance with only 6 million native speakers. Nowadays over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. English is the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America, of Australia and New Zealand. It is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic. English is also spoken as a second language in the former British and US colonies. In a number of speakers (400 million) it is second only to Chinese. English is the major international language of communication in such areas as science, technology and business. It is the language of literature, education, modem music, and international tourism. English is the major language of diplomacy; it is one of the official languages of the United Nation organization and other political organizations. Russia is integrating into the world community and the problem of learning English for the purpose of communication is especially urgent today. One should say that English is not an easy language to learn. There is a big problem of spelling, of the large number of exceptions to any rule. This language is very idiomatic and the prepositions are terrible. English is one of those languages which may seem easy in the beginning, but then the bridge between basic knowledge and mastery takes a long time to cross. But if you cross this bridge it will give you great satisfaction. You will be able to speak to people from other countries, to read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

3. Answer the questions:

1. It is easy to learn foreign languages?
2. Which language in the world is spoken by most people?
3. When did you begin learning English?
4. What was the process of learning?
5. Why is English not an easy language to learn?
6. Why is it necessary to learn English?
7. What advantages have the people who know foreign languages?

4. Match the proverbs.

1) Live and learn.	a) Терпение и труд всё перетрут.
2) No pains, no gains.	b) Без труда нет плода.
3) It is never too late to learn.	c) Меньше слов — больше дела.
4) Industriousness is the mother of good luck.	d) Учиться никогда не поздно.
5) Knowledge is power.	e) Век живи, век учись.
6) All things are difficult before they are easy	f) Знания — сила.

5. Answer the question using the phrases. Why should I know English?

<u>English must be learnt …</u>	<u>The best way to learn English is …</u>
to have a chance to go abroad and get experience in a foreign company	to work hard and thoughtfully
to study at a college	to listen attentively
	to use a dictionary

to communicate with people of the world to understand films and songs in English to get a better job it's easier than other subjects you could study it gives you a chance to meet new people it is useful when you travel to do business	to use a cassette recorder to read aloud to revise often to check for mistakes to do exercises carefully
Useful learning strategies are… reading English newspapers/magazines/ books watching English movies using a cassette recorder/VCR studying at a language school in the UK/ living in a country where it's spoken communicating with native speakers-	A good language learner… reads fast (quickly) learns easily (fast) writes carefully/accurately/ grammatically speaks fluently (fast) feels confident about learning the language can express himself/herself effectively by correspondence with a pen friend can speak and is understood by native speakers

The key to the exercise 1.

Those who know nothing of foreign languages, know nothing of their own.

Практическая работа № 13.
Образование в Соединенном королевстве.

1. Read and translate the text.

1 THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

1. Public education in Great Britain consists of Primary, Secondary and Further Education. Primary and Secondary Education is compulsory for all children. Further education is voluntary.

2. All children in Great Britain go to school when they are five. They leave school at the age of fifteen but many boys and girls stay at school until they are sixteen-seventeen and go to further education or to university.

3. The primary school includes nursery school (2-5), infant school (5-7) and junior school (7-11). The full secondary school age ranges from 11 to 18. Children go to a grammar school, or to a secondary technical school, or to a comprehensive school.

4. The academic year begins after summer holidays and has three terms with the interval between them. Day-schools work on Mondays to Fridays only, from 9 a.m. to 4p.m. Before lessons start, the teacher and all the boys and girls meet for prayers. Then they go to the classroom for the first lesson. At one o'clock children have a break for lunch. The break lasts about an hour. After lunch there is still time to go out and play.

2. Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1 They (are, were, will be) first-year students now.

2 She (is, was, will be) a professor at Oxford two years ago.

3 I (am, was, will be) an engineer in five years.

3. Make sentences negative and in question form. Translate into Russian.

1 Children have a break for lunch in the morning.

2 We had a difficult test yesterday.

3 He will have an interesting job next year.

4. Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb in Past Indefinite Tense.

1 My brother (to get) a grant for further education.

2 The teacher (to ask) many questions at the lesson.

3 He (to go) to primary school at the age of five.

5. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1 There are 42 universities … Great Britain.

2 About 5% of the population in Great Britain go … public schools.

3 Last year my brother left school and got a job … a bank.

Практическая работа № 14.
Образование в США.

1. Read and translate the text.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE US

1. Young people in the USA get higher education in colleges and universities. Students choose "major" subject and make many courses in this subject.

2. After four years of study students get the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy or Bachelor of Art (if they study Greek or Latin). After a year or two of further study they get a master's degree. If they go on in their study and research, they will get a still higher degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

3. Higher education trains people to become teachers, engineers or to do other professional work.

4. College students often continue their study at universities. Not all the students get grants. The minimum period of study is two years (in this case they don't get the degree of Ph.D), three or even four years.

5. Many cities have colleges and universities that hold evening classes as well as daytime classes. People who work in the daytime can get higher education attending evening classes.

2. Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1 School education in the USA (is, was, will be) free.

2 They (are, were, will be) second-year students last year.

3 History (is, was, will be) the first lesson tomorrow.

3. Make sentences negative and in question form. Translate into Russian.

1 They have five lessons every day.

2 We had four exams last term.

3 Students will have a lecture on history tomorrow.

4. Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb in Past Indefinite Tense.

1 He (to get) a degree in chemistry last year.

2 I (to pass) my entrance exams successfully a few days ago.

3 They (to read) many books on management last term.

5. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1 There are three terms … a school year.

2 University classes start … September.

3 In America all children from 6 to 16 go … school.

Практическая работа № 15.
Образование в РФ.

1. Read and translate the text.

Education in Russia is compulsory up to the 9th form inclusive. The stages of compulsory schooling in Russia are: primary education for ages 6-7 to 9-10 inclusive; and senior school for ages 10-11 to 12-13 inclusive, and senior school for ages 13-14 to 14-15 inclusive. If a pupil of secondary school wishes to go on in higher education, he or she must stay at school for two more years. Primary and secondary school together comprise 11 years of study. Every school has a "core curriculum" of academic subjects.

After finishing the 9th form one can go on to vocational schools which offer programs of academic subjects and a program of training in a technical field, or a profession.

After finishing the 11th form of a secondary school, a lyceum or a gymnasium one can go into higher education. All applicants must take competitive exam. Higher educational institutions that is institutes or universities, offer a 5-years program of academic subjects for undergraduates in a variety of fields, as well as a graduate course and writes a thesis, he or she receives a candidate's degree or a doctoral degree. Higher educational establishments are headed by Rectors.

2. Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1 History (is, was, will be) my favorite subject at school.

2 Private schools (are, were, will be) expensive.

3 We (are, were, will be) engineers in five years.

3. Make sentences negative and in question form. Translate into Russian.

1 They have secretarial courses this year.

2 This teacher had two lectures yesterday.

3 You will have three exams next term.

4. Translate into Russian. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb in Past Indefinite Tense.

1 The course of study (to last) five years.

2 He (to graduate) from the university last year.

3 They (to take) five exams last term.

5. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1 English was difficult … me in the first term.
2 There are three terms … a school year.
3 Usually our lessons begin … 9 o'clock.

Практическая работа № 16.
Мой колледж.

1. Read and translate the text. Make a dialogue using it.

Studying at Surgut Professional College

I study at Surgut Professional College. It is one of the finest educational institutions in our town. Many Surgut famous people have graduated from my college. Studying at our College gives a solid background in all spheres of knowledge and prepares for practical work. Our college is quite large and old. It was founded in the 20th century. More than 1000 students are currently enrolled. The course of study at my college lasts two-four years. There are many faculties in my college. Here are some of them: the faculty of computing, the faculty of welding, the faculty of machine tools and metalworking and others. Our college is large and we have five buildings. We have one laboratory building which are equipped with up-to-date equipment and there students can carry on lab works and conduct various experiments. There are several cafes at the college in every department. There are also two dormitories where students from other cities live. My profession is a very useful profession because it is socially important. I need some specific education and training to skilled craft level, imagination, accuracy, technical imagination, accuracy and fast reactions. I am glad to study here.

2. Discuss –Play. Please discuss with your group advantages college. Do you think that education in your college is prestigious? How difficult is it to find a good work after graduating?

Практическая работа № 17.
Моя будущая профессия. История появления профессии.

1. Learn the vocabulary from the text by heart:

Vocabulary:

to comprise — включать в себя
automated manufacturing of products — автоматизированное производство товаров
robotics — робототехника
horizons — горизонты
cheap — дешевый
to generate — генерировать, производить
to transmit — передавать
to store — хранить
scale — масштаб
unprecedented in history — не имеющий прецедентов в истории
indication — указание, свидетельство
explosive — взрывной
to deal with — иметь дело с, заниматься чем-либо
integration — интеграция
application — приложение, использование
circuits — электрические схемы, цепи
device — устройство
transmission — передача
processing — обработка
to rely — полагаться
Fourier analysis — анализ Фурье
linear systems theory — теория линейных систем
linear algebra — линейная алгебра
differential equations — дифференциальные уравнения
probability theory — теория вероятности
extensively — широко
replacement — замещение
fibre optics — оптоволоконные технологии
copper — медь

digital — цифровой
immunity — защищенность, невосприимчивость
carrying capacity — пропускная способность
light — легкий
rapidly growing — быстрорастущий
artificial intelligence — искусственный разум
sophisticated — сложный
superconducting — сверхпроводимость

ADD TO YOUR ACTIVE VOCABULARY:

mechanical engineer — инженер-механик
electric engineer — инженер-электрик
electronic engineer — инженер электроник
computer engineer —инженер-компьютерщик
military engineer — военный инженер
prestigious job (work) — престижная работа
well-paid job — высокооплачиваемая работа
employee — наемный рабочий
employer — наймодатель
businessman —предприниматель, бизнесмен
state-employed —государственный служащий
white-collar worker — «белый воротничок», работник умственного труда
blue-collar worker- «синий воротничок», работник физического труда
unskilled worker- неквалифицированный рабочий
experienced worker - опытный работник
to be hired for a job-быть нанятым на выполнение работы
to look for a new job (work, position)- искать новую работу
to apply for a new job -претендовать на какую-либо должность
application for a position of — заявление на какую-либо должность
resume — резюме
to be fired — быть уволенным
to retire — уходить на пенсию
to be unemployed — быть безработным
skilled worker — квалифицированный рабочий

2. Read and translate the text:

1.1 MY FUTURE PROFESSION

I want to become a specialist in computer technologies — a computer engineer. Computer industry is developing so fast, that it **comprises** almost all spheres of professional life. No business now is possible without computers. This is especially true about **automated manufacturing of products** and **robotics.** Computer control of automated production opens new **horizons** for the **cheap** and quality production of goods. Information is now **generated, transmitted,** received, and **stored** electronically through computer networks on a **scale unprecedented in history,** and there is every **indication** that the **explosive** rate of growth in this field will continue. Computer engineering is a general field. It **deals with** both electric and electronic industries. Electronic engineering deals with the research, design, **integration,** and **application of circuits** and **devices** used in the **transmission** and **processing** of information. Engineers in the field of electric and electronic engineering are concerned with all aspects of electrical communications, from fundamental questions such as «What is information? » to the highly practical, such as the design of telephone systems. In designing communication systems, engineers rely on various branches of advanced mathematics, such as Fourier analysis, linear systems theory, linear algebra, differential equations, and probability theory. Engineers work on control systems which are used **extensively** in automated manufacturing and in robotics. Major developments in the field of communications and control have been the **replacement** of analogue systems with digital systems; **fibre optics** are used now instead of copper cables. Digital systems offer far greater **immunity** to electrical noise. Fibre optics are likewise immune to interference; they also have great **carrying capacity**, and are extremely light and inexpensive to manufacture. Computer engineering is now the most **rapidly growing** field. The electronics of computers is the design and manufacture of memory systems, of central processing units, and of peripheral devices. The most prospective industry now is the Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) and new computer architectures. The field of computer science is closely related to computer engineering; however, the task of making computers

more «intelligent» **(artificial intelligence),** through creation of sophisticated programs or development of higher level machine languages or other means, is generally regarded as the dream of computer science. One current trend in computer engineering is microminiaturization. Engineers continue to work to fit greater and greater numbers of circuit elements onto smaller and smaller chips. Another trend is towards increasing the speed of computer operations through the use of parallel processors and **superconducting** materials.

3. How do you see your future profession? Please answer the following questions:

1) What kind of work are you interested in?

a) well paid b) interesting c) in a large and famous company

d) quiet e) in an industry which has a future f) prestigious

g) not to sit the whole day in the office h) to travel a lot

2) What position would you like to have?

a) to manage people — manager

b) to work for someone else — an employee

c) to be your own boss — self-employed, businessman

Практическая работа № 18.

Проблема выбора будущей профессии. Получение профессии в колледже и овладение профессиональной лексикой.

1.2 1. Read the text and do exercises after it:

1.3 THE FUTURE OF THE ENGINEERING PROFESSION

Among various recent trends in the engineering profession computerization is the most widespread. The trend in modern engineering offices is also towards computerization. Computers are increasingly used for solving complex problems as well as for handling, storing, and generating the enormous volume of data modern engineers must work with. Scientific methods of engineering are applied in several fields not connected directly to manufacture and construction. Modern engineering is characterized by the broad application of what is known as systems engineering principles. Engineers in industry work not only with machines but also with people, to determine, for example, how machines can be operated most efficiently by workers. A small change in the location of the controls of a machine or of its position with relation to other machines or equipment, or a change in the muscular movements of the operator, often results in greatly increased production. This type of engineering work is called time-study engineering. A related field of engineering, human-factors engineering, also known as ergonomics, received wide attention in the late 1970s and 1980s when the safety of nuclear reactors was questioned following serious accidents that were caused by operator errors, design failures, and malfunctioning equipment. Human-factors engineering seeks to establish criteria for the efficient, human-centered design of, among other things, the large, complicated control panels that monitor and govern nuclear reactor operations.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the most widespread trend in the engineering profession?
2. What are computers used for in modern engineering?
3. What approaches are used in modern engineering?
4. What is «ergonomics»?
5. What do human-factors engineering deal with?

3. Discuss –Play. Please discuss with your group advantages and disadvantages of your future profession. Do you think that engineering profession is prestigious? Is it well-paid? How difficult is it to find a good work in this field?

Практическая работа № 19.
Причастие настоящего времени. Причастие прошедшего времени. Инфинитив и инфинитивные конструкции.

1. Learn grammar.

	Active	Passive
Participle I	drilling	being drilled
Participle II	-	drilled
Perfect Participle	having drilled	having been drilled

The man sitting at the table is our teacher*. — Человек, сидящий за столом — наш учитель.*
The houses being built in our town are not very high. *— Дома, строящиеся в нашем городе, невысоки.*
Going home I met an old friend. *— Идя домой, я встретил старого друга.*
Having finished work I went home. — *Закончив работу, я пошел домой.*
The book translated from English is interesting*. — Книга, переведенная с английского языка, интересная.*
Given the task he began to work. *— Когда ему дали задание он начал работать.*
Having solved the problem correctly *they changed the answer.- Решив пример правильно, они поменяли ответ.*

2. Translate word combinations with participle forms:
Participle I: Computers using vacuum tubes; the machine calculating mathematical problems; students coding the information.
Participle II: The given information; the name given to the machine; the coded data; the device used in World War II; the engine designed by engineers; dictation written the day before was corrected.

3. Translate sentences with Participle Forms.
1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music we stopped talking 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open.

4. Choose the right form.
1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
2. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?
b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
4. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.

b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
5. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
6. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
7. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
8. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
9. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
10. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
11 (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.

5. Learn grammar.

The Infinitive

The Infinitive Forms	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	to ask	to be asking
Continuous	to be asking	-
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asking
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking	-

1. **Insert –to where it is necessary:**

1. I like … play the guitar. 2. My brother can … speak French. 3. We had … put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. They wanted … cross the river. 5. It is high time for you … go to bed. 6. May I … use your telephone? 7. They heard the girl … cry out with joy. 8. I would rather … stay at home today. 9. He did not want … play in the yard any more. 10. Would you like … go to England? 11. You look tired. You had better … go home. 12. I wanted … speak to Nick, but could not … find his telephone number. 13. It is time … get up. 14. Let me … help you with your homework. 15. I was planning … do a lot of things yesterday. 16. I'd like … speak to you. 17. I think I shall be able … solve this problem. 18. What makes you … think you are right? 19. I shall … do all I can … help you. 20. I like … dance. 21. I'd like … dance. 22. She made me … repeat my words several times. 23. I saw him … enter the room. 24. She did not let mother … go away. 25. Do you like … listen to good music? 26. Would you like … listen to good music? 27. That funny scene made me … laugh.

2. Change the distinguished structures with the infinitive forms:

1. I have no books **which I can read**. 2. Is there anybody who **will help you** with your spelling? 3. Don't forget that she has a baby **which she must take care of**. 4. Have you got nothing **that you want to say** on this subject? 5. There was nothing **that he could** do except go home. 6. I have only a few minutes **in which I can explain** these words to you. 7. I have an examination **which I must take** soon, so I can't go to the theatre with you. 8. King Lear decided to have a hundred knights **who would serve him** after he had divided up his kingdom.

Практическая работа № 20.
Сослагательное наклонение в условных предложениях. Сослагательное наклонение «I wish».

1. Learn grammar.

ГЛАВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	
Future simple (shall/will +V)	***If*** (если) ***when*** (когда) ***after*** (после) ***before*** (перед тем, как) ***as soon as*** (как только) ***unless*** (если не) ***until*** (до тех пор, пока не)	Present Simple (V/Vs)

If you help me, I shall do this work. — Если ты поможешь мне, я сделаю эту работу.
As soon as I get free, I'll come to you. — Как только я освобожусь, я приду к тебе.
We shall not begin until you come. — Мы не начнем, пока ты не придешь.

2. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the right form:

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer. 2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school. 3. I'm afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station. 4. We (go) to the country tomorrow if the weather (to be) fine. 5. We (not pass) the examination next year if we not (work) harder. 6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident. 7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi. 8. I (finish) reading this book before I (go) to bed. 9. You must (send) us a telegram as soon as you (arrive). 10. We (have) a picnic tomorrow if it (be) a fine day. 11. We (go) out when it (stop) raining. 12. We (not to have) dinner until you (come). 13. I'm sure they (write) to us when they (know) our new address.

3. Learn grammar.

	ГЛАВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
Present/ Future	**would+V**	**V2**
Past	**would + have V3**	**had+ V3**

TO BE

	ГЛАВНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ	ПРИДАТОЧНОЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЕ
Present/ Future	**would+V**	**were**
Past	**would + have V3**	**had+ been**

4. Translate into Russian:

1. If I came later I would be late for the lesson. 2. If he had known the time-table he wouldn't have missed the train. 3. It would be better if you learned the oral topics. 3. I wish I had known this before the examination. 4. I would have come to you if you had not lived so far away. 5. If I had

seen you yesterday I would have given you my text-book. 6. If I were in your place I wouldn't buy the tickets beforehand. 7. If I had known that you needed help I would have helped you.

5. Open the brackets:

1.If he worked more slowly, he (not make) so many mistakes.
2. I could tell you what this means if I (to know) Greek.
3. He might get fat if he (to stop) smoking.
4. If he knew that it was dangerous, he (not to come).
5. I (to keep) a horse if I could afford it.
6. What you (to do) if the lift got stuck between two floors?
7. If I were you I (to go) there.
8. They (to go) for a swim in the lake if it were warmer.

Практическая работа № 21.

Контрольная работа №2. Сослагательное наклонение в условных предложениях.

1. Say this of the sentences refers to the 1-st, 2-nd, 3-d Conditional Mood

1. Я помогу ему, если он попросит.
2. Если бы он попросил меня, то я бы ему помог.
3. Если бы он попросил меня об этом раньше, то я бы ему помог.
4. Если у него будет время, он выполнит эту работу.
5. Он бы выполнил эту работу, если бы у него было время.
6. Не сердись на меня, если бы у меня было время, то я бы выполнил эту работу.
7. Если дождь закончится (to stop), я пойду гулять.
8. Я бы пошел гулять, если бы дождь закончился.
9. Если бы вчера дождь прекратился, то мы пошли бы гулять (а так не ходили).

2. Fill in the table, using the examples

1. If he arrives, he will hear the news.	1. If he arrived, he would hear the news.	1. If he had arrived, he would have heard the news.
2. I'll do it if I have the time.	2. ----------	2. I would have done it if I had had the time.
3. If I see her, I'll tell her this story.	3. If I saw her, I would tell her the story.	3. ----------
4. ----------	4.If it were fine tomorrow, we would go for a picnic	4. If it had been fine yesterday, we would have been gone for a picnic.
5. If you work on Sunday, I will pay you well	5. ----------	5. If you had worked on Sunday, I would have paid you well.
6. If I finish the work this week, I will go on vacation.	6. If I finished the work this week, I would go on vacation.	6. ----------
7. ----------	7. If it rained next week I would plant the vegetables.	7. If it had rained last week, I would have planted the vegetables.

3. Choose the right answer.

1. Если у меня **будет** время, то я **приду** сегодня.
a) will have b) have c) would come d) will come
2. Если **бы** у меня **было** время, я **пришел бы** сегодня.
a) had b) had had c) would come d) would have come.

3. Если **бы** у меня **было** время, я **пришел бы** вчера (поезд ушел).
a) had b) had had c) would come d) would have come.
4. Если **бы** я **знал** английский язык, то **перевел бы** текст сам.
a) knew b) has know c) would translate d) would have translated.
5. Если **бы** я тогда **знал** английский язык, то **перевел бы** текст сам (поезд ушел).
a) knew b) had known c) would translate d) would have translated.
6) Если **бы** он **жил** в большом городе, то **не пропускал бы** выставок живописи.
a) live b) lived c) wouldn't miss d) wouldn't have missed.
7) Если я **поеду** в Вашингтон, то **посещу** Капитолий.
a) will go, b) go c) visit, d) will visit
8) Если **бы** я **была** в Вашингтоне, то **посетила бы** Капитолий.
a) were b) was c) will visit d) would visit
9) Если **бы** у меня **было** свободное время сегодня или завтра, я **сделала бы** эту работу.

Практическая работа № 22.
Знаменитые люди в профессии.

1.4 1. Read the text and translate it:

Vocabulary

steam-паровой
to pump out-выкачивать
to determind-определять, устанавливать
chamber-камера
to admit-допускать, признавать
entirely-полностью, всецело
flyball governor-центробежный регулятор
particular-особый, исключительный
to embody-воплотить, реализовать (идею)
misconception-ошибочное мнение
contribution-вклад
density-плотность
alternately-переменный
attachment-приспособление
measurement-измерение
to devote-посвящать
civil-гражданский
to improve-улучшать

James Watt

James Watt was a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer, known for his improvements of the steam engine.

Watt was born on January 19, 1736, in Greenock, Scotland. He worked as a mathematical-instrument maker from the age of nineteen and soon became interested in improving the steam engine which was used at that time to pump out water from mines.

Watt determined the properties of steam, especially the relation of its density to its temperature and pressure, and designed a separate condensing chamber for the steam engine that prevented large losses of steam in the cylinder. Watt's first patent, in 1769, covered this device and other improvements on steam engine.

At that time, Watt was the partner of the inventor John Roebuck, who had financed his researches. In 1775, however, Roebuck's interest was taken over by the manufacturer Matthew Boulton, owner of the Soho Engineering Works at Birmingham, and he and Watt began the manufacture of steam engines. Watt continued his research and patented several other important inventions, including the rotary engine for driving various types of machinery; the double-action engine, in which steam is admitted alternately into both ends of the cylinder; and the steam indicator, which records the steam pressure in the engine. He retired from the firm in 1800 and thereafter devoted himself entirely to research work.

The misconception that Watt was the actual inventor of the steam engine arose from the fundamental nature of his contributions to its development. The centrifugal or flyball governor, which he invented in 1788, and which automatically regulated the speed of an engine, is of particular interest today. It embodies the feedback principle of servomechanism, linking output to input, which is the basic concept of automation. The **watt**, the unit of power, was named in his honor. Watt was a well-known civil engineer. He invented, in 1767, an attachment that adapted telescopes for use in the measurement of distances. Watt died in Heathfield, near Birmingham, in August 1819.

2. Answer the questions

1. Who was James Watt?
2. When did he become interested in improving the steam engine?
3. What properties of steam did Watt determine?
4. What did he design after these determinations?
5. When and where did J.Watt and his partner begin the manufacture of steam engines?
6. Can you name several important Watt's inventions?
7. Was Watt the actual inventor of the steam engine?
8. What is the necessity of the flyball governor invented by Watt in 1788 nowadays?
7. What does "the watt" mean?

3. Circle the correct word in the sentence

1. James Watt was a Scottish / a French inventor and mechanical engineer.
2. At the age of nineteen Watt became interested in improving the vacuume cleaner / the steam engine.
3. Watt determined the relation of the steam weight / density to its temperature and pressure.
4. In 1769 J.Watt worked with the inventor / the traveler J.Roebuck, who had financed his researches.
5. Later James Watt patented his invention of the rotary engine for controlling driving various types of manufacturing / machinery.
6. The flyball governor invented by Watt is automatically regulate the speed of an engine / a telescope.

3. Complete the sentences with one of the verb's "*be*" forms "*was*", "*were*", "*is*"or"*are*"

1. Watt ..... a well-known civil engineer.
2. Many of Watt's inventions ..... patented by him.
3. John Roebuck and James Watt ..... good partners.
4. J.Watt .....born in 1736 in Scotland.
5. Today the centrifugal or flyball governor .....thebasic concept of automation.
5. The Scttish people .....proud of their outstanding engineer.
6. James Watt .....known for his improvements of the steam engine.
7. Watt's first patent .....the device named a separate condencing chamber.

4.Name the events of James Watt's life according to the certain dates:

1. January 19, 1736; 2. 1755; 3. 1767
4.1769 5. 1775; 6. August 1819

Практическая работа № 23.
Поиски работы. Резюме. Заполнение анкеты.
APPLYING FOR A JOB

1.5 1. Read the text and translate it:

Time flies, and one day you will have to look for the job.
Here you'll be given some hints (advice) on how to be invited to an interview.
How to write a job application
The job-winning tips from professionals:
1. Put your address, telephone number and date in the corner and the name of the person you are applying to on left of the date. Write the company name and address below.
2. Leave a line between paragraphs. First paragraph — a polite one-sentence opening explanation of why you are writing.
3. Tell them you know that they are busy people but stress that your proves you are worthy of their time too.
4. Describe yourself like a product on sale. List your skills and such personal qualities as high motivation, enthusiasm and adaptability.
5. If you have qualifications, list them briefly.
6. A positive attitude is important, so explain why it's the only firm you want to work for.
7. Ask for an interview. Say you are happy to come in for a chat at any time, even if there are no jobs available now. Thank the readers and remind them you are waiting for a reply. Use "Yours sincerely" if you are writing to a named person and "Faithfully" if you started "Dear Sir Madam. » Sign your letter at the bottom left and print your name clearly

1.6 2. Read the resume and make your own one:

MY RESUME
(AT ENGLISH)

NAME	Ivan Ivanov
DATE OF BIRTH	October 31,1992
PLACE OF BIRTH	Russia, Surgut
NATIONALITY	Russian
SEX	Male
ADDRESS	24, Lenin Street
TELEPHONE	(3462) 222-222
AGE	20
OBJECT OF WORK	automobile technician
EDUCATION NAME OF SCHOOL YEAR OF GRADUATED COURSE TAKEN OR DEGREE	secondary-vocational education Surgut Professional college 2015 -
COMPUTER SKILLS	Google Chrome, experienced with MS Office, AutoCAD
QUALITIES	accurate, responsible, flexible, no-stress

WORK EXPERIENCE	No/ Surgut City-Moll, current-2013
LANGUAGES	English (starter-level, read with dictionary)
INTERESTS	Travelling, sport
REFERENCES	Available upon the request

3.Learn the dialogues by heart and make up similar dialogue of your own using the patterns.

1.Peter: Could I make an appointment with Mr.Brown?
Secretary: Certainly. What day would suit you?
Peter: Monday or Tuesday.
Secretary: Let me see. Oh, Monday is busy, I'm afraid. Will Tuesday at 2 o'clock be all right with you?
Peter: Thank you very much.

Практическая работа № 24.

Роль профессии на производстве.

1.7 1. Read the text(s) and translate it. Make (an) exercise(s) after it:

A job of a heating technician

Heating technicians are responsible for installation, maintenance, or repairing home, commercial or industrial heat systems. They can read blueprints and connect wires. Heating technicians know how to take measurements, cut pipes, connect pipes, and weld (сваривать) as needed. Heating technicians also do routine maintenance work for the purpose of keeping heating systems working in an efficient manner. During the spring and summer when the weather is warmer, the heating technician may be called on to replace filters or clean ducts. During the winter months when the weather is colder, heating technicians may do work such as adjusting burners or blowers. If the heat system appears to not be working, they might check the burner nozzle, the controls, or the thermostat to diagnose the problem. Heating technicians are typically trained via apprenticeship programs that lead to trade certification. This career is not easy to prepare for because there are various types of heating, such as gas, electric, oil, and coal. In addition, within heat systems there are pumps, motors, fans, compressors, ducts, thermostats, or various switches. Heating technicians must understand all of these various types of heating and must be able to fix (ремонтировать) any aspect of them. In addition to having heating repair skills, the heating technician has to (должен) have very steady hands. It is often necessary to reach under, over, or around parts of heaters to make the necessary repairs. Good concentration and the ability to work in stressful conditions are also necessary for a heating technician to have.

1 . Answer the questions:

1. What must a heating technician know and do?
2. If the heat system doesn't work, what must a heating technician do?
3. What types of heating do you know?
4. How are eating technicians trained?
5. What qualities are necessary for this job?

2. Make questions to the underlined words in the sentence and name the type of the question:

1. Heating technicians must understand ***all of these various types of heating*.**

2. ***Heating technicians*** are responsible for installation, maintenance, or repairing home, commercial or industrial heat systems.
3. Heating technicians also do ***routine maintenance work.***
4. Heating technicians are typically trained via ***apprenticeship programs*.**

3. Find the following expressions in English:

a) система отопления;
b) соединять провода;
c) проводить измерения;
d) регулярное техническое обслуживание;
e) соединять трубы;
f) эффективно;
g) заменять фильтры и чистить трубы;
h) выполнять работу;
i) выявлять проблему;
j) профессиональный сертификат;
k) обучающие программы;
l) навыки по ремонту систем теплоснабжения;
m) необходимые ремонтные работы;
n) чинить компрессор, насос, мотор, трубопровод, термостат;
o) тяжелые (трудные) условия

A job of a welder

Hello, my name is Alex. I'm seventeen. I want to tell you about my profession. I'm a future welder. Now I'm studying at the college. I'm the second-year student at the Surgut Professional College. I chose this profession because I like working with metals. I even love heavy metal music! I love turning cold, ugly metal into a usefully beautiful part. A welder is someone who welds metals. It's a dangerous profession because you can be blinded by sparks. Welding can also burn your skin and your eyes if you aren't careful. So you must wear protective clothing: overalls, goggles, a mask, a helmet and gloves. You must know safety rules in the workshop or at the plant.

It's a very important profession. Welding is the only way to join two or three pieces of metal and make a single piece. Welders help build different constructions: bridge constructions, house constructions or marine constructions. Welding skills are almost used in every trade. If I'm a welder, I can weld any things: weld pipes, car, ship and plane components, make different metal products or metal frames. We cannot imagine our life without welding. Nearly everything is welded. There are different types of welding: gas welding, electric welding, underwater welding, space welding, and pipe welding. Thus, you can work under water, in space, at construction sites, at plants, at oil rigs. It's a good craft and a well-paid job. There are different welding professions: a welder, a welder technician, a welder instructor, supervisor and etc.

A great number of job positions are waiting for foreign workers from many countries of the world. These professions involve oil rig, metal fabrication, and many construction jobs. The United States of America suggest highly-paying welding jobs for welders working the automobile manufacturing and oil industry.

Answer the questions.

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?

3. How old are you?
4. What is your future profession?
5. Where do you study?
6. Why do you like this profession?
7. What is a welder?
8. Is it a dangerous profession or not?
9. What protective clothes must you wear?
10. What is welding?
11. What can you do if you are welder?
12. What types of welding do you know? (I know _____)
13. Where do you want to work as a welder? (As a welder, I want to work _____)
14. Is it a good craft and well-paid job?
15. Do you want to work abroad (за границей)?

A job of a turner

Hello, I want to tell about my profession. I study at the college. Soon I'll be a turner. Now I'm a second year student. The metal turner's job is to machine rotating parts.

It's a very important profession. Reading and using drawings and other supporting documents, and working out how to do the job: i.e. selection of speed, tools and materials, fixing tools and work pieces, adjusting machine tools, machining rotating parts to various shapes and surfaces to specified dimensions, accuracy and surface finishes, machine thread-cutting, maintenance and handling of machine tools.

In workshops and factories of general engineering companies or smaller manufacturers and service organizations, where there may be noise, grease and other dirt in the working environment.

Conventional and numerically controlled lathes, turret lathes, boring machines, and other machines including, at times, automated manufacturing units, hand tools for normal maintenance work and their own hands. The materials processed are various metals. You need education/training to skilled craft level, spatial imagination, accuracy, technical imagination,

Answer the questions.

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. How old are you?
4. What is your future profession?
5. Where do you study?
6. Why do you like this profession?
7. Who are turners and what do they do?
8. What are the activities of the job?
9. Where is it done and under what conditions?
10. What tools/equipment do turners use?
11. What do you need to succeed?
12. Is it a dangerous profession or not?
13. What protective clothes must you wear?
14. Where do you want to work? (I want to work _____)
15. Is it a good craft and well-paid job?
16. Do you want to work abroad (за границей)?

A job of a a motorman

A motorman repairs a ship and must be sure that the motors and the overall machinery work. It's a very important profession. As a **ship motorman**, you would need to:

1. Concentrate on integrity (целостность) of engines and motors, their working, repair and lubrication
2. Ensure that equipment remains in working order. Safety of passengers and the crew depends on it.
3. Look into ordering new machinery or replacing old ones
4. Work on oil rigs and drilling equipment especially since they are high wear motorized devices
5. Ensure complete repair of all equipment at all times (Under guidance(под руководством) of engineers)
6. Maintain proper logs of equipment and their current status
7. Train/help new crew
8. Maintain good two way communication with crew members
9. To keep equipment damage and loss at minimum level
10. Detect and rectify backlog areas in an equipment line with minimum time lag (в короткий срок)
11. Provide assistance to other crew members, in case need be
12. Work in special departments like mechanics, electrical engineering or power generation area of the vessel

Besides these, the overall status of condition of all onboard equipment is a responsibility that lies with a ship's motorman. Knowing about their exact condition, need for repair or replacement or service is something you would need to take care of all the time.

Answer the questions.

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. How old are you?
4. What is your future profession?
5. Where do you study?
6. Why do you like this profession?
7. What are the activities of the job?
8. Where is it done and under what conditions?
9. What tools/equipment do motormen use?
10. What do you need to succeed?
11. Is it a dangerous profession or not?
12. What protective clothes must you wear?
13. Where do you want to work? (I want to work _____)
14. Is it a good craft and well-paid job?
15. Do you want to work abroad (за границей)?

Практическая работа № 25.

Правила технической безопасности на производстве.

1. Learn new words.

safety engineering - техника безопасности

accident - несчастный случай

safety rules - правила техники

lack - нехватка, отсутствие безопасности

training workshop - учебный цех (мастерская)
to ensure – обеспечивать

2. Change Russian word with English one using new words.

This was *несчастный случай.*
All people should keep *технику безопасности.*
Do you know *правила техники*?
We work in *мастерской.*
I *обеспечиваю* safety engineering.

3. Read and translate the text.

SAFETY ENGINEERING

Accidents to people in industrial enterprises are called industrial traumatism (injury). They occur when workers have not acquired the requisite for skill and lack the necessary experience in handling tools and equipment. Accidents are also caused through neglect of safety rules and regulations in the factories and training workshops.

The purpose of safety engineering is to prevent accidents and to create such conditions of work in industry which will ensure maximum productivity of labour.

When taking up new duties or when first going to work at any industrial enterprise each worker is obliged to acquaint him thoroughly with, and to master the safety instructions.

4. Answer the questions in written form.

1) How are the accidents to people in industrial enterprises called?
2)When do the accidents to people occur?
3) What must one do to prevent accidents?
4) What is the purpose of safety engineering?
5) What is a worker obliged to do when taking up new duties?

5. Make a plan for the read text and retell.

6. Make 6 sentences using new words from the exercise 1.

7.Match the columns.

a)	**b)**
1. Wear safety boots!	a) Руками не трогать!
2. Don’t enter!	b) Парковка запрещена!
3. Don’t use a mobile phone here.	c) Осторожно! Взрывоопасные вещества.
4. Emergency exit this way!	d) Не курить!
5. Be careful. Dangerous liquid!	e) Не включать!
6. Don’t touch!	f) Осторожно! Высокое напряжение!
7. Wear safety goggles in the area!	g) Надеть обувь!
8. Don’t park here!	h) Запасной выход!
9. Be careful! Explosive material!	i) Осторожно! Опасно!
10. Don’t switch on!	j) Отключить мобильные телефоны!
11. Danger of an electric shock!	k) Не входить!

12. Don’t smoke here!	l) Для безопасности оденьте очки!
13. Wear a hard hat!	m) Осторожно! Опасные растворы!
14. Watch out! Danger!	n) Надеть каску!

8. Complete the gaps.

1) These ear protectors must be carried everywhere in the [1]_____ hangar.	a) overalls
2) These [2]_____ must be lubricated every day.	b) gears
3) Drivers are required to check the [3]_____, lights, tyres, and water before a long car journey.	c) brakes
4) Apprentices must always wear [4]_____ in the workshop.	d) aircraftps.

2.2 Ключ для оценки практического задания

Оценивание каждого задания:

Действия	Оценка
Обучающийся выполнил задачу в полном объеме, т.е. формулы применены правильно, расчет выполнен без арифметических ошибок, сделаны правильные выводы по результатам решения задачи.	5
Обучающийся верно применил формулы, но неверно рассчитал показатели (арифметические ошибки), сделаны правильные выводы по результатам решения задачи.	4
Обучающийся не верно применил формулы, расчет выполнен без арифметических ошибок, сделаны правильные выводы по результатам решения задачи.	3
Обучающийся не верно применил формулы, расчет выполнен с арифметическими ошибками, сделаны не правильные выводы по результатам решения задачи или отсутствует решение	2

2.2.1 Вопросы для подготовки к дифференцированному зачету по дисциплине
СОО.01.05 Иностранный язык
для обучающихся специальности
43.02.17 Технологии индустрии красоты

1. Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии)
2. Межличностные отношения
3. Человек, здоровье, спорт
4. Город, деревня, инфраструктура
5. Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология)
6. Повседневная жизнь, условия жизни
7. Досуг
8. Цифры, числа, математические действия
9. Оборудование, работа.

3.СПИСОК ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет–ресурсов, дополнительной литературы:

Основная литература:

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