МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Арктический государственный агротехнологический университет»
Колледж технологий и управления

Регистрационный
номер 24-01/04

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Дисциплина ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Специальность 13.02.02 Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование

Квалификация Техник-теплотехник

Уровень ППССЗ базовая подготовка

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Якутск 2022

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины разработана в соответствии с:

- Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования по специальности 13.02.02 Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование, утвержденный приказом Министерства просвещения Российской Федерации от 25.08.2021 г. № 600.

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Разработчик(и) Колодезникова Анна Михайловна - преподаватель

Цикловая комиссия гуманитарных и естественных дисциплин _____ /Васильева Е.К./
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Протокол заседания ЦК № 01 от «01» сентября 2022 г.

Директор КТиУ _____ /Яковлева Н.М./
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«01» сентября 2022 г.

Визирование РПД для исполнения в очередном учебном году

Председатель МК Колледжа технологий и управления_____/Баранова В.Г./
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

«04» апреля 2025г.

Рабочая программа пересмотрена, обсуждена и одобрена для исполнения в 2025/2026уч.г.

на заседании ЦК теплоснабжение протокол № 10 от «04» апреля 2025г.

Зав. ЦК_____/ Усов О.Ю. /
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

Визирование РПД для исполнения в очередном учебном году

Председатель МК Колледжа технологий и управления_____/Баранова В.Г./
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

«17» марта 2026 г.

Рабочая программа пересмотрена, обсуждена и одобрена для исполнения в 2026 /2027уч.г.

на заседании ЦК теплоснабжение протокол № от «13» марта 2026 г.

Зав. ЦК_____/ Усов О.Ю. /
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

Визирование РПД для исполнения в очередном учебном году

Председатель МК Колледжа технологий и управления_____/_____/
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

«____»_____20____г.

Рабочая программа пересмотрена, обсуждена и одобрена для исполнения в 20___/20___уч.г.

на заседании ЦК _____протокол № от «____»_____20___г.

Зав. ЦК_____/_____/
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

Визирование РПД для исполнения в очередном учебном году

Председатель МК Колледжа технологий и управления_____/_____/
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

«____»_____20____г.

Рабочая программа пересмотрена, обсуждена и одобрена для исполнения в 20___/20___уч.г.

на заседании ЦК _____протокол № от «____»_____20___г.

Зав. ЦК_____/_____/
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

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1. ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОЙДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

1.1. Область применения программы:

Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины является частью программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с ФГОС по специальности (специальностям) СПО 13.02.02 «Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование».

Программа учебной дисциплины может быть использована в дополнительном профессиональном образовании (повышение квалификации или переподготовка) при наличии среднего (полного) общего образования. Опыт работы не требуется.

1.2. Место дисциплины в структуре программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

Учебная дисциплина ОГСЭ.04. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности входит в общий гуманитарный и социально-экономический учебныйцикл.

Изучение дисциплины способствует формированию компетенций:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), за результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

1.3. Цели и задачи дисциплины – требования к результатам освоениядисциплины:

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

– общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневныетемы;

– переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональнойнаправленности;

– самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

– лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональнойнаправленности.

Рекомендуемое количество часов на освоение программы дисциплины:

- максимальной учебной нагрузки обучающегося **258** часов, в томчисле:
- обязательной аудиторной учебной нагрузки обучающегося **168**часов;
- самостоятельной работы обучающегося **90**часов.

- СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

2.1. Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	**Объем часов**
Максимальная учебная нагрузка (всего)	258
Обязательная аудиторная учебная нагрузка (всего)	28
в том числе:	
практические занятия	230
Итоговая аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачета	

1.1. Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Наименование разделов и тем	Содержание учебного материала, лабораторные и практические работы, самостоятельная работа обучающихся, курсовая работа (проект)	Объем часов	В том числе часы по практической подготовке	Уровень усвоения
1	**2**	**3**		**4**
Раздел 1. Основной курс		103		
Тема 1.1. Знакомство с людьми.	*Содержание учебного материала* Знакомство с людьми. Местоимения. Множественное число существительных.			
	Практическое занятие №1 Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей.	2	6	**2**
	Практическое занятие №2 Порядок слов в предложении. Осебе.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №3 Множественное число существительных.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №1 Разучивание диалогов-образцов, составление диалога по теме «Знакомство» по опорным словам.	4		
Тема 1.2. Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии).	*Содержание учебного материала* Описание людей (внешность, характер, личностные качества, профессии). Имя прилагательное.			
	Практическое занятие №4 Описание внешности человека.	2	8	2
	Практическое занятие №5 Мой друг (подруга).	2		2
	Практическое занятие №6 Имя прилагательное.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №7 Семейные отношения.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №2 Написание сочинения «Мой лучший друг» поплану. Составление диалога «Обязанности по дому».	6		
Тема 1.3. Мой колледж.	*Содержание учебного материала* Мой колледж. Образование в России и Великобритании. Употребление артиклей.			
	Практическое занятие №8 Мой колледж.	2	6	2
	Практическое занятие №9 Употребление артиклей.	2		2

	Практическое занятие №10 Мой рабочий день.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №3 Подготовка презентации «Образовательная система России и Великобритании».	4		
Тема 1.4. Досуг.	*Содержание учебного материала* Досуг. Хобби. Глагол tobe.			
	Практическое занятие №11 Досуг. Хобби.	2	8	2
	Практическое занятие №12 Употребление глагола tobe в Present, Past, FutureSimple.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №13 Глагол tobe. Тренировочные упражнения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №14 Контрольная работа №1.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №4 Составление рассказа на тему «Мой свободный день».	3		
Тема 1.5. Город, деревня, инфраструктура.	*Содержание учебного материала* Город, деревня, инфраструктура. Времена группы Simple.			
	Практическое занятие №15 Моя республика. Географическое положение. История.	2	10	2
	Практическое занятие №16 Глаголы английского языка. Группа времен Simple.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №17 Мой город (Моя деревня).	2		2
	Практическое занятие №18 Группа времен Simple. Тренировочные упражнения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №19 Работа с текстом.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №5 Составление рассказа на тему «Наша республика. Географическое положение. История». Работа с текстом «Города Великобритании».	4		
Тема 1.6. Культура и традиции Якутии.	*Содержание учебного материала* Культура и традиции Якутии. Времена группы Progressive.			
	Практическое занятие №20 Культура и традиции Якутии.	2	4	2
	Практическое занятие №21 Группа времен Progressive.Работа с текстом	2		2
Тема 1.7.	*Содержание учебного материала* Климат, погода, экология. Группа времен Perfect.			

Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология).	Практическое занятие №22 Природа и человек (климат, погода, экология).	2		2
	Практическое занятие №23 Особенности погоды в Англии.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №24 Группа времен Perfect.	2	10	2
	Практическое занятие №25 Проблемы нашей планеты.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №26 Группа времен Perfect. Тренировочные упражнения.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №6 Подготовка реферата на тему «Проблемы нашей планеты».	4		
Тема 1.8. Научно-технический прогресс	*Содержание учебного материала* Научно-технический прогресс. Согласование времен.			
	Практическое занятие №27 Великие изобретения и открытия.	2		**2**
	Практическое занятие №28 Технический прогресс.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №29 Согласование времен.	2	12	2
	Практическое занятие №33 Новые технологии – за и против.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №31 Согласование времен. Тренировочные упражнения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №32 Контрольная работа №2.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №7 Подготовка презентации «Век коммуникации».	4		
Раздел 2. Теплотехника		115		
Тема 2.1. Вода. Очистка воды	*Содержание учебного материала* Вода. Очистка воды. Пассивный залог.			
	Практическое занятие №33 Вода. Общие аспекты воды.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №34 Пассивный залог.	2	8	2
	Практическое занятие №35 Очистка воды.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №36 Пассивный залог. Тренировочные упражнения.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №8 Составление глоссария по теме. Заучивание терминов.	4		
Тема 2.2. Водоснабжение. Система водоотведения	*Содержание учебного материала* Водоснабжение. Система водоотведения. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.			

	Практическое занятие №37 Водоснабжение.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №38 Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №39 Водоснабжение. Лексические упражнения.	2	10	2
	Практическое занятие №40 Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Тренировочные упражнения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №41 Сеть распределения воды.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №9 Работа с текстом по специальности.	4		
Тема 2.3. Система отопления, вентиляции и кондиционирование воздуха	*Содержание учебного материала* Система отопления, вентиляции и кондиционирование воздуха. Причастия			
	Практическое занятие №42 Система отопления.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №43 Причастия.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №44 Система вентиляции.	2	10	2
	Практическое занятие №45 Причастия. Тренировочные упражнения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №46 Кондиционирование воздуха.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №10 Работа с текстом. Составление вопросов к тексту.	5		
Тема 2.4. Газоснабжение	*Содержание учебного материала* Газоснабжение. Герундий.			
	Практическое занятие №47 Газоснабжение.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №48 Герундий.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №49 Газоснабжение. Лексические упражнения.	2	10	2
	Практическое занятие №50 Система газораспределения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №51 Контрольная работа №3.	2		
	Самостоятельная работа №11 Работа с текстом. Составление план конспекта по теме.	6		
Тема 2.5. Отопление	*Содержание учебного материала* Отопление. Сложное дополнение.			
	Практическое занятие №52 Отопление.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №53 Сложное дополнение.	2	8	2
	Практическое занятие №54 Отопление. Лексические упражнения.	2		2

	Практическое занятие №556 Сложное дополнение. Тренировочные упражнения.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №12 Подготовка презентации «Виды отопления».	6		
Тема 2.6. Теплотехнические материалы и оборудования	*Содержание учебного материала* Теплотехнические материалы и оборудования. Условные предложения.			
	Практическое занятие №57 Теплотехнические материалы и оборудования.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №58 Условные предложения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №59 Теплотехнические материалы и оборудования. Лексические упражнения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №60 Условные предложения. Тренировочные упражнения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №61 Основные виды утеплителей.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №13 Подготовка сообщения «Основные виды утеплителей».	4		
Тема 2.7. История сварки	*Содержание учебного материала* История сварки			
	Практическое занятие №62 История сварки.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №63 История сварки. Лексические упражнения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №64 История сварки.Аннотация текста.	2	10	2
	Практическое занятие №65 Сварка.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №66 Сварка. Лексические упражнения.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №14 Работа с текстом. Подготовка сообщения на тему «История сварки в России».	6		
Тема 2.8. Металлы. Сварка. Виды и технологии сварки.	*Содержание учебного материала* Металлы. Сварка. Виды и технологии сварки.			
	Практическое занятие №67 Металлы.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №68 Металлы. Лексические упражнения.	2		2
	Практическое занятие №69 Сварка.Виды и технологии сварки.	2	10	2
	Практическое занятие №70 Методы сварки.	2		2

	Практическое занятие №71 Контрольная работа №4.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №15 Составление терминологического глоссария.	2		
Раздел 3. Деловой английский		40		
Тема 3.1. Разговор по телефону	*Содержание учебного материала* Разговор по телефону.			
	Практическое занятие №72 Разговор по телефону.	2	4	2
	Практическое занятие №73 Телефонные переговоры.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №16 Составление диалога с использованием стандартных фраз.	2		
Тема 3.2. Деловая поездка	*Содержание учебного материала* Деловая поездка. Покупка билета. В гостинице аэропорта. Регистрация. Отъезд.			
	Практическое занятие №74 Покупка билета.	2	4	2
	Практическое занятие №75 В гостинице аэропорта. Регистрация. Отъезд.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №17 Составление диалога «Покупка билета».	2		
Тема 3.3. Прием на работу	*Содержание учебного материала* Прием на работу. Составление резюме. Собеседование с работодателем.			
	Практическое занятие №76 Прием на работу. Резюме.	2	4	2
	Практическое занятие №77 Собеседование с работодателем.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №18 Составление глоссария. Составление резюме.	4		
Тема 3.4. Деловые письма	*Содержание учебного материала* Структура и оформление деловых писем. Типы деловых писем.			
	Практическое занятие №78 Структура и оформление деловых писем.	2	4	2
	Практическое занятие №79 Типы деловых писем.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №19 Составление делового письма.	2		
Тема 3.5. Формы организации бизнеса	*Содержание учебного материала* Формы организации бизнеса.			
	Практическое занятие №80 Формы организации бизнеса.	2	4	2

	Практическое занятие №81 Преимущества и недостатки ИП, товарищества, корпорации.	2		2
	Самостоятельная работа №20 Реферат на тему «Виды компаний в США и Великобритании».	4		
Тема 3.6. На фирме	*Содержание учебного материала* На фирме.			
	Практическое занятие №82 На фирме. Дифференцированный зачет.	2	2	2
	Самостоятельная работа №21 Оформление презентации на тему «Моя компания».	4		
Всего		**258**		

3.УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ УЧЕБНОЙДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1.Требования к минимальному материально-техническому обеспечению

№ п\п	Наименование дисциплины (модуля), практик в соответствии с учебным планом	Наименование специальных* помещений и помещений для самостоятельной работы	Оснащенность специальных помещений и помещений для самостоятельной работы
1	ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности	**Кабинет №2.414 Иностранного языка,** Учебная аудитория для занятий семинарского типа, групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации **Библиотека, читальный зал с беспроводным выходом в сеть Интернет**	**Оборудование:** Автоматизированные рабочие места – на 15 обучающихся(PentiumCore2DuoE4500,DDR 256MB, HDD 80 GB, ComboDrive, Video, soundonboard, sound PCI Creative, TVTuner, корпус ATX, монитор 17LCD); Автоматизированное рабочее место преподавателя (PentiumCore 2 DuoE4500, DDR 512, HDD 80 GB, ComboDrive, Video, soundonboard, sound PCI Creative, TV-TunerAvermedia, корпусATX) – 1 место; Наушники с микрофоном – 16шт; Проектор AcerC 120 – 1шт; Сетевой комутаторSwitch**Учебнаямебель:** Доска навесная – 1 шт; Стол (спец. Преподавателя с\встроен аппаратурой), видеомагнитафон – 1 шт; Стол (рабочееместо обучающегося) - 16 шт. Стулья поворотно – подъемные - 16шт. **Оборудование:** Автоматизированные рабочие места обучающихся – 36 мест (процессор Core i3, оперативная память объемом не менее 4 Гб); **Учебная мебель:** рабочее место преподавателя,рабочие места обучающихся

3.2.Информационное обеспечениеобучения

Перечень учебных изданий, интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы

Основные источники:

№	Наименование	Авторы	Год и место издания	Используется при изучении разделов	Семестр	Количество экземпляров	
						В библиотеке	На кафедре
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Английский язык для технических специальностей: учебное пособие для СПО	О.В.Кохан	Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2022	1, 2	1-4	ЭБС Юрайт	ЭБС Юрайт

2.	Английский язык (A1-B1+): учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования в ЭБС.	В. Ф. Аитов, В. М. Аитова, С. В. Кади.	Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2022	1, 2	1-5	ЭБС Юрайт	ЭБС Юрайт

Перечень электронных ресурсов:

№	Наименование
Э1	Сайт Научной библиотеки АГАТУ https://agatu.ru/lib/
Э2	Электронная обучающая оболочка на сайте АГАТУ: Moodle, https://sdo.agatu.ru/
Э3	Доступ к электронным ресурсам издательств «ЮРАЙТ» и «Лань», договор на оказание услуг по предоставлению доступа к ЭБС

Перечень информационных справочных систем:

№	Наименование
1	Справочно-правовая система Консультант Плюс, версия Проф;

3.3. Условия реализации учебной дисциплины для студентов-инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья

3.3.1. Образовательные технологии.

С целью оказания помощи в обучении студентов-инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ применяются образовательные технологии с использованием универсальных, специальных информационных и коммуникационных средств.

Для основных видов учебной работы применяются:

Контактная работа:

- лекции – проблемная лекция, лекция-дискуссия, лекция-диалог, лекция-консультация, лекция с применением дистанционных технологий и привлечением возможностей Интернета;
- практические (семинарские) занятия - практические задания;
- групповые консультации – опрос, работа с лекционным и дополнительным материалом;
- индивидуальная работа с преподавателем - индивидуальная консультация, работа с лекционным и дополнительным материалом, беседа, морально-эмоциональная поддержка и стимулирование, дистанционные технологии.

Формы самостоятельной работы устанавливаются с учетом индивидуальных психофизических особенностей (устно, письменно на бумаге или на компьютере).

В качестве самостоятельной подготовки в обучении используется - система дистанционного обучения Moodle, https://sdo.agatu.ru/

Самостоятельная работа:

- работа с книгой и другими источниками информации, план-конспекты;
- творческие самостоятельные работы;
- дистанционные технологии.

При необходимости обучающимся предоставляется дополнительное время для консультаций и выполнения заданий.

3.3.2. Специальное материально-техническое и учебно-методическоеобеспечение.

При обучении по дисциплине используется система, поддерживающая дистанционное образование - «Moodle», ориентированная на организацию дистанционных курсов, а также на организацию взаимодействия между преподавателем и обучающимися посредством интерактивных обучающих элементов курса.

Для обучающихся лиц с нарушением зрения предоставляются:

- видеоувеличитель-монокуляр для просмотра LevenhukWise8x25;
- электронный ручной видеоувеличитель видео оптик“wu-tv”;
- возможно также использование собственных увеличивающихустройств;
- версия сайта академии http://www.ysaa.ru/ дляслабовидящих.

Для обучающихся лиц с нарушением слуха предоставляются:

- аудитории со звукоусиливающей аппаратурой (колонки,микрофон);
- компьютерная техника в оборудованныхклассах;
- учебные аудитории с мультимедийной системой спроектором;
- аудитории с интерактивными досками ваудиториях;
- учебные пособия, методические указания в форме электронногодокумента

Для обучающихся лиц с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата предоставляются:

- система дистанционного обучения Moodle,https://sdo.agatu.ru/
- учебные пособия, методические указания в форме электронногодокумента

3.3.3. Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебнойдисциплины.

Контроль результатов обучения осуществляется в процессе проведения практических занятий, выполнения индивидуальных самостоятельных работ.

Формы и сроки проведения рубежного контроля определяются с учетом индивидуальных психофизическихособенностей(устно,письменнонабумаге,письменнонакомпьютере,вформе тестирования и т.п.), и может проводиться в несколькоэтапов.

При необходимости, предоставляется дополнительное время для подготовки ответов на зачете, аттестация проводится в несколько этапов (по частям), во время аттестации может присутствовать ассистент, аттестация прерывается для приема пищи, лекарств, во время аттестации используются специальные технические средства.

4.КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯУЧЕБНОЙДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий и лабораторных работ, тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, проектов, исследований.

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	**Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения**
Уметь	
У.1 Общение(устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на повседневные и профессиональные темы	Анализ текста, перефразирование отдельных лексических единиц, воспроизведение устного опроса, выполнение письменных работ, тестов, домашних работ
У.2 перевод (со словарем) иностранных текстов, в том числе профессиональной направленности	Сбор информации из средств массовой информации, перевод текстов со словарем, устный анализ содержания текста профессиональной направленности, выполнение письменных работ, домашнего задания
У.3 самостоятельное совершенствование устной и письменной речи, пополнение словарного запаса	Воспроизведение устного опро са, выполнение письменных работ, тестов, контрольных работ, домашних работ, сбор информации, оформлениетематических презентаций
Знать	
З.1 лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов, в том числе профессиональной направленности	Истолкование и классификация дефиниций лексических единиц, в том числе профессиональной тематики, выполнение письменных работ, тестов, контрольных работ, домашних заданий, краткое изложение содержания текстов, представление устных сообщений.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Арктический государственный агротехнологический университет»
Колледж технологий и управления

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по учебной дисциплине

ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
13.02.02 Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование

Якутск 2022 г.

Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины разработан в соответствии с:

- Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования по специальности 13.02.02 Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование, утвержденный приказом Министерства просвещения Российской Федерации от 25 августа 2021 г., №600.
- Учебный план специальности 13.02.02 Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование одобрен Ученым советом ФГБОУ ВО Арктический ГАТУ от 02.09.2022г №73/3.

Разработчик(и) ФОС Колодезникова Анна Михайловна – преподаватель

Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности одобрен на цикловой комиссии гуманитарных и естественных дисциплин от «01» 09 2022 г. Протокол № 1

Председатель ЦК ГиЕД _____ _____ /Васильева Е.К./
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

Фонд оценочных средств учебной дисциплины рассмотрен и рекомендован к использованию в учебном процессе на заседании методической комиссии Колледжа технологий и управления по специальности 13.02.02 Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование.

Председатель методической комиссии КТиУ _____ /Сивцева Е.И./
подпись фамилия, имя, отчество

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ОГСЭ 04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
13.02.02. «Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование».

Таблица 1

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)[1]	**Формируемые компетенции[1]**	**Наименование темы[2]**	**Уровень освоения Темы[2]**	**Наименование контрольно-оценочного средства**	
				Текущий контроль[3]	**Промежуточная аттестация[4]**
1	2	3	4	5	6
У1. Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы. У2. Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты, в том числе профессиональной направленности. У3. Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. **знать:** З.1 лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	ОК1 ОК2 ОК3 ОК4 ОК5 ОК6 ОК7 ОК8 ОК9	Разделы 1, 2, 3	1,2,3,	Фронтальный опрос Практическая работа Контрольная работа Самостоятельная внеаудиторная работа Тестирование	Вопросы для экзамена Контрольная работа

2 РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРОВЕРКЕ

В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общий компетенций.

Таблица 2

Компетенции	Результаты обучения	Основные показатели оценки результата	Формы и методы контроля и оценки
	Знает:		
ОК1 ОК2 ОК3 ОК4 ОК5 ОК6 ОК7 ОК8 ОК9	З.1 лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Сформированность навыков ведения диалога, разговорной речи, чтения и перевода; Иметь общее представление об услышанном на иностранном языке; понимать что-то конкретное, определять детали Выбирать из текста необходимый материал точно и уверенно.	Фронтальный опрос Практическая работа Контрольная работа Самостоятельная внеаудиторная работа Тестирование
	Умеет:		
	У1. Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.	Сформированность устойчивого интереса к чтению как средству познания других культур, уважительного отношения к ним	Устный опрос; Аудирование, участие в эвристической беседе
	У2. Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты, в том числе профессиональной направленности.	Сформированность умений учитывать контекст творчества автора в процессе анализа текста	Ответы на контрольные вопросы; тестирование; Составление тезисного и цитатного планов; работа в группах по подготовке ответов на проблемные вопросы
	У3. Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	Способность выявлять в текстах темы и проблемы и выражать свое отношение к ним в развернутых аргументированных устных и письменных высказываниях	Проверка коммуникативных умений и навыков (компетенции): выступления с докладами, защита рефератов, выступления на семинарах, дискуссиях; Проектная и учебно-исследовательская работа

2.1. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины
2.1.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине ОГСЭ.04Иностранный языкв профессиональной деятельности, направленные на формирование общих компетенций.

Таблица 3

Перечень объектов контроля и оценки

Результаты обучения	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка (да/нет)
Знает:		
З.1 лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Содержание тем и мировой классической литературы, их нравственно-ценностного влияния на формирование мировой культуры Определениежанра текста.	*да*
Умеет:		
У1. Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.	Пересказ сюжета Составление диалогов	*да*
У2. Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты, в том числе профессиональной направленности.	Анализ текста с точки зрения наличия в нем явной и скрытой, основной и второстепенной информации;	*да*
У3. Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	Представление текстов в виде тезисов, пересказывать их Аннотации, рефераты, сочинения. Выражение своего отношенияк текстам в развернутых аргументированных устных и письменных высказываниях Владение навыками устной речи	*да*

Критерии оценивания:
Оценка компетенции производится, по интегральной оценке, ОПОР. Каждый ОПОР оценивается 1 или 0, сумма этих оценок дает оценку компетенции: «да» или «нет». Уровень оценки компетенций производится суммированием количества ответов «да» в процентном соотношении от общего количества ответов.
Для перевода баллов в оценку применяется универсальная шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Таблица 3

Универсальная шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Процент результативности	**Оценка уровня подготовки**	
	1. оценка компетенций обучающихся	**2. оценка уровня 3. освоения дисциплин;**
90 ÷ 100	высокий	*Отлично*
70 ÷ 89	продвинутый	*Хорошо*
50 ÷ 69	пороговый	*удовлетворительно*
менее 50	не освоены	*неудовлетворительно*

ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ (ВОПРОСЫ) ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

1.1.Типовые задания для текущего (рубежного) контроля
Практическая работа №1
Meetingpeople. Знакомство с людьми.

1. *Watch a video tutorial on the topic "Meeting New People", rewrite the phrases, translate and learn them by heart. Посмотрите видеоурок по теме «Приветствие на английском, ответы на них», перепишите выражения с переводом, выучите их.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFNXSaYf5Bk

2. *Read conversations and translate them into Russian. Прочитайте разговоры и переведите их на русский язык.*

Conversation 1. Lucy meets a new student.
Lucy: Hello, are you new here? I've not seen you before.
Tui: Hi, yes, I'm a new student. I just arrived yesterday.
Lucy: I'm Lucy, it's nice to meet you.
Tui: My name is Tui. I hope you can understand my English, I'm still learning.
Lucy: Yes, I can understand you, you speak very clearly. What are you doing here?
Tui: I am studying for a lawyer. I will be here for three years.
Lucy: Great. I'm also studying for a lawyer. Have you met anyone else yet?
Tui: No just my teacher.
Lucy: Do you want to come and have some coffee with me? I am going to meet my friends. They would love to meet you.
Tui: That would be great, thank you.
Lucy: Don't mention it. Where do you come from?
Tui: I'm from Thailand. I think it is very cold in the UK.
Lucy: Yes, it is cold but the weather will get warmer in the summer. Let's go and meet my friends.

Conversation 2. Lucy introduces Tui to some of her friends.
Lucy: Hi. This is Tui she's a new student that's just joined.
Bob: Hi nice to meet you. My name is Bob.
Jane: Hi, I'm Jane. Have a seat and tell us all about yourself.
Tui: Hi. It's great to meet you. I'm from Thailand and I arrived yesterday.
Jane: Are you homesick?
Tui: A little. I miss my family.
Bob: Do you come from a big family?
Tui: Quite big. I have two brothers and one sister. I'm the oldest.
Lucy: It must be difficult coming so far away from your family.
Tui: Yes, but I have always wanted to travel and meet people from other countries.
Jane: Do you like it here?
Tui: Yes. I am very excited to be here. Where do you come from?
Jane: I come from York.
Bob: It was nice to meet you Tui. I have to go to my class now. I will see you later, bye.
Tui: Goodbye.

3. Read the conversation and fill in the blanks. Прочитайте разговор и заполните пропуски.

The following conversation has 5 blanks in it that you need to fill by choosing the best option (A-D) from the questions below.
Situation: Andrew meets Tui.
Tui: Excuse me, can you help me?
Andrew: Yes sure, _____ (1) _____

Tui: I'm a bit lost and need to find my way to class room H2-202. Please tell me how to find it.
Andrew: You're very close. It's just around the corner. I'll show you the way, I've got a class there now.
Tui: Thank you that is very kind. My name is Tui. _____ (2) _____
Andrew: Nice to meet you as well. You're from Thailand, my friend Lucy met you yesterday and said that there was a new student joining our class.
Tui: Yes, it was great to meet her yesterday. _____ (3) _____
Andrew: I'm from Norwich. It is an old and beautiful city.
Tui: What is your family like?
Andrew: My family is small. I am an only child so it was just my parents and me. _____ (4) _____
Tui: Yes. I've not been here long but it I think it is a great city.
Andrew: Here we are at the classroom. Lucy usually gets to class early, we can go and sit with her.
Lucy: Morning Andrew and Tui. How are you?
Andrew: I'm, fine thanks.
Tui: Hi. _____ (5) _____
Lucy: Yes, I'm fine, thanks for asking.

Choose the best option (A-D) in the following five questions to fill in the blanks in the meeting someone new conversation given above.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?
   A) who are you
   B) what can I do for you?
   C) where do you come from?
   D) how are you?
2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?
   A) What's your name?
   B) It is nice to meet you.
   C) I have to go, goodbye.
   D) Do you want to go and have coffee?
3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?
   A) What is your family like?
   B) My name is Tui.
   C) What is your name?
   D) Where do you come from?
4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
   A) How long will you stay?
   B) Where are you living?
   C) Do you like London?
   D) What is your name?
5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
   A) I'm great, and you?
   B) I'm Tui.
   C) Do you want to eat lunch together?
   D) Have you met Andrew?

4.Make up a dialogue, using questions set A and B. Составьтедиалог, используянаборвопросов A и B.
There are two question sets below for you and a friend to use. One of you takes set A and the other takes set B. You then ask each other the questions and give the best answers that you can.

Question set A	Question set B
What is your name?	Describe your parents?
Where do you come from?	How are you?
Do you like it there?	What is your family like?
What do you do?	Do you have a partner?
Do you like doing that?	Howoldareyou?

Практическая работа №2

Introducingyourself. О себе.

1. *Watch a video tutorial andwritedownusefulphrasesformakingupastory.Посмотрите видео и перепишите нужные фразы для составления рассказа.*

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=chWUolYBgjA
2. *Readtheplananduseful phrases. Makeastoryaboutyourself. Прочитайте план рассказа и полезные фразы. Составьте рассказ с себе.*

1. Общаяинформация. (General information about myself)
2. Место, гдеяживу. (The place where I live)
3. Моя семья. (Myfamily)
4. Мое образование. (Myeducation)
5. Моихоббиииинтересы. (My hobbies and interests)
6. Мой характер. (Mycharacter)
7. Моипланынабудущее. (My plans for the future)

Полезные фразы для рассказа о себе:

Фраза	Перевод
It is hard to speak about myself as only people surrounding me can see me objectively.	Трудно говорить о себе, потому что только люди, которые меня окружают, могут видеть меня объективно.
Letmeintroducemyself.	Позвольте представиться.
My name is… / I am…	Меня зовут…
I was born on the (*date*) *of* (*month*), (*year*).	И родилась такого-то числа, такого-то месяца в таком-то году.
I am from… (*city/village*).	Я из города/деревни…
I have a large/small family with … brothers/sisters.	У меня большая/маленькая семья, у меня … братьев/сестёр.
I am an only child in my family.	Я единственный ребенок в семье.
My father (*mother/brother/sister/grandmother*) *is a doctor/pilot.*	Мой папа (мама/брат/сестра/бабушка) работает доктором/пилотом.
I am a pupil/student of… from, school #… or university.	Я ученик/студент… класса школы №… или университета.
Myfavoritesubjectsare…	Мои любимые предметы…
Now I am getting a proper training in such subjects as…	Сейчас я усиленно изучаю такие предметы, как…
I like these subjects because I am interested in…	Мне нравятся эти предметы, потому что я увлекаюсь…
In future I would like to become…	В будущем я хочу стать…

When I was a child I dreamt to be…	Когда я был ребенком, я мечтал стать…
My friends and family members say I am (*describe character*)…	Мои друзья и члены моей семьи считают, что я (опишите характер)…
I appreciate/like when people are (*describe positive traits of character*)…	Я ценю в людях / мне нравится в людях, когда они (опишите положительные черты характера)…
I hate it when people are (*describe negative traits of character*)…	Я ненавижу, когда люди (опишите отрицательные черты характера)…
As for my interests, I am fond of…	Что касается моих интересов, я увлекаюсь…
I aminterestedin…	Мне интересно…
I adore…	Я обожаю…
I devote much time to…	Я посвящаю много времени…
Thank you for your attention.	Спасибо за внимание.
It is nice to meet you.	Приятно познакомиться.

Практическая работа №3

The Noun. Имя существительное.

1. Arrangethenounsincolumnsbasedaccordingtothe pronunciation of pluralending. Распределите существительные по колонкам в зависимости от того, как произносится окончание множественного числа.

Friend, cinema, bottle, lake, bus, glass, bed, boy, hat, cap, tape, shop, brush, bench, box.

[s]	[z]	[iz]

2.Put the following words into plural form, translate the sentences. Вставьте следующие слова во множественном числе, переведите предложения.

City, country, dictionary, key, party

The students in my group come from many ... of our republic.
My money and my ... are in my pocket.
I like going to ... because I enjoy socializing with people.
We always look up words in ... when we write essays.
Sportsmen from different ... of the world take part in the Olympic Games.

Knife, life, thief, roof, loaf

Please put the forks, … and spoons on the table.
We all have some problems in our ...
All the houses were covered with tiled ...
The ... were caught and arrested.
The kitchen bread-bin contained three ... of sliced white bread and two buns.

Glass, match, tax, bus, photo

Bob drinks eight... of water every day.
Can you take a few ... of me and Rachel?
All citizens pay money to the government every year. They pay their ...
I want to light the candles. I need some ...
Are there any ... from here to the town center?

3. Put the noun into necessary form, translate the sentences. Вставьте существительное в нужной форме, переведите предложения.

1. The (police) are coming to get you.
2. Are (deer) colorblind?
3. New (clothes) aregenderless.
4. There are a lot of (bag) for sale.
5. Express your unique style with incredible (dress).
6. We have visited five (disco) tonight.
7. Walking in bare (foot)? It's not for me.
8. It is often said the (Japanese) are good workers.
9. (Person) of today are much busier than 50 years ago.
10. Wind and solar energy can additionally be used on the (ship) to reduce fossil fuel consumption.
11. I have dyed my (hair) red and I don't like it. Helpme!
12. Nearly all the supermarket (shelf) are empty.
13. Your (child) can start school immediately.
14. (Blueberry) are small, around 5-16 millimeters in diameter.
15. Dates of French (holiday) vary according to the zone you live in.

4. Put the following sentences into plural form. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. This phone in the office is out of order.
2. That blouse is made of silk.
3. This is an excellent painting.
4. His book is very popular and it really interests me.
5. It's a difficult word to write.
6. My son is a journalist and he has been very successful.
7. This purse isn't made of leather.
8. That is my neighbour's car.
9. Has he got a camera?
10. It's a new cassette recorder.
11. This room is very large.
12. There is a match in the box.
13. Has this lady got a knife?
14. There is a man and a woman in the street.
15. This lady is that gentleman's wife.
16. This shoe is too large for my foot.
17. The child is sitting on a bench.
18. My tooth is white.
19. This key is made of steel.
20. A potato is a vegetable and a cherry is a fruit.
21. This is my friend's study.

Практическая работа №4

Appearance. Описание внешности человека

1. *Watch a video tutorial on the topic and write down the vocabulary with translation. Посмотрите видеоурок по теме «Английский язык. Описание внешности и характера» и перепишите лексику с переводом.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQTUBVfyFVU

2. *Read and translate the dialogue.Прочитайте и переведите диалог.*

– Have you seen our new computer programmer?
– Not yet. Why?
– She is a very pretty girl.
– Really?
– She is tall, slim and I would say she has a very good figure. Her long hair is fair. Her eyes are blue. She has a snub nose and full lips.
– What is her name?

– Constancy Ritzwater. She is about thirty years old.
– Is she married?
– That is what I would like to find out.
– What kind of person is she?
– She has been working here for about two weeks. They say she is qualified for the job, has good manners, very reserved and efficient.
– I see… Is Bob Madison her chief?
– Exactly. Do you know him?
– He is a friend of mine. I have been on friendly terms for about ten years.
– What do you think of him?
– Bob is a nice guy. He is very honest and just, well read and kind. Sometimes he is a bit stubborn. Nevertheless, he is pleasant to deal with.
– He is a handsome man, is not he?
– Sure. He is of middle height, neither slim nor stout. His hair is dark. He wears a beard and a moustache. He has large dark eyes, a straight nose and thin lips.
– Is he married?
+– He is divorced. He has a son by first marriage.
– Have you seen the Boy?
– Of course. His name is Michael. He is nine years old. A very talented boy. He learns to play the piano and makes good progress.
– I see.

3. *Describe one of the students in the picture, using word list and a plan. Опишите одного из студентов на картинке, используя список слов и план.*

- name
- age
- height
- build
- hair
- eyes
- type of hair
- general
- clothing.
- character
- occupation



Практическая работа №5
Myfriend. Мой друг.

1. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.*

My best friend’s name's Misha. We made friends a few years ago. We are of the same age. We live in the same block of flats, so we see each other almost every day.

Misha is a tall slender boy. He has got dark hair, large dark eyes, a straight nose, and thin lips. He wears spectacles. Misha is a nice guy. He is very honest and just, understanding and kind.
I trust him a lot, and I'm sure that I can rely on him in any situation. He never lets people down. Misha is only 16 but he is very responsible — he finishes whatever he starts. He's got only one shortcoming. He is a bit stubborn; nevertheless, he is pleasant to deal with.

Misha's an only child and his parents love him very much. His father is a lawyer. He is the most brilliant man I've ever met. He knows everything there is to know about the law. His mother is a music teacher. No wonder Michael is so talented. He's got a very good ear for music. He likes jazz and plays the piano very well.

We spend a lot of time together. We often watch video or listen to music. Sometimes we go to theatre, or walk around the centre of the city, visiting small cafes, museums, art galleries, and shops. We talk for hours about all sorts of things (politics, love, teachers, and girls). We discuss films, television programmes, books.

I never quarrel with Misha. But if there is some misunderstanding between us we try to make peace as soon as possible. What I like best about him is that he is always willing to help and share his knowledge, thoughts, and feelings. I respect him for his fairness, strong will, intellect, and modesty.

I miss Misha when we don't see each other for a long time. Without him I would feel lonely and uncomfortable. Our friendship helps me feel strong and sure of myself.

2. *Answer the questions. Отвечайтена вопросы.*

1. Who is your best friend?
2. How old is he/she?
3. What does he/she look like?
4. What is he/she like?
5. What does he/she like doing in his/her free time?
6. What do you like doing together?

3. *Make up a story about your best friend. Составьте рассказ о своем лучшем друге.*

Практическаяработа №6
Comparison Degrees of Adjectives. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

1. *Watchavideotutorialandcomposea shortsummery. Посмотрите видеоурок и составьте краткий конспект.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kWUTYqalDY8

1.Writethefollowingadjectivesintoenglishandgiveantonyms. Напишите следующие прилагательные по-английски и дайте антонимы.

Короткий, жаркий, счастливый, старый, бедный, слабый, трудный, сухой, маленький, поздний, дешевый, холодный, молодой, шумный, безобразный.

2. Form the comparative and superlative degrees from the adjectives in brackets, depending on the meaning.Образуйте от прилагательных, стоящих в скобках, сравнительную и превосходную степень, в зависимости от смысла.

1. February is (short) month of the year. 2. Even (long) day has an end. 3. She is (tall) than her brother. 4. These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are (bright) and look (good). 5. Health is (good) than wealth. 6. France is (large) than England. 7. Russia is (large) country in the world. 8. Do you have a (sharp) knife? 9. This is (nice) present I have ever got. 10. This is (beautiful) picture in my collection. 11. Australia is one of the (little) populated countries in the world. 12. Mars is (close) planet in our solar system. Venus is (hot) one.

3. Translate the sentences into English, paying attention to the degrees of comparison of adjectives.Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных.

1. Диккенс – один из самых популярных писателей.2. Это самая трудная работа.3. Мой отец старше моей матери.4. Это самое легкое упражнение.5. Февраль - самый короткий месяц года.6. Земля больше Луны. 7. Ваш брат старше вас? - Нет, он моложе меня.8. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера.9. Эта аудитория меньше нашей.10. Эта книга гораздо интереснее вашей.11. Ваш чемодан гораздо тяжелее моего.12. Это крайне важный вопрос.13. Этот мальчик самый младший в своем классе.14. Сегодня так же жарко, как и вчера.

4. Choosethecorrectanswer. Выберитеправильныйответ.

1. Mount Everest measures 8,848 meters, Mount Kangchenjunga measures

8,596 meters and K2 measures 8,611 meters.

a) Mount Everest is the highest mountain.
b) Mount Kangchenjunga is the highest mountain
c) K2 is the lowest mountain.

2. Anne is 43 years old, Lynne is 40 years old.

a) Anne is younger than Lynne.
b) Lynne is older than Ann.
c) Anne is older than Lynne.

3. The red dress costs 25.00, the blue dress costs 15.00.

a) The red dress costs less than the blue dress.
b) The blue dress costs less than the red dress.
c) The blue dress costs more than the red dress.

4. Russia is 17,075,000 sqm, France is 544,000 sqm.

a) France is larger than Russia.
b) Russia is larger than France.
c) Russia is smaller than France.

5. Box A is bigger than box B, box C is bigger than box A.

a) Box B is the smallest box.
b) Box A is the biggest box.
c) Box C is the smallest box.

6. I live 2 km from my mother. My sister lives 1 km from her.

a) I live nearer my mother than my sister.
b) My sister lives nearer my mother than me.
c) My sister lives further from my mother than me.

7. Jane has 1,633.20, Bill has 1,635.30, John has 1,632.10.

a) Bill has the most money.
b) Jane has the least money.
c) John has the most money.

8. Carrots are good for you, cakes are bad for you.

a) Carrots are worse for you than cakes.
b) Cakes are better for you than carrots.
c) Carrots are better for you than cakes.

9. Johnny was bad, Wendy was very bad, Billy was very, very bad.

a) Johnnywastheworst.
b) Wendy was the best.
c) Billy was the worst.

10. I saw two plays, one on Monday 1st April and the other on Tuesday 2nd April. I enjoyed the Monday play, I didn't enjoy the one on Tuesday.

a) I enjoyed the second play more than the first play.
b) I enjoyed the first play more than the second play.
c) I enjoyed the first play less than the second play.

Практическаяработа №7

My family and family relations. Семьяисемейныеотношения

1. *Take a look at this video and write down the words and phrases, concerning a family and family relationships. Посмотритевидеоурокиперепишите слова и выражения по теме.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vXI2lRCnTKw

2. *Read and translate the phrases.Прочитайте и переведите фразы.*
    1. to respect other people
    2. to support each other
    3. to quarrel with each other
    4. to ignore other opinion
    5. to take care of
    6. to be happy
    7. to be flexible and tolerant

8. to spend time together
9. to be lucky
10. to argue
11. to love each other
12. to misunderstand one's opinion
13. don't care about
14. to communicate with each other
15. to make somebody do something
16. to help in different situations
17. to help each other
18. to trust each other

3. *Write a story "My family relationships. Напишите рассказ «Мои семейные отношения».*

Use the following phrases:
I would like to say…
My family consists of… (There are…)
As for me, ….
In my opinion, …
I think, I believe…
In conclusion, I want to say…

Практическая работа №8
Mycollege. Мой колледж

1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

My name is Michael and I'm a student. I study at the college of Technologies and Management. The college is a part of the Artic State Agrotechnological University. Education is provided on the basis of the State Standard of Education.

The students of our college have all conditions for getting a good education. The university has a four -storied academic building, student hostels, a library, a canteen, a medical aid facility, a gymnasium, a stadium. It has full-time, part-time departments. There are many experts of great practical experience, who give our students professional specialization.

The term of training at the college is from two to four years. After graduation from our college the students get a state diploma and become accountants, lawyers, computer programmers, technologists, heating technicians, zootechnicians and cooks.

The working day of our students begins at 8.30a.m. Every day students have lectures, seminars, practical classes. In order to become a good expert our students must get knowledge of special sciences. After classes the students are engaged in sports, can have various special clubs.

The students have their own Government at the college. It is called the Student Council. The Student Council organizes different college activities.

After graduating from the college our students can go on studying at the university or work in different branches of agriculture, enterprises and institutions of various forms of ownership.

2. Find the English equivalents of words and phrases. Найдите английский вариант слов и выражений.

Колледж технологий и управления, Арктический государственный агротехнологический университет, государственный стандарт образования, условия, четырехэтажный учебный корпус, студенческое общежитие, библиотека, медицинский пункт, очное и заочное отделения, специалисты с большим практическим опытом работы, срок обучения, бухгалтеры, юристы, программисты, технологи, теплотехники, зоотехники, повара, стать хорошим специалистом, получать знания по специальным дисциплинам, заниматься, различные кружки, управление, студенческий совет, различные отрасли сельского хозяйства, предприятие, учреждение, различные формы собственности.

3. Put questions to the text.Поставьте вопросы к тексту.
4. Make up a dialogue.Составьтедиалог.
5. Speak about your college. Расскажите о своем колледже.

Практическая работа №9

Articles. Артикли

1. *Watch a video tutorial on the topic and compose a summery. Посмотрите видеоурок по теме «Артикли в Английском Языке: A - AN -THE» и сделайте конспект.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eJnejBp9edA&t=218s

2. Insert the article where necessary, translate the sentences. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо, переведите предложения.

1. This is ... book. It is my ... book. 2. Is this your ... pencil? — No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil. 3. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... engineer. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor. 4. I have no ... handbag. 5. She has got ... headache. 6. Have they got ... car? — Yes, they have. Their ... car is not very expensive but reliable. 7. Have you got ... calculator? — No, I haven't. 8. Is this ... watch? — No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... pen. 9. This ... pen is good, and that ... pen is bad. 10. I can see pencils on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper. 11. Give me ... chair, please. 12. They have ... dog and two ... cats. 13. I have ... spoon in my ... plate, but I have no ... soup in it. 14. My ... friend says he is going to be ... millionaire one ... day. 15. Would you like ... orange? 16. Mr. Smith is ... artist, Mrs. Smith is ... poetess.

3. Insert the article where necessary, translate the sentences. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо, переведите предложения.

1. He hasn't got ... car. But he's got ... computer. ... computer is new. 2. My ... friends have got ... cat and ... dog. ... dog never bites ... cat. 3. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that ... pencil, please. 4. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing. 5. I have ... bicycle. ... bicycle is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle.6. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was interesting. 7. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long. 8. She has two ... daughters and one ... son. Her ... son is ... pupil. 9. Last year I gave my ... mother ... bracelet for her ... birthday. She liked ... bracelet. 10. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog.

4. Insert the article where necessary. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Запомните следующие словосочетания, в которых артикль не употребляется:

at • school at s home at • work

1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students. 2. We are at ... home. 3. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school. 4. My ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor. 5. I am not ... doctor. 6. I have no ... sister. 7. He is not ... pilot. 8. I have thirty-two ... teeth. 9. He has ... child. 10. She has two ... children. Her children are at ... school. 11. Is your father at... home? — No, he is at... work. 12. Where is your ... brother? — He is at ... home.

5. Insert the article where necessary. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания:

in the morning in the evening in the afternoon at s night

Атакже: to go to ± bed to go to • school to go to s work

1. Every day my ... brother and I get up at eight o'clock and walk to ... school. I like ... school. It's ... fun. My ... brother loves ... football. He hates ... homework. So he doesn't like to go to ... school. Will he go to ... work in ... future? 2. My ... friend has to get up early in ... morning because he goes to ... school. That's why he usually goes to ... bed early in ... evening. 3. ... weather was very bad in ... morning yesterday. ... sky was grey and it was raining. But in ... middle of ... day ... weather began to change. ... rain stopped and ... sun appeared from behind ... clouds. In ... afternoon it was very warm. I did not want to stay at ... home and went into ... yard. There were ... boys and ... girls in ... yard. We played in ... yard till late in ... evening. When I came ... home, I drank ... tea, ate ... sandwich and went to ... bed at once. I slept very well at ... night.

Практическаяработа №10

Daily Routine. Мой рабочий день.

1. Watch a video tutorial on the topic and fill the gaps with times. Посмотрите видеоурок по теме «English - Dailyroutine» и заполните пропуски временами.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RP1AL2DU6vQ

10:45 7:00 2:30 8:30 7:30 6:30 10:15 5:30

My name is Fred. I live in London and I'm seventeen years old. I wake up at _____ and I usually get out of bed at about _____ and then I come down the stairs and have breakfast. Usually I have cereal for breakfast with orange juice but sometimes I have toast with usually jam or honey. Then I pack my bag for school.

I walk because my school is only in the centre of the town where I live. So, it's only a fifteen-minute walk in the morning which is good because it means I can sleep later. The school is quite old. It's been a school for about four hundred years and it's got about a thousand students there in seven age groups. And it's only boys there.

School starts at _____ and then we have two lessons which go until _____ _____ we have break for fifteen minutes. Then eleven to twelve forty we have two more lessons and then lunch time. I can go into town to get my lunch but most people have to stay in the school and eat the school food. And purchased school food isn't very nice. Then we have two more lessons after lunch and we finish school at _____.

Usually I come home and I just sit or relax for a bit and that's usually for maybe an hour. And I read or I watch television. My mom gets home about, usually between _____ or six and so we'll usually eat dinner at about _____.

2. *Answer the questions on the text. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*
   1. What is boy's name?
   2. Where does he live?
   3. How old is he?
   4. What time does he usually wake up?
   5. What does he have for breakfast?
   6. Does he go to school for a walk or go by bus?
   7. How old is his school?
   8. What time does the school start?
   9. How many students has the school got?
   10. Do only boys study at school?
   11. How many lessons does the boy have a day?
   12. Why does he go into town to get his lunch?
   13. What time does he finish school?
   14. What does he do after school?
   15. What time do they have dinner?

3. *Make up a story about your daily routine and get ready to speak about it.Составьте рассказ о своем рабочем дне и готовьтесь к пересказу.*

Практическая работа №11
Freetimeandhobbies. Свободное время и хобби.

1. ***Watch video tutorial on the topic "About free time and hobbies" and write down phrases with translation. Посмотрите видеоурок на тему «О свободном времени и увлечениях»и перепишите фразы с переводом.***

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hoyhPZDp3dE

1. Free time and hobbies vocabulary.
2. What do you like doing?
3. Adding details to your ideas.
4. Saying why you like or dislike doing something.

2. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.*

How I Spend My Free Time

As a student, I am quite busy on weekdays. However, at weekends, I have much free time, so I usually spend it on relaxing to prepare for a coming busy week. First of all, in my free time, I like playing some sports, such as soccer, badminton or basketball, with my friends. Sport not only makes me stronger but also connects me with my friends who have the same hobbies. We sometimes go riding in order that we can combine sporting activity and sightseeing. If the

weather is not fine enough for me to hang out with my friends, I like to read books. I have a big bookshelf with many kinds of books but I prefer science books. Through these books, my knowledge is gradually enlarged. Thirdly, I also love to listen to music from pop, rock 'n roll to rap or melody. I can listen to music at any place with a small but modern Ipod which is my father's gift for my 16th birthday. Sometimes, I dance freely when listening to my favorite songs. Music really paints my life. Last but not least, I spend my free time on surfing on Internet. I can chat with my friends from very far distance or log on websites to read online news. With Internet, I update many things without having to go anywhere. I can also study English through some interesting websites. (If I have very difficult exercises and cannot solve them by myself, I will visit Google Answers and have somebody to help me. Just like this one ^^). In conclusion, I want to use all of my free time to relax and connect with other people.

3. *Answer the questions. Отвечайте на вопросы.*

1. Whatis a hobby?
2. Do you have a hobby?
3. How long have you had your hobby?
4. How do you spend your free time at home?
5. Do you believe that the best rest is the change of activities?
6. What is one of the numerous hobbies in your country?
7. Do you know the hobbies of any famous people?
8. What is your favourite pastime?
9. Does your hobby help you to learn new things?
10. Do your parents share your interests?

4. *Make up a story about how you spend your free time. Составьте рассказ по плану о том, как вы проводите свободное время.*

Практическая работа №12
Verbtobe. Глаголtobe.

1.Watch video tutorial on the topic and compose a summery. Посмотрите видеоурок по теме и сделайте краткий конспект.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=txoSck0G-yU

2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb to be. Заполнитепропускисоответствующейформойглаголаtobe.
a) 1. We … students. 2. This … a cup. 3. … they doctors? – No, they … not. 4. The table … in the room. 5. He … at work. 6. … your brother at the college? – Yes, he …. 7. … your mother at home? – No, she … not. 8. … your book on the table? - No, it … not, it … in my bag. 9. … you a student? – Yes, I …. 10. His parents … in Yakutsk.
b) 1. They … in London last year. 2. He … at work yesterday. 3. Where … you yesterday? – I … at the theatre. 4. … your sister in Moscow last week? – Yes, she …. 5. My father … a pupil twenty years ago. 6. … the students at the cinema yesterday? –No, they … not. 7. Jane and John … pupils last year. 8. My sister … ill last month. 9. … Ivanov at the lesson yesterday? – No, he … not, he … ill. 10. The children … in the yard yesterday.
c) 1. I … at the college tomorrow. 2. He … an economist, when he grows up.3. My father … not … at home tomorrow, he … at work. 4. We … in classroom 20 tomorrow. 5. My sisters … in Aldan next week. 6. … you … at home next Sunday? – Yes, I …. 7. … your brother … at work tomorrow? –No, he … not …, he is ill. He … at home.8. He … in St. Petersburg next month. 9. Where … you … tomorrow? – I … at work. 10. When I come home tomorrow, all my family … at home.

3.Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb to be. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола tobe.
1. ____ you English? No, I_____. 2. They _____ happy to see us. 3. There _____20 pupils in our class last year. 4. Her name _____ Ann. 5. _____ these men doctors? 6. You_____ from Russia, _____ you? Yes, that_____right». 7. We _____ at the library at that time. 8. _____ David a good friend? Yes, he _____. 9. Fred _____ sixteen now. 10. There_____ a nice lake in the forest. Let's go! 11. I _____ back home at 6 o'clock. 12. There _____no more questions, _____there? 13. When you _____ a small child, _____ you happy? Yes, I _____. I _____ very happy. 14. They (not) _____ ready for the lesson last Tuesday. 15. The days_____ cold and wet last September. 16. He _____ 13 years old tomorrow. 17. They _____ here

at 3 o'clock. 18. There _____ only a few mountain gorillas in the world now. 19. The wind _____ strong yesterday. 20. We_____ at the end of Cliff Road when Alan fell down. 21. I hope your leg_____ better soon. 22. What _____ the weather like yesterday? 23. _____ you_____ at home tomorrow? 24. The animals _____ in danger. 25. It _____ the thirty-first today.

Практическая работа №13
Verbtobe. Training Exercises. Глагол to be. Тренировочныеупражнения.

1. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb to be. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола tobe.

Hello! My name _____ Alan. I_____ fifteen. My friend's name _____ David. He _____ fifteen, too. We __ from Moscow. Last summer we _____ at the seaside. The weather _____ sunny. There_____ many people on the beach. We had a good time. I hope next summer it _____ sunny and warm, too. There_____ a lot of nice days. I _____ never _____ to other countries. Some day in future I _____ lucky to visit London and my holidays _____ great.

2. Translate the sentences into English, using the verb to be in Present, Past, Future Simple. Переведитепредложениянаанглийскийязык, употребляяглаголtobevPresent, Past, FutureSimple.
1. Вы преподаватель? - Нет, я не преподаватель, я студент. 2. Петр –экономист. Он мой друг. 3. Фред –студент. Сейчас он в аудитории 23. 4. Вчера мы были в кинотеатре. 5. Где ты будешь завтра? – Я буду дома. 6. Твоя сестра дома? – Нет, она на работе.7. Они были на юге прошлым летом. 8. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас она технолог.9. Где мои книги? - Они на столе. 10. Когда мой дедушка был молодым, он был летчиком. 11. Его дом находится на улице Ленина.12. Завтра мы будем в колледже. 13. Кто в комнате? - Ее мама.14. Она была вчера на уроке? – Нет, вчера ее не было. Она болеет. 15. Твой брат школьник? – Нет, он студент.16. Завтра Коля и Миша будут во дворе. 17. Чья это сумка? – Это сумка моей сестры. 18. Это мой двоюродный брат. Ему 17 лет. 19. Это твоя книга? –Нет, это его книга. 20.Чьи это тетради? – Мои.

Практическая работа №14
Контрольная работа №1

Практическая работа №15
My Republic. Моя республика.

1. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.

1. What is the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)?
2. Why is the republic considered as the country of contrasts?
3. Where is the Pole of Cold situated?
4. Why is Yakutia called "the treasury" of Russia?
5. What can you say about the geographical position of Yakutia?
6. What does Permafrost of Yakutia keep?
7. What is the culture of Yakutia?
8. What indigenous minorities live in Yakutia?
9. What is the population of the republic?
10. When was Yakutsk founded?

1. Tell what these numbers say in the text.Скажите, о чем говорят эти цифры в тексте.

1. 1/5 (one fifth)
2. 7
3. 40
4. 100
5. 40-50
6. 71.2
7. 350
8. 8
9. 1 million

10. 3 million
11. 1632
12. 310,790

2. *Retell the text in short. Перескажитетекств вкратце.*

Практическаяработа №16
SimpleTenses. Простые времена

3. *Watch the video tutorial and compose a short summery on the topic "Regular and irregular verbs". Посмотрите видеоурок и сделайте краткий конспект по теме «Правильные и неправильные глаголы»*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kf4qWL0aczM

"SimpleTensesinEnglish, composeashortsummery". «Простые времена в английском языке», сделайте краткий конспект

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gcXCecrTyrc

4. *Open brackets, using the verb in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple. Раскройтескобки, употребивглаголв Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.*
   1. We … (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
   2. Our granny … (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
   3. We … (write) an essay tomorrow.
   4. I really … (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
   5. Where your husband … (work) five years ago?
   6. British people … (prefer) tea to coffee.
   7. Tom, you … (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?
   8. Where she usually … (celebrate) her birthdays?
   9. … you (have) a big family?
   10. Newton … (invent) the telescope in 1668.
   11. When … thisaccident (happen)?
   12. I always … (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
   13. Nina and Nick … (get married) in two weeks.
   14. How many books they … (bring) tomorrow?
   15. Stanley … (have) two sons and a daughter.

3. Insert an appropriate auxiliary verb.Вставьте подходящий по смыслу вспомогательный глагол.

1.… you see this film yesterday?
2.… he like chocolate?
3.… your sister sleep last night?
4.… you help your mother soon?
5.… Tom get up at 7 o'clock every morning?
6.… they play football last Sunday?
7.… you want to go to the cinema?
8.… she finish this work tomorrow?
9. … you come to see us next summer?
10. … your son go in for sport?

Практическая работа №17
Mycity (Myvillage). Мой город (моя деревня).

1. *Watch a video tutorial on the topic, write down useful phrases. Посмотрите видеоурок по теме «Как описать ГОРОД по-английски», перепишите полезные фразы.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ykTHQW5bMjc

2. *Answer the questions in written. Ответьте письменно навопросы.*
   1. Where do you live?
   2. Is it your native city (village)?

3. Where is your city (village) situated in?
4. When was your city (village) founded?
5. What population has your city (village)?
6. What is your city (village) famous for?
7. What sights are there in the city (village)?
8. What places of interest do you offer to visit in the city (village)?
9. What educational establishments are there in the city (village)?
10. Do you like your city (village)? Why?

3. *Describe your native city (village). Опишите свой родной город (деревню).*

Практическаяработа №18
Simple Tenses. Training Exercises. Простыевремена. Тренировочныеупражнения.

1. Write the following sentences in Past and Future Simple, adding to them the appropriate adverbial tense.Напишите следующие предложения в Past и FutureSimple, добавив к ним нужное по смыслу обстоятельство времени.
For example:

He lives in London.
He lived in London last year.
He will live in London next year.

1. His brother studies at the Medical Institute. 2. I read newspapers every day. 3. My friend always comes late. 4. They often do their homework at the lesson. 5. Do you help your friend? 6. They discuss a lot of articles from these English magazines. 7. He doesn't play football every week. 8. I usually answer all the questions. 9. I open the window every morning. 10. We don't go to the cinema every week.

2. Put the following sentences into negative and interrogative forms.Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.
1. OurteacheralwaysspeaksEnglishinclass. 2. My friends work at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. 3. They read this text at the lesson yesterday. 4. We'll have a dictation tomorrow. 5. His brother lives in the centre of the city. 6. The teacher wrote these sentences on the blackboard at the last lesson. 7. He was in England last summer. 8. His friends will buy a new flat next year. 9. They sold all their goods last month. 10. They are economists.

3. Make your own sentences in Present, Past or Future Simple.СоставьтесвоипредложениявPresent, PastuFutureSimple.

Практическая работа №19
Work with the text«Cities in Britain».Работастекстом«Города Британии».

1. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.*
2. *Make a glossary. Составьтесловарь.*
3. *Make 5 your own sentences using the words of Task 2. Составьте 5 своих предложений, используя слова из задания 2.*
4. *Put 5 questions to the text. Поставьте 5 вопросов к тексту.*

I. Great Britain is a densely populated country. There are a lot of big cities in the country. Like all other countries it has a number of smaller cities and towns. More than half of people in Britain live in towns of 50,000 inhabitants or in the suburbs of such towns. Each of the great cities of the country has gathered around it a group of smaller towns. Greater London is, perhaps, the biggest of such cities. It has already over 8.500,000 inhabitants, nearly one-fifth of the total population. It is the largest city in Britain and one of the largest in the world. Historical and geographical circumstances have made London one of the world most important business and cultural centres, its places of historical interest (Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and others) attract millions of tourists from all over the world each year.

The cities Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester are all cities of more than 1,000,000 people. The growth of Birmingham is closely connected with its industry. Most of the goods, which are produced in the city, are transported to London and then to different parts of the world. The district around Birmingham is a land of factories and mines. Like Birmingham, Manchester is of recent growth. It is the centre of the cotton industry. It does not have many ancient buildings.

II. Few English cities have, however, better public parks. There are over 50 of them in the city, the largest is Heaton Park. In libraries and schools, the city is also rich. The University of Manchester, which was founded in 1880, is famous for its modern studies.

Glasgow is the third largest city of Great Britain. The city is known all over the world for its ship-building. Glasgow-built locomotives run in every part of the world. Scotland's only motor manufacturing factory is situated in Glasgow. The factories are modern in appearance and they are smoke-free since they rely on electricity as their source of power. Cardiff is the modern national capital of Wales. Its population is about 280,000. It is one of the largest industrial cities of the country.

It is the hearth of the Welsh coal and steel industries. Cardiff also has an important shopping centre. The two largest cities of the Northern Ireland are Belfast and Londonderry. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland and its administrative centre. It has the population of 450,000. It has a well-developed transport machine-building industry. Belfast has also a University, which was founded in 1845. Londonderry has the population of 150.000. The city received its name in 1609. The prefix "London" was added to the existing town of Derry. It is now known as the most western town of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Практическаяработа №20

Customs and traditions in Yakutia. Обычаи и традиции Якутии

1. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.*

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. Traditions make a nation special.

Yakutia is also full of customs and traditions. They play more important part in the life of the people. Yakut traditions can be classified into several groups: traditions concerning the national dishes, clothes, holidays, hunting, traditional ceremonies.

I'd like to tell you about only some traditions which I consider to be interesting.

The unique climate and wild natural environment defined the way of life and culture of the Yakut people. These factors influenced not only habits, customs and clothes, but also the folklore. The main feature of the Yakut folklore is Olonkho, a heroic epic. Olonkho is a masterpiece of the world culture.

Yakut cooking, clothing and housing traditions are very rich, they meet the requirements of natural and climatic conditions of the region.

The Yakut national dishes are mostly prepared from milk, meat and fish. They are highly appreciated not only for their taste but nourishing qualities as well.

The Yakut national clothes are mostly made of leather and furs, they can protect one from the cold very well.

Household articles made of wood and birch bark are usually decorated with carving.

Besides wood, ivory, gold, silver, bronze, nickel and other materials are used by Yakut masters. They work on diamonds and other gems.

The most popular traditional holiday of the Yakut people is Yhyakh. This event is a real festival of music, dance, poetry and sports. Once a year, at the beginning of the last ten-day period in June all people come together to dance, sing, drink kymys and compete in national sport events. In the ancient times yhyakh was a celebration of a Yakut New Year holiday.

Sakha people carefully keep their traditions up.

2. *Find the Russian equivalents of the following words and phrases. Найдите русский вариант следующих слов и выражений.*

1. customs and traditions 2. special 3. traditional ceremonies 4. natural environment 5. to define 6. habit 7. meet the requirements 8. masterpiece 9. nourishing qualities 10. birch bark 11. ivory 12. gems 13. real festival 14. ancient times 15. carving	a) березоваякора b) природная среда c) бивеньмамонта d) резьба e) драгоценныекамни f) обычаи и традиции g) привычка h) питательные качества i) определить j) настоящий праздник k) древние времена l) особый m) традиционные обряды n) соответствовать требованиям o) шедевр

3. *Find sentences in the text, which refer to these topics. Найдите в тексте предложения, относящиеся к следующим темам.*
   a) customs and traditions of Yakut people
   b) Yakut culture
   c) Yakut cooking
   d) Yakut clothing
   e) national holiday

4. *Speak about one of the topics of Exercise 3. Расскажите об одной из данных тем Упражнения 3.*

Практическая работа №21

Progressive Tenses. Группавремен Progressive (длительные)

1. *Watch a video tutorial on the topic «Временагруппы PROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS): Present / Past / Future», compose a short summery. Посмотритевидеоурокпотеме «ВременагруппыPROGRESSIVE (CONTINUOUS): Present / Past / Future», сделайтекраткийконспект.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hne7KMI9j_8

2. Read and translate the sentences, explain the use of verbs in Present, Past and Future Progressive.Прочитайте и переведите предложения, объясните употребление глаголов в Present, Past и Future Progressive.

A) 1. The students are translating the sentences from English into Russian now. 2. The teacher is listening to them. 3. You are making a lot of mistakes in your answer. 4. You are always talking at the lessons. 5. They are leaving for Moscow tomorrow. 6. The economic situation is bad and it is getting worse.

B) 1. The secretary was typing the manager's report at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. 2. What were the children doing the whole evening? - They were swimming in the river. 3. Who was talking on the telephone at that time? 4. Who were you talking to when I came in? 5. My mother was weeding the flower beds while my father was cutting the grass. 6. It was raining the whole day yesterday.

C) 1. We shall be writing a dictation at two o'clock tomorrow. 2. The children will be sleeping when their parents come home. 3. I shall be decorating a new-year tree while my mother will be making a cake. 4. They will be discussing the problem at this time tomorrow. 5. They
will be writing an internet test in English at 5 o'clock p.m.

3. Put the correct form of the verb to be in the sentences to use Present, Past, Future Progressive.Поставьте правильную форму глагола to be в предложениях, чтобы употребить Present, Past, Future Progressive.

1. I ... taking five courses this semester. 2. Bill ... trying to improve his English. 3. Sue ... writing another book this year. 4. John and Mary ... talking on the phone. 5. I need an umbrella because it ... raining. 6. We ... walking down the street when it began to rain. 7. It was beautiful yesterday when we went out for a walk, it ... not raining, the sun ... shining. 8. I couldn't get you on the phone last night, who ... you talking to so long? 9. What ... you doing at 6 tomorrow? 10. We ... playing chess in half an hour. 11. She ... listening to her favourite music at 8 o'clock tomorrow. 12. What ... you ... doing when I come?

5. Put questions to the underlined words.Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.
1. Somebody is waiting for you in the hall now. 2. We are going to the Crimea in summer. 3. They are having their daughter's birthday party on Saturday. 4. We are going to sing cheerfully. 5. The weather is going to change for the worse. 6. I am looking at the clock. 7. He is looking for her gloves. 8. She is looking after her grandmother. 9. We are talking about the new play. 10. We are talking to our neighbours.

Практическая работа №22
BritishHolidays. Британские праздники

1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

British people like holidays. Here are some of the traditional holidays they celebrate: 1 January - New Year`s Day, 14 February - St. Valentine`s Day, March or April - Easter Festival, 31 October - Halloween, 5 November - Guy Fawkes` Night, 25 December - Christmas Festival.

People in Britain celebrate Christmas on 25 December. Families decorate their homes and Christmas trees. People prepare presents, make Christmas cakes. Children often write letters to Father Christmas with their wishes. On Christmas Day everyone opens presents and sits down to the table to have turkey or goose with vegetables. After dinner the family gathers in the living room to listen to the Queen on TV.

On New Year`s Eve (31 December) many people go to the parties with their families and friends. They go to bed after midnight to "see the New Year in" at 12 o`clock. When Big Ban strikes, people all hug and kiss each other and shout "Happy New Year".

On St Valentine`s Day people send a special valentine to those who they love. Some people buy presents for their sweethearts or give them a red rose, a symbol of love.

On Easter Sunday many people go to church. Children get presents of chocolate Easter eggs. Easter always means spring, flowers, green trees and young animals, especially lambs and chicks.

Celebrating Halloween is a very old tradition. People dress up as witches and ghosts. They make lamps of pumpkins. Sometimes children go out in groups, knock at people`s doors and get a treat.

Guy Fawkes` Night is on 5th November. When it gets dark, people go out into the streets and watch beautiful fireworks. In the country they often make big bonfires and gather near them.

2. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.
1. What holidays are celebrated in Britain?
2. When do people of Britain celebrate Christmas?
3. Where do people go to see the New Year at 12 o'clock?
4. What do people send to those who they love on St Valentine's Day?
5. What does Easter always mean?
6. When do children knock at people's doors and get a treat?
7. What holiday is celebrated on 5th November?

3. Make up a dialogue. Speak about holidays in Britain.

Практическаяработа №23
Progressive Tenses. Training Exercises. Группа времен Progressive. Тренировочные упражнения.
1. Put the appropriate form of the verb in Present Progressive or Present Simple.Поставьтеподходящуюформуглаголав Present Progressive или Present Simple.
1. We (to go) to the seaside every summer. 2. Listen! Somebody (to knock) on the door. 3. How often you (to wash) your dog? 4. She can't come to the phone. She (to wash) her hair. 5. Where (to be) Kate? She usually (to sit) in the front row. I (not to know) why she (to sit) here now. 6. Please be quiet! The baby (to sleep). 7. What you (to laugh) at? 8.1 hardly ever (to work) on Mondays now. 9. The countryside (to be) wonderful especially when it (to snow). 10. Why you (to smoke) here?

2. Put the verbs in Past Simple or Past Progressive.Поставьте глаголы в Past Simple или Past Progressive.
1. When the taxi (to arrive) I still (to pack) my things. 2. What you (to do) in the evening yesterday? — I (to watch) TV and my wife (to wash up). 3. I (to do) all the exercises while you (to smoke). 4. Mr. Brown, where you (to be) when they (to drive) your car at midnight? 5. When the clock (to strike) nine she (to run) up the stairs to her office because the lift

(not to work). 6. He (to stand) and (to watch) while the boys (to fight). 7. She (to wear) a marvelous new dress at the party and (to look) fantastic! 8. He (to wait) for her for an hour but she never (to come). 9. When the telephone (to ring) I (to bake) a cake and (to ask) Mary who (to do) nothing at the moment to answer the call. 10. Why you (not to attend) the lecture on Saturday? Professor B. (to speak) about UFO and other mysterious objects.

3. Use Future Progressive or Future Simple.Употребите Future Progressive или Future Simple.
1. At this time tomorrow, we (to have) an English class. 2. Don't worry! I (to write) letters to you regularly. 3. When you come they (to train) in the gym. 4. Don't wait for me. I (to work) for some time. 5. As far as I know you (to join) us in Kiev. 6. While you are away we (to look after) your children. 7. Don't leave. We (to have) tea in a few minutes. 8. Let's hurry! The film (to start) in a few minutes.

Практическая работа №24
Workwiththetext. Работа с текстом.
1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

There are a lot of holidays in the USA. Many of them are associated with the history of the nation. There are also some holidays that have come from the old colonial days. The main holidays of the USA are New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

The New Year's Eve is a time for merriment. Most Americans spend this night with friends at home or in restaurants. Thousands of people gather in New York in Times Square to see the New Year in.

The Tournament of Roses takes place in Pasadena, California, on January 1 each year. Prizes are given to the cities with the most unusual floral compositions.

At Easter there is a tradition for people to buy new clothes. After church services many people take walks along the streets of their towns, wearing their new Easter hats and suits. This is usually called the "Easter Parade".

Memorial Day comes on May 30. It is dedicated to the memory of those who died for America in different wars. The national flags are put on the graves of soldiers on this day.

The fourth of July, an Independence Day, is the biggest national holiday of the USA. On this day in 1776 a document, known as the Declaration of Independence, was adopted. During this holiday American cities have parades, people shoot off fire-works in parks and fields.

Thanksgiving Day comes on the fourth Thursday of November. When the first settlers landed in America, their first year was very hard and 50 of 100 people died. But the Indians taught people how to plant and corn wild vegetables and in autumn they got a large harvest. Thanksgiving Day was their holiday, the day of giving thanks to God. It is a family holiday and Americans try to gather all family at home on this day. There are also some holidays which are not celebrated nation-wide, but only by each state separately.

2. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.
1. What are the most popular American holidays?
2. In what way do American people celebrate Christmas holiday?
3. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted in America?
4. When is Thanksgiving Day celebrated?
5. When is Memorial Day observed in the United States?

3. Prepare a presentation on the topic "Holidays in America". Подготовить презентацию на тему «Праздники Америки».

Количество слайдов не должно превышать 5 слайдов. Первый слайд – титульный лист, который содержит тему презентации, кто выполнил, указывается группа. Работа полностью выполняется на английском языке.

Практическая работа №25
NatureandMan. Climate. Природа и человек. Климат

TextA
1. Read the words. Прочитайте слова.

marvelous-прекрасный to attach- присоединять thunder-гром	attitude-отношение rage-гнев to survive- выживать

earthquake-землетрясение downpour-ливень sacrifice-жертвоприношение ancient-древний	to harm – причинять вред pollution-загрязнение depletion-истощение toruin-разрушать

2. Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The term “nature” includes all around us: trees, lakes, mountains, seas, animals, flowers, etc. So, nature is something special not controlled by humans. How marvelous and rich nature is!

Human beings have been closely attaching to nature since time out of memory. In period of paganism people were frightened of such natural sources as storm, thunder, earthquake and downpour. That’s why they made some sacrifices to the mother-nature because ancient people believed it could gain nature’s favour and make their life easier and better.

In our century the attitude to it has been changed. People learned to read the sky, avoid dangerous results of “nature’s rage” and explain all the phenomena scientifically. Now people know how to deal with nature for personal use – they created hydro-electric power stations, solar batteries, lighting conductors, successful agriculture systems and other interesting things. We use natural resources permanently and it helps us survive, but they are not endless and we should not forget to take care about it. Unfortunately, sometimes we forget about many things we can be thankful to nature and sometimes we harm nature. Different kind of pollution and resources depletion in future can ruin our planet. Butthereasonis a human.

3. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.

1. What does the term “nature” include?
2. How did the ancient people deal with nature?
3. Do people care about nature in modern life?

Text B

1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

2. Compile a glossary on the topic. Составьтесловарикпотеме.

3. Give a summary of the text. Дайте краткое содержание текста.

Because Russia is the largest country in the world, weather conditions there vary in different regions considerably. Most there is a continental climate on the territory of the Russian Federation.

Foreigners believe that winters in Russia are really long and cold. Partially it is true, but there are some regions, where the weather conditions are so unfavourable in wintertime.

The best weather conditions are considered to be in the south. Climate in this part of the country is really gentle. Summers are quite hot with some rainfall, while autumns and springs are warm and sunny, which stimulates agriculture in this area and makes in the most convenient to live in. Snow is unusual for south region even in winter. Normally it rains in this season and it is rather cloudy and gloomy. However, there is some snow in mountainous areas.

In northern regions, weather conditions are extremely severe, especially in winter, when the temperature may reach even fifty degrees below zero. Winters are snowy and frosty there. Herewith in summer, it is rather dry. Very few people are ready to live in such conditions, that’s why the majority of population prefer to live on the territory of European plain, where the climate is quite mild.

There is a common belief that Russia is the country of changeable weather conditions and extreme climate. I absolutely support this idea. Nowhere in the world, there is such unbelievable combination of climatic conditions as in Russia.

Практическаяработа №26
Weather in Great Britain. ПогодавБритании

1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The weather in England is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening. And a nasty morning can change into a fine afternoon. That is why it is natural for the English to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather". This statement is often made by the English to describe the meteorological conditions of their country.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, or when it rains all day long.

The weather is the favourite conversational topic in England. When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be

"How are you?" And after the reply "Very well, thank you; how are you?" the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather. When they go abroad the English often surprise people of other nationalities by this tendency to talk about the weather, a topic of conversation that other people do not find so interesting.

The best time of the year in England is spring (of course, it rains in spring, too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp, and unpleasant. The best place in the world then is at home by the fire.

Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people, who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer, to France or somewhere on the Continent.

The most unpleasant aspects of the weather in England are fog and smog.

2. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.

1. Why is the climate in Britain mild?
2. The weather in Britain is very changeable, isn't it?
3. What comparison do the British use when they want to describe a person whose mood and opinion changes very often?
4. How often does it rain in Britain?
5. The weather is the favourite conversational topic in England, isn't it?
6. Do you find this topic of conversation interesting?
7. What is the best time of the year in Britain?
8. When do the British prefer to stay at home by the big fire?
9. How do the British spend their short British summer?
10. What do you know about London fogs?
11. What kind of weather do you like best of all?
12. Where do you get the weather forecast (['fo:ka:st] прогнозпогоды) from? Do you always believe it?
13. Which do you like better: when it's cold or hot?
14. What is the weather like today?
15. Do you know the weather forecast for tomorrow?

3. Describe the weather in Yakutia. Опишите погоду в Якутии.

Практическая работа №27
Perfect Tenses. Группавремен Perfect

1. Watch video tutorials, compose a short summery. Посмотрите видеоуроки, сделайте краткий конспект.
Present Perfect Tenses
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VClccMD-vb4
Past Perfect Tense
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WGQcstYOhfs
Future Perfect Tense
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bs0OjpMkEVw

2.Name 3 main forms of the following verbs.Назовите 3 основные формы следующих глаголов.

To find, to take, to give, to be, to go, to get, to thank, to learn, to translate, to play, to sit, to put, to see, to send, to know, to do, to speak, to read, to begin, to write, to make, to have, to meet, to come, to bring, to buy, to sell, to decide, to work, to swim, to let, to spend.

3. Read and translate the following sentences.Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения.

а) 1. I've found your book. Here you are. 2. You may take the magazine. I've gone through it. 3. Has your son ever seen the sea? 4. I've just seen Mr. Sergeev. He is at his office. 5. Have you finished the letter yet? 6. We've sold a lot of power equipment this year. 7. They haven't discussed the prices yet. 8. We've made a contract with a German firm lately.

б) I haven't been to the Crimea since 1963. 2. He hasn't skied since 1966. 3. Since when have you worked at the Ministry? 4. How long have you known Mr. Sidorov? I've known him for 10 years. 5. We haven't met since he last came to Moscow. 6. It has been cold since last week.

4. Complete the following sentences.Закончитеследующиепредложения.

а) 1. Ihavejust … 2. He has never … 3. Have you ever …? 4. They haven't yet … 5. She has never … 6. Our engineers have … lately. 7. Has Petrov … yet? 8. We haven't ... lately.

б) 1. Peter hasn't telephoned me since … 2. Our office has sold a lot of equipment since … 3. They haven't been to the country since … 4. Our engineers have discussed a lot of questions since … 5. … since I last met him at the theatre. 6. … since the firm began to do business with us.

Практическаяработа №28

Problems of our Planet. Проблемынашейпланеты.

1. *Find the Russian equivalents of the following words and phrases. Найдитерусскийвариантследующихсловивыражений.*

1. survival	a) существо
2. creature	b) разрушение
3. surrounding world	c) окружающий мир
4. belief	d) выживание
5. environmental pollution	e) добро и зло
6. destruction	f) убеждение
7. psychospiritual shift	g) загрязнение окружающей среды
8. save life	h) спасти жизнь
9. benignity	i) милосердие
10. good and evil	j) психодуховный сдвиг

2. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.*

The contemporary ecological problems are created by all of us and we are the beings who have to deal with them. Our survival depends on how soon we accept this resolution - lies in admitting that the laws and principles from which the natural world arose are the same as those that generate human culture and society, and that we have equal opportunity to exist and evolve with all other creatures.

The way to an effective community empowerment for dealing with ecological problems needs to be channeled through an altered understanding of our unity with the surrounding world. Without this understanding, it seems likely that our technological and scientific effort will be in vain.

The first step is to admit our powerlessness over environmental pollution. By so doing we are trying to extinguish the roots of the most essential epistemological "error" of mankind- the belief that we are strong enough (god-like) to control nature, to transform and model it according to our desires. There is a direct relationship between the degree of belief in our power to control nature and the degree of pollution and destruction this control produces.

We act upon nature as if we know definitely how to behave with regard to it. And this belief in our thinking and desire that we know the truth about what to do and what not to do is a pollution which is much more serious than the physical pollution produced by our actions. It is a pollution of our mind. By recognizing it we are making our first step in the direction to the psychospiritual shift.

The second step is to acknowledge some higher Power which is much stronger than the force propelling our continual drive towards new technologies - it is this Power which could help us to survive and save life on our planet.

We do not have access to the absolute knowledge of good and evil. It is the benignity to each other and to the nature surrounding us, that would help us to tie the "double bind" of surrender to what we are and to the power which veils the truth and makes us eager to pursue it, and by the same token, to approach the psychospiritual shift which may enlighten the way for solving the ecological enigmas of our days.

3. *Give the synonyms of the words. Дайтесинонимыслов.*
   1. error – mistake
   2. force –
   3. environment –
   4. attitude –
   5. resource –
   6. destruction -
   7. problem –
   8. effort –

9. truth –
10. way -

4. *Give detailed answers to the following questions and prove your point of view? Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы и докажите свою точку зрения.*
   1. What are the most urgent ecological problems nowadays?
   2. Do you agree that poor ecology is the result of man's activity? Give your arguments.
   3. What do you know about the organizations those struggle for better ecology?
   4. Do you agree that doing harm to the environment we harm ourselves?
   5. What do you think are the main sources of pollution?

Практическаяработа №29
Perfect Tenses. Training Exercises. Группа времен Perfect. Тренировочные упражнения.

1.Read and translate the following sentences.Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения.

1. We had discussed all the questions when you telephoned us. 2. The director of our office hadn't yet gone through all the cables and telexes when the secretary brought him some letters from foreign firms. 3. Mr. Kotov had left Kiev before I came there. 4. After they had dinner they went for a short walk. 5. The firm had shipped the goods by the 20th of December. 6. I was in the Crimea last year. I had never been there before. 7. Yesterday I met Mr. Petrov. I hadn't seen him since we left school.

2. Complete the following sentences. Закончитеследующиепредложения.

1. Theywentforawalkafter … 2. Before I went through the mail … 3. The firm signed a contract with us after … 4. before we left the firm know our answer we … 5. When I came back from the lesson the director of the office … 6. Before we made an appointment with the businessmen we … 7. The sellers accepted our terms after … 8. Before we contracted the firm we … 9. We shipped the goods after … 10. Before we discussed the price for the goods we …

3. Read and translate the following sentences.Прочитайтеипереведитеследующиепредложения.

1. Pete will have completed his work by 4 o'clock tomorrow. 2. Diana will have changed her mind by the end of the evening. 3. We will have seen all the places of interest by the end of our holiday. 4. The guests will have left before his parents come. 5. Liz will have written the test when the teacher comes back. 6. They will have bought the house by autumn.

4. Complete the sentences using the data in Future Perfect глаголы: will have driven, will have used up, will have learned, will have run, will have forgotten. Дополнитепредложения, используяданныев Future Perfect глаголы: will have driven, will have used up, will have learned, will have run, will have forgotten.

1. You may be in love with him now, but in a couple of weeks you ... all about him. 2. By the time we get to Brighton we ... over two hundred kilometers. 3. If they start school at four, most children ... to read and write by the age of six. 4. By the end of this century, we ... most of the world's oil supplies. 5. After two hours, the sportsmen ... about thirty kilometers.

5. Open the brackets and put the verbs in the Future Perfect.Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в FuturePerfect.

1. Professor Benton (to finish) the operation by three o'clock. 2. The birds (to fly) away before winter. 3. The secretary (to type) all the letters by the time the boss comes. 4. By the end of the term we (to read) two English novels. 5. Come tomorrow evening. By that time, I (record) the music. 6. By the end of next week Charles (to buy) a new house. 7. By the time the manager asks me I (to complete) this translation.

Практическаяработа №30
Great Inventions and Discoveries. Великиеизобретенияиоткрытия

1. Say the dates in English. Скажитедатынаанглийском.

in the 20th century, in the mid- 1830s, in the 1920s, the 19th century, in 1876, in 1903, in 1885.

2. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

Over the years scientists have invented a great number of things, which we now use in everyday life, for example, computers, printing machines, telephones, radio, television, automobiles, photography, electricity, steam engine, planes etc.

One of the most useful and handy devices today is the computer. It is a comparatively new invention, which came into use in the 20th century. However, the form of computer was designed already in the mid- 1830s by the British mathematician Charles Babbage. Today, people simply can't imagine their lives without computers. There is a whole generation which has grown up with calculators, computer games, word processor, Internet and else.

Another vital device is the TV. This invention has truly changed the leisure habits of millions of people worldwide. Television was pioneered in the 1920s by Scottish electrical engineer John Logie Baird. He was the first to realize that light could be converted into electrical impulses, which are then transmitted over a distance.

Electricity, perhaps, is even more important. We wouldn't be able to use computers and TVs without it. The invention of electricity dates back to the 19th century and is connected with such renowned names as Michael Faraday, Alessandro Volta, Humphry Davy and Andre Marie Ampere.

For the invention of telephones, we should be grateful to Alexander Graham Bell. He is an Edinburgh-born scientist who patented the invention of telephone in 1876. A year later a great American scientist Thomas Edison produced the first working telephone.

The invention of different types of transport has also changed the world, for example, airplanes and motor cars. Planes have brought distant lands within easy reach of ordinary people. American-born Wright brothers were the first to make the flight in 1903. The first petrol-driven car was produced in 1885 by the German engineer Carl Benz. Whether we like them or not, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

3. *Sum up what the text said about. Обобщитесказанноевтексте.*
   - computer
   - TV
   - electricity
   - telephone
   - motor car
   - plane

4. *Prepare a report one of the greatest inventions according to the plan and retell it. Подготовьте сообщение об одном из великих изобретений согласно плану и перескажите его.*
   1. Name of an invention. Названиеизобретения.
   2. When and where was it invented. Когда и где оно было изобретено.
   3. Who was it invented by, short information about an author. Кем оно было изобретено, краткое описание автора.
   4. Meaning of an invention. Значениеизобретения.

Практическаяработа №31
Scientific – Technical Progress. Научно – технический прогресс

1. *Distribute the sentences in the table describing inventions in two columns: positive and negative.Распределите предложения в таблице, характеризующие изобретения, по двум колонкам: положительные и отрицательные.*
It's really invaluable! It's terrific! It's very helpful! It's no use. It's really nifty. It's totally useless! It might come in handy, it's just the thing. It's garbage. It's junk. It's exciting. It's terrible.

Positive	Negative

2. *Correlate inventions, inventors, countries and years. Соотнесите изобретения, изобретатели, страны и годы.*

Inventions	Inventors	Countries	Years

Inventions:
World Web Side, Plane, Diesel, Computer, Telephone, Television, Petrol-driven car, Camera, Antibiotics (Penicillin), Compass.
Inventors:
Alexander Fleming, The Wright brothers, Diesel-R., Joseph NicéphoreNiépce, Flavio Joya, Charles Babbage, Carl Benz, Tim Berners-Lee, John Logie Baird, Alexander Graham Bell.
Countries:
France, Germany (2), England (3), Scotland (2), America, Italy.
Years:

1302, 1892, 1830, 1920, 1876, 1903, 1885, 1826, 1991, 1928.

3. *Say what gadgets and machines people use and why. Скажите, какие гаджеты и оборудования люди пользуются и почему.*

What gadgets and machines do people use?	*Why do people use them?*
a camera a TV remote-control unit a dishwasher a microwave oven a talking alarm clock a vacuum cleaner a mobile telephone a mower a sewing machine a solar powered calculator	to operate the TV set from a distance to wash the dishes to perform everyday cleaning tasks from vacuuming to cleaning up liquids, dust and waste and shampooing carpets to cook, defrost, reheat pre-prepared food to take photograghs to wake up people and tell the time to do calculations in sunlight or daylight. to cut and collect the grass to not only sew but do embroidery and appliqué and sew on buttons to receive or make calls around the home etc.

4. *Correlate instructions and appliances. Соотнеситеинструкциииоборудования.*

A. Avoid touching the hot metal parts of the unit. Slices of bread in the unit may burn. For this reason, do not use the unit near flammable objects. Do not operate the unit lying on its side — this could cause a fire! Place the appliance in a clear space to allow the necessary air to circulate.	1.avacuum cleaner 2. an iron 3. a kettle 4. a toaster
B. Unplug the unit before filling it with water. When you finish the work, unplug the unit and empty out any remaining water in tank. Avoid any contacts with the steam jet to prevent burns.	
C. Do not operate the appliance without water. If the unit overheats, please allow the unit to cool for at least 15 minutes. Do not operate it with a damaged or incorrect cord or plug. To prevent discoloration, do not place tea bags, coffee, instant noodle, or any other liquids or items inside it.	
D Keep hair, loose clothing, fingers, and all parts of body away from openings and moving parts. Do not pick up anything that is burning or smoking, such as cigarettes, matches, or hot ashes. Do not use without dust bag or filter(s) in place. Turn off all controls before unplugging.	

Практическая работа №32
Sequence of Tenses. Согласование времен.

1. *WatchavideotutorialonthetopicandlearnSequenceof Tenses usingandforming.*
Посмотритевидеоурокпотемеиизучитеупотреблениеиобразованиесогласованиявремен.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jnctxzAV3wU

1. *Continue the sentences in indirect speech, following the Sequence of Tenses. Продолжитепредложениявкосвеннойречи, соблюдаяправиласогласованиявремен.*

Н-р: He said, "I work in New York." (Он сказал: «Я работаю в Нью-Йорке.») – Hesaidthathe …. (He said that he worked in New York. – Онсказал, чтоработаетвНью-Йорке.)

1. She said, "I speak French." – She said that she …
2. She said, "I am speaking French."
3. She said, "I have spoken French."
4. She said, "I spoke French."
5. She said, "I am going to speak French."
6. She said, "I will speak French."
7. She said, "I can speak French."
8. She said, "I may speak French."
9. She said, "I have to speak French."
10. She said, "I must speak French."
11. She said, "I should speak French."
12. She said, "I ought to speak French."

2. *Find sentences in which the verb in brackets can be in the present tense.Найдите предложения, в которых глагол в скобках может стоять в настоящем времени.*

1. Our neighbour said his name (be) Fred. (Наш сосед сказал, что его зовут Фред.)
2. He said he (be) tired. (Он сказал, что устал.)
3. I thought you (call) the doctor. (Я думал, что ты вызвал врача.)
4. We met the woman who (live) next door. (Мы встретили женщину, живущую рядом.)
5. Jane said she (can't afford) to buy a new car. (Джейн сказала, что не может позволить себе покупку новой машины.)
6. She asked me how many books I (read) last month. (Она спросила меня, сколько книг я прочитал в прошлом месяце.)
7. Bob said he usually (go to bed) before midnight. (Боб сказал, что обычно ложится спать до полуночи.)
8. I wondered why Sam (leave) without saying a word. (Мне было интересно, почему Сэм ушел, не сказав ни слова.)
9. Cavendish discovered that water (consist of) hydrogen and oxygen. (Кавендиш открыл, что вода состоит из водорода и кислорода.)
10. Alice and Henry said that they (be) from Florida. (Алиса и Генри сказали, что они родом из Флориды.)

Практическаяработа №33
New technologies: fors and against. Новые технологии – за и против.

1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

Speaking of new technologies, it should be mentioned that they have become an inseparable part of our life. No one argues that in our epoch new technologies should be paid more thorough attention. I can give numerous evidences of their advantages. For example, it is not secret that Internet is something we cannot live without today. We can find very huge amount of information, concerning so many different things. In private life it gives us the similar opportunities: to communicate with persons living in different parts of the world and get full information on variety of subjects one is interested in.

You are sure to agree that nowadays we can't imagine our lives without a mobile phone. I call very often. I think it's a great invention because you can get in touch with people very easily. I especially like sending text messages.
I must say new technologies penetrate (проникать) into all the spheres of our life and the society's activity. They are broad used in medicine, education, industry in short everywhere.

It is important to know that computing and information technologies have not only advantages but they also have disadvantages in our life. First it influences on our health. Regular users can fall ill with different diseases; have weak eyesight and nervous disorder.

In my opinion one of the negative facts is the loss of the ability to read and write. It is not secret that our generation keeps away from reading books and also little by little we forget the handwriting.

Now I'd like to draw your attention to disadvantages of Internet. One can be inclined to machine slavery (бытьсклоннымкмашинномурабству). Not without reason (недаром) there is a term "Internet dependence". Regular users can also be estranged (отчуждаться) from the society that impoverishes (обеднять) their personal human qualities.

There is no end to say about advantages and disadvantages of new technologies. But we should understand that developing of new technologies is very important in our life but they must be used within reasonable limits.

2. *Describe advantages and disadvantages of new technologies. Fillinthetable. Опишите преимущества и недостатки новых технологий. Заполните таблицу.*

Advantages	Disadvantages
1. 2. 3	1. 2. 3.

Практическаяработа №34
Sequence of Tenses. Training Exercises. Согласованиевремен. Тренировочныеупражнения.

1. *Choose the correct version of the verb and translate the sentences.Выберитеверныйвариантглаголаипереведитепредложения.*
2. I knew that my sister … (have/has/had) a problem.
3. I know that my sister … (have/has/had) a problem.
4. I knew that my sister … (will have/would have/had) a problem soon.
5. He said he … (lived/has lived/had lived) in Moscow since 2005.
6. She asks me if the flight … (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/been cancelled).
7. She asked me if the flight … (has been cancelled/had been cancelled/was cancelled).
8. Nobody knew what … (will happen/would happen/happens) next.
9. Mike said that he … (hasn't met/didn't meet/hadn't met) Helen since they parted.
10. Kelly said that she … (didn't want/doesn't want/hadn't wanted) to wear her hat.
11. We didn't expect that he … (showed/will show/would show) us the film.

2.Translate using sequence of tenses where it is necessary, paying attention to the tense in the main clause.Переведите, используя правила согласования времен там, где это необходимо, обращая внимание на время в главном предложении.

1. Дэвид сказал, что его мама учитель.
2. Мы увидели, что дети играли в настольный теннис.
3. Она надеется, что я не буду работать по воскресеньям в следующем году.
4. Я не знала, что они сегодня заняты и не смогут мне помочь.
5. Я думал, что он болеет.
6. Мы надеялись, что они придут вовремя.
7. Я не знал, что его сестра учит немецкий язык.
8. Я была уверена, что они учили французский в школе.
9. Мой друг говорит, что уже перевел эту статью.
10. Никто не верит, что они говорят правду.

Практическая работа №35
Контрольная работа №2.

Практическая работа №36
Water. GeneralAspectsofWater. Вода. Общие аспекты воды

1. *Read and translate the words and learn them by heart. Make up 5 sentences with them. Прочитайте и переведите слова и выучите их наизусть. Составьте 5 предложений с ними.*

Transparent, fluid, constituent, bond, ambient, solid, vital, ice cap, fraction, vapour, particle, precipitation, evaporation, transpiration, runoff, to contribute, sanitation, solvent.

2. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.*

Waterisatransparentfluidwhichformstheworld'sstreams, lakes,oceansandrain,andisthemajorconstituentofthefluidsof livingthings.Asachemicalcompound,awatermoleculecontainsone oxygenandtwohydrogenatomsthatareconnectedbycovalentbonds. Waterisaliquidatstandardambienttemperatureandpressure,butit oftenco-existsonEarthwithitssolidstate,ice;andgaseousstate, steam(watervapour).

Watercovers71%oftheEarth'ssurface.Itisvitalforall knownformsoflife.OnEarth,96.5%oftheplanet'swateris foundinseasandoceans,1.7%ingroundwater,1.7%inglaciers andtheicecapsofAntarcticaandGreenland,asmallfractionin otherlargewaterbodies,and0.001%intheairasvapor,clouds (formedofsolidandliquidwaterparticlessuspendedinair),and precipitation.Only2.5%oftheEarth'swaterisfreshwater,and98.8% of that water is inice andgroundwater.Less than 0.3% of all freshwateris in rivers, lakes, andtheatmosphere,andanevensmalleramountoftheEarth'sfreshwater(0.003%)iscontained within biological bodiesand manufactured products.

WateronEarthmovescontinuallythroughthewatercycleofevaporationand transpiration, condensation, precipitation, and runoff, usuallyreachingthesea.

Evaporationandtranspirationcontributetotheprecipitationoverland.Waterusedinthe production of agood orserviceis knownas virtual water. Safedrinkingwaterisessentialtohumansandother lifeformseventhoughitprovidesnocaloriesororganic nutrients.Accesstosafedrinkingwaterhasimprovedover thelastdecadesinalmosteverypartoftheworld,but approximatelyonebillionpeoplestilllackaccesstosafe water and over 2.5 billionlack access to adequatesanitation.

However,someobservershaveestimatedthatby2025morethanhalfoftheworld populationwillbefacingwater-basedvulnerability.Waterplaysanimportantroleintheworld economy,asitfunctionsasasolventforawidevarietyofchemicalsubstancesandfacilitates industrialcoolingandtransportation.Approximately70%ofthefreshwaterusedbyhumans goes to agriculture.

3. Sayifthesentencesconcerningthe text are trueorfalse. Скажите, верны или нет предложения, относящиеся к тексту.

1.Wateris the chemical substance composed of carbon andoxygen.
2.Waterhas onlyliquid form or state.
3.Water covers 80% of the Earth’s surface.
4.By2025 morethan halfof the world populationwillbe facingwater-based vulnerability.
5.About 70% of freshwateris consumed byindustrial sector.
6.Wateris the universalsolvent.
7.The oceans contain 94%of the Earth’swater.

4. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.

1.What is water according to the text?
2.What does a water molecule contain? What is its chemical formula?
3.How is waterdistributedon the Earth?
4.What states ofwaterdoyou know?
5.What does the watercycle consist of?
6.Whyis safe drinkingwateressential to humans?
7.How does water playan important part in the world economy?

5.Matchthewordswiththeirdefinitions.Сопоставьте слова с их определениями.

Word	Definition
1. water	a. hard orfirm; not in theform of aliquid orgas.
2. transparent	b.theequipmentandsystemsthatkeepplacesclean,especiallyby removinghumanwaste.
3. solid	c. protectedfrom anydanger or harm.
4. vapour	d. a substance, especiallya liquid, that can dissolve anothersubstance.
5. sanitation	e. the mass of salt water that covers most of theEarth’s surface.

6. solvent	f.tomakesmb.doorhavesmth.,especiallybecauseitisnecessary accordingto a particularlaw or set of rules.
7. ocean	g.aliquidwithoutcolour,smellortastethatfallsasrain,isinlakes, rivers and seas, and is used fordrinking, washing,etc.
8. torequire	h. a mass of verysmall drops of liquid in the air, for example steam.
9. safe	i. the act of usingenergy,food ormaterials.
10. consumption	j. (of glass, plastic, etc.)allowingyou to see through it.

Практическая работа №37
PassiveVoice. Пассивный залог

1.Learn the rules of passive voiceformingand using. Composeashortsummary. Выучите правила образования и употребления пассивного залога. Сделайте краткий конспект.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B1m5kK_J6yY

2. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the passive voice.Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на пассивный залог.
1. All information can be found in this brochure. 2. Many interesting books are sold in this bookstore. 4. German language is being taught in few schools nowadays. 5. I was not told about the new students in the group. 6. Germany was divided into two parts after the war. 7. All students were informed about the new department. 8. This poem was written by me. 9. The best essay was chosen by the committee. 10. There are a few old songs being written now. 11. His English can be easily understood. 12. This program has been seen by millions of people. 13. All my money is kept in the bank.

3.Change the active voice to the passive one.Замените активный залог пассивным.
1. They discussed a few problems yesterday. 2. Adam Smith devoted 10 years to writing his work. 3. Adam Smith founded economic science. 4. Many people speak English. 5. I bought this book yesterday. 6. The students saw this English film. 7. Did Yury Dolgoruky found Moscow in 1147? 8. The Pacific Ocean washes the territory of Russia in the east. 9. The college trains future accountants, economists, financiers, technologists and lawyers. 10. The students attend lectures and tutorials with interest. 11. You translated this text last time. 12. You can find many interesting books in our library. 13. They will translate this text at the next lesson. 14. He wrote many letters to his friends. 15. The students made some mistakes in their tests.

4. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the passive voice.Переведите на английский, обращая внимание на пассивный залог.
1. Книга Сорокинского была написана летом. 2. Письмо будет отправлено завтра. 3. Меня часто спрашивают о моих планах. 4. Ваша проблема будет решена завтра. 5. Этот фильм показывали вчера с двух до трех. 6. Работа только что завершена нами. 7. Эти статьи уже будут опубликованы к концу года. 9. О новой книге будут много говорить. 10. В Москве сейчас строятся новые станции метро. 11. Паспорт был утерян вчера. 12. Как вам сообщили об этом? 13. Пятая глава уже переведена?

Практическая работа №38
WaterTreatment. Очистка воды
1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

Securingandmaintaininganadequatesupplyofwaterhasbeenoneoftheessential factorsinthedevelopmentofhumansettlements.Theearliestdevelopmentswereprimarily concernedwiththequantityofwateravailable.Increasingpopulation,however,hasexerted morepressureonlimitedhigh-qualitysurfacesources,andthecontaminationofwaterwith municipal,agricultural,andindustrialwasteshasledtoadeteriorationofwaterqualityinmany othersources.Atthesametime,waterqualityregulationshavebecomemore rigorous,analytical capabilitiesfordetectingcontaminantshavebecomemoresensitive,andthegeneralpublichas becomebothmoreknowledgeableandmorediscriminatingaboutwaterquality.Thus,the

qualityofawatersourcecannotbeoverlookedinwatersupplydevelopment.Infact,virtually all sources of water requiresome form of treatment before potable use.

Watertreatmentcanbedefinedastheprocessingof watertoachieveawaterquality thatmeetsspecifiedgoalsor standardssetbytheenduseroracommunitythroughits regulatoryagencies.Goalsandstandardscanincludethe requirementsofregulatoryagencies,additionalrequirements setbyalocalcommunity,andrequirementsassociatedwith specificindustrialprocesses.Theevolutionofwater treatmentpracticehasarichhistoryofempiricaland scientific developments and challenges met and overcome.

Watertreatment,however,encompassesamuchwiderrangeofproblemsandultimate uses,includinghometreatmentunits,communitytreatmentplants,andfacilitiesforindustrial watertreatmentwithawidevarietyofwaterqualityrequirementsthatdependonthespecific industry.Watertreatmentprocessesarealsoapplicabletoremediationofcontaminated groundwaterandotherwatersourcesandwastewatertreatmentwhenthetreatedwastewateristo be recycled for new uses.

2. Sayifthesentencesconcerningthe text are trueorfalse.Скажите, верны или нет предложения, относящиеся к тексту.

1. The earliestdevelopments wereprimarily concerned with the qualityof water available.
2.Lateronthegeneralpublichasbecomebothmoreknowledgeableandmore discriminating about waterquality.
3.Sources of water do not require anyform of treatment before potable use.
4. Water treatment can be defined as the processing of water to achieve a water quality that meets specified goals or standards set by the end user or a community through its regulatory agencies.
5. Water treatment encompasses a very narrow range of problems.

3. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.

1. What were the essential factors in the development of human settlements?
2. What were the earliest developments primarily concerned with?
3. What types of wastes can you enumerate?
4. How have water quality regulations changed over time?
5. What requirements can goals and standards include?
6. What range of problems and ultimate uses does water treatment encompass?
7. Where are water treatment processes also applicable?
5. What requirements can goals and standards include?
6. What range of problems and ultimate uses does water treatment encompass?
7. Where are water treatment processes also applicable?

4. Discussthefollowingquestionswithyourgroupmates.Обсудите следующие вопросы с одногруппниками.

- Whatmeasures of watertreatment can betaken athome?
- What measures of watertreatment doesyour familyuse?

5. Completethefollowingtable.Заполнитеследующуютаблицу.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
manufacture		
	success	
expand		
implement		
		sustainable
contaminate		
risk		
consume		

	strength	
		applicable
	process	

Практическая работа №39

Passive Voice. Training Exercises. Пассивныйзалог. Тренировочные упражнения.

1. *Choose the correct answer and translate into Russian. Выберите правильный ответ и переведите на русский язык.*
   1. The news programme (*is watched / watched*) by millions of people every day.
   2. The Mona Liza (*painted / was painted)* by Leonardo da Vinchi.
   3. The new cinema (*be built / will be built*) next year.
   4. New pop groups (*are much spoken / is much spoken*) about among teenagers.
   5. Alexander Pushkin's first poem (*was written / written)* when he was fourteen.
   6. The letters (*be sent / will be sent*) by post tomorrow.
   7. The translation (*was finished / were finished*) two hours ago.
   8. London *(visited / is visited)* by hundreds of tourists every year.
   9. The dinner *(be / will be)* ready in an hour (черезчас).
   10. The dogs (were taken out/ was taken out) three times yesterday.

2. *Open the brackets, using the verbs in в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в настоящем, прошедшем, будущем простых временах пассивного залога.*
   1. Tom always (to ask) at the lessons.
   2. I (to ask) at the last lesson.
   3. Our country house (to finish) next year.
   4. The dog (to find) by my sister yesterday.
   5. This work (to do) tomorrow.
   6. This text (to translate) at the last lesson.
   7. These trees (to plant) every autumn.
   8. Many interesting games always (to play) at our P.E. lessons.
   9. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow.
   10. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday.

3. *Open the brackets, using the verbs in Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Future Simple. UseActiveandPassiveVoices. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в настоящем простом, настоящем завершенном, настоящем продолженном, прошедшем, будущем простых временах. Используйте Активный и Пассивный залог.*
   1. The house _____ (to build) in 2025.
   2. The boy _____ (not to hear) the news yet.
   3. The Brooks _____ (to become) famous last year.
   4. Money _____ (to keep) in the bank.
   5. The parcel _____ (to send) yesterday.
   6. I would like _____ (to know) English very well.
   7. Where _____the road _____ (to lead) to?
   8. Look! The leaves _____ (to fall).
   9. All the money _____ (to spend) on clothes last week.
   10. Where is the pie? Who _____ (to eat) it?

Практическая работа №40

Water Supply. Водоснабжение

1. *Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.*

- What iswatersupplysystem and what are its functions?
- Who designs water supplysystem?
- What knowledgeis necessaryfor a proper designof water supply system?

2. *Read and translate thewordsandlearnthembyheart.Makeupyourownsentenceswiththem. Прочитайте и переведите слова и выучите их наизусть. Составьте свои предложения с ними.*

Water supply, to provide, drainage, basin, raw water, to accumulate, aquifer, pipe, water tank, pressure vessel, pump, outlet, impractical, sewer, ditch, downstream.

3. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.*

A water supply system or water supply network is a system of engineered hydrologicand hydraulic components which provide water supply.

A watersupplysystem typicallyincludes:

1. A drainage basin.
2. A rawwatercollectionpoint(aboveorbelow ground)wherethewateraccumulates,suchasalake,a river, or groundwater from an undergroundaquifer. Raw watermaybetransferredusinguncoveredground-level aqueducts,coveredtunnelsorundergroundwater pipes to water purification facilities.
3. Waterpurification facilities.Treatedwateris transferredusingwaterpipes(usually underground).
4. Waterstoragefacilitiessuchasreservoirs, water tank systems, or watertowers.Smallerwater systems maystorethewaterincisterns orpressurevessels. Tallbuildingsmayalsoneedtostore water locallyin pressure vessels in order for the water to reach the upper floors.
5. Additionalwaterpressurizingcomponentssuch aspumpingstationsmayneedtobe situatedattheoutletofundergroundoraboveground impractical).
6. Apipenetworkfordistributionofwatertotheconsumers(whichmaybeprivatehouses orindustrial,commercialorinstitutionestablishments)andotherusagepoints(suchasfire hydrants).
7. Connectionstothesewers (undergroundpipes,orabovegroundditches insome developingcountries)aregenerallyfounddownstreamofthewaterconsumers,butthesewer system is considered to be aseparate system, rather than partof thewater supplysystem.

Практическая работа №41
ModalVerbs. Модальные глаголы

1. *Learntherulesofmodalverbs, composeashortsummery.Выучите правила употребления модальных глаголов, сделайте краткий конспект*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=share&v=FQtZaVECxFg&app=desktop

2. Переведите предложения. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях.

1.Who can answer my question? 2. Nobody could translate this text. 3. He ought to do this task at once. 4. Must I attend this meeting? — No, you needn't. 5. You should have shown your notes to the teacher. 6. I asked him, but he wouldn't listen to me. 7. They should visit her, she is in the hospital. 8. Last summer we would often go to the country. 9. Your son can do this work himself. 10. Would you tell me the way to the station? 11. Your friend might have informed us. 12. May I leave for a while? — Yes, you may. 13. She should be more attentive at the lessons. 14. You needn't come so early.

3. Translate the sentences into Russian.Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We have to stay at home. 2. He was allowed to take this book. 3. Who is able to do this work? 4. He had to leave for Moscow earlier. 5. We are to take exams in June. 6. Am I allowed to visit you? 7. They were able to do this work in time. 8.1 shall be able to pass my examinations. 9. She will be allowed to watch TV. 10.1 have to come in time. 11. The train is to come soon. 12. Are you able to drive a car?

4. Choosethecorrectanswer. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. You (must, can) go to bed now. 2. She (may, should) read this book. 3. I (must, may) go home. 4. He (can, may) speak English. 5. The students (must, may) use a calculator at the Maths lessons. 6. My mother (can, should) cook many delicious dishes. 7. My father (must, can) drive a car. 8. Jack (can, must) play the guitar very well. 9. You (should, must) ask his advice. 10. Kate (may, can) remember a lot of words.

Практическаяработа №42

Water Supply. Lexical Exercises. Водоснабжение. Лексическиеупражнения.

Text. Water Supply (continued)

4. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.

1. Definewater supplysystem.
2. What does watersupplysystem include?
3. What is raw watercollection point?
4. How mayraw water be transferred?
5. How is treated water transferred?
6. What do water storagefacilities include?
7. What is the function of pressurevessels?
8. Whereare connections to thesewersgenerallyfound?

5.Matchthewordswiththeirdefinitions. Соотнесите слова с их определениями.

Word	Definition
1. pipe	a. to give sth. to smb. ormake it available for them to use.
2. drainage	b.anundergroundpipethatisusedtocarrysewageawayfromhouses, factories,etc.
3. toprovide	c. amachine that isusedto forceliquid,gas orairinto or out of sth.
4. tank	d.alongchanneldugatthesideofafieldorroad,toholdortakeaway water.
5. pump	e. atube through which liquidsand gases can flow.
6. sewer	f. a large container forholdingliquid or gas.
7. ditch	g. the process bywhichwateror liquid waste is drained froman area.

6. Drawawatersupplysystemschemeanddescribeittoyourgroupmates.Discussyourprojects.Нарисуйте схему системы водоснабжения и опишите ее своим одногруппникам. Обсуждайтесвоипроекты.

7. ReadandfindRussianequivalentstothefollowingEnglishproverbsand sayings.Expressyourthoughtsonthesetopicsandexplainthemeaningof them. Прочитайте и найдите русские эквиваленты следующим английским пословицам и поговоркам. Выразите свои мысли по этим темам и объясните их значение.

1. Small rain laysgreat dust.
2. Rain at seven, fine at eleven.
3. To rain cats and dogs.
4. Waterof life.
5. We never know thevalueof watertillthe wellis dry.

Практическая работа №43

ModalVerbs. TrainingExercises. Модальные глаголы. Тренировочные упражнения.

1.Findmistakes. Найдите ошибки.

1. You don’t can go to the party. 2. He musts take his dog for a walk. 3. I can to help you. 4. He not must be late. 5. Can his brother speaks French? 6. Paul must to go there. 7. You don’t must smoke here.

2. Insert the necessary modal verbs.Вставьтенеобходимыемодальныеглаголы.

1... not go to the theatre with them last night, I... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test. 2. My friend lives a long way from his office and... get up early. 3. All of us... be in time for classes. 4. When my friend has his English, he... stay at the office after work. He (not)... stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and... get home early.

5.... you... work hard to do well in your English? 6. «... we discuss this question now? » «No, we.... We... do it tomorrow afternoon». 7. I'm glad you... come. 8. «... you... come and have dinner with us tomorrow? » «I'd love to». 9. «Please send them this article ». « Oh, ... I do it now? »

3. Translate into English using modal verbs.Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы.
1. Мы обязательно должны писать диктант сегодня? — Да, завтра мы будем учить новые слова. 2. Вчера мне пришлось ответить на все эти письма. 3. Виктора тоже пригласить на обед? — Да, сделайте это, пожалуйста. 4. Вам пришлось остаться дома, потому что была плохая погода? 5. Вы обязательно должны прийти и посмотреть нашу новую квартиру. — С удовольствием. 6. Я рад, что мне не пришлось заканчивать эту работу вчера. 7. Я не люблю поздно ложиться спать, но иногда мне приходится. 8. Можно мне пойти погулять сейчас? — Нет, нельзя. Ты должен скоро ложиться спать. 9. Вам следует навестить вашего друга. Он вчера не пришел на урок. 10. Почему ты не пришла? — Я не могла, я должна была помочь маме по дому. 11. Вам не нужно идти в библиотеку, у нас много книг дома, и вы можете взять любую, какую хотите.

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate modal verbs.Заполните пропуски соответствующими модальными глаголами.
(must, should, would, ought to, needn't, can, could, may, might)
1. They... not do this work themselves 2. You... take my dictionary. 3. You don't look well, you... consult the doctor. 4. Why... I give you my money? 5. She... not speak any foreign language. 6. He... to help them, they need his help. 7.... you tell me the time? 8.... I go with you? No, you.... 9. Your daughter... have told about it. 10. In winter we... often skate. 11. You... not miss your classes. 12.... you play the piano before?

Практическаяработа №44

Water Distribution Network. Сеть распределения воды

1. *Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.*
   - What qualities should water in the tap have?
   - How canyourecognize that water in the tap is notsafefor drinking?

2. *Read the words andlearn themby heart.Make upyour ownsentences with them. Прочитайте и переведите слова и выучите их наизусть. Составьте свои предложения с ними.*
   To achieve, gravity feed, elevation, pressurized, reserve, pressure vessel, to eliminate, to maintain, public entity, master-plan, to design, leakage, to degrade, unlined, copper, lead, solder, fixture, tap, booster station.

3. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и переведите текст.*
   Theproduct,deliveredtothepointofconsumption,iscalledfreshwaterifitreceives littleornotreatment,ordrinkingwaterifthetreatmentachievesthewaterquality standards requiredforhumanconsumption.Theenergythatthesystemneedstodeliverthewateriscalled pressure.Thatenergy istransferredtothewater,thereforebecoming waterpressure,inanumber ofways:byapump,bygravityfeedfromawatersource(suchasawatertower)atahigher elevation, or bycompressed air.
   Thewaterisoftentransferredfromawaterreservesuchasalargecommunal reservoir beforebeingtransportedtoamorepressurizedreservesuchasawatertower.Insmall domesticsystems,thewatermaybepressurizedbyapressurevesselorevenbyanunderground cistern (thelatterhoweverdoesneedadditionalpressurizing).Thiseliminatestheneedofa water-tower or anyotherheightened water reserveto supplythe water pressure.
   Thesesystemsareusuallyownedandmaintainedbylocalgovernments,suchascities,or other public entities, but areoccasionallyoperatedbya commercial enterprise.
   Water supplynetworksarepartofthemaster planning of communities, counties, and municipalities.Theirplanninganddesignrequire theexpertiseofcityplannersandcivilengineers, whomustconsidermanyfactors,suchaslocation, currentdemand,futuregrowth,leakage,pressure, pipesize,pressureloss,firef ightingflows,etc.– usingpipe network analysisand other tools.
   Aswaterpassesthroughthedistributionsystem,the waterqualitycandegradebychemicalreactionsandbiologicalprocesses.Corrosionofmetal pipematerialsinthedistributionsystemcancausethereleaseofmetalsintothewaterwith undesirableaestheticandhealtheffects.Releaseofironfromunlinediron pipescanresultin customerreportsof"redwater"atthetap.Releaseofcopperfromcopperpipescanresultin customerreportsof"bluewater"and/orametallictaste.Releaseofleadcanoccurfromthe solder

usedtojoincopperpipetogetherorfrombrassfixtures.Copperandleadlevelsatthe consumer's tap areregulated to protect consumer health.

Corrosioninhibitorsareoftenaddedtoreducereleaseofmetalsintothewater.Common corrosion inhibitors added to the waterarephosphates and silicates.

Maintenanceofabiologicallysafedrinkingwaterisanothergoalinwaterdistribution. Typically,achlorine-b a s e d disinfectant,suchassodiumhypochloriteormonochloramineis addedtothewaterasitleavesthetreatmentplant.Boosterstationscanbeplacedwithinthe distributionsystemtoensurethatallareasofthedistributionsystemhaveadequatesustained levels of disinfection.

4. *Sayifthesentencesconcerningthe textaretrueorfalse.Скажите, верны или нет предложения, относящиеся к тексту.*

1.The product, delivered tothe point of consumption, is called raw water.
2.Ifthetreatmentachievesthewaterqualitystandardsrequiredforhumanconsumptionthe water is called drinking.
3.The energythat the system needs to deliver thewater is calledforce.
4.Insmalldomesticsystems,thewatermaybepressurizedbyapressurevesselorbyan underground cistern.
5.Watersupplysystems are usuallyowned and maintained byprivate entrepreneurs.
6.Watersupplynetworksarepartofthemasterplanningofcommunities,counties,and municipalities.
7.Pipe material does not influence water quality.
8.Commoncorrosion inhibitors added to the water arephosphatesand silicates.

5. *Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.*

1.What kind of water is called fresh?
2.Definedrinkingwater.
3.What is pressure?
4.How is energytransferred to the water?
5.How maythe water bepressurizedin smalldomestic systems?
6.Who owns and maintains water supplysystems?
7.What factors are taken into account when planning and designing water supplysystems?
8.Howdoescorrosionofmetalpipematerialsinthedistributionsystemaffectwater quality?
9. What is often added to reduce releaseof metals into the water?
10.What common corrosion inhibitors doyou know?

Практическая работа №45
Heating. Отопление

1.Answerthequestions. Ответьте на вопросы.
- How can you define a heating system?
- What types of heating systems do you know?

2. Read the words and learn them by heart. Make up 5 your own sentences with them. Прочитайте слова и выучите их наизусть. Составьте 5 предложений, используя их.

1. Climate-control – климат-контроль, регулирование состояния воздуха в помещении
2. Source – источник
3. Means – средство
4. Todistribute – распределять
5. Heatingsystem – отопительная система
6. Furnace – печь, котѐл
7. Topower – приводить в действие или движение, обеспечить электроэнергией
8. Radiator – батарея отопления, обогреватель
9. Radiant – источник тепла
10. Skirtingboard – плинтус, панель
11. Hydronicheating – жидкостное отопление
12. Concrete – бетон
13. Driveway – подъездная дорога; подъездной путь
14. Toaccumulate – накапливать, аккумулировать
15. Portable – портативный, переносной

16. Freestanding – отдельно стоящий, самостоятельный, автономный

3. Readandtranslatethetext. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

All climate-control devices or systems have three basic components: a source of warmed or cooled air, a means of distributing the air to the rooms being heated or cooled, and a control used to regulate the system (e.g. thermostat). A variety of technologies are available for heating your house:

In a central heating system a furnace or boiler consumes the fuel (e.g. gas, oil, or electricity) that powers it. As fuel is burned, pipes take hot water to radiators. You get hot water at the same time as heating, depending on how you set the controls.

Electric heat pumps remove heat from outdoor air, ground, surface water or the earth and move heat from one place to another. They can also be used as air conditioners when the weather is warm. The thermostat will also include controls for air conditioning.

Radiant skirting board heaters are long, metal units with electrical elements inside. They are sometimes the only source of heat in a house, or they can be an extra heating device in cooler rooms.

Radiant ceiling or floor systems are installed in floors, ceilings or (occasionally) walls. They warm objects in much the same way as the sun does.

In hydronic heating a boiler warms the circulating water and hot water flows through tubes under the floor or through units that are similar to skirting board heaters. They can also be installed in ceilings. They are sometimes used under concrete in driveways to keep snow and ice from accumulating.

Portable space heaters are either freestanding or attached to a wall and work with electricity, gas or kerosene. Their area cannot be qualified as heated living space. (Source: Flash on English for Construction)

4. Answer the following questions. Ответьтенавопросы.

1. How many and what components do all climate-control devices or systems have?
2. What variety of technologies available for heating your house can you point out?
3. Describe central heating system.
4. What device can also be used as air conditioner when the weather is warm?
5. How do radiant skirting board heaters look like?
6. Where can hydronic heating be used?
7. What are portable space heaters?
8. What heating system would you personally prefer to install in your house or flat and why?

5. Speak about heating system. Расскажитеосистемеотопления.

What kind of heating system is used in your home? Work in small groups and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each system. Discuss the costs of installation, maintenance, efficiency.

Практическаяработа №46
Participle I and II. Причастие I и II

1. *Watchavideotutorialonthetopicandcomposeashortsummery.Посмотрите видеоурок по теме «Причастие в английском языке: форма и употребление» и сделайте краткий конспект.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g_S033IFKO4&list=RDCMUC-Rwh93V2Hgup-FEZdbiF2Q&start_radio=1&t=32

2.Translate the phrases containing the participle in the definition function.Переведитесловосочетания, содержащиепричастиевфункциионределения.

A smiling girl, a writing boy, a laughing baby, playing children, a sleeping man, people waiting for you, a walking couple, a developing country, an increasing proportion, reading audience, a trading nation, a flying bird, a dancing child.

3.Translate the words in brackets into English.Переведите слова, стоящие в скобках на английский язык.

A (спящий) child. A (работающая) woman. The (растущий) child. The (открывающиеся) gate. The man (смотрящий) at me. Workers, (начинающие) their work. The boy, (ловящий) birds. The animal, (пьющие) water. The bridge, (соединяющий) the two sides of the river.

4. Read the sentences, determine the function of the participle. TranslateintoRussian. Прочитайте предложения, определите функцию причастия. Переведитенарусскийязык.

1. The dean of our faculty is speaking to the students. 2. He is coming in ten days. 3. I came up to the students discussing their time-table. 4.Do you know the man speaking to the children? 5. They are discussing an important problem now. 6. Belarus is developing its economic contacts.

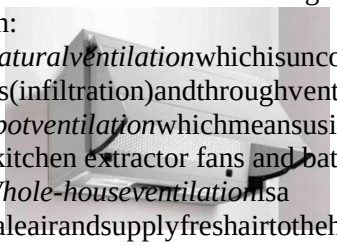
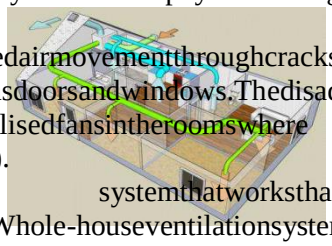
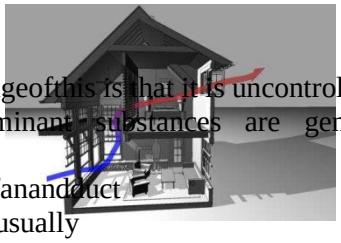
Практическаяработа №47
Ventilation. Вентиляция

1.Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.
- What is ventilation?
- What types of ventilationdoyou know?
- What is the purposeof ventilation?

2.Read the words andlearn themby heart. Make up your own sentences with them. Прочитайте слова и выучите их наизусть. Составьте предложения с ними.
1.Ventilation
2.To reduce
3.Moisture
4.Odour
5.Pollutant
6.Radon
7.Contaminant
8.Volatile
9.To accumulate
10.Damage
11. Vent
12. Extractorfan
13.To exhaust
14.Staleair
15.Supply ventilation
16.Balanced ventilation

3.Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

Ventilation–theexchangeofindoorairwithoutdoorair–isimportanttoreduceindoor moisture,odours,andotherpollutants.Contaminantssuchasvolatileorganiccompounds,and radon(thatmaycausehealthproblems)canaccumulateinpoorlyventilatedhomes.Excess moistureneedstoberemovedbeforehighhumiditylevelsleadtophysicaldamagetothehome. There arethree main types of ventilation:

*Naturalventilation*whichisuncontrolledairmovementthroughcracksand smallholes(infiltration)andthroughventssuchasdoorsandwindows.Thedisadvantageofthis is that it is uncontrollable.

*Spotventilation*whichmeansusinglocalisedfansintheroomswhere contaminant substances are generated(for example kitchen extractor fans and bath fans).

*Whole-houseventilation*isa systemthatworksthankstofanandduct systemsto exhauststaleairandsupplyfreshairtothehouse.Whole-houseventilationsystemsareusually classifiedasexhaustventilationwhentheairisforcedoutofthehouse,supply ventilationifitis forcedinsideandbalancedventilationifthesameamountofairisforcedinsideandoutsidethe house.

4.Label the pictures withthe words in bold fromthe text. Пометьте картинки словами, выделенными курсивом из текста.

a. _____ b._____ c._____

5.Answerthe followingquestions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1.Defineventilation.
2.Whyis ventilation important?
3.What contaminants doyou know?
4.What happens if too much moisture is not removed from the inside ofyourhome?
5.How manytypes of ventilation doyouknow?
6.What is the disadvantageof natural ventilation? 7.What is spot ventilation?
8.How does whole-house ventilation work?
9.How are whole-house ventilation systems usuallyclassified?

6.Using vocabulary in Ex.2match the words with their definitions.Используя словарный запас в упр.2, сопоставьте слова с их определениями.

Word	Definition
1. toventilate	a. the mixtureof gases that surrounds the earth and that we breathe.
2. moisture	b. anyplant without leaves, flowers orgreen colouring, usuallygrowing on other plants or on decayingmatter.
3. odour	c. morethan is necessary, reasonable or acceptable.
4. pollutant	d. waste gases that comeout of a vehicle,an engine or amachine.
5. toreduce	e. asubstance that pollutes sth., especiallyairandwater.
6. exhaust	f. to make asubstance or place dirtyor no longer pure byaddinga substancethat isdangerous or carries disease.
7. excess	g. to allow fresh air toenter and move around a room, building, etc.
8. fungi	h. to makesth. less or smaller in size, quantity, price, etc.
9. air	i. a smell, especiallyonethat is unpleasant.
10. tocontaminate	j. verysmalldrops of water that are present in the air, on asurface or in a

Практическаяработа №48
Participle I and II. Training Exercises. Причастие I и II. Тренировочные упражнения.

1. Form participle II from the following verbs.Образуйте причастие II от следующих глаголов.
a) to hope, to stop, to produce, to listen, to open, to study, to concentrate, to determine, to start, to develop, to play
b) to be, to have, to do, to get, to come, to meet, to know, to make, to cut, to go, to see, to buy, to begin, to choose, to say, to sell

2. Translate the phrases containing participle II.Переведите словосочетания, содержащие причастие II.
a) a broken cup, an unanswered letter, an opened window, a closed door, a written exercise, a developed country, a mixed economy, a discussed problem, produced goods, satisfied needs, privately owned firms, a translated text, widely used irrigation (орошение)
b) Knowledge acquired by the students, the questions put to the teacher, the subjects studied by the first-year students, economic system based on private ownership, specialists trained at our university, the house built in our street

3. Determine the function of participle II; translate sentences.Определитефункциюпричастия II, переведите предложения.

1. The main subject studied at our university is economics. 2. Here is a letter addressed to you. 3. The machines made at our plant are exported to several countries. 4. If invited, he will come. 5. We have used the book taken from the library. 6. The contract signed last year was soon broken. 7. Have you answered all the questions asked? 8. She was always well dressed. 9. He has travelled a lot. 10. When asked, he always helped me. 11. My sweater is made in England. 12. You have made a mistake. 13. Used economically, these food supplies could last for a month.

4. Translate into Russian, paying attention to participle I and participle II.Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастие I и причастие II.

1. A letter sent from Minsk will be in Moscow tomorrow. 2. In the post-office he saw some people sending telegrams. 3. Some of the questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important. 4. The girl putting the book on the shelf is a new teacher. 5. A person taking a sunbath must be very careful. 6. The word said by the student was not correct. 7. Standing at the window, she was waving her hand. 8. A word spoken in time may have very important results.

5. Choose the required participle form from the brackets.Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

1. We listened to the girls (singing, sung) folk songs. 2. We listened to the folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls. 3. The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister. 4. The floor (washing, washed) by Ann looked very clean. 5. Who is the boy (doing, done) his homework at the table? 6. The exercises (doing, done) by the students were easy. 7. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil. 8. Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.

Практическаяработа №49
AirConditioning. Кондиционирование воздуха

1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

*Airconditioning*istheprocessofalteringthepropertiesofair(primarilytemperature andhumidity)tomorecomfortableconditions,typicallywiththeaimofdistributingthe conditioned air to an occupied spaceto improve thermal comfortand indoor air quality.



Airconditioningunitsoutsideabuilding

Incommonuse,anairconditionerisadevicethat lowerstheairtemperature.Thecooling istypically achievedthrougharefrigerationcycle,butsometimes evaporationorfreecooling isused.Airconditioning systems canalso be made based on desiccants.

Inthemostgeneralsense,airconditioningcan refertoanyformoftechnologythatmodifiesthecondition of air (heating, cooling, humidification, cleaning,ventilation,orairmovement).However,inconstruction,suchacompletesystemofheating, ventilation, and air conditioningis referred toasHVAC.Thebasicconceptbehindairconditioningissaidtohavebeenappliedinancient Egypt, wherereedswerehunginwindowsandweremoistenedwithtricklingwater.Theevaporationof watercooledtheairblowingthroughthewindow.Thisprocessalsomadetheairmorehumid, whichcanbebeneficialinadrydesertclimate.InAncientRome,waterfromaqueductswas circulatedthroughthewallsofcertainhousestocoolthem.Othertechniquesinmedieval Persia involvedtheuseofcisternsandwindtowerstocoolbuildingsduringthehot season.



Modern air conditioning emerged from advancesinchemistryduringthe19thcentury,and thefirstlarge-scaleelectricalairconditioningwas inventedandusedin1902byAmericaninventor

WillisCarrier.Theintroductionofresidentialair conditioninginthe1920shelpedenablethegreat migration to the Sun Beltin the United States.

Windowunitinsidearoom

Air-conditioningisthebringingofairinabuildingtoadesiredtemperature,purity,andhumiditythroughouttheyeartomaintainhealthyandcomfortableatmosphere.Air-conditioningmaybedividedintotwomainsections:onefor the processingof materials in industry, the other for human comfort.

Air-conditioningprovides the followingservices:

1.Filtration of the air both in winter and summer to remove dust.
2.Circulationoftheairatlowvelocityandwithproperdiffusiontopreventdraughtsand maintain a uniform temperature and humidityat allparts of the inhabited space.
3.Introduction of enough fresh air from the outside atmosphere.
4.Heatingof the air in winter.
5.Coolingof the air in summer below the outside atmosphere.
6.Humidifythe air in winter to a relative humidityof at least 20-25 per cent.
7.Dehumidifytheair in summer to arelative humiditynot exceeding55 percent.

2. Answerthe followingquestions. Ответьтенаследующиевопросы.

1.Define the process of air-conditioning.
2.What is the aim of the air-conditioningprocess?
3.What is an air-conditioner?
4.How did air-conditioning evolve?
5.When did modern air-conditioningemerge?
6.What arethe two main sections that air-conditioningmaybe divided into?
7.What services does air-conditioningprovide?

3. Saywhetherthefollowingstatementsaretrueorfalse.Forthesearchof correct answers refer toInternet resources. Скажите, верны или нет следующие утверждения. Для поиска правильных ответов обращайтесь к интернет-ресурсам.

1.Modern air-conditionersgivecomfort in hot weather, but theycost a lotofmoney. 2.Aftertenyears of exploitation an air-conditioner should be replaced bya new one.
3.Ener Guidelabelshowshowmuchenergyaparticularitemofequipmentconsumesin fiveyears of normal service.
4.Air-conditioners use akWh rating.
5.Typical air-conditioning units use outdoor evaporator coiland indoor condenser.
7.Central air-conditionersnot onlycool air, but alsodehumidify.

Практическаяработа №50

Gassupply. Газоснабжение

1. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.

- How do weusegas in our everydaylife?
- What is natural gas?
- What arethe propertiesof gas?

2. Read and translate the words, learn themby heart.Make upyour ownsentences with them. Прочитайте и переведите слова, выучите их наизусть. Составьте предложения с ними.

1.Gas supply–
2.Fuel –
3.To reprocess –
4.Heat-treatment furnace–
5.Natural gasoline –
6.Oil refinery –
7.By-product gas –
8.Steampower plant–
9.Complete –

10. Rawmaterial–
11. Maingas pipeline –
12.Extraction –
13.To permit –
14.To feed–
15.Vessel –
16.Dependable –
17.Gas unit –

3. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

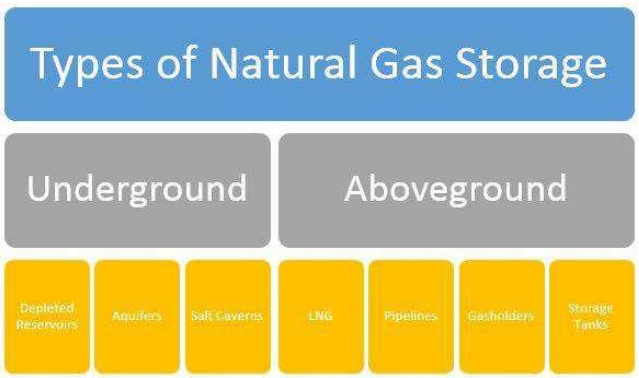
Gassupplyistheorganizeddeliveryanddistributionofgasfueltoserve theneedsofthe nationaleconomy.Thefollowinggasesaresupplied:naturalgasfuels,manufacturedgases producedduringthethermalreprocessingofsolidandliquidfuelsingasgeneratorsandheat-treatmentfurnaces,andliquefiedgasesproducedatnatural-gasolineandoilrefineriesduringthe refiningofpetroleumandby-productgases.Naturalgasisaverycompleteandeconomicaltype of fuel and is a valuable raw materialfor the chemical industry.

Thelargestusersofnaturalgasaresteampowerplants andenterprisesofvariousindustrialsectors(suchas machinebuilding,ferrousandnonferrousmetallurgy, andthebuildingmaterialsindustry).Inthemunicipal economy,gasisusedforcookingfood(inresidential buildingsandpubliccateringestablishments),forthe technicalneedsofmunicipal-utilityserviceenterprises, fortheheatingofwatertobeusedformunicipal-utility andsanitary-hygienicpurposes,andfortheheating,ventilating,andairconditioningof residential and public buildings.



Citiesandindustrialenterprisesaresuppliedwithnaturalandartificialgasesbymaingas pipelines,whichtransportthegasfromthelocationsofitsextractionorproductiontothe consumers.Thedeliveryofgastoapopulatedareaoranindustriallocationtakesplaceata distributioncontrolpoint,wherethegaspressureisreducedtoalevelpermittedbythe appropriatestandards,andthegasisthenfedintothemunicipalgasdistributionsystemortoan industrial enterprise.

Gassupplysystemsmaybeeithercentralizedordecentralized.Incentralizedsystems, gasisdistributedtoconsumersbyamunicipalgasdistributionsystem;indecentralizedsystems, itisdistributedfromlocalgas-generating plantsorthroughtheuseofvessels(tanksor cylinders) filledwithliquefiedgas.Localsystemsarecommonlyusedtosupply gastoresidentialbuildings andmunicipal-utilityenterprisesinsmalltownsandsettlements,especiallythoselocatedat considerable distances from main gas pipelines. Liquefiedgasesaretransportedfromnatural-gasolinerefineriestoconsumersbymeans ofpipelines,railroadtankcars,tanktrucks,andcylinders;specialships,calledgastankers,have beendevelopedfortransportingliquefiedgasesbysea.Liquefiedgasisdeliveredoverlong distances mainlybyrailroad tank cars.



Undergroundgasstoragereservoirsare creatednearlargecitiesfordependable operation of thegas supplysystem.

Low-riseresidentialbuildingsand smallmunicipalenterprisesareusually suppliedwithgasfromgascylinder

installationsconsistingofoneortwo liquefied-gas cylinders, a pressure regulator,andgasunitsandappliances(stoveorwaterheater).Installationswithonecylinderare placedinthesamelocationasthegasdeviceorappliancetheyserve;two-cylinderunitsare installedinametalcabinetlocatedonawallontheoutsideofthebuilding.Multistorybuildings aresuppliedwithgasfromgroupedgas-cylinderinstallationsandinstallationsconsistingof undergroundtanks.Gasisdeliveredtothegasappliancesinbuildingsbygaspipingsystems similar to those used for supplyingnaturalgas.

4. Sayifthesentencesconcerningthe text aretrueorfalse.Скажите, верны или нет предложения, относящиеся к тексту.

1.Naturalgas is a verywasteful type of fuel.
2.The largest users of natural gas are ordinarypeople.
3.Inthemunicipaleconomy,gasisusedfortheheating,ventilating,andairconditioningof residential and public buildings.
4.Maingaspipelinestransportthegasfromthelocationsofitsextractionorproductionto the consumers.

Практическаяработа №51
Gerund. Герундий.

1. *Watch a tutorial video and compose a summary. Посмотрите видеоурок по теме «Все про Герундий за 10 минут с примерами» и сделайте краткий конспект.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cyFGMNo0Wgw&t=597s

2. *Translate sentences with Gerund into Russian. Переведите предложения с герундием на русский язык.*

1. Smoking costs a lot of money. 2. I will call you after arriving at the office. 3. Please have a drink before leaving. 4. 1 am looking forward to meeting you. 5. Do you object to working late? 6. Mary always dreams about going on holiday. 7. Please excuse us for waiting too long. 8. Myfavourite occupation is reading. 9. We are interested in buying these goods. 10. 1 have three shirts that need washing. 11. They insisted on being sent the results of tests. 12. What is the purpose of his going there? 13. This letter requires signing. 14. 1 am grateful for his helping me. 1 am grateful for his having helped me. 15. We thank you for sending us your letter. 16. The house wants repainting. 16. He talked without stopping. 17. Some people can walk all day without being tired. 18. My son took up wrestling but soon lost interest. 19. He gave up smoking a few years ago. 20. My wife keeps insisting on buying a house in the country.

3. *Fill the gap with Gerund. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу герундиями.*

1. I dislike ... to the movies by myself. 2. We started ... dinner without you. 3. 1 can't imagine ... my own house. 4. 1 used ... that television show all of the time. 5. 1 always eat breakfast before ... to school. 6. When do you practise ... English? 7. My grandmother prefers ... science fiction books. 8. You need ... harder this year. 9. 1 am used to ... her in a bad mood. 10. Have you talked to the dentist about ... your teeth?

4. *Fill the gap with the correct prepositions. Вставьтепропущенныепредлоги.*

1) We are looking forward ..... going out at the weekend.
2) Do you agree ..... staying in a foreign country?
3) They are afraid ..... losing the match.
4) My friend is good ..... playing volleyball.
5) She doesn't feel ..... working on the computer.
6) Laura dreams ..... living on a small island.
7) The girls insisted ..... going out with Kerry.
8) Edward always thinks ..... climbing trees.

9) Andrew apologized ..... being late.
10) She complains ..... bullying.

5. *Complete the sentences choosing appropriate phrases.Составьте предложения, выбрав начало из первого столбца и окончание – из второго.*

1. I would like	a) to seeing my daughter.
2. You should give up	b) being ill.
3. I'm looking forward	c) to living in a dirty house.
4. I couldn't help	d) in surfing the Internet.
5. He is used	e) talking to drunk people.
6. Pamela is good	f) to have a cup of coffee.
7. We really enjoy	g) laughing at her.
8. She pretended	h) swimming in the sea.
9. She is interested	j) drinking alcohol.
10. She avoids	k) at riding a horse.

Практическаяработа №52
Gassupply. Lexical Exercises. Газоснабжение. Лексическиеупражнения.

Text "Gassupply" (continued)

5.Answerthefollowingquestions. Ответьтенаследующиевопросы.

1.Whatisgassupply?
2.What kinds of gas aresupplied?
3.What characteristics doesnaturalgas have?
4 . Who arethe largest usersof naturalgas?
5.How gas is used in the municipal economy?
6.How are cities and industrial enterprises supplied with natural and artificialgases?
7.How does the deliveryof gas to apopulated area or an industrial location take place?
8.What types ofgas supplysystems doyou know? Describe them.
9.How aregases transported?
10.Howareusuallylow-riseresidentialbuildingsandsmallmunicipalenterprisessupplied with gas?

6. Usingvocabularyinthe text matchthewordswiththeirdefinitions. Используялексикутекста, сопоставьтесловасихопределениями.

Word	Definition
1.naturalgas	**a.** anymaterial that produces heat or power, usuallywhen itis burnt.
2.fuel	**b.**a thick liquid that is found in rock underground.
3.toreprocess	**c.** to make asubstance purebytakingothersubstances out of it.
4.oil	**d.**a devicefor controllingthe flow of aliquid orgas, lettingit move in one direction.
5.extraction	**e.** gas that is found underthe ground or the sea and that isused as a fuel.
6.vessel	**f.** the act or process of removingor obtainingsth. from sth. else.
7.torefine	**g.** to subject to a specialprocess or treatment in preparation for reuse.
8.furnace	**h.** in its natural state; notyetchanged, used or made into smth. else.
9.valve	**i.** a space surrounded onall sides bywalls and aroof for heatingmetal or glass to veryhigh temperatures.
10.rawmaterials	**j.**a large ship or boat.

7. Discuss with the group the following topics. Обсудите с группой следующие темы.

1. What countries are rich in gas?
2. Whyis naturalgasalsocalled blue-skyfuel?
3. What is natural gasand artificial (manufactured)gas? Think of five things we use gas for.
4. What doyou think ismore convenient, gas or electric cooking?

Практическаяработа №53
GasDistributionSystem. Система газораспределения.

1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

Naturalgasisavitalcomponentoftheworld'ssupplyofenergyandanimportantsource of manybulk chemicals and specialtychemicals.It is oneofthecleanest, safest, and mostuseful ofallenergysources,andhelpstomeettheworld'srisingdemandforcleanerenergyintothe future.However, exploring,producing and bringing gas tothe user orconvertinggasinto desired chemicalsisasystematicalengineeringproject,andeverysteprequiresthoroughunderstanding of gas and the surrounding environment.

Thechoiceofmaterialsforgassupplysystemsisdeterminedbythegastobedistributed andthelevelofcontaminationthatcanbeacceptedinthegas.Theinnersurfacefinishof componentsisthereforeofgreatimportancetothefinalpurityofthegasatthepointofuse.A bettersurfacefinishwillalsomakethepipesystemeasiertocleanandreducestheriskof particles beingreleased into the gas stream.

Inrecentyearsstainlesssteelhasbecomethenumberonechoiceofmaterialforpuregas applications,becauseitisresistanttocorrosion,aswellasbeingconsistentwiththehigh standards of cleanliness and appearance in modernlaboratories.

Thelevel ofgaspurity requiredateachpointofuseisextremely importantindesigninga gasdeliverysystem.Selectionofmaterialsforconstructionshouldbeconsistentthroughout.For example,ifaresearchgradegasisbeingutilized,allstainless-steelconstructionanddiaphragm packless shut-off valvesshould be used to eliminate contamination of thegas stream.

Ingeneral, threelevels of purity aresufficient todescribe nearlyanyapplication.

Thefirstlevel,usuallydescribedasaMULTI-PURPOSEapplication,hastheleast stringentpurityrequirement.Typicalapplicationsmayincludewelding,cutting,laserassist, atomicabsorptionorICPmassspectrometry.Manifoldsformultipurposeapplicationsare economicallydesignedforsafety andconvenience.Acceptablematerialsforconstructioninclude brass,copper,Teflon®,Tefzel®andViton®.Packedvalves,suchasneedlevalvesandball valves,areoftenusedforflowshut-off.Gasdistributionsystemsmanufacturedtothislevel should not be used with high purityor ultra-highpurity gases.

Thesecondlevel,calledHIGH-PURITYapplication,requiresahigherlevelof protectionagainstcontamination.Applicationsincludelaserresonatorgasesorchromatography wherecapillary columnsareusedandsystemintegrityisimportant.Materialsofconstructionare similartomulti-purposemanifolds,exceptflowshut-offvalvesarediaphragmpacklessto prevent diffusion ofcontaminants into the gas stream.

*Thethirdlevel*isreferredtoasULTRA-HIGHPURITYapplication.Thislevelrequires thehighestlevelofpurityforcomponentsinagasdeliverysystem.Tracemeasurementingas chromatographyisanexampleofanultra-highpurityapplication.Wettedmaterialsfor manifoldsatthislevelmustbeselectedtominimizetracecomponentsadsorption.These materials include 316Stainless Steel, Teflon®, Tefzel® and Viton®. All tubingshould be316SS cleanedand passivated. Flow shut-off valves mustbe diaphragm packless.

Itisparticularlyimporttorecognizethatcomponentsthataresuitableformulti-purposeapplicationsmayadverselyaffectresultsinhighorultra-highpurityapplications.For example,out-gassingfromneoprenediaphragmsinregulatorscancauseexcessivebaselinedrift and unresolved peaks.

2. Sayifthesentencesconcerningthe textaretrueorfalse.Скажите, верны или нет предложения, относящиеся к тексту.

1.Naturalgas is a vital component of the world's supplyof energy.
2.Naturalgas is one of themostdangerous of all energysources. 3.The choiceof materials for gas supplysystems isnot important.
4.Inrecentyearsironhasbecomethenumberonechoiceofmaterialforpuregas applications.
5.Ingeneral, three levels ofpurityare sufficient to describenearlyany application.

6.Flow shut-off valves mustbe diaphragm packed.

3. Answer the following questions. Ответьтенаследующиевопросы.
1.Describe naturalgasas energysource.
2.How is the choice of materials forgas supplysystems determined?
3.Whyis the inner surface finish important in a pipe system?
4.What material is applied forpure gas?
5.How manylevels of puritydoyou know?What are they?

5. Fillintheblankswiththecorrectwordsdenotingtypesofstructures.*Заполнитепропускиподходящимисловами, обозначающимитипыструктур.*

Skyscraper,residence,hospital,airport,structure,parkingstructure

1.A single-familyhouse is an example of a(n)_____.
2.The cityput upa small _____ at the bus stop to protect peoplefrom therain.
3.The tallest buildingin abig cityis usually a(n)_____.
4.When people aresick, they go toa(n)_____.
5.The workers keep their cars in a(n)_____ duringthe day.
6.People travel in and outof the _____ on planes.

Практическая работа №54
Контрольная работа №3

Практическая работа №55
Heating. Отопление

1. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и переведите текст.*

There are many different types of standard heating systems. Central heating is often used in cold climates to heat private houses and public buildings. Such a system contains a boiler, furnace, or heat pump to heat water, steam, or air, all in a central location such as a furnace room a mechanical room in a large building. The use of water as the heat transfer medium is known as hydronics. The system also contains either ductwork, for forced air systems, or piping to distribute a heated fluid and radiators to transfer this heat to the air. The term radiator in this context is misleading since most heat transfer from the heat exchanger is by convection, not radiation. The radiators may be mounted on walls or buried in the floor to give under-floor heat.

In boiler fed or radiant heating systems, all but the simplest systems have a pump to circulate the water and ensure an equal supply of heat to all the radiators. The heated water can also be fed through another (secondary) heat exchanger inside a storage cylinder to provide hot running water.

Forced air systems send heated air through ductwork. During warm weather the same ductwork can be used for air conditioning. The forced air can also be filtered or put through air cleaners.

Heating can also be provided from electric, or resistance heating using a filament that becomes hot when electric current is caused to pass through it. This type of heat can be found in electric baseboard heaters, portable electric heaters, and as backup or supplemental heating for heat pump system.

The heating elements (radiators or vents) should be located in the coldest part of the room, typically next to the windows to minimize condensation and offset the convective air current formed in the room due to the air next to the window becoming negatively buoyant due to the cold glass.

Devices that direct vents away from windows to prevent "wasted" heat defeat this design intent. Cold air drafts can contribute significantly to subjectively feeling colder than the average room temperature. Therefore, it is important to control the air leaks from outside in addition to proper design of the heating system. The invention of central heating is often credited to the ancient Romans, who installed a system of air ducts called a hypocaust in the walls and floors of public baths and private villas.

2. Answer the questions using the information from the text. Ответьте на вопросы, используя информацию из текста.
1. Where is central heating often used?
2. What is the use of water as the heat transfer medium known as?
3. Where can the radiators be mounted?

4. What is the ductwork used for during warm weather?
5. Why should the heating elements be located in the coldest part of the room?
6. Is it important to control the air leaks from outside?
7. Whom is the invention of central heating often credited to?

Практическая работа №56
Complexobject. Сложноедополнение

1.Open the brackets. Translate the sentences. Раскройтескобки. Переведитепредложения.

For example: He made me (do) it all over again. He made me do it all over again. Онзаставилменявыполнить это заново.

1. He made me (do) it all over again. 2. Her father made her (learn) the lessons. 3. If you want us (make) the work quickly you should let us (start) at once. 4. Would you like me (read) now? 5. They won't let us (leave) the classroom till our control work has been checked. 6. He wouldn't let the children (play) in his study. 7. Please let me (know) the results of your exam as soon as possible. 8. He made us (wait) for two hours .9.1 let him (go) early as he had done his task. 10. I'd like him (enter) the university but I can't make him (do) it. 11.1 want her (learn) English. 12.1 heard the door (open) and saw my friend (come) into the room. 13. I heard her (play) the piano. 14.1 saw him (go out) of the house. 15. The teacher advised us (use) dictionaries. 16. Her father doesn't allow her (go) to the cinema alone. 17. We expect our basketball team (win) next "game. 18. We don't want you (tell) anything. 19.1 saw them (open) the window. 20. That is too difficult for you to do, let me (help) you.

2. Open the brackets, using Complex Object. Откройте скобки, используя конструкцию ComplexObject.
Example: We expected (she, come) at 5. – We expected her to come at 5.

1. Do you want (they, stay) at the hotel? 2.Would you like (I, show) you the sights of thecity?3.We expect (she, set) the table by the time we come. 4.I want (she, tell) me the news. 5.I don't want (they, be late) for dinner. 6.He expected (she, invite) him to the party. 7.They found (the lecture, be) boring. 8.I wish (my mother, buy) the dress by Saturday. 9.We considered (he, be) an honest person. 10. I know (he, learn) this poem by heart.

3.Make up sentences, using Complex Object. Составьте предложения с конструкцией ComplexObject.
For example: them/She/ to read/ wanted /that book. She wanted them to read that book.

1. them/She/ to read/ wanted /that book.
2. I/ this computer game/ find/ exciting/ to be.
3. to come/They/ him/ know/ in time.
4. well / to study/ Sarah /The teacher expected.
5. wishes / John /to do / the work/ her/ at once.
6. this girl/ He/ to be/ believes/ his wife.
7. her children/ to dance/ The Mother /likes.
8. I/ him/ expect / in a minute/ to come.

Практическая работа №57
Heating. LexicalExercises. Отопление. Лексическиеупражнения.

Text "Heating" (continued)

3. Give the Russian equivalents for the following English word combinations. Дайтерусскийвариантследующиханглийскихсловосочетаний.
To heat private houses and public buildings; the heat transfer medium; for forced air systems; to distribute a heated fluid; to transfer this heat to the air; radiators mounted on walls or buried in the floor; to circulate the water; secondary heat exchanger; to provide hot running water; to send heated air through ductwork; or resistance heating; portable electric heaters; supplemental heating for heat pump system; typically next to the windows; to offset the convective air current; to prevent "wasted" heat; is often credited to the ancient Romans; system of air ducts called a hypocaust.

4. Give the English equivalents for the following Russian words and word combinations. Стандартные отопительные системы; центральное отопление; топка; котёл; нагреть пар; жидкостное отопление; воздуховод; отопление с

нагревательными приборами под полом; системы радиационного отопления; обеспечить равную подачу тепла ко всем радиаторам; вынужденная система вентиляции; использоваться для кондиционирования воздуха; использовать подогреватель; электрические плинтусные обогреватели; резервное отопление; располагаться в самой холодной части комнаты; свести конденсацию к минимуму; холодные воздушные тяги; средняя комнатная температура; контролировать просачивание воздуха извне.

5. Say whether these sentences are true or false, correct the false ones. Скажите, эти предложения правильные или неправильные, исправьте неправильные.

1. Therearetwotypesofstandardheatingsystems.
2. Central heating is often used in hot climates to heat private houses and public buildings.
3. The use of water as the heat transfer medium is known as heat exchanger.
4. The radiators may be mounted only on the ceiling.
5. Forced air systems send heated air through ductwork.
6. During warm weather the same ductwork can be used for air heating.
7. Resistance heating can be found in electric baseboard heaters.
8. The radiators or vents should be located in the hottest part of the room.
9. Cold air drafts can contribute significantly to subjectively feeling warmer than the average room temperature.
10. It is important to control the air leaks from inside in addition to proper design of the heating system.
11. The invention of central heating is often credited to the Americans.

6.Speakingonheating. Расскажитеоб отоплении.

Практическая работа №58
Complexobject. TrainingExercises. Сложноедополнение. Тренировочныеупражнения.

1. Rephrase the sentences, using Complex Object. Перефразируйте предложения, используя сложное дополнение. For example: I want that she will cook mushroom soup. (Я хочу, чтобы она приготовила грибной суп.) – I wanthertocookmushroomsoup.

1. They said: “He is an expert in our industry.” – They consider … .
2. The children were laughing and enjoying themselves on the beach. Their parents saw them. – Their parents saw … .
3. “Mummy, please, buy me that doll”, said the little girl. – The little girl would like …
4. The bike disappeared in the forest. The policeman noticed it. – The policeman noticed…
5. Elvis said to his son: “Don’t watch horror films.” – Elvis doesn’t let … .
6. “Bring me some water from the well,” my grandmother said. – My grandmother wanted … .
7. Dad says that I can travel to China with you. – Dad allows … .
8. He swears a lot. Many people heard that. – Many people heard … .
9. Somebody was watching me. I felt that. – I felt … .
10. Daniel said: “Helen, you can go to a night club tonight.” – Daniel let … .

2. Translate the sentences. Переведитепредложения.

him Сара никогда не разрешает ему водить ее машину.
you Я слышал, как ты открыл дверь.
her Я хочу, чтобы она стала моей женой.
me Мой брат научил меня плавать и нырять.
us Наши родители надеются, что мы перестанем ссориться.
us Они хотят, чтобы мы читали вслух.
her Боб посоветовал ей остаться еще на неделю.
him Мы ожидаем, что он приедет в полдень.
you Я видел, как ты переходил улицу.
me Папа всегда заставляет меня ходить с ним на рыбалку каждый выходной.

3. Make your own sentences, using Complex Object. Составьте свои предложения, используя сложное дополнение.

Практическая работа №59
HeatingSystems. Системы отопления

1. *Read and translate thewordsandphrases. Learnthembyheart.Прочитайте и переведите слова и фразы. Выучите их наизусть.*

1.Consideration– 2. Energy efficiency – 3. Household – 4. Heating load – 5. Insulation – 6. Air tightness – 7. Thermostat setting – 8. To determine – 9. BTU – British Thermal Unit; 0, 252 10. Heating contractor –	11. To measure – 12. Blower – 13. Impact – 14. To ensure – 15. To run on – 16. Convective heat – 17. Stairwell – 18. To figure out – 19. Enclosed – *20.* Flexibility -

2. *Read andtranslate thetext. Прочитайте и переведите текст.*

Dependingonyourgeography,specialconsiderationshould begiventoheatingyournewhome.Importantitemstoconsiderare energycosts,airqualityandsafety.Sinceit'sacostlyinstallationto anynewhomeitmakesgoodeconomicsensetolookcarefullyat energyefficiency.Heatingalonecanaccountformorethan40%of yourhouseholdenergycosts,forlargerhomesandfamilies,it'sas high as 65%.

Thefirstthingyoushoulddoisfindouthowmuchheatwill berequiredtoadequatelyandefficientlyheatyournewhome.The heatingrequirementsor"heatingload"(asindustryprofessionalssay)ofahousedependson climate,size,andstyleofhouse;insulationlevels;airtightness;amountofusefulsolarenergy throughwindows;amountofheatgivenoffbylightsandappliances;thermostatsetting;and otheroperationalfactors.Together,thesefactors determinehowmuchheatmustbeputintoyour homebytheheatingsystemovertheannualheatingseason.Tomakeitsimple,thisnumber (usuallymeasuredasBTUperyear),shouldbedeterminedbyacompetentheatingcontractor becauseitinvolvesmeasuringthehouse(windowsincluded),checkinginsulationlevels,maybe evendoingablowerdoortest,andrunningcalculationstodeterminehowmuchheatwillbe neededinthespecificclimateyoulivein.Oncethisisdetermined,itisuptoyoutodecidethe preferredheatingsystemforyourhomeandwhatyouwantittorunon.Oil,gas,woodand propaneare afew options.

*TypesofHeat.*Basically,therearetwowaysinwhichyoucanhaveyourhomeheated: radiantorconvectiveheat.Radiantheatersheattheobjectratherthantheairsurroundingit, whileconvectionheatersfillaroomwithwarmairbytransferringheatfromoneobjectto anotherusingmovingairorwater.Thedesignofyourinteriorhomewillhaveagreatimpacton whichformofheatisbestforyourhome.Forhomeswithlargeopenspaces,openstairwellsand highceilings,radiantheatersworkbest,becausetheyensurethatyouandyourfamilyare warmed,nottheopenspacesurroundingyou.Ifyourhomehaslotsofenclosedandwell insulatedroomsthanconvectiveheat,istheheatforyou,becauseit'sveryeasytocontrolonce you'vehadyour home properlyzoned.

CentralHeating.SpaceHeating.Beforeyoudecidewhetheryouwantcentral heatingorspace heating,youneedtofigureoutwhichareasofyourhomeyou wanttoheat,how largetheroomsareandhowlongyouneedtoheattheroomsfor.Bycreatingzonesinyour home,yougiveyourselftheflexibilitytoheateachzoneindividually,whichisthekey toenergy efficiency.Whetheryouchoosetousespaceheatersorazonecentralheatingsystem,both systemsarepreferredoverusingawholehousecentralheatingsystem,becausethatsystemwill heat everyroom inyour home regardless of whetheryou usingthem or not.

3. Answerthe followingquestions.Ответьтенаследующиевопросы.

1.What items should be taken inconsideration whenchoosing a heatingsystem?
2.How much energycostscan heating alone consume?
3.What do the heatingrequirements or "heatingload"depend on?
4.What does the work of a heating contractor involve?
5.What are the two basic types of heat?

6.How do radiant heaterswork?
7.How do convection heaters work?
8.What does the choice of types of heaters depend on?
9.What is the peculiarityof a whole housecentral heatingsystem?

Практическая работа №60

ConditionalSentences. Условные предложения.

1. *Watchavideotutorialinthetopic "Условныепредложения", composeashortsummary. Посмотрите видеоурок, сделайте краткий конспект.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CjNtnHahMS8

2. Choose the most appropriate types of conditional sentences and open the brackets.Выберите наиболее подходящие типы условных предложений и раскройте скобки.

1. Ifit *(rain)*, Iwon't goout. 2. You would learn more if you *(study)* sometimes. 3. If he *(ask)* me, I would have told him answer. 4. You would have done well if you*(take)* my advice. 5. I wouldn't phone you here unless it *(be)* urgent. 6. She'll catch cold, if her feet *(get)* wet in this weather. 7. Unless you apologize at once, I never (*speak)* to you again. 8. If we *(have)* nothing to do, life would be boring.

3. Составьте предложения, соединив две части.

1. If I go on a diet	a. we'll make a snowman.
2. Ifit'ssunnytomorrow	b. I'll buy you some sweets.
3. IfJohndoesn'thurry	c she'll have to take a taxi.
4. Ifitsnows	d. I'llloseweight.
5. If there are no buses	e. he'llbelate.
6. If you are a good girl	f. we'll go for a picnic.

4. Закончите предложения так, чтобы получились условные предложения.

1. If I had enough money ….
2. If it doesn't rain soon … .
3. I'll stay at home if … .
4. I wouldn't have come to the theatre on time if …
5. If I left home for work earlier ….
6. If I won a prize … .
7. If I were a king … .
8. If I told my parents the truth ….
9. If I wereyou ….
10. If I wererich ….

Практическая работа №61

HeatingSystems. LexicalExercises. Системыотопления. Лексическиеупражнения.

Text "Heating Systems" (continued)

4.Completethetext withthe wordsfromthe box.Дополните текст словами из рамки.

Tank,roof,common,pollution,sunlight,storing

Solarenergyistheelectricityproducedfromthesun'sraysandcapturedbymeansof solarpanels,whicharebecomingincreasingly(1)_____nowadays.Thetwotypesofsolar panel systems aresolar

photovoltaic systemsandsolar thermal system.Inthe solar photovoltaic systems,thesolarthermalpanelscontaincellswhosesemiconductorsreactwith(2)_____. Electricityisproducedwhensunlighthitsthem.Thiskindoftechnologyisstillquiteexpensive anditsdisadvantagenowadaysistheproblemof(3)_____energy.Inthesolarthermal systemsolarenergyisusedforwaterheating.Thepanelsarepositionedeitheronthe(4) _____orawallfacingthesunandcontainflowingwater.Whenthethermalcollectorsin thepanelareexposedtothesun,theyheatthewater(storedinahotwatercylinder)thatiseither pumpedordrivenbynaturalconvectionthroughit.Thestorage(5)_____ismounted immediatelyaboveorbelowthesolarcollectorsontheroof.Thissystemisnotveryexpensive andoffersanumberofadvantages,includingbeingrenewable,creatinglessenvironmental (6)_____,reducingcostsandmaintenanceandsavingresources.Hotwatercanbe produced for most of theyear.

Aconventionalboilercanbeusedtomakethewaterhotter,ortoprovidehotwaterwhen solar energyis not available.

5. Read the text fromEx.5 againand then matchthe two parts of the sentences.Прочитайте текст из упр.5 еще раз, а затем сопоставьте две части предложений.

1	Solarenergy	a	we can produceenergyusingsolar panels.
2	Thankstosolarthermalsystemsand solar photovoltaic systems	b	arecontainedwhosesemiconductorsareableto react solar photovoltaic systems with sunlight.
3	Thesolarthermalpanelsareusually installed	c	whensolarenergyisnotavailableortomakewater installed hotter.
4	In thermal panels specialcells	d	nexttothesolarcollectorsontheroof,eitherabove orbelow.
5	The storagetank is mounted	e	hot waterformost of theyear.
6	Thankstothesepanelsyoucan produce	f	means producingelectricityfrom the sun's rays.
7	Sometimesaconventionalboileris used	j	exposingthethermalcollectorsinthepaneltothe sun.
8	Waterisheatedby	h	onhouseroofs.

6. Speaking. Discuss the followingquestions about solar energy.Говорение. Обсудитеследующиевопросыосолнечнойэнергии.

1.How canelectricitybeproduced usingthe sun's energy?
2.What do solar thermal panels contain?
3.How is electricitycreated?
4.What are the two main disadvantages of this energy?
5.What is solar energyalsoused for?
6.What happens when the thermal collectorsare exposed to the sun?
7.Canyou name some of the advantages of this system?
8.What can a conventional boilerbe used for?
9.Passivesolarbuildingdesignisoneofthelatesttrendsinenergyconservation.Haveyou heard anythingabout it?

Практическаяработа №62

Conditional Sentences. TrainingExercises. Условные предложения. Тренировочные упражнения.

1. Put the verbs given in brackets into the correct form.Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках в нужную форму.

1. If you *(arrive)* ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat.
2. I shouldn't have believed it if I *(not/see)* it with my own eye.
3. If you had told me that beforehand, I *(find)* some money for you.
4. If he had asked you, you *(answer)?*
5. If I *(have)* a book, I wouldn't have been bored.
6. If you *(speak)* slowly, he might have understood you.
7. I *(take)* a taxi if I had understood that it was too late.
8. If I *(be)* ready when he called, he would have taken me with him.
9. She had a headache, otherwise she *(come).*
10. If my mother *(know)* about the party, she would have baked a cake.
11. If I *(try)* again, I think that I would have succeeded.

12. If I were you, I *(not/buy)* such expensive things.
13. If I (live) in the country, I (have) a dog.
14. What you (do) if someone gave you a million pounds?
15. If I *(be)* you, I *(look)* for another job.

2. Translate into English. Designate (RC - real condition, UC - unreal condition). Переведите на английский язык. Обозначьте (RC – реальное условие,UC – нереальное условие)

1. Я куплю хлеб, если магазин все еще будет открыт.
2. На твоем месте я бы последовал совету родителей. (follow)
3. Если ты звонишь по телефону после 8 вечера, это дешевле.
4. Если мы приедем рано, будет не трудно купить билеты на концерт.
5. Если бы у меня было 5 тысяч евро, я бы отправился на Гаити (Haiti).
6. Если бы мне не нужно было идти, я бы с удовольствием поболтал с тобой.
7. Тебе следует заняться чем-то новым, если тебе скучно.
8. Этот пирог был бы вкуснее, если бы ты добавил больше сахара.
9. Если бы у меня было больше друзей, я был бы счастливее.
10. Если мы пойдем куда –нибудь поесть (gooutfor a meal), давай пойдем в ресторан.
11. Растение засыхает, если ты не поливаешь его.
12. Если я сплю мало ночью, я засыпаю на уроках. (feelsleepy).

Практическая работа №63
TypesofInsulation. Видыутеплителей.

1. *Readandtranslatethetext. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*
2. *Makeaglossary. Составьте словарик к тексту.*
3. *Resume the text in a few sentences.Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.*
4. *Learn new vocabulary by heart. Выучите новую лексику по теме.*

People spend the majority of their time at home, so it needs to be a comfortable temperature year-round. Proper insulation can fix a number of issues in home, including:
- home is cold in the winter and warm in the summer.
- high heating and cooling bills.
- walls feel cold to the touch when temperatures drop outside.
- furnace is on all the time when it's cold.
- air conditioner is always running when it's hot.
- floors are cold in the winter.
- feel drafts in home.
- ice dams form on roof in freezing weather.

Let's go on this educational journey together and learn about all things home insulation.

What is Insulation?

Insulation is defined as a material used to insulate something, especially a building. Basically, insulation is material used that reduces heat loss or heat gain by providing a barrier between the inside of home and the significantly different temperature outside.

How Home Insulation Works

Whether it is the winter or the summer, when one heats and cools home, the insulation should work to keep the temperature inside consistent without the furnace or air conditioner running constantly. The proper home insulation can help lower energy bills while keeping home a comfortable place to live and hangout in year-round.

It's important when talking about insulation to understand how it will impact the conduction – heat transfer – and the convection – airflow – which will play a significant role in home's energy efficiency and comfort.

Airflow into or out of home is the movement of air through gaps and holes in walls, the attic, crawl space, rim joists, doors, windows, and electrical outlets. This air leakage is a major problem in many homes, contributing to energy loss and discomfort.

Types of House Insulation

There are three major types of insulation used in homes: ***foam, fiberglass, and cellulose.***

Foam insulation comes in two different forms, which are ***spray and injection foam.*** Spray foam is sprayed in an open cavity, like in new construction, attics, crawl spaces, rim joists, and pole barns, in a liquid state. The spray foam

then expands and fills the cavity. Injection foam is pumped into an existing cavity, like walls, which makes it great for insulating existing homes. Spray foam can be either open cell or closed cell foam insulation.

Open cell spray foam is very light and pliable due to its composition. As open cell foam dries, the gas inside the cells escapes through openings in the cell's wall resulting in foam that is light and pliable that shifts as it settles.

Closed cell spray foam is a much more dense and heavy composition. It creates a dense surface that is more resistant to weathering and temperature change.

Fiberglass comes in batts and rolls. It can be placed in unfinished walls, floors, attics, and ceilings. Fiberglass insulation is fitted between studs, joists, and beams.

Cellulose can be either loose-fill or blown-in. It is best used in enclosed existing walls or open new wall cavities. Cellulose insulation can also be used in unfinished attic floors.

Практическая работа №64
HistoryofWelding. История сварки

1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

1. Welding is a technique used for joining metallic parts usually through the application of heat. This technique was discovered during efforts to manipulate iron into useful shapes. Welded blades were developed in the first millennium AD, the most famous being those produced by Arab armourers at Damascus, Syria. The process of carburization of iron to produce hard steel was known at this time, but the resultant steel was very brittle. The welding technique - which involved interlayering relatively soft and tough iron with high-carbon material, followed by hammer forging - produced a strong, tough blade.
2. In modern times the improvement in iron-making techniques, especially the introduction of cast iron, restricted welding to the blacksmith and the jeweler. Other joining techniques, such as fastening by bolts or rivets, were widely applied to new products, from bridges and railway engines to kitchen utensils.
Modern fusion welding processes are an outgrowth of the need to obtain a continuous joint on large steel plates. Riveting had been shown to have disadvantages, especially for an enclosed container such as a boiler. Gas welding, arc welding, and resistance welding all appeared at the end of the 19th century.
3. The first real attempt to adopt welding processes on a wide scale was made during World War I. By 1916 the oxyacetylene process was well developed, and the welding techniques employed then are still used. The main improvements since then have been in equipment and safety.
4. Arc welding, using a consumable electrode, was also introduced in this period, but the bare wires initially used produced brittle welds. A solution was found by wrapping the bare wire with asbestos and an entwined aluminum wire. The modern electrode, introduced in 1907, consists of a bare wire with a complex coating of minerals and metals. Arc welding was not universally used until World War II, when the urgent need for rapid means of construction for shipping, power plants, transportation, and structures spurred the necessary development work.
5. Resistance welding, invented in 1877 by Elihu Thomson, was accepted long before arc welding for spot and seam joining of sheet. Butt welding for chain making and joining bars and rods was developed during the 1920s.
6. In the 1940s the tungsten-inert gas process, using a nonconsumable tungsten electrode to perform fusion welds, was introduced. In 1948 a new gas - shielded process utilized a wire electrode that was consumed in the weld. More recently, electron-beam welding, laser welding, and several solid- phase processes such as diffusion bonding, friction welding, and ultrasonic joining have been developed.

2. Match the following statements to the appropriate passage in the text.Соотнеситеследующиеутверждениякподходящемупосмыслуотрывкутекста.

A. Welding processes on a wide scale was made during World War I.
B. Welding originated from the attempts to shape metal into useful forms.
C. Resistance welding is one of the earliest types of joining metals.
D. Industrial development in the 1950-s expedited (ускорять) the advance of welding technologies.

3. Find the English equivalents of the terms in the text and write down. Найдите русский вариант следующих терминов в тексте и перепишите их.

1. соединение металлических деталей
2. техника сварки
3. газовая сварка
4. опытно-конструкторские работы
5. плавящийся электрод
6. стыковая сварка

7. соединение стержней
8. проволочный электрод
9. лазерная сварка
10. сварка трением

Практическая работа №65
History of Welding. Lexical Exercises. История с варки. Лексические упражнения.

Text. History of Welding (continued)

4.Translate the following terms into Russian and write down. Переведите следующие термины н арусский язык и перепишите их.

1. to produce hard steel
2. soft and tough iron
3. arc welding
4. resistance welding
5. spot and seam joining
6. chain making
7. tungsten electrode
8. electron-beam welding
9. diffusion bonding
10. ultrasonic joining

5. Answer the following questions. Ответьтена следующие вопросы.

1. What is welding?
2. How was welding discovered?
3. Who were the first welders?
4. What did the first welding technique for making blades involve?
5. Did the improvement in iron-making techniques conduce to the development of welding?
6. Is it efficient to apply riveting for making boilers?
7. When did gas, arc and resistance welding appear?
8. What was the quality of the welds produced by the arc welding using bare wires like?
9. What does the coating of the modern electrode consist of?
10. What are the years 1877, 1916, and 1948 remarkable for in terms of welding?

6. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian. Переведите следующие слова и выражения на русский язык.

1.	welding	16.	riveting
2.	application of heat	17.	gas welding
3.	iron	18.	arc welding
4.	armourers	19.	resistance welding
5.	process of carburization	20.	oxyacetylene process
6.	hardsteel	21.	consumable electrode
7.	brittle	22.	brittle welds
8.	interlayering	23.	bare wire
9.	high-carbon material	24.	entwined aluminum wire
10.	hammer forging	25.	spot and seam joining of sheet
11.	iron-making techniques	26.	butt welding
12.	blacksmith	27.	chain making
13.	jeweler	28.	joining bars
14.	fusion welding processes	29.	tungsten-inert gas
15.	continuous joint	30.	electron-beam welding

7. Translate the sentences into English. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Арабских оружейников, изготавливавших кованые клинки, можно считать первыми сварщиками.
2. Появление методов сварки плавлением было обусловлено необходимостью производства изделий из крупнолистовой стали.
3. Впервые сварка стала использоваться в массовом производстве во время первой мировой войны.
4. Вторая мировая война ускорила внедрение электродуговой сварки.
5. Современный сварочный электрод имеет сложное покрытие, состоящее из композитных материалов.
6. Помимо сварки, клепка и болтовые соединения являются основными методами соединения металлов.

8. Make up your own sentences, using the words and phrases of Exercises 4, 5 and 6.

Практическая работа №66
History of Welding. Annotation of the text. История сварки. Аннотация текста.

Text. History of Welding (continued)

Write an annotation of the text. Напишите аннотацию текста.
1) The title of the text is …
2) This text is (economic, agricultural, scientific, technical, ecological …)
3) This text is about … (deals with …, describes …, is devoted to … touches upon the problems …)
4) The text is divided into …, … logical parts.
5) The first one is about … (deals with …, describes …, is devoted to … touches upon the problems …). Its main thought (or: key sentence) is …
6) The main idea of the text is …
7) Ithink …

Практическая работа №67
Welding. Сварка.

1. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и переведите текст.*

Welding is a process when metal parts are joined together by the application of heat, pressure, or a combination of both. The processes of welding can be divided into two main groups:
•pressure welding, when the weld is achieved by pressure and
•heat welding, when the weld is achieved by heat. Heat welding is the most common welding process used today.

Nowadays welding is used instead of bolting and riveting in the construction of many types of structures, including bridges, buildings, and ships. It is also a basic process in the manufacture of machinery and in the motor and aircraft industries. It is necessary almost in all productions where metals are used.

The welding process depends greatly on the properties of the metals, the purpose of their application and the available equipment. Welding processes are classified according to the sources of heat and pressure used: gas welding, arc welding, and resistance welding. Other joining processes are laser welding, and electron-beam welding.

Gas Welding

Gas welding is a non-pressure process using heat from a gas flame. The flame is applied directly to the metal edges to be joined and simultaneously to a filler metal in the form of wire or rod, called the welding rod, which is melted to the joint. Gas welding has the advantage of using equipment that is portable and does not require an electric power source. The surfaces to be welded and the welding rod are coated with flux, a fusible material that shields the material from air, which would result in a defective weld.

Arc Welding

Arc-welding is the most important welding process for joining steels. It requires a continuous supply of either direct or alternating electrical current. This current is used to create an electric arc, which generates enough heat to melt metal and create a weld.

Arc welding has several advantages over other welding methods. Arc welding is faster because the concentration of heat is high. Also, fluxes are not necessary in certain methods of arc welding. The most widely used arc-welding processes are shielded metal arc, gas-tungsten arc, gas- metal arc, and submerged arc.

Практическая работа №68
Welding. Lexical Exercises. Сварка. Лексические упражнения.

Text "Welding" (continued)

2. *Find the Russian equivalents to the following words and phrases. Найдите русски йвариант следующих слов и фраз.*

1. welding	a. дуговая сварка
2. application of heat	b. механическая сварка
3. pressure welding	c. термическая сварка
4. heat welding	d. воздействие тепла
5. construction	e. сварка
6. manufacture of machinery	f. производство машины
7. motor and aircraft industries	g. автомобильная и авиационная промышленность
8. properties of the metals	h. строительство
9. gas welding	i. пламя
10. arc welding	j. кромки металла
11. resistance welding	k. газовая сварка
12. electron-beam welding	l. электронно-лучевая сварка
13. flame	m. лазерная сварка
14. metal edges	n. сварочный стержень
15. welding rod	o. свойства металлов
16. a filler metal	p. сварка под флюсом
17. in the form of wire	q. дуга в защитном металлическом корпусе
18. a fusible material	r. газовая дуга
19. electrical current	s. газовая вольфрамовая дуга
20. shielded metal arc	t. присадочный металл
21. gas-tungsten arc	u. в виде проволоки
22. gas- metal arc	v. плавкий материал
23. submerged arc	w. электрический ток

3. *Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.*
   1. What is welding?
   2. What two main groups can the processes of welding be divided into?
   3. What is gas welding?
   4. What is arc-welding require?
   5. What advantages over other welding methods does arc-welding have?

4. *Speak about the processes of welding. Расскажитеопроцессахсварки.*

Практическая работа №69
Metals. Металлы

1. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.*

Metals are materials most widely used in industry because of their properties. The study of the production and properties of metals is known as metallurgy.

The separation between the atoms in metals is small, so most metals are dense. The atoms are arranged regularly and can slide over each other. That is why metals are malleable (can be deformed and bent without fracture) and ductile (can be drawn into wire). Metals vary greatly in their properties. For example, lead is soft and can be bent by hand, while iron can only be worked by hammering at red heat.

The regular arrangement of atoms in metals gives them crystalline structure. Irregular crystals are called grains. The properties of the metals depend on the size, shape, orientation, and composition of these grains. In general, a metal with small grains will be harder and stronger than one with coarse grains.

Heat treatment such as quenching, tempering, or annealing controls the nature of the grains and their size in the metal. Small amounts of other metals (less than 1 per cent) are often added to a pure metal. This is called alloying (легирование) and it changes the grain structure and properties of metals.

All metals can be formed by drawing, rolling, hammering and extrusion, but some require hot-working. Metals are subject to metal fatigue and to creep (the slow increase in length under stress) causing deformation and failure. Both effects are taken into account by engineers when designing, for example, airplanes, gas-turbines, and pressure vessels for high-temperature chemical processes. Metals can be worked using machine-tools such as lathe, milling machine, shaper and grinder.

The ways of working a metal depend on its properties. Many metals can be melted and cast in moulds, but special conditions are required for metals that react with air.

2. Answer the questions. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What are metals and what do we call metallurgy?
2. Why are most metals dense?
3. Why are metals malleable?
4. What is malleability?
5. What are grains?
6. What is alloying?
7. What is crystalline structure?
8. What do the properties of metals depend on?
9. What changes the size of grains in metals?
10. What are the main processes of metal forming?
11. How are metals worked?
12. What is creeping?

Практическаяработа №70
Metals. LexicalExercises. Металлы. Лексические упражнения.

Text "Metals (continued)

3. Find the following terms in the text. Найдите следующие термины в тексте.

1. свойства металлов
2. расстояние между атомами
3. правильное расположение
4. сильно отличаются по своим свойствам
5. кристаллическая структура
6. размер зерен
7. форма зерен
8. закалка
9. отжиг
10. волочение
11. прокатка
12. ковка
13. экструзия
14. структура и свойства зерна
15. горячая обработка
16. усталость металла
17. ползучесть металла
18. плавка и отливка в формы
19. способы обработки металлов

4.Complete the following sentences, using the text. Завершите предложения, используя текст.

1. Metalsare...
2. Metallurgy is...
3. Most metals are...
4. The regular arrangement of atoms in metals...
5. Irregular crystals...
6. The properties of the metals depend...
7. Metals with small grains will be...
8. ..controls the nature of the grains in the metal.

9. Alloying is...
10. All metals can be formed by...
11. Creep is...
12. Metals can be worked using...

5.. Explain in English the meaning of the following terms. Объясните значение следующих терминов на английском.

1. malleability
2. crystalline structure
3. grains
4. heat treatment
5. alloying
6. creep

Практическаяработа №71
Types of Welding. Видысварки

1. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.*

1. As a non-consumable electrodes tungsten or carbon electrodes can be used. In gas-tungsten arc welding a tungsten electrode is used in place of the metal electrode used in shielded metal-arc welding. A chemically inert gas, such as argon, helium, or carbon dioxide is used to shield the metal from oxidation. The heat from the arc formed between the electrode and the metal melts the edges of the metal. Metal for the weld may be added by placing a bare wire in the arc or the point of the weld. This process can be used with nearly all metals and produces a high-quality weld. However, the rate of welding is considerably slower than in other processes.
2. In shielded metal-arc welding, a metallic electrode, which conducts electricity, is coated with flux and connected to a source of electric current. The metal to be welded is connected to the other end of the same source of current. An electric arc is formed by touching the tip of the electrode to the metal and then drawing it away. The intense heat of the arc melts both parts to be welded and the point of the metal electrode, which supplies filler metal for the weld. This process is used mainly for welding steels.
3. In gas-metal welding, a bare electrode is shielded from the air by surrounding it with argon or carbon dioxide gas and sometimes by coating the electrode with flux. The electrode is fed into the electric arc, and melts off in droplets that enter the liquid metal of the weld seam. Most metals can be joined by this process.

2. *Find the English equivalents of the words in the text. Найдите в тексте английские* эквиваленты следующих слов.

вольфрамовый электрод
угольный электрод
газовая дуговая сварка
защитный металл
окисление
неизолированная проволока
скорость сварки
источнику электрического тока
сталь
газовая сварка металла

3. *Insertthemissingwords. Вставьте пропущенные слова в предложения.*

1. In gas-tungsten arc welding a _____ electrode is used in place of the metal electrode used in shielded metal-arc welding.
2. A chemically inert gas, such as argon, helium, or carbon dioxide is used to shield the metal from _____.
3. Metal for the weld may be added by placing a _____ in the arc or the point of the weld.
4. The metal to be welded is connected to the other end of the same source of _____.
5. This process is used mainly for welding _____.
6. The electrode is fed into the electric arc, and melts off in droplets that enter the _____ metal of the weld seam.

Практическая работа №72
Weldingmethods. Методы сварки.

1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.
2. Make a glossary for the text. Составьтесловарикктексту.
3.Resume the text in a few sentences. Сформулируйте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.

There are three basic welding methods: manual, semiautomatic and automatic.Manual welding is the oldest method, and though its proportion of the total welding market diminishes yearly, it is still the most common. Here an operator takes an electrode, clamped in a hand-held electrode holder, and manually guides the electrode along the joint as the weld is made. Usually the electrode is consumable; as the tip is consumed, the operator manually adjusts the position of the electrode to maintain a constant arc length.

Semiautomatic welding is becoming the most popular welding method. The electrode is usually a long length of small-diameter bare wire, usually in coil form, which the welding operator manually positions and advances along the weld joint. The consumable electrode is normally motor-driven at a preselected speed through the nozzle of a hand-held welding gun or torch.

Automatic welding is very similar to semiautomatic welding, except that the electrode is automatically positioned and advanced along the prescribed weld joint. Either the work may advance below the welding head or the mechanized head may move along the weld joint.

Практическая работа №73
Контрольная работа №4

Практическая работа №74
TelephoneConversation. Разговор по телефону

1. *Watch a video tutorial on the topic, write down useful phrases. Смотрите видеоурок по теме «Телефонный разговор на английском», перепишите полезные фразы.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KY5mZD7v4SU

2. *Read and learn phrases by heart. Прочитайте фразы и выучите их наизусть.*

Представляемся по телефону	
Good morning! This is Mr Petrov.	Доброе утро! Это мистер Петров.
Hello, this is Bondarev speaking	Здравствуйте, говорит Бондарев.
Отвечаем на звонок	
Hello?	Алло?
Petrovspeaking	Петров слушает (отвечая на звонок)
Doctor Johnson’s office. How can I help you?	Офис доктора Джонсона, чем могу вам помочь? (отвечая на звонок)
Сообщаем с кем хотим поговорить	
Could I speak to Mr Green, please?	Могу я поговорить с мистером Грин, пожалуйста?
I’d like to speak to Mrs Smith.	Я бы хотел поговорить с миссис Смит.
Can I speak to Mr White?	Могу я поговорить с мистером Уайт?
Отвечаем на просьбу поговорить с кем-то	

Speaking	Слушаю (если трубку взял тот, с кем хотят поговорить)
Who shall I say is calling?	Как мне вас представить? (Как мне сказать, кто звонит?)
Hold the line, please (hold on the line)	Не вешайте трубку, пожалуйста.
I’m sorry but he is not available at the moment	К сожалению, его сейчас нет.
He is out of the office now	Его сейчас нет в офисе
I’ll put you through to him/her.	Я соединяю вас с ним/ней.
May I take a message?	Могу я принять сообщение? (ему что-нибудь передать?)
Просим что-то передать, перезваниваем	
May I leave a message?	Могу я оставить сообщение? (можно ему передать от меня сообщение)
Please ask him to call me back	Пожалуйста, попросите его мне перезвонить
Hello, this is Mr Wilson, you asked me to call you back	Здравствуйте, это мистер Уилсон. Вы просили перезвонить
This is Mr Petrov returning your call	Это мистер Петров перезванивает вам (Это мистер Петров, вы просили перезвонить)
Thank you for calling back	Спасибо, что перезвонили
Я вас не понимаю	
I didn’t catch (get) your name	Я не расслышал ваше имя
Could you repeat your name, please?	Не могли бы вы повторить ваше имя, пожалуйста?
How do you spell your name?	Как пишется ваше имя?
I’m sorry I did not understand you	Извините, я вас не понял
I’m afraid I did not get your point	Боюсь, что я вас не понял
Canyourepeatplease?	Вы не могли бы повторить?
Could you speak (a bit) slower please?	Не могли бы вы говорить (немного) медленнее?
Could you speak louder please?	Не могли бы вы говорить погромче
I can’thearyou	Я вас не слышу
Завершаем звонок	
Thank you for calling. Bye for now	Спасибо за звонок, до скорого

Thanks for your help. Bye	Спасибо за вашу помощь, до свиданья

3. *Read and translate the dialogues. Прочитайтеипереведитедиалоги.*

Dialogue 1

- Green Products. Can I help you?
- Hello! Could you connect me to Adam Long, extension 321, please? (three-two-one)
- Hold on. I'll see if he is in. I'm sorry, he is on another line right now. Wouldyouliketohold?
- I'm calling long distance. I will try to reach him a little later.
- What? I can't hear you!
- I said I would call him back a little later.
- I can't hear you. This is a bad line. Would you mind dialing the number again?

Dialogue 2

- Hello?
- Hello! Could I speak to Mr. Smith, please?
- Mr. Smith? There's no one by the name Smith here.
- What number are you calling?
- Is this 555-1207? (five-five-five, one-two oh-seven)
- No, it isn't. You dialed the wrong number. / You must have misdialed.
- Oh, I'msorry.

Dialogue 3

- Hello, can I speak with Ms. White, please?
- Ms. White isn't here right now.
- When will she be back?
- I'm not sure. Maybe in a couple of hours. Can I take a message?
- Could you tell her Ms. Ivanova called? I'll call her back later.
- Sure. I'll tell her you called.

4. *Compile a glossary on the topic. Составьтеглоссарийпотеме.*

Практическая работа №75

PhoneCalls. Телефонные переговоры

1. *Find the Russian equivalents of the phrases. Найдите русский вариант следующих фраз.*

1. Who's calling, please? 2. Could you tell me what it's about? 3. I'll put you through. I'll connect you 4. Can you hold? Just a moment 5. I'm afraid there's no answer. Can I take a message? 6. Could I speak to Mr Thompson, please? Is Mr Thompson available now? 7. This is Mr Tian from KMD. I'm calling about…The reason I'm calling is… 8. Could you ask him/her to call me back? 9. My phone number is… 10. The phone's busy/engaged. 11. I can't get through to them. 12. Hello, Bill is speaking… 13. I'm glad to finally get a hold of you.	A. Не могли бы Вы сказать, по какому поводу? B. Я соединю Вас. C. Не могли бы Вы немного подождать? D. Могу ли я поговорить с мистером Томпсоном? Может ли мистер Томпсон поговорить сейчас (свободен ли он?) E. Кто звонит? F. Это Мистер Тиен из компании КМД. Я звоню по поводу по причине G. Боюсь, что он не отвечает. Могу ли я принять сообщение? H. Мой телефон… I. Не могли бы Вы попросить его/её перезвонить мне? J. Здравствуйте, Билл слушает. K. Есть ли возможность перенести нашу встречу? Если Вам нужно будет изменить

14. Is there any possibility to postpone our meeting? If you need to change the time, feel free to call me on my mobile phone.	время, без колебания свяжитесь со мной по мобильному телефону. L. Телефон занят. M.Я не могу им дозвониться. N. Я рад, что в конце концов связался с тобой.

2. *Read and translate the dialogues. Прочитайтеипереведитедиалоги.*

Dialogue 1
Secretary: **Good morning, "Best Motors" Company. How can I help you?**
Jack: **Hello, this is Jack Wharton speaking. Could I speak to Nick Stanley, please?**
Secretary: **Oh, I'm afraid Mr. Stanley isn't here at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?**
Jack: **Certainly. Would you, please, ask him to call me back? I need to talk to him urgently!**
Secretary: **Yes, of course. Thank you for your call.**
Jack: **Thanks, bye.**
Secretary: **Good bye.**

Dialogue 2
Mr. Pitt: Hello! Could I speak to Mr. Brown, please?
Secretary: Hello, sir. I am his secretary. What is the purpose of your call?
Mr. Pitt: I am Mr. Pitt, General Director of "American Motors". We are now facing quite a serious problem, and I would like to report how we are dealing with it.
Secretary: Of course, sir, let me connect you to his office.

Dialogue 3
Secretary: Good morning. Can I help you?
Mr. Wilson: Good morning. My name is Wilson, David Wilson, EMC Electronics.
Secretary: Yes, Mr Wilson?
Mr. Wilson: I have an appointment with the production manager.
Secretary: Mrs Smith? That's her, over there. I think she's coming over.
Mr. Wilson: Oh yes, I see her. Thank you.

3. ***Make up a dialogue according to the situation. Составьтедиалогсогласноситуации.***

Вы менеджер компании «GreenandCo», звоните фирму «West» и просите назначить встречу с г-ном Райт, руководителем отдела продажи.

Практическаяработа №76
Business Trip. Buying Tickets. Деловаяпоездка. Покупка билета

1. *Read and translate the words and phrases. Learnthembyheart. Прочитайте и переведите слова и выражения. Выучите их наизусть.*
   1. to be going to fly
   2. to buy a ticket for a flight
   3. a return ticket
   4. an open-date ticket
   5. to pay in a cash
   6. to check in one hour prior to the departure
   7. to arrive to
   8. the expected time of arrival
   9. 10.30 local time
   10. ARRIVALS
   11. DEPARTURES
   12. I would like to book a flight from London to Zurich.
   13. Can you tell me what flights are available?
   14. Are there any seats available on Wednesday, next week?

15. I would like a non-stop (direct) flight.
16. I would prefer a morning (evening) flight.
17. I would like a non-smoking (smoking) seat.
18. I would like a business class (coach, first class) ticket.
19. How much is the round-trip fare? (one-way fare)
20. When does the check in begin?

2. *Read and translate the dialogue. Прочитайте и переведите диалог.*

- Good morning! What can I do for you?
- I am going to fly to London. Tell me, please, if I can buy a ticket for a flight on Monday, next week?
- Do you want a return ticket, sir?
- Yes.
- When are you going to fly back?
- I'd like to buy an open-date ticket.
- What class do you want to fly?
- I'dprefereconomyclass.
- Just a moment, sir. I'll check if there are any available seats … Yes, there are a few economy seats left on this flight.
- Fine. How much is it? May I pay in cash?
- Yes, we accept cash. What is your name, sir?
- VictorPospelov.
- Here are your tickets, please.
- When does the check in begin?
- The plane is due to depart at 7 a.m., so you are to check in one hour prior to the departure, that is at 6 a.m.
- And what time does it arrive to London?
- The expected time of arrival to the airport is 5 p.m. local time. There is two hours' time difference between Moscow and London.

3. *Read the dialogue and insert the missing words given in the box.Прочитайтедиалогивставьтепропущенныеслова, указанныеврамке.*

boarding passes, round, night, direct, airport, planes. check in

- Good morning.
- Good morning. How can I help you?
- I'd like to know if there are any __[1]___ to Antalya on Sunday.
- If you'll excuse me for a second. I will check.
- Oh, and I wouldn't like a __[2]__ flight.
- There is a __[3]__ flight Moscow — Antalya, out of Moscow at 12.10 pm.
- When should I __[4]___?
- If you are going to the ___[5]__, you must be there by 9 am or even earlier.
- Thank you. And how much will be the __[6]__ trip?
- It is $700.
- Good. That's what I thought. Here you are.
- Here are your __7__. Enjoy the flight!
- Thank you. Have a good day!

4. *Using the vocabulary and dialogues make a dialogue on the topic.Используялексикуидиалоги, составьтедиалогпотеме.*

Практическаяработа №77

At the hotel. Check - in. Check – out. В гостинице. Регистрация. Отъезд

1. *Fill in Hotel Registration Form. Заполните регистрационную анкету отеля.*

HOTEL REGISTRATION FORM	
First name	
Last name	

Address			
Phone			
Email			
Birth Date			
Gender			
Arrived From			
Arrived Date		Time	
Departure Date		Time	
Purpose of Visit	Tourist/Holiday ___ Conference _____ Group ____ Business _____		
Mode of Payment	Cash ____ Company _____ Credit card _____		
Credit Card No		Expiry Date	
Document Type			
Document No			
Document Issue Date			
Check – in Date			
Check – out Date			
For Hotel Use Room No		Room Type	
	Adult ____ Children _____ Extra Bed _____		
Notes/Specialrequirements			
Total Amount			
Signature			

2. Read and translate the phrases related to problems and their solution at the hotel. Learn thembyheart. Прочитайте и переведите фразы, связанные с проблемами и их решением в отеле. Выучите их наизусть.

1. My room's not been made up.
2. Can you send a maid up, please?
3. There are no towels in the bathroom.
4. Can you send some soap and shampoo up, please?
5. There is no water in my room.
6. The TV in my room doesn't work.
7. There is something wrong with the air conditioner in my room.
8. There is a problem with the heating. It is too cold in the room.
9. Could you send someone up to fix it?
10. Could I have an extra blanket, please?
11. The bathroom light / the TV / the heating / the air conditioner in my room doesn't work.
12. There is no stationery / TV program / Room Service menu in my room.
13. Could you call a taxi for me, please?
14. Asking to deliver food to your room
15. I'd like to press these trousers. Where can I find an iron?

3.Read and translate the dialogues. Прочитайтеипереведитедиалоги.

A.

- How can I help you?
- I’d like to check out.
- Yourname, sir?
- Peter Vinogradov.
- What’s your room number?
- Room 101.
- How was your stay?
- Oh, it was very nice. We really enjoyed our stay.
- Was everything all right?
- Yes, it was great.
- Here's your **itemised bill.** It includes the cost of the room and a list of all the products and services that you have used services that you have used during your stay in the hotel.
- What’s the 20 dollars for?
- That’s for the phone calls.
- Oh yes, I forgot about this…
- Could you sign here?
- Sure.
- How would you like to pay?
- Bycash.
- OK. Here are your receipt and your change, sir
- Our flight is at night. Can we leave our bags here?
- Certainly. We’ll put them in the storage room.
- Thank you very much.

B.

- Did you enjoy your stay with us?
- Yes, very much so. However, I now need to get to the airport. I have a flight that leaves in about two hours, so what is the quickest way to get there?
- We do have a free airport shuttle service.
- That sounds great, but will it get me to the airport on time?
- Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes approximately 25 minutes to get to the airport.
- Fantastic. I'll just wait in the lounge area. Will you please let me know when it will be leaving?
- Of course, sir. Oh, before you go would you be able to settle the mini-bar bill?
- Oh yes certainly. How much will that be?
- Let's see. The bill comes to $37.50. How would you like to pay for that?
- I'll pay with my Visa thanks, but I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.
- Absolutely. Here we are sir. If you like you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.
- That would be great thank you.
- Would you like to sign the hotel guestbook too while you wait?
- Sure, I had a really good stay here and I'll tell other people to come here.
- That's good to hear. Thank you again for staying at The Grand Woodward Hotel.

4. Make up a dialogue on the topic «Checking out a hotel». Составьте диалог по теме «Выселение из гостиницы».

Практическаяработа №78

Recruitment. How to write a Resume? Прием на работу. Как написать резюме?

1. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и переведите текст.*

How to Apply for a Job

1. Find a job, research the requirements, and ensure that you meet them.
2. Write a resume and cover letter.
3. Get some references from past employers or professors.
4. Apply for the job in person, online, or by mail.
5. Contact the hiring manager after the one week after applying.
6. Submit your resume to lots of job portal services

How to Write a Resume

There is no doubt that having an up-to-date resume is highly important. Resumes not only outline your education and work history, but they can also point to specific projects you've worked on or awards you've won. Information to include on your resume should entail:

Your current contact information, including your full name, phone number, mailing address, and email address.

Your educational background. List the colleges you have attended (beginning with your most recent), the year you attended, and any degrees or certificates earned.

Your work history for the past few years. The unofficial rule is one resume page per ten years of experience. Be aware that large gaps in employment, or multiple jobs within a short amount of time, will be something you may be asked about in an interview. Be sure to include dates of employment, the company name, your title, and a brief description of your activities.

Your relevant skills. This is your opportunity to list all the skills you have acquired through the years. Knowledge of office equipment, familiarity with computer operating systems, software programs (such as Microsoft Office Suite or Adobe Creative Suite), database experience, and other relevant information should be included in your resume.

2. ***Shauna Lowe****decides to apply for the job. Study her CV carefully to see how she has pre-sented the information about herself. Энн Джексон решается устроиться на работу. Внимательно изучите ее резюме, чтобы увидеть, как она представила информацию о себе.*

1 Personal Details

Wilson Lowe
432 My Road, Houston, TX 32109
Phone — (765) 432-1098
E-mail: s.lowe@myemail.com

2. Education

Jul 2015 – Jul 2017 North Houston College, Houston, TX,
Graduated with high honors

Electives completed:

- Math Applications
- Computer Programming
- Physics
- Heating and Cooling Systems

3.Professional Experience

September 2017 – present HVAC Technician, Pasadena Independent School District, Houston, TX

- Work collaboratively with colleagues to install commercial HVAC systems
- Perform diagnostic inspections of faulty systems and provide troubleshooting under supervision, including compressor, pump, and motor repair
- Carry out regular maintenance and servicing to preserve equipment condition and prevent malfunctions
- Maintain a safe and uncluttered working environment and remain alert to potential health and safety concerns

4. Career Profile

Diligent HVAC technician with a thorough knowledge of commercial installation and maintenance. Outstanding troubleshooting ability and adept at diagnosing and fixing common HVAC faults. Dedicated team player with a proven track record for working calmly and efficiently under pressure.

Skills include:

- Office and Windows, Excel, Internet, PowerPoint.
- Languages Fluent German and proficient in French.

Additional Driving license.

5. Activities

Skiing and swimming.
Ski Instructor (grade II).

6. References

Herbert Lindsay
Professor
College
Houston, TX

Diane Swans
Human Resources Manager
Pasadena Independent School District,
Houston, TX

3. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.

1. What is a resume?
2. What should be mentioned in a good resume?
3. What are the rules of resume-writing?
4. What job has **Wilson Lowe**today?
5. Name the educational establishment that **Wilson Lowe** has graduated.
6. What is **Wilson Lowe's** profession?
7. What is **Wilson Lowe's** professional experience?
8. What languages can he speak?
9. Can he work on a computer?
10. What computer programmes can **Wilson Lowe** work with?
11. Can he drive a car?
12. Does he go in for sports?

3. ***Write your resume. Напишитесвое резюме.***

Практическая работа №79
BusinessInterview. Деловое собеседование

1. You are preparing for an interview, but you don't imagine what questions you should answer. Readandtranslate. Вы готовитесь к собеседованию, но не знаете, на какие вопросы должны отвечать. Прочитайте и переведите.

An interview is an important event in the life of every job applicant. It can be the last test on the way to a new position. That's why it's very important to be well prepared for an interview.

Come in time to the appointed place for an interview. Don't forget to take all the necessary documents for your better presentation (references, characteristics, diplomas).

Don't be nervous and tense with the interviewer, be polite and listen attentively to all the questions you are asked. If you are confident in what you talking about it will make a good impression on the interviewer. Try to give full and clear answers to the questions. Be ready to discuss the details of your future work. Try to persuade the interviewer that you are the best candidate for the chosen position and an asset for the company. Don't talk about personal questions if they are not connected with the future work.

Don't hesitate to describe fully your responsibilities and regular duties at the previous job if you are asked. Show that you are thinking ahead in your career development. Be ready to explain the reasons of your desire to change the work. Tell about your educational history and obtained degree. Don't forget to mention your computer skills, language fluency if it's required by the company.

At the end of the interview thank the interviewer for his/her attention. Don't demand the immediate answer about his/her decision, appoint the certain date for it.

2. Find English equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text. Найдите английские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний в тексте.

кандидат; быть хорошо подготовленным к собеседованию; все необходимые документы; быть напряженным; производить хорошее впечатление; убеждать; обычные обязанности; причина; сведения об образовании; решение.

3. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and phrases. Дайте русские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям.

an interview; a new position; an appointed place; a reference; to be polite; to be confident; to be an asset for the company; responsibilities; in smb's career development; language fluency.

4. Fill in the gaps with the words given below using them in the correct form. Заполните пропуски словами, данными ниже, используя их в правильной форме.

a list of references, to be an asset, to be nervous, an interview, to appoint, to be impressed, to be confident.

1. Did you present … to the interviewer?
2. My friend has got an interview for tomorrow that's why he is so … .
3. The interviewer … by my experience in this field.

4. He was … and they didn't hesitate to take him for this position.
5. What date was … for your interview?
6. The interviewer told me that Mr. White … for any company.
7. Did you understand all the questions during …?

5. Make up the sentences with the following words and word combinations. Составьтепредложениясоследующимисловамиисловосочетаниями.

to get an interview, to interview smb, an interviewer;
to be tense, tension;
to be confident, confidence;
regular duties, duty free, to be on duty;
to refer, reference, list of references.

6. What would you say if you took part in these dialogues? Finishthesentences. Что бы вы сказали, если бы приняли участие в этих диалогах? Закончитепредложения.

1. A.: Well, I see you've already had quite a lot of experience in the food industry. Could you dwell on your regular duties at your recent job?
   B.: Yes, I can tell you that …
2. A.: You mentioned earlier that you liked the people you had worked with. What features do you appreciate in your colleagues?
   B.: I think that …
3. A.: It seems to me you had a pleasant place to work. I'm surprised you are going to leave.
   B.: You are quite right, but …
4. A.: You mentioned that you had attended special language courses. How do you think it will help you in the future work?
   B.: I suppose that …

7. Act as an interviewer at JSC *Heat Energy. The company seeks a candidate for the position of a heat technician. Look through the requirements of the company. Prepare the questions you should ask a candidate. Выступите в роли интервьюера в ОАО «Энерго». Компания ищет кандидата на должность теплотехника.Ознакомьтесь с требованиями компании. Подготовьте вопросы, которые вы должны задать кандидату.*

- thorough knowledge of commercial installation and maintenance
- outstanding troubleshooting ability
- adept at diagnosing and fixing common HVAC faults
- dedicated team player with a proven track record for working calmly and efficiently under pressure.

Практическая работа №80

BusinessLetters. Деловые письма

1. *Read the structure and layout of writing business letters in English, make a brief summary, rewrite useful expressions.Прочитайте структуру и правила оформления деловых писем на английском языке, сделайте краткий конспект, перепишите полезные выражения.*
2. *Readandtranslatetheexamplesof business letters. Прочитайтеипереведитепримерыделовыхписем.*

Examples

Letter 1

Mrs Jane Tumin
HR Manager
Sommertim
7834 Irving Street
Denver, Colorado

February 15, 2021

Mrs Lean
9034 Cody Street
Denver, Colorado
USA, 90345

Dear Mrs Lean

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

Yours sincerely,

Jane Tumin,
HR Manager

Letter 2

Mr Ken Smith
9034 Commerce Street
Detroit, Michigan
USA, 90345

June 28, 2020

ParkInn Hotel
7834 17th Street
Tampa, Florida

Dear Sirs
Re: Booking a room

I'd like to book a single room in your hotel from August 1 till August 10. Could you please tell me the price per night including breakfast and dinner if possible? Do you have airport transfer and car rent service?

I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours faithfully Mr Ken Smith

Letter 3

October 28, 2019

HOWARD & PRATT
Ladies' Clothing
306, 3d Avenue
Chicago, III. 60602
USA

Dear Sirs,

We are pleased to make you a firm offer regarding our products in the size you require. Nearly all the models are obtainable and can be delivered to you by the end of November. All other models of dresses can be supplied by the middle of December 2020, subject to our receiving your order by 15th of November. If you prefer the goods to be shipped by air freight, this kind of shipment will be charged extra at cost.

Best wishes,

D.A. Leary
Manager
Export Department

Практическаяработа №81
TypesofBusinessLetters. Видыделовыхписем

1. *Read and translate the text. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.*
2. *Makeaglossary. Составьте словарик к тексту.*

3. *Give the main content of the text in few sentences. Дайте основное содержание текста в нескольких предложениях.*

A letter of enquiry is a formal letter that makes an approach to an individual or organization either speculatively or in response to printed public domain material whereby you are requesting some information.

It is a general term used for a number of different kinds of business letters addressed to a company. An enquiry is sent when a businessman wants some information. The letter is drafted to get some more information which is not available on website, brochures, literature of the product.

The letter is written by a customer to the company seeking some information about a new product or service, especially about supply of goods, leaflets or catalogues, quotation or prices, samples, terms and discounts, availability of goods, delivery terms and deadlines, method of transportation, insurance.

Offers are sent in reply to an enquiry or without a preceding enquiry. They state the nature and description of the goods offered, the quantity, the price, the terms of payment, and the time and place of delivery. The sales-conscious businessman wants to draw the attention of customers and new customers to a special product or range of goods.

He will take the opportunity to stimulate his correspondent's interest in his goods or services by including sales messages and the assurance that the customer will receive personal attention.

Offers may be firm (binding) or without engagement. A firm offer is subject to certain conditions, a deadline for the receipt of orders, or a special price for certain quantities. If the Buyer accepts the offer in full within the stipulated time, the goods are considered to have been sold to him at the price and on the terms stated in the offer. According to the British and American law, a person/company making a firm offer has the right to revoke it at any time before it has been accepted. According to the Russian law, a person/company making an offer is bound by it until the expiration of the time stated in the offer.

An order letter, also known as a PO or purchase order letter, is written to provide the vendor with detailed instructions for fulfilling an order. Letters dealing with orders and payments for merchandise form a bulk of business activity.

Proper care should be taken in drafting of the order to eliminate all doubts resulting in loss of time and possibly of the market. The letter usually includes the following: details about what you are ordering or reserving; directions for shipment; manner of payments. In the letter of order, the main idea in the first paragraph is what it is that we are reserving or ordering. The explanatory paragraphs give whatever details the order requires - about quantity, colour, style, size, price, payment, location, shipment data, place, plus any specific instructions your reader might need. The last paragraph invites prompt shipment and dated action, if desired.

Практическаяработа №82
Forms of business organization. Формыорганизациибизнеса

Exercise 1. Read and translate the text. Прочитайтеипереведитетекст.

Accountants need to understand the three basic forms of business organization: sole proprietorship, partnership and corporation.

Sole proprietorship

The simplest form of business organization is the sole proprietorship, which is owned by one person. Sole proprietorships are the most numerous forms of business organization. No charter and permit are needed and there are no particular legal requirements for organizing or conducting a sole proprietorship. These firms are usually owned by one person who has day-to-day responsibility for running the business. Sole proprietors own all the assets of the business and keep all the profits.

Partnership

In a Partnership, two or more people share ownership of a single business. Like proprietorships, the law does not distinguish between the business and its owners. The Partners should have a legal agreement that sets forth how decisions will be made, profits will be shared, disputes will be resolved, how future partners will be admitted to the partnership, how partners can be bought out, or what steps will be taken to dissolve the partnership when needed.

A partnership must be dissolved if the ownership changes, as when a partner leaves or dies. If the business continues, a new proprietorship or partnership must be formed.

Corporation

A corporation is a business unit that is legally separate from its owners. The ownership being represented by shares of stock in the corporation, the owners do not directly control the operations of the corporation. Instead they elect a board of directors who run the corporation for the benefit of the stockholders. That is, their risk of loss is limited to the

amount paid for their shares. If they wish, stockholders can sell their shares to other people without affecting corporate operations. The life of the corporation is unlimited and not subject to the whims or health of a proprietor or partner.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following words and phrases into Russian.Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова и фразы на русский язык.
sole proprietorship 2) partnership 3) corporation 4) own 5) responsibility 6) charter 7) permit 8) legal requirements 9) organize 10) conduct 11) assets 12) profit 13) share 14) law 15) owner 16) legal agreement 17) partner 18) dissolve 19) ownership 20) share of stock 21) benefit 22) risk loss.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following words and phrases into English. Прочитайте и переведите следующие слова и фразы на английский язык.
1) бухгалтер 2) единоличное владение 3) товарищество 4) собственник, владелец 5) юридически 6) хозяйственная единица 7) прибыль 8) убытки 9) активы 10) ответственность 11) распускать, ликвидировать 12) собственность, владение 13) доля, участие 14) акционер.

Exercise4. Заполнитепропускинужнымисловами.Fill in the blanks with necessary words.
1. A business … and controlled by one person is called a sole proprietorship.
2. A … is a business that is owned and controlled by two or more people.
3. A partnership contract outlines the distribution of … and losses.
4. A corporation is owned by … .
5. Stockholders invest in a … in order to make a profit.
6. Profitability is the main aim of any …. organization.
7. Sole proprietors own all the … of the business and keep all the profits.
8. No particular … for organizing or conducting a sole proprietorship.

Exercise5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.Translate the sentences into Russian.
1. Organizations are established to meet wants in society.
2. The aims of an organization are normally decided by the board of directors.
3. A business owned and controlled by one person in
4. called a sole proprietorship.
5. A partnership is a business that is owned and controlled by two or more people.
6. A partnership contract outlines the distribution of profits and losses.
7. A corporation is owned by stockholders.
8. Stockholders invest in a corporation in order to make a profit.
9. Profitability is the main aim of any business organization.
10. Shareholders and employees benefit from the growth of the company.
11. A number of companies have public relations departments to improve the image of the company.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences into English.Переведите предложения на английский язык.
1. Организации создаются для того, чтобы удовлетворять потребности общества.
2. Правительственные организации удовлетворяют потребности общества в защите, законе и порядке, образовании и социальном обеспечении.
3. Организации ставят перед собой определенные и четкие цели, например – получать прибыль
4. Акции – это сертификаты на право собственности в корпорации.
5. Акционеры – это лица, которые вкладывают средства в корпорацию путем приобретения пакета акций.
6. Многие врачи, юристы, пекари, дантисты организуют индивидуальные частные предприятия для предоставления профессиональных услуг.
7. Товарищество – бизнес, которым владеют и управляют двое или более человек.
8. Чтобы избежать конфликтов, партнеры обычно включают двое или более человек.
9. Корпорации имеют право приобретать собственность и ресурсы, нанимать рабочих, заключать контракты.
10. Рост и развитие фирмы – это единственный путь, чтобы гарантировать ее выживание.

Exercise7. Answer the questions in written.Ответьтеписьменнонавопросы.
1. Which of the three forms of business organization are considered separate from its owners?
2. Who is liable for all obligations of the proprietorship?
3. What happens if the ownership of the partnership changes?

4. What are the main features of a corporation?
5. What form of business organization is characterized by unlimited liability?

Практическаяработа №83
Advantages and disadvantages of business organization forms. Преимущества и недостатки форм организации бизнеса.

Speak about advantages and disadvantages of business organization forms.Расскажитеопреимуществахинедостаткахформорганизациибизнеса.

SOLEPROPRIETOSHIP
There are three principal forms of business organization:
the Sole Proprietorship,
the Partnership, and
the Corporation.

The simplest form of business organization is the sole proprietorship, which is owned by one person. Many small businesses start out as sole proprietorship. The owner has relatively unlimited control over the business and keeps all the profits. These firms are usually owned by one person who has day-to-day responsibility for running the business. Sole proprietors own all the assets of the business and the profits generated by it. They also have complete responsibility for any of its liabilities or debts. In case of breach of contract, the business property and personal assets of the owner may be taken to pay judgments for damages awarded by courts.

Sole proprietorships are the most numerous forms of business organization. No charter and permit are needed and there are no particular legal requirements for organizing or conducting a sole proprietorship. When started, many sole proprietorships are conducted out of the owner's home, garage, or van and inventory may be limited and may often be purchased on credit.

Advantages of a Sole Proprietorship

1.	Easiest and least expensive form of ownership to organize.
2.	Sole proprietors are in complete control of business, and within the law, may make any decisions.
3.	Sole proprietors receive all income form the business to keep or reinvest.
4.	Profits from the business flow-through directly to the owner's personal tax return.
5.	The business is easy to dissolve, if desired.

Disadvantages of a Sole Proprietorship

1.	Sole proprietors have unlimited liability and are legally responsible for all debts against the business. Their business and personal assets are at risk.
2.	Sole proprietors may be at a disadvantage in raising funds and are often limited to using funds from personal savings.
3.	Sole proprietors may have a hard time attracting high-caliber employees, or those that are motivated by the opportunity to own a part of the business.

Main Features of a Sole Proprietorship

+	Easy to organize
+	Owner has complete control
+	Owner receives all income
-	Owner has unlimitedliability
-	Benefits are not business deductions

PARTNERSHIP

In a Partnership, two or more people share ownership of a single business. Like proprietorships, the law does not distinguish between the business and its owners. The Partners should have a legal agreement that sets forth how decisions will be made, profits will be shared, disputes will be resolved, how future partners will be admitted to the partnership, how partners can be bought out, or what steps will be taken to dissolve the partnership when needed.

Many partnerships split up at crisis times. They also must decide up front how much time and capital each will contribute, etc.

Advantages of a Partnership

1.	Partnerships are relatively easy to establish; however, partners should develop the partnership agreement.
2.	With more than one owner, the ability to raise funds may be increased.
3.	The profits from the business flow directly through to the partners' personal tax returns.
4.	Prospective employees may be attracted to the business if given the incentive to become a partner.
5.	The business usually will benefit from partners who have complementary work skills.

Disadvantages of a Partnership

1	Partners are jointly and individually liable for the actions of the other partners.
2	Profits must be shared with others.
3	Since decisions are shared, disagreements can occur.
4	The partnership may have a limited life; it may end upon the withdrawal or death of a partner.

There exist different types of Partnerships:

GeneralPartnership – компания с неограниченной ответственностью

Partners divide responsibility for management and liability, as well as the shares of profit or loss according to their internal agreement. Equal shares are assumed unless there is a written agreement that states differently.

Limited Partnership and Partnership with limited liability – товариществосограниченной ответственностью

"Limited" means that most of the partners have limited liability (to the extent of their investment) as well as limited management decisions, which generally encourages investors for short term projects, or for investing in capital assets. This form of ownership is not often used for operating retail or service businesses. Forming a limited partnership is more complex and formal than that of a general partnership.

Joint Venture – совместноепредприятие

Joint Venture acts like a general partnership, but it is formed for a limited period of time or a single project. If the partners in a joint venture repeat the activity, they will be recognized as a continuing partnership and distribute accumulated partnership assets upon dissolution of the entity.

Main Features of a Partnership:

+	Easy to organize, but needs agreement
+	Partners receive all income
-	Partners have unlimited liability
-	Partners may disagree
-	Life of business may be limited.

COOPORATION

A corporation is chartered by the state in which it has headquarters. It is considered by law to be a unique entity, separate and apart from those who own it. A corporation can be taxed; in can be sued; it can enter into contractual agreements. The owners of a corporation are its shareholders. The shareholders elect a board of directors to oversee the does not dissolve when ownership changes.

Advantages of a Corporation

1.	Shareholders have limited liability for the corporation's debts or judgments against the corporations.
2.	Generally, shareholders can only be held accountable for their investment in stock of the company. (Note however, that officers can be held personally liable for their actions, such as the failure to withhold and pay employment taxes.)
3.	Corporations can raise additional funds through the sale of stock.

Disadvantages of a Corporation

1.	The process of incorporation requires more time and money than other forms of organization.

2.	Corporations are monitored by federal, state and some local agencies, and as a result may have more paperwork to comply with regulations.
3.	Incorporating may result in higher overall taxes. Dividends paid to shareholders are not deductible form business income, thus this income can be taxed twice.

Main features of a Corporation:

+	Shareholders have limited liability
+	Can raise funds through sale of stock
+	Life of business is unlimited (continuity of life)
-	To incorporate a firm takes time and money
-	May result in higher overall taxes.

Практическая работа №84
Atthecompany. На фирме

1. *Read and translate the dialogue. Прочитайтеипереведитедиалог.*

Mr. Klimenko is at Continental Equipment office. He is having an appointment with the managers of this company.

- Good morning, gentlemen! How are you?
- Fine, thanks. And how are you getting on?
- Very well, thank you.
- Let me tell you about our company. As you know, Mr. Klimenko, we produce process equipment. Our firm consists of 6 departments: Production, Sales, Export, Financial, Personnel and Research & Development. The last one is the newest at the company. It was created five years ago.
- According to your legal status, are you a Plc?
- Right, we are… our management are the Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors. Earlier the Chairman of the Company was one of senior partners, but now it is Mr. Rogers, as you know. Currently we employ about 1.6000 people. Our turnover is more than £300 million.
- You will work with our Export Department. We export our equipment to 5 countries all over the world. Besides, we have two daughter companies in Holland and Germany with headquarters in those countries.
- Are they your subsidiaries or branches?
- They are our subsidiaries. Each company trades under its own name. but we are looking for new partners in Eastern Europe as well. We would like to expand our activity. So Mr. Cartright went to Kiev to establish personal contacts with your company. Before we knew it only by correspondence. Have you read all our correspondence with your Director?
- Yes, I think so. We investigated thoroughly your business proposal.
- Have you got our price-lists and catalogues with you now or I'll ask Miss Elliot to bring them her?
- Thank you, but they are with me as well copies of your letters. I expect to make the Draft Contract here, maybe by the end of this week, and finally to conclude the Contract with you after discussing it with my Director by phone.
- All right. Let us get down to business. Today and tomorrow we were going to talk about terms of payment and delivery.
- Right. And the day after tomorrow we'll be talking about packing and transportation.
- Then I plan to go to London for three days. As you know, there will be an exhibition. Will you join me?
- Yes, with pleasure. It would be very helpful for the purpose of my visit.
- I hope so. And after that you'll have enough time for visiting to our works and going sightseeing.
- That suits me all right. And I expect to submit the Draft Contract to my Director by fax not later by next Wednesday.

2. *Find the English equivalents of the following words and phrases in the text, write down and learn them by heart. Найдите английский вариант следующих слов и выражений в тексте, перепишите и выучите их наизусть.*
   1. производить технологическое оборудование
   2. отдел кадров
   3. отдел научно-исследовательских работ
   4. открытое акционерное общество

5. президент фирмы
6. старший компаньон
7. оборот
8. экспортировать оборудование
9. штаб-квартиры
10. дочерние компании
11. искать новых партнеров
12. расширить сферу деятельности
13. установить личные контакты
14. деловое предложение
15. составить проект контракта
16. заключить контракт
17. условия оплаты и доставки
18. поговорить об упаковке и транспортировке
19. посещать производственные помещения
20. передать проект контракта по факсу

3. Translate the following words and phrases and make up sentences using them. Переведите следующие слова и выражения, составьте предложения, используя их.

1. How are you getting along?
2. How are you feeling today?
3. How are keeping these days?
4. to establish personal contacts
5. to investigate thoroughly
6. to go sightseeing
7. that's suit me all right
8. to establish business
9. to run business
10. to close down a business
11. to form /set up a company
12. to register a company
13. listed company
14. unlisted company
15. headquarter
16. deputy
17. permanent and temporary staff
18. staffing
19. recruitment
20. to hire
21. to fire

4. Form the words, using the different suffixes and prefixes. Образуйте слова, используя различные суффиксы и приставки.

For example: produce – производить, production - производство, productive – продуктивный, productivity - продуктивность

Develop, create, investigate, employ, establish, form.

5. Prepare a presentation about your own company, according to the plan. Подготовьте презентацию о своей компании согласно плану.

1. Foundation.
2. Production.
3. Departments.
4. Legal status.
5. Management.
6. Turnover.
7. Subsidiaries and branches.
8. Expansion the activity.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Якутская государственная сельскохозяйственная академия»
Колледж технологий и управления
Цикловая комиссия гуманитарных и естественных дисциплин

Комплект
контрольно-оценочных средств
для промежуточной аттестации по результатам освоения дисциплины

ОГСЭ. 04 Иностранный языкв профессиональной деятельности
13.02.02 «Теплоснабжение и теплотехническое оборудование»

Якутск – 2024г.

Задания для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

1. Перечень теоретических вопросов к зачету по дисциплине Иностранный языкв профессиональной деятельности

Раздел 1

1. Множественное число имен существительных
2. Артикль
3. Имя прилагательное
4. Местоимения (личные, возвратные, указательные, притяжательные).
5. Числительные
6. Спряжениеглагола to be
7. Времена группы Simple
8. Времена группы Continuous
9. Времена группы Perfect

Раздел 2

1. Страдательный залог
2. Модальные глаголы
3. Причастия
4. Герундий
5. Сложное дополнение
6. Условные предложения

2. Перечень практических заданий к зачету по дисциплине Иностранный языкв профессиональной деятельности

1. Чтение, перевод текста и выполнение заданий
2. Грамматический тест
3. Пересказ топика

Приложение 1

к комплекту контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

Материалы текущего контроля знаний и умений

Контрольнаяработа №1

Variant 1
Articles. Plural of Nouns. Possessivepronoun. Verbtobe

1. Fill in the gaps with articles where they are necessary.Заполните пропуски артиклями, где это необходимо.
1. We are in … Madrid now. 2. Are you … businessman? 3. He is in … classroom 25. 4. Is he … doctor? 5. I have got … English book. 6. … Petrovs lives in … Queen Street. 7. We have got … cat. … cat is very little. 8. Do you speak … English? 9. Tom is … his brother. 10. They are … students.

2. Put the following groups of words. Поставьтеследующиегруппыслов:
a) во множественное число:
a duty, a mouse, an exercise, a watch, a judge, a leaf

b) вединственноечисло:
women, boys, shelves, teeth, libraries, boxes

3. Fill in the gaps with possessive pronouns.Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.
1. We'restudents. This is … classroom. The door in … classroom is white.2. Open … books, please.3. Is she a teacher? Are these boys and girls … pupils? 4. I'm a worker. … name's Ivanov.5. Ted is a schoolboy. … marks are good. 6. Ann and Jane are economists. … sons are pupils.7. This is my sister. … name is Helen.

4.
a) Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb to be. Translatethesentences.Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола tobe. Переведитепредложения.

1. She … a good student. 2. These … my books. 3. He … ill yesterday. 4. My brother … at school tomorrow.5. Where … your mother now? 6. When I come home tomorrow, my sister … at home.7. Where … your copy-books now? – They … in the bag. 8. When my grandfather … young, he … a doctor. 9. Mr. Petrov … in the office now. 10. … your book on the table? - No, it … not.

b) Translate into English using the verb to be in Present, Past or Future Simple.Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол tobe в Present, Past или FutureSimple.

1. Мой брат сейчас в школе. 2. Мы были в кино. 3. Завтра мой дядя будет в деревне. 4. Они студенты. 5. Когда твоя сестра будет дома?

Variant 2
Articles. PluralofNouns. Possessivepronoun. Verbtobe

1. *Fill in the gaps with articles where they are necessary.Заполните пропуски артиклями, где это необходимо.*

1. … Romanovs went to … Aldan. 2. They live in … Flat 16. 3. He is … businessman. 4. We have got … flat. … flat is very nice. 5. Helen is … her elder sister. 6. Today we have … Lesson 3. 7. These are … children. 8. Do you speak … French? 9. Are you … teacher? 10. It is … very interesting film.

2. Put the following groups of words. Поставьте следующие группы слов:
a) во множественное число:
a bed, a knife, a party, a foot, a woman, a day

b)вединственноечисло:
flats, families, wives, teachers, bags, pens

3. Fill in the gaps with possessive pronouns.Заполнитепропускипритяжательнымиместоимениями.

1. I'm at home now. … room is small, but it's light and clean. These are … sisters. … names are Mary and Ann. 2. Please give me … exercise- book, Peter. 3. We are technologists. … friends are engineers, too. 4. -What are … names? - … name's Nick and … name's Jane.

4.

a). Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb to be. Translatethesentences.Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола tobe.

Переведите предложения.

1.They … engineers. 2. Those … his copy-books. 3. I … not ill last week. 4. My father … at work tomorrow. 5. When I grow up I … a lawyer. 6. Where … your father now? – he … at work. 7. When my granny … young, she … a teacher. 8. Where … your pencils now? – They … in the box. 9. Your students … not in the room. 10. … your pen in the bag? – Yes, it … .

b). *Translate into English using the verb to be in Present, Past or Future Simple.Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол tobe в Present, Past или Future.*

1. Мы в колледже. 2. Где вы были вчера? 3. Мой друг не дома. 4. Твой брат будет на работе завтра? 5. Онамолодая.

Контрольнаяработа №2

Variant №1

I. Grammar Task.

1. Choose the right answer. Выберитеправильныйответ.

1. My brother … not … coffee yesterday.
A) will … drink B) does … drink C) did … drink
2. Her friend … here now.
A) is not B) be not C) does not be
Where … your mother … next week?
A) does … go B) did … go C) will … go
3. M y brother can skate very well. He … every Sunday.
A) skated B) skates C) will skate
4. We … not … you tomorrow evening.
A) will … telephone B) do … telephone C) did … telephone
5. … he work yesterday?
A) Does B) Will C) Did

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the required tense. Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в требуемом по смыслу времени.

1. I (not to read) the newspaper today. 2. At 5 p.m. tomorrow I (to work) at my report. 3.. You (to do) this work by next Sunday? 4. I (to see) an interesting TV program this week. 5. They (to go) to the college every day. 6. The weather (to be) nice tomorrow. 7. He (to come) home by 5 o'clock yesterday. 8. What he (to do) when you saw him yesterday. 9. We (to have) a good time last summer. 10. Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in Russia.

3. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to Sequence of Tenses. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

1. Учитель сказал, что мы будем писать тест на следующей неделе.
2. Он сказал, что вернется очень скоро.
3. Мы увидели, что дети играли в футбол.
4. Я знал, что она живет в Курске.
5. Я думала, что он работает.
6. Мама сказала, что она помыла посуду.
7. Мой друг сказал, что будет ждать меня в 18 часов.
8. Она сказала, что видела их два дня назад.
9. Ему сказали, что они вернутся домой поздно.
10. Мне сказали, что наши родственники уже уехали.

II. Work with the text «Protection of Nature».
4. Read and translate the abstract of the text. Прочитайте и переведите отрывок текста.

Nature is the source of Man's life since ancient times. People lived in harmony with environment for thousands of years people and thought that natural riches were unlimited. The development of civilization increased man's harmful interference in nature.

Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises pollute the air we breathe and the water we drink. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1,000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Beautiful old forests disappear forever. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of lakes and rivers dry up.

5. Put 3 questions to the text. Поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Variant №2

I. Grammar Task.
1. Choose the right answer. Выберите правильный ответ.
1. Выберите правильный ответ.
1. Who … the mother every day?
a) does … help b) helps c) helped
2. My friend … home a minute ago.
a) came b) come c) comes
3. I … time to help you tomorrow.
a) has b) have c) shall have
4. It … cold in the evening yesterday.
a) was b) is c) be
5. He … not … his work yesterday.
a) does … finish b) did … finish c) will … finish

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the required tense. Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в требуемом по смыслу времени.
1. What they (to do) now? - They (to work) in the reading-room. 2. By the end of the lesson we (to translate) the text. 3. We already (to study) seven English tenses. 4. They (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 5. You ever (to be) to London? 6. Yesterday at one o'clock I (to have) lunch at the canteen. 7. He (to study) French before he entered the college. 8. My father (not to work) on Sunday. 9. Where you usually (to prepare) your homework? 10. We (to go) to the country the day after tomorrow.

3. Translate the sentences into English paying attention to Sequence of Tenses. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.
1. Мэри сказала, что приготовила ужин.
2. Я знал, что она жила в Якутске несколько лет тому назад.
3. Я узнал, что она еще не пришла.
4. Я не знал, что его сестра учит корейский язык.
5. Нам сказали, что спектакль уже начался.
6. Я боялся, что не смогу перевести эту статью.
7. Она надеется, что я не буду работать по воскресеньям в следующем году.
8. Мы надеялись, что они придут вовремя.
9. Я была уверена, что они учили английский в школе.
10. Мой друг говорит, что уже перевел эту статью.

II. Work with the text «Why is Computer important? ».
4. Read and translate the abstract of the text. Прочитайте и переведите отрывок текста.

Computing can help businesses by making their staff efficient and productive and also save their valuable time in any business or office.

In schools they will help the learners to comprehend the basic concepts better with the help of video or audio examples. In higher learning institutions they will help the professors and researchers to do their work very fast and in an efficient and better way and also help them to share the same knowledge with their other members of staff.

They also become a vital gadget in several sectors; railways, banking, electricity, telephone departments, shopping carts etc. are just but a few of them.

5. Put 3 questions to the text. Поставьте 3 вопроса к тексту.

Контрольная работа №3

Variant 1

I. Grammar(Passive Voice. Modal Verbs. Participle. Gerund).

1. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present, Past or Future Simple Passive.Раскройтескобки, употребляяглаголывPresent, Past илиFuture Simple Passive.

1. From the station they (to take) straight to the hotel. 2. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 3. My question (to answer) yesterday. 4. Hockey (to play) in winter. 5. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 6. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 7. His new book (to finish) next year. 8. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 9. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703. 10. Your luggage (to bring) up in the lift.

2. Choose the correct answer paying attention to the use of modal verbs. Выберите правильный ответ, обращая внимание на употребление модальных глаголов.

1. Jackhasgotaheadache. He … sleep well recently.
a) can't
b) couldn't have
c) hasn't been able to
2. I … sleep for hours when I was a little girl.
a) could
b) am able to
c) can
3. Tom … play tennis well but he … play a game yesterday because he was ill.
a) couldn't, could
b) can, was able
c) can, couldn't
4. I didn't want to be late for the meeting. We … meet at 5.
a) were to
b) had to
c) could
5. Where are my gloves? — I … put them on because it's cold today.
a) can't
b) have to
c) needn't

3. Translate the sentences into Russian paying to Participle and Gerund.Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастие и герундий.

1. Reading English articles, we use a dictionary.
2. The letter received yesterday brought us good news.
3. He saw some people in the post office sending telegrams.
4. Having taken a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
5. The student speaking good English must help their classmates.
6. Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.
7. The word said by the student was not correct.
8. The museum contained about 8000 exhibits collected during two centuries.
9. He always suggested staying here.
10. The job involves travelling to Germany once a month.
11. I promised to care for the cat but I'm not much good at babysitting.

12. He is capable of standing on his head and playing the saxophone.
13. Writing letters is more boring than phoning.
14. It is not worth helping him do this job.
15. My wife apologized for being late.

II. Reading the text.

1. *Read and translate abstract 1 of the text "Wastewater". Прочитайте и переведите абзац 1 текста «Сточные воды».*

*1. Wastewater,*alsowrittenas*wastewater,*isanywaterthathasbeenadverselyaffected inquality byanthropogenicinfluence.Municipalwastewaterisusuallyconveyedinacombined sewerorsanitarysewer,andtreatedatawastewatertreatmentplant.Treatedwastewateris dischargedintoreceivingwaterviaaneffluentsewer.Wastewatersgeneratedinareaswithout access to centralized sewer systems relyonon-sitewastewater systems. These typicallycomprise a septictank, drainfield,andoptionallyanon-sitetreatmentunit.Themanagementof wastewaterbelongstotheoverarchingtermsanitation,justlikethemanagementofhuman excreta, solid waste and stormwater (drainage).

2. Sewage isthesubsetofwastewaterthatis contaminatedwithfecesor urine,butisoften usedto meananywastewater.Sewageincludesdomestic, municipal, or industrial liquidwaste products disposedof,usuallyviaa pipe orsewer(sanitaryor combined), sometimes in a cesspool emptier.

3. Sewerage is the physical infrastructure, includingpipes, pumps,screens,channelsetc. used toconveysewagefromitsorigintothepointofeventualtreatmentordisposal.Itisfoundinall types of sewage treatment, with the exception of septic systems, which treat sewageon site.

4. Sewagedisposal.Insomeurbanareas,sewageiscarriedseparatelyinsanitary sewersand runofffromstreetsarecarriedinstormdrains.Accesstoeitheroftheseistypically througha manhole.Duringhighprecipitationperiodsacombinedseweroverflowcanoccur, forcinguntreatedsewagetoflowbackintotheenvironment.Thiscanposeaseriousthreat to public healthand the surrounding environment.

5. Sewagemaydraindirectlyintomajorwatershedswithminimalornotreatment.When untreated,sewagecan have seriousimpacts onthequalityofanenvironment and onthe health of people. Pathogens cancauseavarietyofillnesses.Somechemicalsposerisksevenatverylow concentrationsandcanremainathreatforlongperiodsoftimebecauseofbioaccumulationin animal or human tissue.

2. *Sayifthesentencesconcerningthe textaretrueorfalse.Скажите, верны или нет предложения, относящиеся к тексту.*
   1. Waste wateris anywaterthat has been used invain.
   2.Sewerage is the physicalinfrastructure, including pipes,pumps, screens,channels etc.
   3. Whenuntreated,sewagedoesnothaveseriousimpactsonthequalityofanenvironment and on the health of people.

3. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.
   1.Give the definition of wastewater.
   2.Whereis wastewater usuallyconveyedand treated?
   3.How is treated wastewaterdischarged into receivingwater?
   4.What do on-site wastewatersystemstypicallycomprise?

Variant 2

I. Grammar(Passive Voice. Modal Verbs. Participle. Gerund).

1. Open the brackets using the verbs in Present, Past or Future Simple Passive.Раскройтескобки, употребляяглаголывPresent, Past илиFuture Simple Passive.

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons.

2. Choose the correct answer paying attention to the use of modal verbs. Выберите правильный вариант, обращая внимание на употребление модальных глаголов.

1. You … takeanumbrellatoday. The Sun is shining.
a) needn't
b) mustn't
c) can't
2. I'm sorry, you didn't invite me to your birthday party. You … invite me next time.
a) must
b) should
c) need to
3. Well, it's 10 o'clock. I … go now.
a) can
b) has to
c) must
4. You … smoke so much.
a) would
b) can't
c) shouldn't
5. We have got plenty of time. We … hurry.
a) must
b) needn't
c) should

3. Translate the sentences into Russian paying to Participle and Gerund.Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на причастие и герундий.

1. When sending the telegram, she forgot to write her name.
2. A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
3. The man reading your article is interested in it.
4. A word spoken in time may have important results.
5. The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.
6. The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
7. The method used depends on the material selected.
8. Some of questions put to the lecturer yesterday were very important.
9. She ran away without looking behind her.
10. He has a habit of smoking in the morning.
11. My sister has got a talent for learning languages.
12. We have already finished reading this book
13. Excuse my having lost your pen.
14. He couldn't help thinking that his son had made a big mistake.
15. She denied having taken my watch.

II. Reading the text.

1. *Read and translate abstracts 3 and 4 of the text "Wastewater". Прочитайте и переведите абзацы 3 и 4 текста «Сточные воды».*

1. *Wastewater,*alsowrittenas*wastestewater,*isanywaterthathasbeenadverselyaffected inquality byanthropogenicinfluence.Municipalwastewaterisusuallyconveyedinacombined sewerorsanitarysewer,andtreatedatawastewatertreatmentplant.Treatedwastewateris dischargedintoreceivingwaterviaaneffluentsewer.Wastewatersgeneratedinareaswithout access to centralized sewer systems relyonon-sitewastewater systems. These typicallycomprise a septictank, drainfield,andoptionallyanon-sitetreatmentunit.Themanagementof wastewaterbelongstotheoverarchingtermsanitation,justlikethemanagementofhuman excreta, solid waste and stormwater (drainage).
2. Sewage isthesubsetofwastewaterthatis contaminatedwithfecesor urine,butisoften usedto meananywastewater.Sewageincludesdomestic, municipal, or industrial liquidwaste products disposedof,usuallyviaa pipe orsewer(sanitaryor combined), sometimes in a cesspool emptier.
3. Sewerage is the physical infrastructure, includingpipes, pumps,screens,channelsetc. used toconveysewagefromitsorigintothepointofeventualtreatmentordisposal.Itisfoundinall types of sewage treatment, with the exception of septic systems, which treat sewageon site.
4. *Sewagedisposal.*Insomeurbanareas,sewageiscarriedseparatelyinsanitary sewersand runofffromstreetsarecarriedinstormdrains.Accesstoeitheroftheseistypically througha manhole.Duringhighprecipitationperiodsacombinedseweroverflowcanoccur, forcinguntreatedsewagetoflowbackintotheenvironment.Thiscanposeaseriousthreat to public healthand the surrounding environment.
5. Sewagemaydraindirectlyintomajorwatershedswithminimalornotreatment.When untreated,sewagecan have seriousimpacts onthequalityofanenvironment and onthe health of people. Pathogens cancauseavarietyofillnesses.Somechemicalsposerisksevenatverylow concentrationsandcanremainathreatforlongperiodsoftimebecauseofbioaccumulationin animal or human tissue.

2. *Sayifthesentencesconcerningthe textaretrueorfalse.Скажите, верны или нет предложения, относящиеся к тексту.*
   1.Municipal wastewater isusuallyconveyed in aneffluent sewer.
   2.Wastewatersgeneratedinareaswithoutaccesstocentralizedsewersystemsrelyonon-site wastewater systems.
   3.Pathogens cannot causeavarietyofillnesses.

3. Answer the questions. Ответьтенавопросы.
   1.Give the definition of wastewater.
   2.Who does management of wastewaterbelongto?
   3.What is sewerage?
   4.What can pose aserious threat to public health andthe surroundingenvironment?

Контрольная работа №4

Variant №1

I. Work with the text.

1. Read and translate the abstracts 1 and 2 of the text «Mechanization and Automation». Прочитайтеипереведитеабзацы 1 и 2текстасословарем.

The word "automation" was invented to describe "an exciting new system of making factory production lines almost completely automatic through the use of electronic control systems". The literal meaning of the word, which is hybrid from the Greek "automatos" (self-moving) and the Latin suffix "ion", is "self-moving action". But the word has become an accepted part of modern language because it is popularly used to describe the ideas and techniques which have material and visible effects on everyday life and which are growing rapidly in importance. These ideas

and techniques include everything – hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical, electrical, electronic –which makes automatic production more possible.

The origin of automation can be traced back to the early days of the first industrial revolution with the introduction of mechanization, but one must avoid the common mistake of saying that automation is simply extensive mechanization.

The relation between automation and mechanization may be illustrated by a simple example. Consider the manufacture of metal washers. These articles could be made from lumps of metal using only hand tools. A better way is to use a machine tool which can stamp out dozens of washers at one stroke from sheet metal fed into it. That is mechanization. The machine is under the control of a machinist who watches the product, perhaps with the aid of measuring and sensing devices, and adjusts the speed of the machine, if the parts do not come out as required. Now suppose that sensing and measuring devices fitted to the machine examine the washers as they are produced and feedback information to an automatic control unit which compares what is happening with what is ordered by a tape carrying instructions for the machine. That is automation. The manual control of a machinist is replaced by the automatic control which operates through a closed loop, as the feedback path is called.

2. Write an annotation of the text. Напишитеаннотациютекста.

1) The title of the text is …
2) This text is (economic, agricultural, scientific, technical, ecological …)
3) This text is about … (deals with …, describes …, is devoted to … touches upon the problems …)
4) The text is divided into …, … logical parts.
5) The first one is about … (deals with …, describes …, is devoted to … touches upon the problems …). Its main thought (or: key sentence) is …
6) The main idea of the text is …
7) I think …

II. Grammar Task (Conditional Sentence)

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Translatethesentences. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужной форме. Переведитепредложения.

1. If I had this tool, I (give) it to you.
2. If he worked more slowly, he (not make) so many mistakes.
3. He (not go) there if his family were not invited.
4. He might get fat if he (stop) smoking.
5. If he knew you were away, he (not come).

2. Complete the sentences. Закончитепредложения.

1. If I were younger, ….
2. If it were summer now, ….
3. If I won a lot of money, …
4. If you ask a policeman, ….
5. If I were dismissed after classes, ….

3. Translate these sentences into English. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Если ты не сделаешь уроки, я не разрешу тебе смотреть телевизор.
2. Если в семье не будет взаимопонимания и уважения, то не будет и счастья.
3. Если ты будешь продолжать бездельничать, ты не сможешь сдать экзамен.
4. Нас пригласят на концерт при условии, что мы не опоздаем.
5. Мы опоздаем на поезд, если не поспешим.

Variant №2

I. Work with the text.

1. Read and translate the abstracts 2 and 3 of the text «Mechanization and Automation». Прочитайтеипереведитеабзацы 2 и 3текстасословарем.

The word “automation” was invented to describe “an exciting new system of making factory production lines almost completely automatic through the use of electronic control systems”. The literal meaning of the word, which is hybrid from the Greek “automatos” (self-moving) and the Latin suffix “ion”, is “self-moving action”. But the word has become an accepted part of modern language because it is popularly used to describe the ideas and techniques which have material and visible effects on everyday life and which are growing rapidly in importance. These ideas and techniques include everything – hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical, electrical, electronic –which makes automatic production more possible.

The origin of automation can be traced back to the early days of the first industrial revolution with the introduction of mechanization, but one must avoid the common mistake of saying that automation is simply extensive mechanization.

The relation between automation and mechanization may be illustrated by a simple example. Consider the manufacture of metal washers. These articles could be made from lumps of metal using only hand tools. A better way is to use a machine tool which can stamp out dozens of washers at one stroke from sheet metal fed into it. That is mechanization. The machine is under the control of a machinist who watches the product, perhaps with the aid of measuring and sensing devices, and adjusts the speed of the machine, if the parts do not come out as required. Now suppose that sensing and measuring devices fitted to the machine examine the washers as they are produced and feedback information to an automatic control unit which compares what is happening with what is ordered by a tape carrying instructions for the machine. That is automation. The manual control of a machinist is replaced by the automatic control which operates through a closed loop, as the feedback path is called.

2. Write an annotation of the text. Напишитеаннотациютекста.

1) The title of the text is …
2) This text is (economic, agricultural, scientific, technical, ecological …)
3) This text is about … (deals with …, describes …, is devoted to … touches upon the problems …)
4) The text is divided into …, … logical parts.
5) The first one is about … (deals with …, describes …, is devoted to … touches upon the problems …). Its main thought (or: key sentence) is …
6) The main idea of the text is …
7) I think …

II. Grammar Task (Conditional Sentence)

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Translatethesentences. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужной форме. Переведитепредложения.

1. I (keep) a gardener if I could afford it.
2. What would you do if the lift (get) stuck between two floors.
3. I could give you his address if I (know) it.
4. The car wouldn’t break so often if you (have) it serviced regularly.
5. If I had money with me then, I (can lead) you some.

2.Complete the sentences. Закончитепредложения.

1. If it were Sunday today, ….
2. If you need help, ….
3. If I had spare time now, ….
4. If I saw my former friend, …
5. If I were in Great Britain now, ….

3. Translate these sentences into English. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Мой брат сможет остаться в этой стране, если он получит вид на жительство.
2. Если Боб не примет нашего предложения, ему придется самому решать эту проблему.
3. Мы начнем репетировать наш спектакль при условии, что Энн выздоровеет.
4. Ты отдашь Тому книгу, если он придет на консультацию?
5. Кейт поедет в Испанию, если ей дадут отпуск в июне?

Приложение 2

Подготовка и защита презентации

MyCompany. Моякомпания

Prepare a presentation about your own company, using the given plan and examples of presentations. Подготовьте презентацию о своей компании, используя данный план и примеры презентаций.

9. Foundation.
10. Production.
11. Departments.
12. Legal status.
13. Management.
14. Turnover.
15. Subsidiaries and branches.
16. Expansion the activity.

Talking about your company

You may need to present your company to visitors, potential investors or partners, or new suppliers and clients. Here is some useful English vocabulary to learn that will help you talk clearly, concisely and positively about what your company does.

Giving the history of your company

We were **founded** / **set up** / **established** in 2014.
We **merged** with X company in 2016.
We **set up** a subsidiary in the UK.
The subsidiary was **sold off** two years after and the remaining company was **split into** five different **divisions**.
We **floated** on the stock exchange last year, and we are now **listed** on the London Stock Exchange.

Talking about your products and services

We **make** / **produce** packaging material.
We **manufacture** car engines.
We **supply** paper products.
We **launched** a new washing powder last month. It has **revolutionized** the washing process. We have **pioneered** new ways of reducing energy costs in domestic appliances.
We are **researching** new products for the home entertainment industry. We are **developing** new software for the internet. Our R&D department is working closely with our **international partners.**

Company performance

We are the **market leaders** in three countries.
We have **expanded** our operations.
Our company has **grown by** one-third.
We make **annual profits** of $1 million.
Our **turnover** is **in excess of** $2 million.

Company structure

At the head is the **President**, or **CEO**.
Below the President is the **Managing Director**, who has **overall responsibility** for the **day-to-day running** of the company.
The company is **divided into** different **departments**, each with its own director. The Marketing and Sales department **consists of** the sales team, and customer services. The Administration department also **includes** Human Resources.
We **employ** more than 2000 people worldwide.

Responsibilities

I **report to** the Marketing Manager.
I **deal with** customer enquiries.
We work closely with the sales team, who are **in charge of** customer accounts.
We **co-operate with** our offices worldwide.
We have more than one **branch** in some countries.
We are **responsible for** our own markets.