

Министерство образования, науки и молодёжной политики
Краснодарского края
Государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное
учреждение Краснодарского края
"Каневской аграрно-технологический колледж" (ГАПОУ КККАТК)

Рассмотрены
на заседании УМО «Проектно-
исследовательская деятельность»

_____ Н.А.Олифиренко

« 29 » августа 2022 г.

Согласован:
Старший методист

_____ Н.А.Королёва


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**Методические рекомендации для обучающихся
по выполнению практических занятий
по учебной дисциплине ОДБ.04 Иностранный язык**

**для специальности 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт
двигателей систем и агрегатов автомобилей**

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2022 г.

Методические рекомендации для обучающихся по выполнению практических и лабораторных занятий разработаны на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта, рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОДБ.04 Иностранный язык по специальности 23.02.07 **Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей систем и агрегатов автомобилей.**

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Рекомендовано УМО «Проектно-исследовательская деятельность»
ГАПОУ КККАТК

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Введение

Дисциплина «Английский язык» является общеобразовательной дисциплиной, в процессе изучения которой обучающиеся должны приобрести определенные знания. Наряду с изучением теоретического материала по дисциплине «Английский язык» большое внимание должно быть уделено практическим занятиям. Практическим занятиям отводится 117 часов. Последние представляют собой весьма важную часть в общем объеме дисциплины. Они дают, возможность ознакомиться с такими вопросами, как Порядок слов в предложении

Имя существительное

Местоимения: указательные, личные, притяжательные, вопросительные

Модальные глаголы

Имя прилагательное

Имя числительное

Система времён глагола

Пассивный залог

Согласование времён.

На практических занятиях больше времени можно уделить также фонетическому и лексическому материалу, а именно, рассмотреть вопросы ударения и интонации, познакомиться с деловой лексикой, речевыми клише и выражениями по темам, составлении монологической и диалогической речи.

Пояснительная записка

Данные методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов всех специальностей СПО социально - экономического профиля и предусматривают выполнение государственных требований к уровню подготовки студентов по дисциплине «Английский язык».

Основной целью методических рекомендаций является активизация и углубление приобретенных ранее знаний и формирование новых языковых и коммуникативных компетенций, которые на дальнейших этапах составят основу профессиональной компетенции студента.

Цель данных методических рекомендаций по выполнению практических работ:

1. умение письменно оформить и передать элементарную информацию, в частности, сделать выписки из текста, ответить на вопросы;
2. понимание важности выполнения практических работ, как одного из вида самопроверки полученных знаний;
3. развитие языковых, интеллектуальных и познавательных способностей.

В ходе выполнения практических работ студент должен уметь:

1. работать с текстом (выделить основную мысль, выбрать главные факты из текста, опуская второстепенные, пользоваться в процессе работы с текстом сносками к тексту, словарем);
2. выполнить правильный перевод, уметь ответить на поставленные к тексту вопросы, уметь подготовить краткое сообщение по прочитанному тексту;
- 3 использовать знания фонетики, графики и орфографии в упражнениях;
- 4 употреблять лексический и грамматический материал в письменной речи.

При выполнении практических работ студенты должны прочитать общие сведения грамматики или фонетики для того, чтобы вспомнить необходимые правила, прежде чем выполнять упражнения.

Пособие должно помочь студентам понять характер изучаемых грамматических явлений и научить их практическим навыкам перевода текстов с целью извлечения информации из иноязычных источников. Пособие ставит целью помочь студентам в практическом владении

английским языком, т.е. дать им возможность понять и усвоить на практике основной грамматический материал, чтобы овладеть умениями и навыками в чтении и переводе литературы на английском языке.

Материал пособия разделен на разделы, каждый из которых включает тему практического занятия, цель, оснащение урока и грамматический комментарий. В целях снятия трудностей задания к упражнениям даны на русском языке.

В пособии также даны тексты, рекомендуемые для развития умения переводить с английского языка на русский.

Для выполнения практических работ обучающийся должен руководствоваться следующими положениями:

- внимательно ознакомиться с описанием соответствующей практической работы и установить, в чем состоит основная цель и задача этой работы;
- по лекционному курсу и соответствующим литературным источникам изучить теоретическую часть, относящуюся к данной работе.

Успешное выполнение практических работ может быть достигнуто в том случае, если обучаемый представляет себе цель выполнения практической работы, поэтому важным условием является тщательная подготовка к работе.

Оформление практических работ

Оформление практических работ является важнейшим этапом выполнения. Каждую работу обучающиеся выполняют руководствуясь следующими положениями:

На новой странице тетради указать название и порядковый номер практической работы, а также кратко сформулировать цель работы;

Записать при необходимости план решения заданий;

Практическая работа должна быть написана разборчивым почерком и выполнена в тетради с полями для проверки работы преподавателем.

Практическая работа № 1

Раздел 1. Вводно-корректирующий курс

Тема 1.1 Знакомство

Составить вопросы для интервью. Составить диалог.

Цель: научить употреблению лексики в ситуациях приветствия, прощания, уметь представить себя в определённых ситуациях общения.

Время занятия -3 часа

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

MEETING AND GREETING PEOPLE. LEAVETAKING.

Part I

You say "How do you do" to a person when you meet him for the first time. This formula may be used almost any time of the day and it is rather formal. You say "Good morning" to people whom you know little or when your greeting is more formal. This formula is used before lunch. You say "Good afternoon" to people you don't know well between lunch time (12 a.m.) and tea-time (6 p.m.). You say "Good evening" to people you don't know very well after 6 p.m. The standard replies to "Good morning", "Good afternoon" and "Good evening" are the repetition of the same words. "Good day" is never used as a greeting. The most informal greeting is "Hello" ("Hi" is used mainly in the USA). This formula is usually used with the first name, not with the surname "Hello, Janet". After an informal or friendly greeting often comes the question: "How are you?" or "How are you getting on?" The answer may be "(I'm) very/ quite well, thank you"; "Fine, thanks") or "Not too/so bad (thank you)" "So-so".

Part II

As a rule when introducing somebody you say: "Mrs. White may I introduce Mr. Blake?" "Let me introduce..." is less formal. The simplest form of introducing is just saying: "Mrs., White.- Mr. Blake".

The usual response to an introduction is "How do you do", which is a sort of greeting and not a question (about your health) and the best answer is "How do you do".

Sometimes you may say less formally: "(I'm) glad/pleased to meet you", "Happy to meet you". These formulas are common in America but are not often used in Britain by educated people.

Part III

When you want to take your leave you can use one of the phrases, like: "(Well/I'm afraid) I must be going/off now",

"It's time I was going/off". After that you say "Good bye", but there is a number of other less formal phrases such as "Bye-bye! «Cheerio!", "See you later/tomorrow", "See you" is used by young people to their friends. Notes:

answer/reply/response - ответ

leaves (take leave), (leavetaking) - прощание (прощаться)

introduce (introduction) - представлять (представление)

to be common - быть обычным, быть принятым

simple (simplest)- простой (простейший)

most widely used - наиболее часто используемый

Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the most widely used formal form of greeting which may be used at any time of the day?
- 2) What are standard replies to "Good morning", "Good afternoon", "Good evening"?
- 3) What is the most widely used formula of an informal, greeting?
- 4) What phrase comes after an Informal greeting?
- 5) What is a less formal phrase to introduce people?
- 6) What formula of leave-taking is suitable at any time of the day?
- 7) What other less formal phrases for leave-taking are there?

Прочитайте и переведите диалог. Составьте свой собственный.

a) A - Hello, Pete. Haven't seen you for ages,

B- Hello, old man. Neither have I. A - Who is with you?

B- Oh, sorry. It's Nelly, my cousin.

A - How do you do? Glad to meet you.

C- I'm happy to meet you, too. And what's your first name? A - It's Nickolas. Call me Nick for short.

C- All right.

b) A : Hello, John. I'm so glad you've come! How are you? B : quite well, thank you. How are you?

A: Very well, thank you. You've met Mr, Black, haven't you? He's staying with us for the week-end.

B: Oh, yes, we know each other quite well.

c) Professor Jones: Good morning, Mr. Brown. Glad to see you back!

Brown: Good morning, Professor Jones. Let me introduce my father to you.

Professor Jones: How do you do, Mr. Brown.

Father: How do you do, Professor Jones. I'm very glad to meet you. I've heard a great deal about you from my son. What formulas (formal or informal) are used in this dialogue? Who do you think take part in, this conversation?

Notes: Haven't seen you for ages - Не видел вас целую вечность Neither ['naið] have I -

Я тоже (не видел)

for short - для краткости

Практическая работа № 2

Раздел 1. Вводно-корректирующий курс

Тема 1.2 Семья. Семейные ценности

Выполнение упражнений. Пересказ тематического текста.

Цель: умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом, научить пересказывать текст с извлечением главной информации.

Время занятия -6 часов

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

Appearance

How important is your appearance? Although everyone wants to be good-looking, beautiful people are always happier people? For example, must be a problem to be a really beautiful woman, because some men may be more interested in looking at you than talking to you.

They think of you as a picture rather than a person. There are also some people who think that women who are exceptionally pretty and men who are particularly handsome must be stupid. They believe that only unattractive people can be intelligent.

On the other hand, no one wants to be really ugly, and have a face that nobody wants to look at; and no one wants to be plain either — that is to be neither attractive nor unattractive, and have a face that is easily forgotten.

Being attractive is like being rich — it can help you find happiness, but it doesn't always make you happy. So maybe the best thing is to try to be an interesting person. For interesting people have interesting faces, and interesting faces are almost always attractive.

People who can't hear often learn to understand a spoken language with their eyes. They watch the mouth of the person talking and follow the movement of his lips. This is called lip-reading.

Some people think the distance between your hair and your eyebrow is a sign of how intelligent you are. The bigger your forehead is, the more intelligent you are supposed to be.

Nowadays, a person who doesn't like his or her nose can have it changed with plastic surgery. Plastic surgeons can change your face in many other ways too. They can make your cheeks a little rounder. If you don't like your chin, a plastic surgeon can break your jaw and re-make the whole lower half of your face. If you think your skin looks too old and wrinkled, he can take the wrinkles away and make you look twenty years younger.

Women often disagree about men having beards and moustache. But some women think that hair on a man's chin makes him look more attractive.

Usually, only women wear make-up. They are lucky. They can put a little black mascara on their eyelashes and some eye shadow on their eyelids, and look fresh and attractive, even when they are really tired.

Questions:

1. Do you think it's difficult to be very good-looking? Why? (Why not?)
2. How important is it to look attractive? Why?
3. Look at these English expressions and then decide if you agree with them.
 - a) Beauty is only skin-deep.
 - b) Your face is your fortune.
 - c) Beauty lies in the lovers eyes.
4. Do you like when a man wears a beard or a moustache? Why do you think men grow them?

Vocabulary:

eye — глаз eyebrow — бровь forehead — лоб nose — нос
cheek — щека chin — подбородок jaw — челюсть skin — кожа
wrinkled — морщинистый wrinkles — морщины beard — борода
moustache — усы eyelash — ресница eyelid — веко pretty — хорошенький
good-looking — миловидный, приятной внешности beautiful — красивая (о женщине)
handsome — красивый (о мужчине) unattractive — непривлекательный
ugly — уродливый, безобразный attractive — привлекательный
plain — заурядный, простой, обыкновенный

Выполните упражнения.

1. Поставьте в предложения следующие словосочетания:

long nails, big feet, lovely complexion, hairy chest, bad skin, deep voice, long legs, thin legs

1. Size 12! Are these your shoes? You've got _____, haven't you?
2. You've got such _____. Would you like to move the seat back a bit?
3. I've never seen you in shorts before. You've got such _____. You should go running and try to build up them up a bit!
4. My boyfriend's got a really _____. It's like being with a gorilla.
5. You've got such lovely _____. Are they real?
6. He's got such a _____. I find it very sexy when he speaks to me on the phone.
7. Keith's new girlfriend must spend a fortune on face cream to have such a _____.
8. Poor Tim. He's had really _____ since he was 13.

2. Вместо пропусков поставьте данные в скобках слова.

1. He's a _____, _____ man with _____, _____ hair. (short, tall, fair, good-looking)
2. She's a _____, _____ woman with _____ hair. (tall, long, thin)
3. I've got _____, _____ hair and I'm tall and very _____. (thin, straight, black)
4. She's very _____ with a _____ tan and _____ hair. (blonde, lovely, good-looking, long)
5. I wouldn't describe my husband as _____, _____ and _____! Short, overweight, and going thin on top is more accurate! (handsome, dark, tall)

Практическая работа № 3

Раздел 1. Вводно-корректирующий курс

Тема 1.3 Внешность человека. Описание характера

Чтение и перевод (со словарём) текстов.

Цель: совершенствование и развитие навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке.

Время занятия -6 часов

Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.

Family Relationships

How could you describe the word "family"? First of all "family" means a close unit of parents and their children living together. But we shouldn't forget that it is a most complex system of relationships. Family relationships are rarely as easy as we would like, and very often we have to work hard at keeping them peaceful. When do people usually start a family? This question doesn't have a definite answer. In the 18th, 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century people used to get married at the age of 18 or even 16. If a girl about 23 or more wasn't married, she was said to be an

old maid or a spinster. That might have turned out a real tragedy for her family which usually brought up more than three children, because in some cases a successful marriage was the only chance to provide a good life for the daughter and to help her family. Despite the fact that the girl was so young, she was already able to keep the house, take care of her husband and raise children. To feel the time, its culture and customs I advise you to read a wonderful novel or see a breathtaking film "Pride and Prejudice". Though the story takes place at the turn of the 19th century, it retains fascination for modern readers, revealing some problems which may be urgent in the 21st century.

But life's changing as well as people's style of life. Nowadays we have got much more freedom in questions

concerning family. It is natural to get married at the age of 20 up to 30; however, some people prefer to make a career first and only after that start a family when they are already in their forties. Moreover, there are many cases when people prefer to live together without being married. There are some reasons for this phenomenon. Firstly, it is difficult to juggle a family life with studies at school or university. But without good education it is practically impossible to find a suitable well-paid steady job. It's a must to get a higher education, but by this moment you are already 22—24 years old. After that you seek for a well-paid job to live independently, which takes about 3—5 years. Now you see why people in the 21st century do not hurry to get married.

There is also another difference between old and modern families. Nowadays it is very unusual to find three generations living under one roof as they used to do in the past. Relatives, as a rule, live separately and don't often meet one another. This fact sharply hurts an older generation. Our parents and grandparents usually suffer from lack of attention and respect from their children and grandchildren, although they try not to show it. They really don't need much, just a telephone call or a visit once a week will make them happy.

There are two basic types of families. A nuclear family — a typical family consisting of parents and children. A single-parent family consists of one parent and children. Nowadays there are very few people who have never divorced. Today the highest divorce rate in the world has the Maldives Republic. The United States of America take the third place. Russia is at the ninth place. What are the reasons of great numbers of divorce? Let us name some of the most common and serious ones.

- Occurrence of adultery once or throughout the marriage. The unfaithful attitude towards a spouse destroys the relationship and leads to a final separation.

- Communication breakdown. After some time of living under one roof spouses find out that they are absolutely incompatible. Constant clashes, brawls and squabbles cause serious problems. The differences grow as a snowball and can't be already settled by kisses or hugs.
- Physical, psychological or emotional abuses. When a person taunts, humiliates, hits the children or his spouse, it can't but end with a divorce.
- Financial problems. It sounds lamentably, but sometimes love alone can't guarantee well-being, whereas money can solve many of your problems. So when a couple lacks it, their relations become more and more complicated, their priorities change and the relationships end.
- Boredom. A lot of couples get bored of each other after 7 or more years of marriage. Boredom may become the reason of constant quarrels and adultery which inevitably leads to a divorce.

However, it goes without saying, in most cases married couples succeed in solving all the problems and keep living in peace and happiness.

Questions:

1. How many members are there in your family?
2. At what age did your parents get married?
3. Give your opinion of marriages of the previous centuries.
4. Do you think it is possible for a modern girl of eighteen to start a family?
5. People should not get married unless they are deeply in love, should they?
6. What can be done by both spouses to prevent a divorce?
- 7 What are the family roles distributed within a family? What is a "woman's place" and what is a "man's place" in the family?
8. Can the birth of children strengthen the family?
9. There is a good phrase in the English language about marriages — "to go on the rocks". It means to break down, to crumble. Think of the similar ones in Russian.
10. Do you agree with the statement that unhappy couples with children should stay together until the children are grown?

Vocabulary:

relationship — родство, отношение unit — единство
 a most — очень, чрезвычайно complex — сложный
 rarely — редко peaceful — мирный
 definite — определённый, точный old maid — старая дева
 spinster — старая дева to turn out — оказываться
 to bring up — воспитывать, растить to provide — обеспечивать
 despite — несмотря на breathtaking — захватывающий
 to keep the house — вести домашнее хозяйство to raise children — растить детей
 custom — обычай to take place — происходить
 "Pride and Prejudice" — «Гордость и предубеждение» (роман Джейн Остин)
 at the turn of the 19th century — в конце XIX века to retain — сохранять, удерживать
 fascination — очарование, обаяние, привлекательность modern — современный
 to reveal — открывать, раскрывать, обнажать urgent — насущный, актуальный
 to concern — касаться, иметь отношение к to start a family — заводить семью
 to be in one's forties — быть в возрасте от 40 до 50 лет moreover — более того
 to juggle — совмещать suitable — подходящий
 well-paid — хорошо оплачиваемый steady — постоянный
 higher education — высшее образование to seek — искать
 independently — независимо generation — поколение
 separately — раздельно to suffer from — страдать от
 lack of attention — недостаток внимания nuclear family — полная семья
 typical — типичный single-parent family — неполная семья
 to consist of — состоять из to divorce — разводиться

divorce rate — уровень разводов occurrence — возникновение, случай
adultery — измена throughout — на протяжении, в течение
unfaithful attitude — предательское отношение spouse — супруг, супруга
separation — расставание clash — конфликт
communication breakdown — невозможность общения difference — разногласие
to be incompatible — быть несовместимыми brawl — перебранка, скандал
squabble — спор, мелкая ссора to resolve — улаживать, решать
hug — крепкое объятие abuse — оскорбление, надругательство
to taunt — насмехаться, говорить колкости to humiliate — унижать
to hit — бить, ударять lamentably — печально, грустно
wellbeing — благополучие priority — приоритет
to solve — решать boredom — скука
inevitably — неизбежно

Практическая работа № 4

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 2.1 Описание жилища

Цель: умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом. Описание квартиры и здания колледжа

Цель: активизировать употребление в речи известных лексических единиц, формировать умение высказывать свое мнение по теме, научить описывать жилые помещения.

Время занятия -6 часов

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

MY FLAT

My family and I live in a block of flats in the centre of the town. We are lucky to live on the third floor so we don't have any problems if the lift breaks down. Our flat is very comfortable: we have two bedrooms, a sitting room and a kitchen. We spend most of our time as a family sitting and talking in the kitchen where we prepare our food.

We usually use our sitting-room to entertain guests and it is my favourite room in the flat because it is always nice and cheerful. There are lots of paintings on the walls of the sitting-room and the bookshelves are full of literary classics which have been in my family for a long time. We have a sofa, two comfortable armchairs and a large table in the sitting-room. The room is covered in warm pink wall-paper which makes it a very inviting room to sit in.

I share my bedroom with my sister and I also like this room. We have decorated our room with a variety of pictures and have made it very cozy looking. We also have a bathroom and a toilet so this makes our flat very convenient and luxurious.

We are fortunate that we have very nice neighbors surrounding us so this makes living in a flat very easy and enjoyable.

Questions:

1. What are your household duties?
2. Do you like to do everyday shopping?
3. Is it difficult to keep your flat tidy?
4. What everyday services do you visit?
5. Who does cooking in your family?
6. What does your brother (sister) usually do about the house?
7. Do the household duties of villagers differ from those of citizens?

Опишите свою квартиру или учебное заведение.

Выполните упражнения по теме «Образование степеней сравнения прилагательных»

1. Choose an adjective or an adverb to make sentences grammatically correct.

Examples: It is clear. I see it clearly.

1. It is (correct, correctly).
2. Spell the word (correct, correctly).
3. You know it (good, well).
4. Of course it is (good, well).
5. It is (cold, coldly) in the room.
6. Don't look so (cold, coldly) at me.
7. It is (easy, easily).
8. I can do it (easy, easily).
9. It is (warm, warmly) today.
10. He always greets us (warm, warmly).

2. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.

Sad, grey, bad, old, happy, free, far, dry, big, near, shy, unusual, able, mountainous, little, polite, famous, well-known, heavy.

3. Put adjectives into correct forms.

1. John is (young) of the 3 brothers.
2. The Sun is (bright) the Moon.
3. Is the diameter of Jupiter (big) than that of the Earth?
4. That room is (light) than yours.
5. This room is (large) than the one upstairs.
6. It doesn't take (much) than four days to cross the Atlantic, does it?

4. Choose the correct form of an adjective.

1. Jane is the (taller — tallest) of the 2 girls.
2. Father was the (eldest — elder) of seven sons.
3. Albert is (elder — older) than John.
4. I think your plan is the (best — better) of the two.
5. This is the (most large-largest) power — station, I've ever seen.
6. Henry is the (oldest — eldest) of the 3 brothers.

Практическая работа № 5

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 2.2 Рабочий день и свободное время

Введение и активизация лексики по теме

Время занятия -6 часов

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы.

I usually get up at 6.30 a.m. I make my bed, brush my teeth and go to the kitchen. Here my mother cooks breakfast for me. I have a sandwich with butter and cheese, two boiled eggs and a cup of tea. After breakfast, I put my clothes and go to school. I have classes till 12 o'clock and then I go home. I have dinner, watch TV, play games and do my homework. I also can go for a walk with my friends. At 6 o'clock I have supper with my family. Then we spend our spare time together: talk, play, watch movies or read books. At 10 o'clock I go to bed and my working day is over.

Questions:

When do you usually get up?

What do you do in the morning?
What do you eat for breakfast?
Who cooks breakfast for you?
How long do lessons last?
What do you do after school?
How do you spend spare time with your family?
What time do you finish your working day?

Опишите свою квартиру или учебное заведение.

Практическая работа № 6

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 2.3 Городская и сельская жизнь

Выполнение упражнений.

Цель: умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим материалом.

Время занятия -6 часов

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Country and City

People are always wondering whether the country or the city is the ideal place to live. If there is one preference-which I take leave to make a conclusion-then it is the country rather than the city that provides people with optimal living conditions. There widespread testimonies for it and the primary ones are listed as follows.

The foremost reason for dwelling in the countryside is the soothing and comfortable life provided by the pastoral view. Hardly anyone could resist the clean atmosphere, the friendly neighbors, the closeness to nature and the gentle pace of living. Those who have enjoyed the first cock crow in the morning, the twittering of birds in the tress and the breathtaking sight of the rising sun would go into rapture at only mere mention of the idyllic life. Relaxed suburban dwellers are able to hold a more positive attitude for life and achieve more accomplishment.

Another subtle explanation rests on the fact that country habitants are fortunate enough to enjoy the cozy and pleasant ambience of the family without exhausting social life. How satisfactory and refreshing it must be to have dinner together with your loved ones in the spacious and pastoral surroundings after a frustrating day! Furthermore, nothing can be compared with the joy of watching heart warming TV programs, playing convivial games and sleeping in the tranquil and relaxing atmosphere.

It would be far more difficult to acquire such pleasure for those urbanites. Consecutive and excessive recreations not only thrift money but also deteriorate people's health, which is the last thing one would like to encounter. Still, it will be a mistake to argue that nothing beneficial combines with city life since several accompanying merits also come along with it. Living in the metropolis means having more accesses to various people involved in multiple attractive cultures. Living in the metropolis also provides plentiful opportunities, both in career and studies.

Nevertheless, the fact that city life makes it more convenient to get a job does not prevent us from concluding that country life is more enjoyable as well as healthful.

Переведите предложения

The iron is for ironing clothes.

The mixer is for mixing and shaking up food.

The blender is for shaking up fruits and vegetables.

The fridge is for keeping food.

The washing-machine is for washing clothes and linen.

The cooker is for cooking meals.

The vacuum cleaner is for tidying up the house.

The hairdryer is for drying wet hair.

The extractor fan is for extracting bad smells out of kitchen.

The conditioner is for ventilating the room.

The coffee grinder is for grinding coffee.

The juicer is for preparing fruit or vegetable juice.

The dishwasher is for washing the dishes.

The microwave oven is for warming food.

Практическая работа № 7

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 2.4 Покупки

Чтение и перевод тематических текстов об увлечениях, досуге людей.

Цель: совершенствование и развитие произносительных навыков, а также же навыков чтения, письменной и устной речи на английском языке. Научить описывать увлечения людей.

Время занятия-4 часа

«What is a Supermarket?»

department — отдел

save time — экономить время

household goods — товары для дома

Supermarket is a very big shop with different departments. Shopping at a supermarket is very convenient because you don't have to go to different shops for different foodstuffs. You do all your shopping in one place. It saves a lot of time. A supermarket also has a special department where you can buy household goods like soap, sponges, toothpaste, toothbrushes and so on.

Прочитайте тексты и переведите их. Расскажите, в каких магазинах вы делаете покупки, когда и почему.

– Excuse me. Can I have one kilo of ground beef and ten slices of smoked ham, please?

– Sure. Here you are. Anything else?

– Could you tell me where I can find olive oil and instant coffee, please?

- They are in the grocery products section, over there. I can show you.
- That's OK. Thank you.
- Is there anything else you are looking for?
- Well. I need buns for sandwiches and a dozen chicken eggs.
- Right. You will find all sorts of buns in our bakery. As for the eggs, they are located in the dairy product section, on your left. Is that all, sir?
- No. Finally I need fresh fruits and vegetables.
- OK. What would you like?
- Can I have two pine-apples, a kilo of pears, a bunch of red grapes, two kilos of tomatoes and half a kilo of onions, please?
- I'm terribly sorry but there is only one pine-apple left. Do you still want

ОБРАЗЕЦ I always do my shopping on my way home. Usually I buy...

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 2.5 Еда

Выполнение вопросно-ответных упражнений.

Цель: формировать умение правильно строить вопросительные предложения и ответы к ним.

Время занятия-6 часов

1. Выполните упражнения. Выучить выражения

Я хотел бы сделать заказ. – I'd like to place an order.

Я хотел бы поужинать. – I would like a supper.

Я бы предпочел легкий завтрак. – I would like a continental breakfast.

Какой напиток Вы предпочитаете перед обедом? – What drink would you like before dinner?

Я возьму то, что Вы посоветуете. – I'll have whatever you recommend.

Что бы Вы посоветовали? – What do you recommend?

Какое в этом ресторане фирменное блюдо? – What is the specialty of the house.

Меню, пожалуйста. – Menu, please.

Можно попросить меню и карту вин, пожалуйста. – May I have the menu and the wine list, please?

Вы подаете вегетарианское меню? – Do you serve vegetarian food?

У вас есть меню на английском? – Is there an English menu?

Какой у вас сегодня суп? – What kind of soup are you serving today?

Какой сегодня фирменный коктейль? – What's the cocktail of the day?

Что будете заказывать? – May I take your order?

Я возьму то же самое. – I'll have the same thing.

Я возьму это. – I'll have this.

Сколько времени это займет? – How long will it take?

Яичницу (омлет). – Scrambled eggs.

Я возьму только бутерброд с ветчиной. – I'll just have a ham sandwich.

Бифштекс с жареным картофелем. – I'll have a T-bone steak with fried potatoes.

Вам картофель жареный, запеченный или пюре? – Would you like fried, baked or mashed potatoes?

Как вам приготовить? – How would you like it?

Средне пожаренный, пожалуйста. – Medium rare, please.

Хорошо пожаренный,

Практическая работа № 8

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 2.6 Здоровье и спорт.

Чтение и перевод текста «Мой рабочий день». Подготовить пересказ.

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

Время занятия -2 часа

Переведите текст и подготовьте пересказ текста.

Чтение текстов по теме с полным охватом содержания, ответы на вопросы и беседа по прочитанным текстам.

Цель: формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, формировать умение кратко передавать содержание текста, составлять вопросы к тексту и уметь вести беседу по прочитанному тексту.

Время занятия-2 часа

Прочитайте и переведите тексты. Ответьте на вопросы.

Sport in My School

If you want to keep fit you must go in for one kind of sport or another.

Sport is an essential part of my daily life. Every morning all the year round I do my morning exercises. Almost every day I do some training. In summer I go swimming or rowing. During my summer holidays I go on hikes. I usually spend my winter holidays in the country where I ski, skate or toboggan.

I also go in for track-and-field (athletics) events. Different sports and games are popular with my classmates. All my friends go in for different kinds of sport, such as water polo, gymnastics, horse-racing, wrestling, fencing, weightlifting, boxing, ice-hockey, speed-skating, figure-skating, football, basket-ball, volley-ball, etc.

We have fine teams at our school and different kinds of competitions take place there. The boys of my school are crazy about football, they play football and the girls are football fans. The girls never miss a single match played by school teams.

And now a few words about our physical training lessons. In winter our physical training lessons are held out-of-doors. We go skiing or skating. When it is cold outside P.T. lessons are held indoors, in our school gymnasium. We play different team-games such as basket-ball or volley-ball. Besides we have some training in gymnastics.

In autumn and in spring, when the weather is warm we have P.T. lessons at our school stadium.

My school has a sports day once a year in late spring. On this day we have no lessons.

All the competitors change into their sports clothes, the spectators find their seats round the track ready to cheer. All the events take place at the same time. This day is a great success every year.

Even if the weather is not warm, we enjoy ourselves just the same.

Vocabulary:

championship — чемпионат tournament — турнир
to cheer — поддерживать water-polo — водное поло
cycling — велоспорт diving — прыжки в воду
fencing — фехтование gymnastic — гимнастика
rowing — гребля weight-lifting — подъем штанги
wrestling — борьба fan — болельщик

Questions:

1. What do you do every morning all the year round?
2. Where do you usually spend your winter holidays?
3. What sports and games are popular with my classmates?
4. Where are our P. T. lessons held in winter?
5. On what day don't we have lessons?

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте вопросы и краткий пересказ прочитанного текста.

The History of the Olympic Games

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace with all neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations were successful and Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate this achievement, he organized athletic games.

In the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole month was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special heralds who rode in all directions of Greece. The games were held every four years in Olympia on the territory of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.

Usually the Olympic Games began before the middle of the summer. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to compete in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games.

All athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the Games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the sacred Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called «olympionics», they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In

our time sportsmen often get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions.

The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best craftsmen were chosen to make honorary cups; many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors made their statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners.

The Olympic Games were accompanied by arts festivals. Poets recited their poems, singers sang hymns dancers danced and orators pronounced speeches — all this in honour of the sacred Games.

Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the fear of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman coached her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.

Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.

The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A. D. The revival of the Olympic Games

began long time afterwards, in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris.

At that time many people in many countries practised various kinds of sports and games. They wanted to make friends and compete with sportsmen from other lands. Pierre de Coubertin understood the importance of sports which unified peoples of the world and served the cause of peace like in ancient time.

On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern-Olympic Games.

The first Committee consisted of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

Практическая работа № 9

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 2.7 Путешествия

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Время занятия-6 часов

I. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте вопросы и краткий пересказ прочитанного текста.

Topical Vocabulary

to meet different people –знакомиться с разными людьми

to try different food попробовать разную пищу

to listen to different music послушать разную музыку

to visit museums and art galleries посещать музеи и картинные галереи

to look at shop windows рассматривать витрины магазинов

to dine at exotic restaurants обедать в экзотических ресторанах

to laze in the sun нежиться на солнце

a traveller путешественник

to take pictures делать снимки

waterfalls водопады

Teacher: Great guys, now let's read the text

Travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and towns. It is always interesting to discover new things, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants.

People like to walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travelers take a camera with them and take pictures - lakes; waterfalls, different kinds of trees, flowers and plants; animals and birds.

People travel by train, by boat and by car.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

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

Практическая работа № 10

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 2.8 Российская Федерация

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом.

Время занятия-6 часов

Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, the Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia, and others.

The surface of Russia is various. You can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world's deepest lake.

There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country.

The population of Russia is over 150 million people. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 per cent) prefer to live in cities, towns, and their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian.

The head of the state is the President. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister.

The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white - the earth, blue - the sky, red - the free-dom. Besides, the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia - a two-headed eagle.

WORDS

to extend тянуться, простираться

to border граничить

surface поверхность

densely густо, плотно

to prefer предпочитать

to appoint назначать

to approve одобрять

to adopt принимать

Questions:

1. Where is Russia located? 2. Is the Russian Federation the world's largest country in area? 3. The surface of Russia is various? Isn't it? 4. What can you see on its territory? 5. What are the longest mountain chains? 6. Are there different climatic zones on the vast area of our country? 7. How is the European part of the country populated? 8. What is the official language of the country? 9. When was the Russian flag adopted? 10. Is the national symbol of Russia a two or a three headed eagle?

2. Выполните задания.

1. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

самая большая страна, простирается, общая площадь, граничит с, низменности, нагорье, самые длинные горные цепи, густо заселена, глава государства, глава правительства, которые символизируют.

2. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово предложения начинается с большой буквы.

1. all, of, parts, our, country, in, There, many, rivers, are.
2. has, stripes, three, The Russian, horizontal, flag.
3. is, Russia, various, The surface.
4. two, situated, plains, on, The Russian Federation.
5. 150, is, Russia, , million, of, The Population, over, people.
6. Выпишите предложения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.
1. The Russian Federation is located in Europe and Asia.
2. Its total area is over 14 million square kilometers.
3. The Russian Federation is situated on three plains.
4. There are many rivers and lakes in our country.
5. The European part of the country is densely populated.
6. The population of Russia is over 100 million people.
7. The Russian flag was adopted in 1990.

Практическая работа № 11

Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для общих целей

Тема 2.9 Страны изучаемого языка

Изучение, коррекция, повторение и закрепление грамматики. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи.

Цель: совершенствовать умение выполнять упражнения, пользуясь необходимым грамматическим и лексическим материалом, развивать навыки устной монологической и диалогической речи, используя выражения разговорного этикета.

Время занятия- 8 часов

1. Переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы. Выполните задания.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) occupies a territory of the British

Isles (5,500 islands) with the total area of 244, 100 sq. km.

The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.

The UK consists of four parts and every part has its national emblem: England - the red rose, Scotland - the thistle, Wales – the daffodil and the leek, Northern Ireland - the shamrock. The capitals of the four parts are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Belfast respectively.

One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface. The island of Great Britain can be divided into two main regions: Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowlands comprise southern and eastern England. Highlands include Scotland, Wales, the Pennines, the Lake District, and the southern peninsula of Britain. Many rivers are flowing through Great Britain, such as the longest Severn with its tributaries, the swiftest Spey, the busiest Thames, etc. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.

The population of the UK is over 57 million people. The official language is English, but some people continue speaking their mother tongue.

The flag of the UK is made up of three crosses of the patron saints: the upright red against a white background – St. George of England, the white diagonal against a blue background – St. Andrew of Scotland, the red diagonal against a white background – St. Patrick of Northern Ireland. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag 'the Union Jack'.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. The Head of the state is the Queen who reigns with the support of Parliament.

For a long time the UK has succeeded in remaining one of the important commercial centres of the world. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.

WORDS

to occupy - занимать total - общий

to be situated - находиться to consist of - состоять из

to separate - отделять tributary - приток (реки)

patron - покровитель to reign - господствовать

to succeed - преуспевать, достигать цели

Questions:

1. What territory does the UK occupy? 2. Where is the UK situated? 3. What parts does the UK consist of? 4. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover, isn't it? 5. What national emblem has Wales? 6. Is the population of the UK 57 million people? 7. How many crosses is the flag of the UK made up? 8. Who is the head of the state? 9. Nowadays the UK doesn't depend upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries, does it? 10. Is the national emblem of England the shamrock?

2. Выполните задания

1. Выпишите предложения в 3 лице единственного числа в Present Indefinite.

2. Выпишите предложения с именами прилагательными в превосходной степени.

3. Переведите письменно предложение One can't describe the country without mentioning its surface.

4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний:

общая площадь, расположено в стороне от, отделяться от континента, соответственно, нельзя описать, протекают через (по), родной язык, белый фон.

5. Из нижеследующих слов составьте предложения. Первое слово, с которого должно начинаться предложение, выделено курсивом.

1. is, off, situated, the North Sea, The UK, the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, between, coast, the, northwestern, of, and.

2. also, the Irish Sea, the North Channel, is, The UK, by, washed, and.

3. its, Every, national, part, the UK, of, has, emblem.

4. continue, Some, mother, tongue, speaking, people, their.

5. doesn't, The UK, depend, manufacturing, upon, countries, other, of.

6. Выпишите предложения, которые соответствуют содержанию текста.

1. The UK is situated off the north-western coast of Europe between the Pacific Ocean and the North Sea..

2. The UK consists of four parts.

3. All parts of Great Britain are worth seeing.

4. The island of Great Britain can be divided into three main regions.

5. The population of the UK is over 57 million people.

6. Nowadays the UK depends upon economics and industrial manufacturing of other countries.

7. The English people have the habit of naming their national flag 'the Union Jack'.

8. It is separated from the continent by the Panama Channel and the Strait of Dover.

Практическая работа № 12

Тема 2.10 Традиции России и англоговорящих стран

Развитие навыков чтения с детальным пониманием текста публицистического характера.

Цель: формировать навыки чтения с умением извлекать необходимую информацию, совершенствовать и развивать произносительные навыки.

Время занятия-2 часа

I. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте план к тексту.

CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS AND HOLIDAYS IN RUSSIA

The Russian love for holidays is known the world over. We adore holidays, indeed. But who does not? Perhaps our love for holidays is special for its indiscrimination – anything goes, just give us a chance to break the daily working routine and indulge into the surfeits of merry-making, eating and drinking. Of course, every holiday is good in its own way and we are not indifferent to their meaning and ritual side. Yet, it is not rare in this country that holidays vary both their attributes and meaning.

Thus, Russian holidays present a mixture of new and old, religious and secular, professional and private. National holidays reflect multicolored Russian history. Christian traditions were combined with pagan ones and therefore strongly connected to the seasons and agricultural cycle. Church holidays were mixed with those introduced during the communist regime. And we do not mind: every holiday deserves celebration. When a national holiday falls on a weekend day people enjoy additional day-off because it is considered to be unfair to miss either a holiday or a weekend.

January 1 - The New Year

The New Year is the first in calendar and in popularity. It will be true to say that now the New Year is a greater holiday than Christmas in Russia. Long before December 31 sparkling fir trees appear in the streets, shops, offices and houses, bringing the joy of festive preparations and hope for happy miracles in the coming New Year. It is time to make wishes and presents to all friends and relatives. Children are looking forward for Father Frost (actually he is Grandfather Frost - Ded Moroz in Russian) and his granddaughter Snow Maiden (Snegurochka) to arrive at night and leave presents under the fir-tree. The grown-ups traditionally stay up for the whole night, making merry with friends and relatives.

The New Year celebrations slip to Christmas festivities and go on till January 8 - all these days from December 31 to January 8 are official days off now.

The celebrations start at about 11 pm, when the family is seated at the festive dinner. Shortly before 12 pm they toast “for the old year”, remembering and paying tribute to the good things it brought about. It is a custom in Russia to listen to the speech of the head of state broadcasted over TV and radio. The President traditionally summarizes the achievements of the past year and wishes Happy New Year to the citizens of Russia.

After the speech, at midnight sharp, the country listens to the Kremlin chimes, which signalize the beginning of the New Year. The chimes are followed by the country’s hymn.

During these exciting minutes all are drinking Champaign and wish each other Happy New Year. Afterwards lots of people like to go outdoors to let off all sorts of fireworks and bangers, and lit Bengal lights. Festive performances with songs, dances and games are held at the central squares of cities and towns.

As for lovers of peace and silence, their day will come to, when after the uproarious New Year’s night the streets turn unusually quiet and calm for a few days, even in megalopolises like Moscow.

New Year Popular Beliefs

There is a whole range of beliefs concerning the celebrations of the New Year. The most famous saying asserts: “As you meet the New Year, so will you spend it”. Thus everyone does one’s best to celebrate this decisive holiday merrily and in the hearty company of friends and family.

They also say, that one must “leave all the debts to the old year”, i.e. return the debts before the beginning of the coming year. On the New Year’s Night one ought to be wearing brand new clothes, which at the best should be of the “lucky colours” of the year to come.

One of the most significant and breath-taking elements of the New Year's Night is making wishes. They believe that the utmost wishes made on the New Year's Night will surely fulfill in the New Year. There is a unique method of making wishes that gives almost a hundred percent fulfillment guarantee: while the chimes are striking twelve, one should write the wish on a sheet of paper, burn it on a candle, mix the ashes in his/her glass of Champaign and drink it before the chimes cease striking.

January 7 - Christmas

Russian Christmas comes two weeks later than in other countries, on January 7. This difference is due to the Orthodox Church that follows the Julian (old style) calendar. However, our 'spacious soul' cannot but feel with the rest of the world celebrating this fairy holiday on December

Christmas came to Russia in X century to substitute for pagan festivities of the winter solstice. Traditionally, people celebrated the Christmas Eve (January 6) with their families. The next day, however, carousing and merrymaking started, including masqueraded visits to neighbors with song singing, round-dancing and playing traditional games. Russian Christmas is rich with beautiful traditions. One of them is called Kolyadki. At Christmas night young people put on fancy dresses, gather in a noisy crowd and go in every house on their way, singing carols and merry songs. Hosts of the houses thank singers with all the kinds of sweet stuff like candies, chocolates and pastry. Among other Christmas traditions are wishes of wealth and happiness for everybody and snowball games.

It was a custom for young ladies to tell fortune on these days; lots of fortunetelling methods have kept till days - yet they are not so widely used, of course. In Soviet times they abolished Christmas as an official holiday. In spite of that, it was still secretly celebrated by many people.

January 14 - The Old New Year's Day

Discrepancy between church calendars leads to the fact that January 14th corresponds to January 1 in the Julian calendar. And for those people who celebrate Christmas on 7 of January it is logical to meet the New Year seven days later. Others prefer not to lose a good chance to welcome the New Year twice.

Old New Year's Fortune-Telling and Carol-Singing

The most popular customs of Christmastide, which coincides with the Old New Year, are fortune-telling and kolyadki (carol-singing). Divination is special on the Old New Year's Eve. Almost everybody did it in olden days: the elderly people wanted to know about life, girls and boys about their intended, mothers about health and fortune of their children, and thrifty managers about business success.

The most common divination about future life was the one with spoons: the spoons are left on the table when everyone goes to bed. Everyone remembers his spoon and in the morning finds out how it lies: if it is just the way you put it before, everything will be fine, but if the spoon has somehow turned upside down, you should take care of your health and guard yourself against troubles.

One of the Old New Year's divinations about getting married is to overhear conversations at somebody's doors: if a girl hears "go" she will soon be married, and if it happens to be "sit", she will have to wait longer for her intended to arrive.

Actually, there were a great number of divination ways and methods, yet the majority of them have been forgotten.

February 23 - Man's Day

February 23 is celebrated all over Russia as the Homeland Defender's Day. Now a public holiday, it was first established in 1922 as the Red Army Day and from 1949 to 1993 it was named Day of the Soviet Army and the Navy. Nowadays, however, it has gained a more general sense of the "Man's Day", as a just match for the Women's Day following it on the calendar. Daddies, granddaddies, brothers, boyfriends, husbands and sons (i.e. all possible defenders) and, certainly, those who have served or are serving the army, get their share of greetings and presents on this remarkable day.

March 8th - International Women's Day

Russian women adore this holiday, when attention and care of men is guaranteed. On this day, it is traditional for men of all ages to give presents and flowers to women. Particular attention is paid to women inside their families.

Russian women hardly ever recollect that this holiday originated as a day of rebellion of women struggling to equal their rights with the men's ones.

At a second International Socialist Women's Conference organized in Copenhagen in 1910 Klara Zetkin, a champion of women's rights, proposed to fix 'a day of the struggle for women's rights', i.e. for equal opportunities.

As years went by, the holiday lost its original purpose and meaning, though in many countries it is the time for the feminists' rallies and the day of the struggle against the opposite sex.

In Russia, on the contrary, it is a day of affection and concord between the sexes. In a way, it is similar to such holidays as Valentine's Day and Mother's Day. It is a lovely holiday celebrating the beauty of women blossoming and nature awaking in spring.

Russian Orthodox Easter (Paskha)

Paskha is the highest celebration of the Orthodox Church. At midnight the church service starts. It is a good time for visiting friends and relatives. People greet each other with words "Christ is risen" and "Indeed risen..." and treat each other with brightly colored boiled eggs, a symbol of Easter. The holiday table is served with such specialties as paskha (rich mixture of sweetened curds, butter and raisins) and kulich (Easter sweet bread). The Paskha is traditionally pyramid-shaped which is symbolic of Christ's tomb.

The Russian Easter egg tradition dates back to pre-Christian times when people saw eggs as fertility symbols and as devices of protection. Eggs represented renewal or new life. When Russian Orthodoxy was adopted, eggs took on Christian symbolism. One example of this is how red eggs symbolize the blood of Christ. The color red has strong symbolism in Russian culture. Eggs may be cracked with nails as a reminder of Christ's suffering on the cross. Additionally, one egg may be cut into pieces—one piece for each family member at the Easter table to eat. Why do you have Easter eggs at Easter? Very simply, Christians have eggs at Easter because pagans used to celebrate the coming of spring with eggs (which were a sign of new life and rebirth). When Christianity spread and conquered pagan cultures, the old customs got absorbed into the new religion.

May 1 - Mayday

The Mayday holiday on the 1st of May started to be regularly celebrated in Russia since 1890. Until recently this holiday was called the International Solidarity Day of Workers and was one of the major Soviet holidays, widely celebrated by people all over the country with Mayday parades with bright banners, balloons and spring flowers. During the Soviet rule demonstrations of workers and even military parades were held on the 1st of May on the Red Square, Moscow. On the second day of the holiday mayovkas – alfresco public merrymaking - traditionally took place. In the 1990s the holiday lost its ideological meaning in Russia and in 1992 it was renamed into the Holiday of Spring and Work.

May 9 - Victory Day

The 9th on May is a very significant nationwide holiday of the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War. Honouring the memory of soldiers who rescued the world from fascism, the Russians solemnly celebrate this holiday starting from 1945. However, it was declared an official day off not before 1965. In the course of time the celebrating ceremonies of the Victory Day have somewhat changed: the military parades, which were held annually before, are nowadays arranged only in the good round figure years; and there are no longer the earlier indispensable demonstrations of workers held on the 9th of May.

Still, the holiday keeps up its meaning, commemorating the millions of people fallen in World War II. There are both joyful and mournful moments in this holiday: meetings of veterans, laying wreaths to the monuments of Glory and beds of honour, the minute of silence, and the night salute in celebration of the victory over fascism.

June 12 - Independence Day

The Independence Day of Russia or the Day of Russia is one of the "youngest" public holidays in this country. On the 12th of June 1990 in the course of sovereignization of the republics of the USSR the 1st Congress of People's Deputies of RSFSR adopted the Declaration of the state sovereignty of Russia. In 1994 this day was declared as the national holiday. Officially it is the most important modern public holiday in the country, but for most of the Russians it remains just a formality.

July 7 - Ivan Kupala

This holiday is equivalent to the Holiday of St. John the Baptist and relates to water. To celebrate this day young people gathered near river and ponds, sang songs and danced. Mass baths were taken in that day. In the evenings fires were burned and young people tried to jump over the fires holding each-others' hands. If after the jump hands were still together, it meant a sign of close wedding. People went deep into the forests in pairs and alone to find a fern flower, said to blossom at Ivan Kupala night only and to fulfill wishes.

According to an old belief, Ivan Kupala personifies the blossoming of powers of nature. The rites are based on worshipping water and the sun. From times immemorial it was customary to make ritual bonfires on banks of rivers and lakes on the Eve of Ivan Kupala.

Purifying bonfires were the major peculiarity of Kupala Eve. They danced around bonfires, of course, to the accompaniment of live music. Young folks would throw wreaths over the bonfires and jump over them. Those who jumped higher were believed to live happier in future. In some places peasants even made their cattle go through this fire to protect it from pestilence. Mothers burned their ill children's underwear to make all illnesses burn down, too. The youth and kids after jumping over bonfires would arrange boisterous merry games and races with one another. Playing race and catch was invariable on this night. By an old pagan belief on Kupala Eve, which is the shortest night in the year, one should not sleep, since all evil spirits come alive and are quite active.

On the Eve of Ivan Kupala the youth would look for their intended ones and choose their destinies: girls launched wreaths with lit candles on water and boys were to catch them – whose wreath he gets, she will be his wife.

It is not a public holiday, yet is still remembered and loved by some people. The same concerns Troitsa, another holiday manifesting the mixture of pagan and Christian traditions.

Troitsa (the Trinity)

On Troitsa (the 50th day after Paskha) the houses were usually decorated with fresh green branches. The maiden's clothes were put on young birch-trees and songs and dances round the birch-trees took place. The garlands made of birch branches and flowers were put into water for fortune-telling.

November 4 – The Day of National Unity

Since 2005 Russia has celebrated a new holiday - the so-called Day of National Unity, commemorating the anniversary of the Russian people's victory over the Polish invaders back in 1612.

Almost four centuries back in early November the Russian levy en masse headed by merchant Minin and Prince Pozharsky kicked the interveners away from Moscow and put an end to the so-called Time of Troubles.

In fact the new holiday was introduced to replace the public holiday of the October Social Revolution, later renamed into the Day of Accord and Reconciliation on November 7. According to the majority of observers, the main reason for this shift of the day off was the intention to erase totally any associations with the anniversary of the October Social Revolution (7 November 1917).

Professional Holidays

Along with national holidays Russia has many other holidays, professional holidays (Day of the miner, Day of the fisherman, etc) making the major part of them. Some professional holidays have a fixed date, whereas most of them fall on the 1st, 2nd, etc. Sunday or Saturday of this or that month. The Teacher's Day, which was established in the USSR in 1965 is widely celebrated in Russia; initially it was marked annually on the second Sunday of October. In 1994 the holiday was shifted to the 5th of October and since then Russia has celebrated the International Teacher's Day together with other countries.

Brief History of Russian Cuisine

Russia stretches from the White Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the south, from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, neighboring many other countries. Russians speak Russian and share the same culture and traditions nationwide. An essential part of every nation is its cuisine. Ethnographers start studying every nation with its cuisine because it can reveal its history, everyday life and traditions. Russian Cuisine is no exception and is a very important part of Russia and its history.

Russian cuisine dates back to the 10th century. Old Russian cuisine became really diverse by the 15th century. Of course it was influenced by natural and geographical conditions. The abundance of rivers, lakes and forests contributed to the appearance of dishes made from fish, game, mushrooms and berries.

In the fields they planted different grains like rye, oat, wheat, barley, buckwheat and others. They made grain porridges (каша) from it of different kinds. Porridge (каша) has always been a traditional national dish. Russians eat porridges throughout their lives: young kids eat manna-croup kasha, adults like buckwheat kasha.

As the Old Russian saying goes «Каша - матушка наша, а хлебец ржаной - отец наш родной» - (Porridge is our mother, bread is our father).

From the early times in Russia they used dough to make noodles(лапша), pelmeni (пельмени), vareniki (вареники), brown rye bread (черный ржаной хлеб) without which one cannot imagine the Russian cuisine. By the X century they got wheat grain and an assortment of pastry increased largely - they started baking karavai (каравай), kalach (калач), pies (пироги), pancakes (блины), oladii (оладьи) and others.

In the 9th century the most common ingredients were turnip (репа), cabbage (капуста), radish (редька), peas (горох), cucumbers (огурцы). They were eaten raw, baked, steamed, salted, marinated. Potatoes did not appear until the 18th century, and tomatoes until the 19th century. Up until the beginning of the 19th there not hardly any salads. The first salads were prepared from a certain vegetable. That's why they got names like : cabbage salad (салат капустный), cucumber salad (салат огуречный) or potato salad (картофельный). Later on the recipes became more complex and many salad were made from many different vegetables, sometimes with fish or meat, and they got more interesting names too: Spring (Весна), Health (Здоровье), Sea Gem (Морская жемчужина) and others.

Hot liquid dishes appeared from the early times as well: first fish soup (уха), shchi (щи), and later borsch (борщ), rassolnik - sour soup (рассольник), and then different sorts of Soyinka (солянка). In the XIX century these liquid dishes were named Soups (супы)

Among drinks popular were kvass (квас) and different wild berries' drinks. Spices (Пряности) were used extensively since the XI century. Russian and overseas merchants brought clove (гвоздика), cinnamon (корица), ginger (имбирь), coriander (кориандр), bay leaf (лавровый

лист), black pepper (черный перец), olive oil (оливковое масло), lemons (лимоны) etc. Russia was trading with western countries and was a passing way to China.

Tea (Чай) was first brought to Russia in the XVII century. As for alcoholic drinks, in the Old Russia they drank low-alcohol drinks based on honey and berries. Vodka was first brought to Russia in XV century, and was immediately banned and did not appear until the reign of Ivan the Terrible in the middle of XVI century. At that time the first Tsar Bar was opened (Царский Трактир).

Russian cuisine was not only unique because of the ingredients they used but because the food was cooked in the Russian Stove (в русской печи). They baked bread in them, brewed kvass and beer, and on stoves they dried food. And they were generally used to heat houses and many people slept on them.

The food cooked in stoves was delicious because it was heated evenly from all sides. Russian stoves are no longer used these days, even in the countryside. They have been replaced by electric stoves and microwave ovens. In the old times the food of the elite class was no different from what the common people ate. By the XVII century the food of the elite became more sophisticated, differing not only in quantity but in the serving manner and ingredients.

Tsar feasts were very pompous and huge with a great variety of dishes. The number of dishes could reach 150-200.

The sizes of dishes increased, and the duration of the banquet. They normally started at lunch time and continued eating till late night.

XVIII century was a new era in the development of Russian society. Peter I not only transferred the capital to St. Petersburg closer to the Western Europe and changed the calendar, he changed many traditions. Russia was becoming more and more influenced by western European cuisine, first German and then Dutch and French.

The Russian aristocracy was hiring foreign chefs that totally replaced lady-cooks. The Russian cuisine got dishes like sandwiches (бутерброды), salads (салаты) and bouillon (бульон), and a choice of pan fried dishes (beefsteaks, entrecote, meat patties (котлеты), as well as sauces (соусы), желе (jellies), creams etc. Russian trattorias (трактиры) were replaced by restaurants with waiters and hosts. Most of this did not affect the common people.

Russian food was also diverse in different parts of the country because of the different climates and nature of those parts.

II. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте план к тексту.

“Traditions and customs of Great Britain”

Read the text and translate

So many countries, so many customs, as English proverb says. The combination of the words tradition and custom means a usual manner of doing something, of conduct passed on from generation to generation. Some British customs and traditions are famous all over the world. From Scotland to Cornwall, Britain is full of them. A lot of them have very long history. Some are funny and some are strange. But they're all interesting.

The full English breakfast. The tradition of having a substantial breakfast meal has existed since the 18th century. The full English breakfast became very popular after the World War I, in those days it was served at the hotels and restaurants all over the country. The full breakfast usually consists of sausages, bacon and eggs, served with toasts, fried or grilled tomatoes, baked beans and fried mushrooms. It is often eaten with a light dessert and a cup of tea, coffee or fruit juice.

Afternoon tea. One of the most well-known English traditions is afternoon tea – light refreshments, including tea, traditionally served around 5 p. m. English people often drink tea with milk; they may or may not add sugar. Tea is usually taken along with sandwiches, crumpets, scones, cakes, jam and marmalade. Traditional tea treats also include puddings, muffins and biscuits.

Pancake Day. Pancake Day or Shrove Tuesday is held in February or March. It is the day, preceding the first day of the 40 days long Lent. It has been celebrated in Britain for centuries. People traditionally eat a lot of pancakes on Shrove Tuesday. On Pancake Day children go from

house to house asking for a pancake. "Pancake races" are held all over the Britain. Contestants have to race with frying pans flipping pancakes in the air.

The Guy Fawkes Night is a traditional celebration which is held on 5th November. All over the country people build bonfires in their gardens. On top of each bonfire is a guy. That's a figure of Guy Fawkes. People make guys with straw, old clothes and newspapers. On November 5th 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group of his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London. But the King's men found the bomb and they found Guy Fawkes, too. They took him to the Tower of London and there the King's men cut off his head. Christmas. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present... It's a big Christmas tree and it stands in Trafalgar Square. In 1846 the first Christmas cards began in Britain. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, brought this German tradition (he was German) to Britain. He and the Queen had a Christmas tree at Windsor Castle in 1841. A few years after, nearly every house in Britain had one. Traditionally people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve - that's December 24th. They take down the decorations twelve days later, on Twelfth Night (January 5th). British children get their presents from the socks that hang near their beds. Santa Clause climbs down the chimney and leaves lots of presents. In Britain the most important meal on December 25th is Christmas dinner. A twentieth-century British Christmas dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas, Brussels sprouts and gravy. There are sausages and bacon too. Then, after the turkey, there's Christmas pudding.

Выполнение после текстовых заданий

1. Find in the text English equivalents for these words and word combinations

От поколения к поколению, знамениты во всем мире, веселый, странный, интересный, традиция, завтрак, по всей стране, Первая мировая война, грибы, легкие закуски, традиционные угощения к чаю, 40-дневный Великий пост, ходить от дома к дому, сковорода, подбрасывать блины, мастерить костер, заложить бомбу, Парламент, большая ёлка, убрать украшения, спускаться по дымоходу, жареная индейка, морковь.

2. Quote the sentences in which these word combinations are used in the text

British customs, a substantial breakfast, usually consists of, a light dessert, traditionally served, with milk, of the 40 days, with frying pans, on 5th November, bonfires, to the Tower of London, German tradition, get their presents, the most important meal.

Практическая работа № 13

Раздел 3. Иностранный язык для специальных целей

Тема 3.1 Обучение в колледже

Чтение и перевод текста «Мой рабочий день». Подготовить пересказ.

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

Время занятия -2 часа

Переведите текст и подготовьте пересказ текста.

My Working Day

On weekdays the alarm-clock wakes me up at 6.30 and my working day begins. I'm not an early riser, that's why it's very difficult for me to get out of bed, especially in winter. I switch on my tape-recorder and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom, take a warm shower, clean my teeth and shave. After that I go to my bedroom to get dressed.

Usually my mother makes breakfast for me. But when she is away on business or just doesn't have to get up early, I make breakfast myself. While having breakfast, I listen to the latest news on the radio.

I leave the house at 7.30 and go to the nearest underground station. Last year I tried to enter Moscow University, but unfortunately I failed my entrance examinations. So I thought I should

work somewhere. It wasn't easy to find a job, but I managed to get a position of a secretary in a small business company.

They agreed to take me because I had studied typewriting, computing and business organization at school. And besides, I passed my English school leaving exam with an excellent mark.

It takes me an hour and a half to get to work. But I don't want to waste my time on the train. I've got a small cassette-player and I listen to different texts and dialogues. Sometimes I read a book and retell it silently. If I come across an interesting expression I try to remember it. I also write some English words on flashcards and learn them.

I usually arrive at work at ten minutes to nine though my working day begins at 9 sharp. There are always some fax messages to translate from English into Russian. Sometimes my boss wants me to write a letter to our business partners abroad. There are also a lot of phone calls which I have to answer.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon we have lunch. We usually have lunch in a small cafe just round the corner. At 2 o'clock we come back to work. And we work hard till 5 o'clock. During the working day we also have several short coffee breaks. But sometimes we have no time for them.

I come home at about 7 o'clock in the evening. My parents are usually at home, waiting for me. We have dinner together. Then we sit in the living room, drink tea, watch TV or just talk.

Occasionally I have to stay at work till 6 or even 7 o'clock in the evening. When we have a lot of things to do we go to work on Saturdays. So by the end of the week I get very tired. All I can do on Sundays is to sleep till eleven o'clock, watch television, listen to music and read something in English.

And still I always look forward to my next working day because I like my job. I think I get a lot of useful experience.

Переведите текст и составьте сообщение о своём распорядке дня. Выполните упражнения.

My Daily Routine

As a rule, I get up at half past six. I put on my dressing-gown, go into bathroom and turn on the bath taps. Good health is better than wealth, so I do my morning exercises. I get breakfast at seven-thirty and listen to the news over the radio.

I like to begin the day well, so my breakfast is always a good one. For breakfast I usually have hard-boiled eggs or an omelette, bread and butter, tea or coffee; I read my newspaper with my last cup of coffee before I leave home.

Then, I say "Good-bye" to my mother, take my school-bag and go to school. I don't live far from my school, so it doesn't take me long to get there. The lessons start at half past eight. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. The classes are over at two o'clock.

I come back home, have dinner, wash up and go shopping. I buy foodstuffs for the family. Coming back I begin to clean the house and get the vegetables ready for supper. We have supper at seven. I do my homework for the next day. It usually takes me several hours to prepare well for the lessons.

In the evening, I always try to spend at least an hour at the piano. As a rule my parents and I sit and talk, watch a film on TV, read newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we go to the cinema or to the theatre. Once or twice a month, I visit exhibitions in my home town.

I go to bed at about eleven o'clock, but my parents like to sit up late and write letters or read

Questions:

1. When do you get up as a rule?
2. Why do you do your morning exercises?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. How long does each lesson last?
5. When do you begin to clean the house?

2. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

1. I like to begin the day... .

2. ..., we go to the cinema or to the theatre.
3. I get... at seven-thirty.
4. The classes at two o'clock.
5. Once or twice a ..., I visit ... in my home town.
6. It usually takes me ... hours to prepare well ... the lessons.

II. Выполните упражнения по теме «Наречие»

1. Выберите в правой колонке подходящее наречие. Переведите предложения.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. It is raining ... | a. fast (быстро) |
| 2. He can speak Spanish ... | b. early (рано) |
| 3. Don't cut yourself. Use the knife ... | c. gracefully (грациозно) |
| 4. Sorry, I don't understand you. Can you speak ...? | d. quietly (тихо) |
| 5. Modern cars go very ... | e. heavily (сильно, тяжело) |
| 6. During the war my grandmother worked very ... | f. carefully (осторожно) |
| 7. If you get up ..., you'll have a successful day. | g. brightly (ярко) |
| 8. My kids never make noise, they usually play ... | h. fluently (бегло) |
| 9. It's very hot today. The sun is shining ... | i. hard (много, тяжело) |
| 10. She moves like a cat: very ... | j. slowly (медленно) |

2. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово.

1. The bus moved very ... (slow/slowly) and I arrived home late.
2. Miss Jones ran ... (quick/quickly) to the chemist's.
3. I'm afraid I wrote the test very ... (bad/badly).
4. She drives the car quite ... (good/well).
5. Dad looked at me ... (angry/angrily).
6. Mr. Potter was ... (deep/deeply) touched by our greetings.
7. We ... (hard/hardly) know each other.
8. The Internet is ... (wide/widely) used all over the world.
9. Hurry up, kids! It's ... (near/nearly) midnight/
10. The police officer examined the car ... (close/closely).

Практическая работа № 14

Раздел 3. Иностранный язык для специальных целей

Тема 3.2 Научно-технический прогресс

1. Выполнить чтение и перевод текста

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.

New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.

These processes affect social structures and values.

It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest

work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.

On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises, but on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government. Another danger is “intellectual terrorism” when computer viruses block important programs. There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today.

One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today.

Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.

All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.

The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations.

/> But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems.

The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.

Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems.

The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

Задание 1 :переведите текст, используя слова выше

Manufacturing is one of the most important application area for automation technology.

There are several types of automation in manufacturing. The examples of automated systems used in manufacturing are described below.

Fixed automation, sometimes called «hard automation» refers to automated machines in which the equipment configuration allows fixed sequence of processing operations. These machines are programmed by their design to make only certain processing operations. They are not easily changed over from one product style to another. This form of automation needs high initial investments and high production rates. That is why it is suitable for products that are made in large volumes. Examples of fixed automation are machining transfer lines found in the automobile industry, automatic assembly machines and certain chemical processes.

Programmable automation is a form of automation for producing products in large quantities, ranging from several dozen to several thousand units at a time. For each new product the production equipment must be reprogrammed and changed over. This reprogramming and changeover take a period of non-productive time. Production rates in programmable automation are generally lower than in fixed automation, because the equipment is designed to facilitate product changeover rather than for product specialization. A numerical-control machine-tool is a good example of programmable automation. The program is coded in computer memory for each different product style and the machine-tool is controlled by the computer program.

Flexible automation is a kind of programmable automation. Programmable automation requires time to re-program and change over the production equipment for each series of new product. This is lost production time, which is expensive. In flexible automation the number of products is limited so that the changeover of the equipment can be done very

quickly and automatically. The reprogramming of the equipment in flexible automation is done at a computer terminal without using the production equipment itself. Flexible automation allows a mixture of different products to be produced one right after another.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the most important application of automation?
2. What are the types of automation used in manufacturing?
3. What is fixed automation?
4. What are the limitations of hard automation?
5. What is the best example of programmable automation?
6. What are the limitations of programmable automation?
7. What are the advantages of flexible automation?
8. Is it possible to produce different products one after another using automation technology?

задание 3. Найдите эквиваленты в тексте:

1. сфера применения
2. фиксированная последовательность операций
3. автоматические сборочные машины
4. определенные химические процессы
5. станок с числовым программным управлением
6. потерянное производственное время
7. разнообразная продукция

задание 4. Переведите на русский следующие термины:

1. automation technology
2. fixed automation
3. assembly machines
4. non-productive time
5. programmable automation
6. computer terminal
7. numerical-control machine-tool

Практическая работа № 15

Раздел 3. Иностранный язык для специальных целей

Тема 3.2 Промышленные

Технологии

Ex.1. Прочитайте предложения на английском языке и лексически правильно переведите их на русский язык.

- 1) There are a lot of different and the modest drills and planters in the farms of our country.
- 2) The growing season is very important for plants.
- 3) The loose soil is an important factor of the fertility.
- 4) One of the main tasks of every farmer is increasing of harvest and the fertility of soil.
- 5) Today there are a lot of new and modern agricultural machines.
- 6) The main parts of the harvesters are lost during different diseases.
- 7) The agricultural machines are used for fast and high-quality cleaning of harvest.
- 8) The word "tractor" was taken from Latin.
- 9) The agriculture of Russia is in good condition now.
- 10) In the modern crop production is widely used different machine technology.

3. Ex.2. Прочитайте предложения, отрывки текстов и вставьте нужные по смыслу слова, которые даны в скобках.

1. The are used for fast and high-quality cleaning of cereals.
2. The ... are usually divided into separate types.
3. The word ... was taken from Latin, being the agent noun of phrase "to pull".

4.

4. Ex.3. Прочитайте утверждения, скажите с какими вы согласны, а с какими нет. Объясните свою точку зрения.

(tractor, agricultural machines, combine harvesters)

Переведите на русский язык отрывок технического текста

The term automation is also used to describe nonmanufacturing systems in which automatic devices can operate independently of human control. Such devices as automatic pilots, automatic telephone equipment and automated control systems are used to perform various operations much faster and better than could be done by people. Automated manufacturing had several steps in its development. Mechanization was the first step necessary in the development of automation. The simplification of work made it possible to design and build machines that resembled the motions of the worker.

Задание #4

Подберите правильный перевод предложения

Существует несколько различных сфер использования автоматизации в производстве.

Выберите один из 4 вариантов ответа:

- 1) There are several areas of use in manufacturing automation.
- 2) There are various types of automation in production.
- 3) There are several types of automation in manufacturing.
- 4) There is various areas of automation in manufacturing

Задание #5

Переведите предложение на английский язык.

1. Он проводил эксперименты с проводниками и магнитом.

Задание #6

Сопоставьте английские и русские эквиваленты.

Укажите соответствие для всех 10 вариантов ответа:

- 1) нержавеющая сталь
- 2) теплообменник
- 3) лопасть
- 4) распределять
- 5) достигать
- 6) клемма
- 7) вращение
- 8) опасность
- 9) потребление энергии
- 10) превышать

___ to achieve

___ to exceed

___ to distribute

___ power consumption

___ blade

___ danger

___ stainless steel

___ torque

___ exchanger

___ terminal

Задание #7

Укажите номера слов и словосочетаний, которые характеризуют дефекты электродвигателя и способы их ремонта.

Выберите несколько из 10 вариантов ответа:

- 1) check
- 2) science
- 3) to repair
- 4) gears
- 5) noise
- 6) speed
- 7) replace the fuses
- 8) grey iron
- 9) machine-tool
- 10) reduce the load

Практическая работа № 16

Раздел 3. Иностранный язык для специальных целей

Тема 3.4

Известные ученые

1. Прочитай и переведи текст

In life, each of us has to face difficulties. It can be health problems, social conflicts, lack of money or even our laziness. And the way we overcome life's turmoil, shape us as individuals. Some people try to find a way out of such situations; others simply ignore them or avoid problems, and sometimes solve them at the expense of others. Personally, I respect people who fight for their right to be happy. Stephen Hawking, an English theoretical physicist, cosmologist, and astrophysicist, director of research at the Center for Theoretical Cosmology at Cambridge University, was undoubtedly among such people.

Stephen Hawking was born on January 8, 1942, in a family where both parents were doctors. After leaving school, Stephen entered Oxford University, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1962. And in 1966, the young man became one of the first doctors of philosophy at Trinity Hall College at Cambridge University. The future seemed bright because there were no problems. However, during this period the symptoms of a terrible disease appeared - amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, which was developing rapidly, as a result of which the scientist was forever confined to a wheelchair. But health problems did not stop him from studying outer space and black holes in particular, and even discovering a phenomenon called "Hawking radiation." The essence of which is that a black hole loses more matter than it absorbs, as a result of which it begins to evaporate and explode.

Despite his physical disability, Stephen Hawking had an active life position. He was convinced that there should be a peaceful sky above each person's head, so in 1968, Stephen took part in a demonstration against the Vietnam War. The war in Iraq in 2003 also aroused the indignation of the great scientist, he considered it a war crime and therefore supported anti-war activities. Moreover, Hawking was an active supporter of nuclear disarmament. Also, the great physicist was not indifferent to the problems of ecology and health care in the UK and openly expressed his opinion on the pages of the press until the last days of his life. The scientist died on March 14, 2018.

In conclusion, I want to say that the life of Stephen Hawking is an example of how a person can overcome any obstacles and even physical ailments to do what he loves, make discoveries and help people around him. We should always remember that we must not give in to difficulties, no matter how hard they may seem.

Практическая работа № 17
Раздел 3. Иностранный язык для специальных целей
Тема 3.5

Профессиональные требования

1. Изучите текст и выполните задания

- Good morning, sir. I have come for a 15 thousand kilometers servicing. I have an appointment for 10 a.m.
 - OK. Please, drive your car into the garage... Let me check the car and diagnose all possible problems... Right. I will have to replace the tyres, change the brake disk and check the oil level.
 - Fine. Please check why my wipers get stuck in the middle of the windshield. And I've got some other problems as well. I've noticed that the clutch is very noisy when I change gears.
 - I see. The plate must be worn out. But it's a normal thing at this mileage. And I can see you have some minor problem with the radiator.
 - Can I get it repaired today too?
 - I'm afraid it will take a couple of days to fix it. You can leave the car some other day. I'm sorry for the inconvenience.
 - Ok then. Another problem is that my car won't start in the mornings. I usually call my neighbour to jump-start it.
 - Let me open the hood and check all the hoses and belts. So... I'm glad to say they are all in working order. Did you check the battery? If you need to jump-start your car, you probably have to change the weak battery. When did you buy the last one?
 - Oh, I guess it was ages ago. You're right. I have to replace it.
 - * * *
 - Right. There it is. Everything is in order in your car. The oil level was below the full mark, so I've filled it up. Take our 30-day warranty card, please.
 - Great! How much is it?
 - It's 300 \$ in total.
 - Here you are. Thanks for your help. See you for a 30 thousand servicing.
- II. Give the Russian equivalents for the words and word combinations below:
- 1) conductors; 2) insulators; 3) transmit; 4) resistance; 5) passage of current; 6) socket; 7) to connect to; 8) cord; 9) high voltage transmission line; 10) leak off.

III. Find in the text the sentences with the following related words and translate them:
conducting – conductor – conductivity – conductance

IV. State questions to the underlined words:

- 1) Solid metals conduct electricity with ease.
- 2) Conductance depends on the four factors.
- 3) There are many kinds of insulation used to cover the wires.
- 4) Insulators keep electricity from leaking off the conductor.
- 5) Conductors play an important role in electrical engineering.

V. Say whether these sentences are true or false:

- 1) Electrical conductivity of a body depends upon its atomic constitution.
- 2) There is no difference in the conducting ability of various substances.
- 3) The longer the wire is the weaker its opposition is.
- 4) The kind of the insulating material depends upon the purpose it is meant for.
- 5) Conductors are substances through which electricity is easily transmitted

Грамматический комментарий

Падеж имен существительных

В современном английском языке существительное имеет два падежа – общий (the Common Case) и притяжательный (the Possessive Case).

В общем падеже существительное не имеет особого окончания и совпадает с формой существительного, данной в словаре.

1. Существительное в притяжательном падеже, как правило, служит определением к другому существительному, обозначая принадлежность предмета. В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются существительные одушевленные, имена собственные и некоторые существительные неодушевленные.

2. Притяжательный падеж образуется путем прибавления окончания 's (знак апострофа и буква s) к форме общего падежа всех существительных в единственном числе и тех существительных во множественном числе, которые не имеют окончания -s (-es).

Например:

the boy's bag

Kate's room

the horse's leg

the children's toys

портфель мальчика

комната Кати

нога лошади

игрушки детей

Существительные же множественного числа, оканчивающиеся на -s (-es), в

притяжательном падеже получают только (')

these students' room

the girls' dolls

комната этих студентов

куклы этой девочки

3. Притяжательный падеж в основном передает различные отношения принадлежности:

Mr. Jone's house

my brother-in-law's guitar

дом мистера Джона

гитара моего шурина

Кроме того, притяжательный падеж передает:

а) отношение части и целого:

horse's legs

cat's tail

ноги лошади

хвост кошки

б) отношение производителя действия к действию:

в) авторство:

4. Притяжательный падеж употребляется в основном с существительными, обозначающими живые существа – человека и животных:

Ann's hat

dog's eyes

шляпа Анны

глаза собаки

Кроме того, форму притяжательного падежа могут принимать:

1. существительные, выражающие время и

расстояние: minute, moment, hour, day, week, month, year, mile и

субстантивированные наречия: today, yesterday, tomorrow, например:

an hour's drive

a week's rest

a year's absence

today's newspaper
a mile's distance
часовая езда
недельный отдых
годовое отсутствие
сегодняшняя газета
расстояние в одну милю
названия стран и городов:
Canada's population
London's museums
население Канады
музеи Лондона

Примечание.

Форму притяжательного падежа могут принимать также такие существительные как world, country, city, ship. Например:

my country's history
the city's council
the ship's crew
история моей страны
городской совет
команда корабля

5 Существительное в притяжательном падеже употребляется главным образом в функции определения к другому существительному.

Примечания.

1. В ряде случаев существительное в общем падеже, употребляемое в функции определения (т.е. стоящее перед другим существительным в общем падеже), может передавать значение принадлежности, например:

cow's milk = cow milk коровье молоко

the city's council = the city council городской совет

2. Значение принадлежности может также выражаться аналитическим путем – сочетанием предлога of с именем существительным,

the boy's father = the father of the boy отец мальчика

Jack London's novels = the novels of Jack London романы Джека Лондона

6. Иногда существительное в притяжательном падеже может употребляться без определяемого слова, самостоятельно.

а) Когда определяемое слово опускается во избежание повторения, например:

Моя комната больше комнаты Пита. б) Для названия учреждений, магазинов или домов, где живут родственники, друзья, знакомые, например:

the baker's

the chemist's

the grocer's

at Timothy's

булочная

аптека

бакалея

у Тимоти

В целом значения русских падежей передаются в английском языке сочетаниями предлогов of, to, for, by, with, about с существительными в форме общего падежа, а также порядком слов — определенным расположением слов в предложении и словосочетании

И. п.

Р. п.

Д. п.

В. п.

Т. п.

П.п.

Мой брат — студент.

столица страны

Передай привет своей сестре.

Я перевел текст.

Эта книга написана американским писателем.

Они говорят о новом фильме.

My brother is a student.

the capital of the country

Give my regards to your sister.

I have translated the text.

This book was written by an American writer.

They are speaking about new film.

Порядок слов в английском предложении.

(The word order)

Вспомним, что в английском языке каждый тип предложения имеет твёрдый порядок слов, т.е. каждый член предложения имеет своё определённое место в предложении. Порядок слов в утвердительном предложении таков:

- а) подлежащее (тот, кто совершает действие, обозначенное сказуемым);
- б) сказуемое (действие или состояние подлежащего);
- в) дополнение (на что направлено действие);
- г) обстоятельство (где, когда, как совершается действие; может занимать место в начале или конце предложения);
- д) определение (обычно относится к имени существительному, местоимению или герундию и может занимать место перед определяемым словом или после него).

Приведём схему повествовательного предложения:

Если вы хотите правильно говорить по-английски, то следуйте правилу:

- в английском утвердительном предложении, как правило, подлежащее находится перед сказуемым;
- в вопросительных же предложениях, в состав которых входит вспомогательный глагол, подлежащее ставится после этого глагола.

Имя прилагательное (The Adjective).

Общие сведения

Имя прилагательное — часть речи, обозначающая признак предмета:

a black cat черная кошка

a young man молодой человек

a good pupil хороший ученик

English literature английская литература

fine weather хорошая погода

По своему значению прилагательные делятся на качественные и относительные.

Качественные прилагательные обозначают такие признаки (качества) предмета, которые

отличают один предмет от другого по форме, по размеру, по свойству, по цвету, по вкусу, по весу и т.д. Эти качества могут быть присущи предмету в большей или меньшей степени, поэтому качественные прилагательные имеют формы степеней сравнения: положительную (которая является основной формой прилагательного), сравнительную, превосходную.

Существуют три способа образования степеней сравнения английских прилагательных:

1. при помощи прибавления суффиксов –er и –est к основной форме;
2. за счет употребления слов more и most перед основной формой;
3. путём образования степеней сравнения от разных корней.

Односложные прилагательные образуют форму сравнительной степени при помощи суффикса –er, а форму превосходной степени при помощи суффикса –est, которые прибавляются к основной форме.

large-larger- (the) largest hot - hotter –(the) hottest

Некоторые двусложные прилагательные: а) имеющие ударение на втором слоге и б) оканчивающиеся на –y, –ow, –er, –le, образуют степени сравнения этим же способом.

polite - politer –(the) politest funny – funnier – (the) funniest

narrow – narrower – (the) narrowest able – abler – (the) ablest

Большинство двусложных прилагательных, а также прилагательные, состоящие из трех или более слогов, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова more- более, а превосходную – most- наиболее. Эти слова ставятся перед прилагательным в форме положительной степени.

interesting-more interesting- (the) most interesting

Относительные прилагательные передают такие признаки предмета, которые не могут быть в предмете в большей или меньшей степени. Обычно они обозначают материал, из которого сделан предмет, место действия, область знаний, эпоху и т.д. Относительные имена прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречием very очень.

Прилагательные good, bad, much, many, little образуют степени сравнения от разных корней.

good – better – (the) best bad – worse – (the) worst

much, many – more – (the) most little - less – (the) least

Если при сравнении предметов (явлений) один предмет уподобляется другому, то в таком предложении используется союз as...as такой...как, а прилагательное стоит в положительной степени. Например:

He is as brave as a lion. Он храбр, как лев.

Если сравниваемые предметы обладают одним и тем же признаком в разной степени, то в предложении употребляются либо союз than чем и прилагательное в сравнительной степени, либо союз not so...as не такой..., как и прилагательное в положительной степени.

She is prettier than her sister. Она более хорошенькая, чем её сестра.

Her sister is not so pretty as she is. Её сестра не такая хорошенькая, как она.

Сравнительные конструкции с прилагательными

1. Если при сравнении предметов (явлений) один предмет уподобляется другому, то в таком предложении используется союз *as... as* такой... как, а прилагательное стоит в положительной степени. Например:

He is as brave as a lion.

She is as fresh as a daisy.

She was as poor as a church mouse.

Он храбр, как лев.

Она свежа, как маргаритка.

Она была бедна, как церковная мышь.

2. Если сравниваемые предметы обладают одним и тем же признаком в разной степени, то в предложении употребляются либо союз *than* чем и прилагательное в сравнительной степени, либо союз *not so... as* не такой..., как и прилагательное в положительной степени.

Например:

Конструкция типа “The more..., the better”.

Английское предложение, две части которого (разделенные запятой) начинаются с прилагательного или наречия в сравнительной степени с определенным артиклем перед ними, переводится на русский язык при помощи парного союза чем..., тем....:

Употребление прилагательных

В предложении имя прилагательное употребляется в функциях определения и именной части составного именного сказуемого.

London is a beautiful city.

Лондон — красивый город.

Определение

2.

London is beautiful. Лондон красив.

Именная часть сказуемого

Имя прилагательное в качестве определения может стоять в предложении между артиклем или другим определителем (притяжательным, указательным или другим местоимением) и существительным. Например:

Their old garden is surrounded by a high wall.

Их старый сад окружен высокой стеной.

We have no woolen stockings at present.

Сейчас у нас нет шерстяных чулок.

The Present Simple Tense (Настоящее неопределенное время)

The Present Simple Tense выражает обычное, повторное действие. Часто употребляется со

словами *always* всегда, *usually* обычно, *sometimes* (иногда), *often* (часто), *seldom* (редко) *every day* (week, year) каждый день (неделю, год) и т. д.:

We live in Moscow. Мы живем в Москве.

Утвердительная форма глагола в the Present Simple Tense совпадает с инфинитивом без частицы *to*:

to study — учиться; *I study* — я учусь.

В 3-м лице единственного числа к глаголу добавляется окончание -s (-es):
to speak — he speaks, to see — she sees, to wash — she washes, to dress — she dresses,
to do — he does, to pay — he pays, to study — he studies.

Данное окончание -s (-es) читается как:

[z]-после звонких согласных и гласных: decide-decides, go-goes;

[s]-после глухих согласных: help-helps;

[ɪz]-после шипящих и свистящих согласных: finish-finishes;

Если глагол оканчивается на -o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, то в 3-ем лице единственного числа к

45

нему прибавляется окончание (-es): go-goes, discuss-discusses, wash-washes.

Если глагол оканчивается на -у с предшествующей согласной, то в 3-ем лице единственного числа -у изменяется на -i и прибавляется окончание -es: study-studies, но play-plays.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола в the Present Simple образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола to do в форме do и does (для третьего лица единственного числа) и смыслового глагола в инфинитиве без частицы to. В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол выносится перед подлежащим, а в отрицательном — стоит после подлежащего и между ним и смысловым глаголом ставится отрицательная частица not:

Do you study English?

Does he study English?

We do not study English.

He does not study English.

Вы изучаете английский?

Он изучает английский?

Мы не изучаем английский.

Он не изучает английский.

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (MODAL VERBS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS)

Модальные глаголы выражают не само действие или состояние, а отношение к ним со стороны говорящего. С помощью модальных глаголов можно показать, что действие возможно или невозможно, обязательно или не нужно, вероятно или неправдоподобно, желательно и т.д. Модальными являются глаголы can, may, must, should, would, need.

Особенностью модальных глаголов является то, что они:

не имеют полного самостоятельного значения и употребляются в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола (без частицы to); исключение: ought to.

не имеют инфинитива, причастия, герундия;

не имеют окончания -s в 3-м лице единственного числа настоящего времени;

не имеют формы прошедшего времени, кроме can и may (could, might), и будущего времени;

5) образуют вопросительную и отрицательную формы без вспомогательного глагола to do:

Модальные глаголы can, may must и их эквиваленты представлены в следующей таблице:

Разрешение

vvv

Долженствование
CAN-to be able (to)
MAY-to be allowed (to)
MUST-to have (to),
to be (to)
I can
Я могу

I am able (to)
Я могу (в состоянии), умею

I may
Мне разрешается

I am
allowed (to)
Мне позволяют

I must
Я должен

I have (to)
Я должен
(мне приходится, я вынужден)
I am (to)
Я должен (мне предстоит)
Past
I could

I was able (to)
I might
I was allowed (to)

I had (to)
I was (to)
Future

I shall be
able (to)

I shall be allowed (to)

I shall have (to)

Рассмотрим примеры употребления модальных глаголов.

Can

Глагол can имеет значение мочь, обладать физической или умственной способностью: can (настоящее время) могу, может, можем и т.д.; could (прошедшее время) мог, могла, могло и т.д. 46

Например:

Can you speak English?

Вы можете говорить по-английски?

Сочетание to be able быть в состоянии с последующим инфинитивом с частицей to является эквивалентом глагола can и восполняет его недостающие формы.

May

Глагол may имеет значения разрешения и предположения: may (настоящее время) могу, может, можем и т.д.; might (прошедшее время) мог, могли и т.д. Например:

May I come in?

Можно мне войти?

He may be at home.

Он, может быть, дома.

Сочетания to be allowed и to be permitted с последующим инфинитивом с частицей to являются эквивалентом глагола may и восполняют его недостающие формы в значении мочь, иметь разрешение:

He was allowed to come in. Ему разрешили войти.

Must

Глагол must выражает необходимость, моральную обязанность и соответствует в русском языке словам должен, нужно, надо. Глагол must имеет только одну форму настоящего времени:

You must do it yourself. Вы должны это сделать.

Наряду с глаголом must и взамен его недостающих форм употребляются его эквиваленты to have (должен, вынужден в силу обстоятельств) и to be (должен в силу запланированности, намеренности действия), а следующий за ними инфинитив имеет частицу to:

неизбежность: надо,

необходимо must

must

вынужденность (в силу непредвиденных обстоятельств):

приходится, вынужден

to have (to)

have (to)

had (to)

shall have (to)

will have (to)

Обусловленность (планом, договоренностью): предстоит

to be (to)

} am
} is (to)

are

} was
} (to)

were

It was raining heavily and we had to stay at home.

Шел сильный дождь, и мы вынуждены были остаться дома.

He is to take his exam in June.

Он должен сдавать этот экзамен в июне.

Ought

Глагол ought выражает моральный долг, желательность действия, относящиеся к настоящему и будущему времени. На русский язык ought переводится словами следовало бы, следует, должен. После ought инфинитив всегда употребляется с частицей to:

You ought to see a doctor. Тебе следовало бы обратиться к врачу.

Should

Глагол should в качестве модального глагола выражает обязанность, желательность действия, совет, рекомендацию. На русский язык should переводится как следует, должен, обязан:

Would

Глагол would в качестве модального глагола может выражать:

а) обычные и повторяющиеся действия в прошлом (в этом значении он является синонимом выражению used to):

He would spend hours in the Tretyakov Gallery.

Он обычно проводил многие часы в Третьяковской галерее.

He used to spend hours in the Tretyakov Gallery.

Он любил проводить многие часы в Третьяковской галерее.

б) упорное нежелание выполнить какое-то действие:

в) присущее свойство, характеристику (часто встречается в технической литературе):

Paper would burn. Бумага хорошо горит.

Need

Need может употребляться как модальный глагол и как правильный глагол. Как модальный глагол need имеет только одну форму. Он в основном употребляется в отрицательных предложениях:

Вопросительные предложения.

Общие сведения.

В английском языке существуют 4 типа вопросительных предложений: общий вопрос, специальный вопрос, разделительный и альтернативный вопросы.

Вопросительные предложения, начинающиеся с личной формы глагола и требующие ответа «да» или «нет», называются общими вопросами.

Ответом на общий вопрос может быть как кратким, так и полным. Наиболее обычной формой ответа является краткая форма. Она начинается словами yes или no, за которыми следует подлежащее, выраженное соответствующим местоимением, и личная форма глагола:

Is Nick busy? - Yes, he is.

Is it a desk? - No, it isn't.

Специальный вопрос относится к одному члену предложения, поэтому всегда начинается с вопросительного слова, заменяющего тот член предложения, к которому он относится. За вопросительным словом следует личная форма глагола, а затем подлежащее предложения:

What's this? - It's a pen.

Where is she? - She is at home.

Альтернативный вопрос состоит из двух частей, соединенных союзом or.

Его первая часть строится по типу общего вопроса, а вторая представляет собой альтернативу к одному из членов первой части и присоединяется с помощью союза or:

Is it a pen or a pencil? - It's a pen.

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: утвердительного или отрицательного повествовательного предложения и краткого вопроса.

Этот тип вопроса употребляется в том случае, когда говорящий предполагает получить подтверждение высказывания, содержащегося в первой части предложения, или стремится уменьшить категоричность своего суждения.

К утвердительному предложению добавляется отрицательный вопрос, построенный по типу общего вопроса, а к отрицательному – утвердительный вопрос. Разделительный вопрос может соответствовать русским вопросам «не так ли?», «не правда ли?», «да?».

This is a map, isn't it? This isn't a map, is it?

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