

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
НЕВИННОМЫССКИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
(ФИЛИАЛ) СКФУ

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

по выполнению практических работ по дисциплине
«Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»

Направление подготовки 15.04.04
«Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств» Направленность
(профиль) «Информационно-управляющие системы» Форма обучения - очно-заочная
Год начала обучения 2022
Реализуется в 1-2 семестрах

Невинномысск 2022

Целью обучения студентов деловому иностранному языку в высшем учебном заведении является повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования (магистратура), а также состоит в формировании у обучаемых способности осуществлять активную межкультурную коммуникацию в рамках своей профессиональной и научной деятельности.

Целью освоения учебной дисциплины «Деловой иностранный язык» является формирование общепрофессиональной компетенции (ОПК-1): готовности к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности.

Методические указания и задания составлены в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по иностранному языку для технических вузов и предназначены для студентов очно-заочной формы обучения по направлению подготовки магистров 15.04.04 «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств».

Методические указания содержат задания для практической работы студентов. Задания можно использовать при проведении устного и письменного промежуточного или итогового контроля знаний студентов. Тексты и упражнения предназначены для повторения и обобщения пройденных грамматических тем и лексического материала, а также для контроля различных видов речевой деятельности.

Составитель:

Рецензент:

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Unit 1.....	4
Unit 2.....	6
Unit3.....	10
Unit 4.....	12
Unit 5.....	14
Unit 6.....	15
Unit 7.....	17
Unit 8.....	20
Unit 9.....	22
Литература.....	28

UNIT 1**Цели:**

1. Овладеть практическими навыками построения простых повествовательных предложений, повелительных наклонений, притяжательных и указательных местоимений (находить их в тексте, уметь переводить на русский язык).
2. Развить навыки чтения, поиска информации в качестве ответов на вопросы об инженерных профессиях на английском языке.
3. Овладеть навыком краткого пересказа прочитанного материала.

Знания и умения, приобретаемые студентами в результате освоения данной темы, формируемые компетенции:

- работа со словарями и справочниками; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; Интернета;
- ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (реферирование, анализ); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре;
- выполнение упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных упражнений.

Формируемые компетенции: ОПК-1.

Актуальность темы: в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения важно умение использовать наиболее употребительные лексико-грамматические средства при разговоре о профессии.

Теоретическая часть

1. Identify the passive structures and the logical predicates, translate the sentences into Russian as shown in the following example.

Example: More evidence was obtained to support the idea.

"Evidence was obtained" is the passive structure, "more evidence ...to support the idea" is the logical predicate.
 Были получены новые данные в поддержку этой идеи.

The problem was first recognized in the XIX century. Later an idea was suggested to apply it to practical things. Many possibilities for practical applications were analysed. Some of these were tested by experiment. The experimental results were not generally accepted, and the idea was discarded. Then other consequences were deduced and a new model proposed. Recently the model has been modified and is now being used in many practical situations.

Вопросы и задания

2. Use impersonal passive structures as shown in the following example.

Example: We (the author, they, etc.) have found that... It has been found that...

1. I must admit that... 2. He has found that... 3. Everybody accepts that... 4. I believe that... 5. The author hopes that... 6. Scientists sometimes say that... 7. Most people assume that... 8. Physicists recognize nowadays that...

3. Give English equivalents of the following Russian phrases, using impersonal passive structures and adverbs widely, generally where required.

1. Говорят, что... 2. Предполагается, что... 3. Можно надеяться, что... 4. Следует признать, что... 5. Было найдено, что... 6. Общеизвестно, что... 7. Считают, что... 8. Широко распространено мнение, что...

4. Read the article using the dictionary and render it.

Eating Right And Proper Exercise Are Key For Healthy Living

Today way of life diseases are on the rise and this has necessitated the need for healthful residing. Living a wholesome life may help stop some disorders like coronary heart associated health conditions, cancer, diabetes, and hypertension. Healthy residing should be the inclusion of each mental and physical healthful. This is certainly so simply because both equally are correlated and just one are

unable to reach a healthy residing with no considered one of them. There are a selection of matter that will be accomplished to achieve a healthful dwelling.

Ingesting a balanced diet is one way to attain a wholesome living. It is vital to note that diverse age teams have distinctive diet requirement. For instance the diet for infants might be distinctive from that of youngsters and grownups. Every age group must be provided using the proper diet program to ensure correct growth and performing from the system. It is additionally essential that good portions of foods be eaten to avoid ingesting excessively. Excessive consuming can lead to bodyweight obtain that may trigger overall health troubles.

When selecting food items for meals, a single need to incorporate additional entire grains, more vegetable and fruits. Total grains, greens and fruits are wealthy in fiber and that is significant permanently metabolic rate. It is suggested that one particular eats no less than 5 servings of fruits and veggies a day to enhance healthful dwelling. Vegetables and fruits don't have fats or cholesterol by having an exclusion of coconut and avocado. Fruit and veggies need to be eaten when refreshing to ensure most usage in the vitamins. Meals using a number of sugar really should be averted.

One more great way to achieve a healthier dwelling is by drinking ample drinking water day-to-day. Water is very important for all sections in the human body starting up with the pores and skin, kidney and all other overall body organs. Consuming not less than 8 eyeglasses of water everyday may help a person realize healthy residing and minimize probabilities of getting wellbeing complications such as kidney stones, dried skin and swollen feet between several other troubles. H₂O also can help in metabolic process approach and eliminates poisons from your entire body.

Training routinely encourages the wellness of somebody drastically. Exercises boost metabolic rate, burning of surplus energy while in the human body in addition to promote more robust bones. Physical exercises minimize threat of 1 getting heart assault since it participate in a task in cutting down the level of

cholesterol. By exercise routines, the muscle groups of your coronary heart are strengthened; this improves the operation of the heart and great blood circulation.

Physical exercises may help 1 attain self-esteem since they empower a single lose weight and obtain desirable body dimension. The mind also rewards a lot from work outs since it allows the brain to acquire large focus. Depression is often diminished by accomplishing training for the reason that whenever we do workouts, some hormones are manufactured to produce us feel good. This hormone known as endorphins.

Last but not the very least, one must rest as piece of the healthful living plan. Devoid of good enough relaxation a person might be in danger to obtain health challenges. A relaxation of seven to eight hrs on a daily basis is required for the very good balanced. This allows the body to restore electricity for use over the upcoming day. Adequate relaxation also boosts the immune system in the system for this reason can battle diseases effortlessly. It promotes one's concentration, considering and memorizing things.

Список литературы, рекомендуемой к использованию по данной работе: [1-7]

UNIT 2

Цели:

1. Овладеть практическими навыками построения простых повествовательных предложений, повелительных наклонений, притяжательных и указательных местоимений (находить их в тексте, уметь переводить на русский язык).
2. Развить навыки чтения, поиска информации в качестве ответов на вопросы об инженерных профессиях на английском языке.
3. Овладеть навыком краткого пересказа прочитанного материала.

Знания и умения, приобретаемые студентами в результате освоения данной темы, формируемые компетенции:

- работа со словарями и справочниками; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; Интернета;

- ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (реферирование, анализ); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре;
- выполнение упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных упражнений.

Формируемые компетенции: ОПК-1.

Актуальность темы: в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения важно умение использовать наиболее употребительные лексико-грамматические средства при разговоре о профессии.

Теоретическая часть

1. Identify the predicate and give Russian equivalent as shown in the following example.

Example: Later on scientists accepted the hypothesis rejected previously for want of experimental evidence. "Accepted" is the predicate; scientists accepted – ученые приняли; the hypothesis rejected – отвергнутая гипотеза.

1. The method applied increased the accuracy of the results. 2. After a heated discussion the laboratory applied the method improved by Dr. N. 3. The scientist theoretically predicted complicated interaction between the components involved in the process. 4. At that time the problem presented increased danger of radioactive contamination and encountered opposition at most laboratories concerned. 5. The hypothesis concerned synthesized materials and did not apply to natural products. 6. Heat resistant materials developed in the last decade produced a revolution in a number of industries. Automatized information processing radically modified the method devised. 7. The crystal produced revealed cracked faces.

Вопросы и задания

2. Give Russian equivalents of the sentence.

A. 1. The conference attended by scientists from different countries discussed new trends and methods in this field of research. 2. One of the rights enjoyed by University scientists is that of combining research with teaching. 3. The discovery followed by further experimental work stimulated research in this area.

B. 1. The heads of the laboratories were asked questions formulated and agreed upon by a group of sociologists. 2. The scientist's eloquence substituted for logical argumentation in defending an "extreme" viewpoint failed to win the audience over. 3. The mixture allowed to stay overnight gradually decomposed. 4. The subjects dealt with under this topic aroused a heated discussion.

3. Give English equivalents of the sentences, using passive structures and the verbs: to affect, to allow, to attend, to develop, to deal with, to face, to follow, to make use of, to refer to.

1. За докладом последовала бурная дискуссия. 2. На скорость реакции влияет множество других факторов. 3. Этот вопрос будет подробно рассмотрен в главе III. 4. На этой стадии мы столкнулись с новыми трудностями. 5. Ему не дали возможности закончить эту работу. 6. В последнее время эта теория часто упоминается во многих статьях. 7. Семинар, на котором присутствовало всего 5 человек, прошел вяло и неинтересно. 8. Для того чтобы преодолеть эти недостатки, использовали новую методику, специально разработанную для данного эксперимента.

4. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Проблема была впервые поставлена (осознана) в XVIII веке. 2. Предполагается, что полученные расчетные данные были проверены экспериментально. 3. Теория была принята большинством ученых после того, как были получены новые доказательства в ее поддержку. 4. (В статье) представлены новые данные относительно механизма этого процесса. 5. Это расхождение можно объяснить разными методиками измерения. 6. (В работе)

использован новый метод расчета этого параметра и предложена новая модель процесса. 7. Особое внимание уделено сравнению экспериментально полученных результатов с результатами, предсказанными теоретически.

5. Read the article using the dictionary and render it.

Here Are Some Top Healthy Living Tips

Balanced dwelling ideas are critical for all persons as a way to assure a vigorous nation. People today need to have a superb knowledge of these tips as a way to ensure that turn out to be sturdy. Certainly one of the following tips is drinking some h₂o each individual day during the early morning. Plenty of oxygen is made use of through the morning during the rejuvenation of body cells. These cells have to be supplied with h₂o and oxygen each and every early morning. Drinking water each and every day during the morning lowers the feeling of tiredness. Although many individuals don't like the style of water, squeezing some fresh lime into your glass of drinking water may also help to present it an even better flavor. In this particular link, water is crucial for the vigorous expansion of your overall body.

Intake of refreshing fruits is yet another healthful living hint. Unique fruits supply your body with unique nutrients. This means that it can be superior to just take differing types of fruits each individual time so that you can get each of the demanded vitamins and minerals. What's more, fruits could also be handy for individuals even though you can find no lunch. In these cases, a few fruits can assist to be certain robust well being. Furthermore, fruits supply your body with the sugars which can be needed for robust health and fitness. During this connection, fruit usage is vital for robust wellness.

One more suggestion that helps in living a wholesome lifestyle is minimizing the use of junk foodstuff. Food items this sort of as burgers and French fries may well have an impact on the good well being from the body simply because they grow system fat. A nice salad can help to boost strong body wellness.

Furthermore, any other wholesome food items that matches person meal selection may help to enhance human body strength. It can be good to reduce junk foods since they feed the body with pointless calories which can have effects on human wellness by rising human body extra fat. In this connection, it truly is valuable to restrict the consumption of junk food as a way to assure powerful wellness.

Training is an additional idea for healthful living. It's much more proper to exercise within the morning as a way to lose the unwanted vitality. Other workouts this kind of as walking and jogging up and down the stairs at unique periods will help to increase human body health and fitness. This is because, workout routines make the muscle mass to move and allow the blood to flow to all the areas on the body. Moreover, consuming natural tea can aid to extend entire body well being. This means that consuming natural tea allows to guarantee solid overall body health and fitness.

Another suggestion that aids persons to enhance body power is the use of contemporary juices. New juices are much better than the packaged ones since the refreshing juices have an abundance of fresh new vitamins. The intake of contemporary juice will increase entire body electricity, healthy and enhancement. It really is fantastic to receive a while to squeeze juice from fruits this sort of as ginger and apples in order to assure that the juice consumed in anyway situations is fresh new. Deep breathing can assistance to reinforce powerful health and fitness. This allows during the exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen in an effort to improve human body energy. On this link, the following tips are vital to all people as they boost balanced living.

Список литературы, рекомендуемой к использованию по данной работе: [1-7]

UNIT 3

Цели:

1. Овладеть практическими навыками построения простых повествовательных предложений, повелительных наклонений,

притяжательных и указательных местоимений (находить их в тексте, уметь переводить на русский язык).

2. Развить навыки чтения, поиска информации в качестве ответов на вопросы об инженерных профессиях на английском языке.
3. Овладеть навыком краткого пересказа прочитанного материала.

Знания и умения, приобретаемые студентами в результате освоения данной темы, формируемые компетенции:

- работа со словарями и справочниками; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; Интернета;
- ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (реферирование, анализ); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре;
- выполнение упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных упражнений.

Формируемые компетенции: ОПК-1.

Актуальность темы: в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения важно умение использовать наиболее употребительные лексико-грамматические средства при разговоре о профессии.

Теоретическая часть

1. Give Russian equivalents of the relevant part of the sentence (v ing forms) as shown in the following example.

Example: Noticing relationships in this observations, the scientist attempts to classify and explain them.

Noticing... the scientists attempts... Заметив... ученыйпытается....

Noticing relationship in his observations is very important for every scientist.

Noticing... is important... Замечать... важно...

1. Establishing relationship between the phenomena of the Universe is a major task of theory. 2. Realizing the necessity for a different approach the physicists reluctantly abandoned the project. 3. Confining his attention to one problem the scientist will surely achieve its solution much sooner. 4. Putting the discovery to use sometimes requires more effort than making it. 5. Pointing out their mistakes to some people is often quite difficult.

Вопросы и задания

2. Give Russian equivalents of the relevant part of the sentence.

1. If you never thought of asking a question you are not interested in having the answer. 2. If you want to succeed in interesting the audience you should not try surprising them with an isolated fact. 3. By having defined one's research objective one has already made the first, and the most important, step towards the final success. 4. Modern chemistry is primarily concerned with building structural bonds between the elements of matter. 5. Many useless experiments were prevented from being made by an adequate theory. 6. A true scientist is interested in being told about his mistakes. 7. Research is searching without knowing what you are going to find. 8. Any single card should contain notes from only one source. This will aid in arranging and organizing the materials for your research paper. 9. We do not know how to solve the problem of interesting schoolchildren in science. 10. His research resulted in establishing a new mechanism of the process. 11. The accuracy of the instrument while being inferior to that of others is satisfactory for many industrial applications.

3. Read the article using the dictionary and render it.

Bumblebee project may help reverse UK decline

A bumblebee species that had become extinct in Britain will get a second chance on Monday when a new generation of queens is released in the south-east of England.

In rare piece of good news for the blighted insects, which have suffered a 32 per cent decline across all UK species, experts spent two weeks collecting short-haired bumblebees from farmland in southern Sweden, where numbers are rising. Today they will be reintroduced to an RSPB reserve at Dungeness in Kent.

The project began last year with a pilot re-introduction following four years of work with farmers to create the ideal wildflower habitat across Romney Marsh and Dungeness.

Conservationists hope all of the UK's bumblebees may soon benefit from similar projects. Of the 25 native species, seven are declining and two are extinct.

The last reported sighting of the short-haired bumblebee was in 1988. Britain has also lost 97 per cent of its wild flower meadows over the past 70 years due to increasing urbanisation and agricultural intensification.

Список литературы, рекомендуемой к использованию по данной работе: [1-7]

UNIT 4

Цели:

1. Овладеть практическими навыками построения простых повествовательных предложений, повелительных наклонений, притяжательных и указательных местоимений (находить их в тексте, уметь переводить на русский язык).
2. Развить навыки чтения, поиска информации в качестве ответов на вопросы об инженерных профессиях на английском языке.
3. Овладеть навыком краткого пересказа прочитанного материала.

Знания и умения, приобретаемые студентами в результате освоения данной темы, формируемые компетенции:

- работа со словарями и справочниками; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; Интернета;

- ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (реферирование, анализ); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре;
- выполнение упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных упражнений.

Формируемые компетенции: ОПК-1.

Актуальность темы: в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения важно умение использовать наиболее употребительные лексико-грамматические средства при разговоре о профессии.

Теоретическая часть

1. A. Identify the structures and give Russian equivalents of the relevant part of the sentence(v ing forms).

1. It is correct to say that basic research is directed toward understanding the foundations of nature without taking into account their practical applicability. 2. Finding an adequate solution to this most urgent technological problem will surely require making more effort. 3. Today we cannot help witnessing a tendency in science to direct the collective efforts of a research team at the achievement of a common goal. 4. Let's proceed by dividing research into three stages and examining each stage to find what functions of the research process may be automated without endangering creativity. 5. Such a configuration, in addition to being amenable to analytical treatment, has significant practical importance. 6. Being interested in the subject which you are studying is the best motivation for learning it. 7. Fundamental research is that which you undertake without caring whether the results will be of practical value or not. 8. The scientist and public must equally share the responsibility for finding a desirable solution to many modern technological and social problems. 9. In determining the mechanism of

genetic information transmission biochemists have observed that "the language of life" is really a simple and elegant code. 10. Taking into account individual components resulted in a radical change of the entire system. 11. One of the ways to solve the problem of feeding the ever-growing world population is by turning fishing from a hunting to a farming operation. 12. Several review committees were formed, including a special environmental group. 13. Increasing the amount of available technical information scientists also contribute to transformation of some well-rooted beliefs.

B. Give English equivalents of the sentences, using the verbs given below.

1. Руководитель работы всегда настаивал на проверке полученных результатов. 2. Такая проверка имела целью исключить случайные ошибки и помогла получить надежные данные. 3. Присутствие примеси в образцах помешало получить воспроизводимые результаты. 4. Каждое новое открытие приводит к возникновению новых областей исследования. 5. Коренные изменения в такой традиционно экспериментальной науке, как химия, явились результатом применения в ней квантовой теории. 6. Через несколько лет ученому удалось получить экспериментальные результаты, подтверждающие эту теорию. 7. Ученые многих стран занимаются изучением этого явления и должны в равной мере нести ответственность за применение его возможных результатов на практике.

to aid in; to aim at; to be concerned with; to share the responsibility for; to insist on; to prevent from; to result from; to result in; to succeed in.

Вопросы и задания

2. Read the text and be ready for a comprehension check up.

THE EXPERIMENT MUST MAKE A DIFFERENCE

When we do an experiment, we do it because we don't know what the result will be. If we knew in advance we wouldn't bother. There must be two, or several,

or a large number of possibilities. We may expect one of several outcomes, or we may not know at all what to expect.

In order for the experiment, whatever its purpose, to be considered a test of some theory, the outcome must make a difference. If the experiment has one result, we must be led to a greater degree of confidence in our theory, if it has another result we must be led to a greater degree of doubt. If the degree of our belief was unaffected by the result the experiment cannot be said to have been a test, although it may have been valuable or interesting for other reasons.

3. Answer the questions on the text:

1. Find the hypothetical statement concerned with the result of an experiment
2. What are the statements made about the outcome of an experiment?
- What is necessary for the experiment to be considered a test of some theory?
4. What are possible results of an experiment?

Список литературы, рекомендуемой к использованию по данной работе: [1-7]

UNIT 5

Цели:

1. Овладеть практическими навыками построения простых повествовательных предложений, повелительных наклонений, притяжательных и указательных местоимений (находить их в тексте, уметь переводить на русский язык).
2. Развить навыки чтения, поиска информации в качестве ответов на вопросы об инженерных профессиях на английском языке.
3. Овладеть навыком краткого пересказа прочитанного материала.

Знания и умения, приобретаемые студентами в результате освоения данной темы, формируемые компетенции:

- работа со словарями и справочниками; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; Интернета;

- ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (реферирование, анализ); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре;
- выполнение упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных упражнений.

Формируемые компетенции: ОПК-1.

Актуальность темы: в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения важно умение использовать наиболее употребительные лексико-грамматические средства при разговоре о профессии.

Теоретическая часть

1. Compare the sentences and give Russian equivalents of the relevant part of the sentence(v ing forms).

1. a) Success in science often results from confining attention to one problem for many years; b) Success in science often results from the scientist's confining his attention to one problem for many years; c) Success in science often results from the scientist confining his attention to one problem for many years. 2. a) A brain-storming session consists in proposing as many ideas as possible; b) A brain-storming session consists in everybody's proposing as many ideas as possible; c) A brain-storming session consists in everybody proposing as many ideas as possible. 3. a) Criticizing ideas while inventing them is no good; b) Scientists' criticizing their ideas while inventing them is no good; c) Scientists criticizing their ideas while inventing them is no good.

Вопросы и задания

2. A. Identify the structures (single infinitive) and give Russian equivalents of the relevant part of the sentence.

1. To make a choice between these two alternatives is not an easy task. 2. To be on the safe side, take special care of the accuracy of the calculation. 3. To foresee what the future will be like requires analysis of the past experience. 4. To tell the truth, the results have no direct bearing on the problem under investigation. 5. To argue about it is not fruitful at the moment. 6. To establish cause-effect relationship between smoking and some diseases, extensive research is being carried on at several research centers. 7. To sum up, synthetic problems are studied for the possibilities which they hold for practical applications. 8. To put it another way, the experimental procedure must suit the purpose of the experiment. 9. To be able to forecast the future, we must begin by a thorough analysis of the past course of events.

B. Give English equivalents of the sentences.

1. Для того чтобы соответствовать цели эксперимента, метод должен быть прост. 2. Установить причинно-следственные отношения часто означает решить проблему. 3. Предвидеть будущее невозможно без анализа прошлого. 4. Говоря по правде, все ожидали совершенно других результатов. 5. Сделать выбор часто бывает самым трудным. 6. Чтобы не рисковать, проверьте аппаратуру перед экспериментом еще раз.

3. Read the second fragment of the text (the first fragment is in Unit 4) and be ready for a comprehension checkup.

REFUTABILITY

For a theory to be part of science we must be able to imagine the possibility that some kind of evidence, if it were available, would lead us to make us doubt the theory. It has been said that for a theory to be scientific, it must be refutable.

Nobody needs to be told that theories should be confirmable, in the sense that new experiments must be able to increase our confidence in them - we all take it for granted. We do need to be reminded from time to time: that we might be wrong, and should be open to evidence that might show it. Confirmability and refutability are two sides of a single coin. New facts should be able to change our degree of belief one way or another. Only if this is so is our belief scientific.

There are often reasonable alternative explanations why a good theory will fail in some particular circumstances, and even when there aren't, if we think the theory is better than any alternative available we will stick with it and try to find special explanations of why it didn't work in these circumstances.

4. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What is the opposite of "refutable"? 2. What does it mean "to be confirmable?" 3. What is the opposite of "doubt"? 4. What is necessary to be reminded? 5. What is the tendency with a theory? 6. What is the tendency in our attitude to theory?

Список литературы, рекомендуемой к использованию по данной работе: [1-7]

UNIT 6

Цели:

1. Овладеть практическими навыками построения простых повествовательных предложений, повелительных наклонений, притяжательных и указательных местоимений (находить их в тексте, уметь переводить на русский язык).
2. Развить навыки чтения, поиска информации в качестве ответов на вопросы об инженерных профессиях на английском языке.
3. Овладеть навыком краткого пересказа прочитанного материала.

Знания и умения, приобретаемые студентами в результате освоения данной темы, формируемые компетенции:

- работа со словарями и справочниками; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; Интернета;
- ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (реферирование, анализ); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре;

- выполнение упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных упражнений.

Формируемые компетенции: ОПК-1.

Актуальность темы: в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения важно умение использовать наиболее употребительные лексико-грамматические средства при разговоре о профессии.

Теоретическая часть

1. Identify the structures and give Russian equivalents of the relevant part of the sentence.

1. The analysis has been extended (so as) to take into consideration the unavoidable by-effects. 2. Under this assumption the equation is reduced to yield a classical relation. 3. We do not expect to solve all these problems by the turn of the century. 4. At this stage a new theory was advanced, to produce a revolutionary change in our understanding of the process. 5. They claim to have accounted for the effect observed. 6. He admits to have made a similar mistake in his earlier publication. 7. He was sorry to have occupied himself with the problem for so long, and not to have given it up earlier. 8. They admit to have been informed of this possibility before the experiment. 9. Mark Twain allegedly remarked once that a classic is something which nobody wants to read but everybody wants to have read. 10. To write with precision, it is necessary to have thought logically first. 11. The aim was to discuss the impact of scientific activity on technology. 12. If we are to achieve the aim we must confine our attention to one point only. 13. Perhaps the greatest problem at present is to get some understanding of the remarkable phenomenon of memory. 14. The original idea was to take advantage of the high temperature of the process.

Вопросы и задания

2. Give English equivalents of the sentences.

1. Если мы хотим добиться цели, мы должны принять во внимание все источники ошибок. 2. Цель этой книги - дать обзор последних достижений в

этой области исследования. 3. Наша задача заключается в том, чтобы обеспечить условия, наиболее благоприятные для работы. 4. Самое важное - это сосредоточить внимание на одном вопросе. 5. Нам предстоит подкрепить эту интерпретацию новыми экспериментальными данными. 6. Задача семинарских обсуждений заключается в том, чтобы предлагать новые эксперименты.

3. Translate into English.

1 Предположение было слишком неожиданным, чтобы его можно было принять без доказательств. 2. Идеи слишком опережают свое время, чтобы их можно было сразу же принять. 3. Аргументы представляются достаточно разумными, чтобы изменить ход обсуждения. 4. Данных было недостаточно, чтобы внести ясность в эту проблему. 5. Это предложение не так важно, чтобы его рассматривать на сегодняшнем заседании. 6. Этот фактор слишком важен, чтобы не привлечь к нему внимание. 7. Если мы хотим добиться цели, мы должны учесть также фактор времени. 8. Цель книги заключается в том, чтобы представить все доводы в пользу этих исследований. 9. Эта идея достаточно очевидна и сама собой напрашивается. 10. Извлекать уроки из прошлого опыта не так просто, как это может показаться. 11. Он был достаточно сильной личностью, чтобы преодолеть сопротивление своих коллег. 12. Чтобы по достоинству оценить значение этого эксперимента, необходимо сравнить его с остальными работами в этой области. 13. Избежать ошибок, как правило, очень трудно.

4. Read the text without consulting the dictionary, divide the text into three parts and suggest a title for each part. Translate the text into English.

Research: Fundamental and Applied

People are always talking about fundamental research, implying thereby the existence of a nameless opposite. A good definition of fundamental research will certainly be welcomed: let us see whether we can invent one. We have to begin, of course, by defining research. Unfortunately the concept of research contains a negative element. Research is searching without knowing what you are going to find: if you know what you are going to find you have already found it, and your activity is not research. Now, since the outcome of your research is unknown, how can you know whether it will be fundamental. We may say for instance that fundamental research is that which you undertake without caring whether the results will be of practical value or not may not be reasonable to go further and say that fundamental research is that which will be abandoned as soon as it shows a

sign of leading to results of practical value. By saying this you may limit your own achievement. It will be better to say that fundamental research is that which may have no immediate practical value. There have been several viewpoints about theory. One is that theory discerns the underlying simplicity of the universe. The non-theorist sees a confused mass of phenomena; when he becomes a theorist they fuse into a simple and dignified structure. But some contemporary theories are so intricate that an increasing number of people prefer dealing with the confusion of the phenomena than with the confusion of theory. A different idea suggests that theory enables one to calculate the result of an experiment in a shorter time than it takes to perform the experiment. I do not think that the definition is very pleasing to the theorists, for some problems are obviously solved more quickly by experimenters than by theorists. Another viewpoint is that theory serves to suggest new experiments. This is sound, but it makes the theorist the handman of the experimenter, and he may not like this auxiliary role.

Список литературы, рекомендуемой к использованию по данной работе: [1-7]

UNIT 7

Цели:

1. Овладеть практическими навыками построения простых повествовательных предложений, повелительных наклонений, притяжательных и указательных местоимений (находить их в тексте, уметь переводить на русский язык).
2. Развить навыки чтения, поиска информации в качестве ответов на вопросы об инженерных профессиях на английском языке.
3. Овладеть навыком краткого пересказа прочитанного материала.

Знания и умения, приобретаемые студентами в результате освоения данной темы, формируемые компетенции:

- работа со словарями и справочниками; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; Интернета;
- ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (реферирование, анализ); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре;

- выполнение упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных упражнений.

Формируемые компетенции: ОПК-1.

Актуальность темы: в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения важно умение использовать наиболее употребительные лексико-грамматические средства при разговоре о профессии.

Теоретическая часть

1. Identify the structures (infinitive constructions) and give Russian equivalents of the relevant part of the sentence.

1. One can assume this to be self-evident. 2. One can expect the scope of research to expand steadily. 3. Most people believe the amount of effort in Nowadays we see many new areas of research come into being as a result of unexpected breakthroughs. 4. The present-day situation forces more and more countries to start contributing to this field of research. 5. An efficient laboratory head always knows how to get his people to do their work properly and on time. 6. If one is really interested in science, one does not like any problem, however difficult, to be left unsolved. 7. One of the major problems at present for a university is to have young people interested in long-range problems. 8. Assuming this to have direct bearing on the future of man, the author goes into a detailed analysis of the present status of science and scientists in advanced countries. 9. The author's major concern is to make the reader realize the full implications of genetic engineering. 10. He achieves his aim by having the reader follow his story of this new area of research from its early days up to now.

Вопросы и задания

2. Learn to distinguish between indefinite and perfect infinitives. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The history of the last 30 years shows him to have done very well 2. We know him to have established a school of his own. 3. We know him to have objected to

this style of research on previous occasions. 4. They considered all water on the surface of this planet to have been liberated by volcanic action.

3. Learn to distinguish between active and passive infinitives. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. This allowed him to follow the rules. This allowed the rules to be followed. 2. This information enabled the scientist to make a forecast for the next few years. This information enabled forecasts for the next few years to be made. 3. This analysis permitted them to tackle the problem directly. This analysis permitted the problem to be tackled directly.

4. Learn to distinguish between three different structures shown in the following example. Translate the sentences into Russian.

Examples: a) Before he gave up the research he had represented our research group at international symposia. До того как он перестал заниматься этим исследованием, он представлял нашу исследовательскую группу на международных симпозиумах;

b) He had our research group represented at the last symposium. Он устроил так, что наша группа была представлена на последнем симпозиуме;

c) He had his assistant represent our research group at the last symposium. Он устроил так, что его помощник представлял нашу группу на последнем симпозиуме.

1. They have supported the project both with money and manpower. They got the project supported both with money and manpower. They got the committee to support the project both with money and manpower. 2. He has kept the discussion within reasonable limits. He had the chairman keep the discussion within reasonable limits. He had the discussion kept within reasonable limits. 3. They have left the problem out of the scope of their research. They had the problem left out of the scope of their research. They made him leave the problem out of the scope of his research. 4. He has extended the range of his observations. He had the range of observations extended. He got his assistant to extend the range of observation.

5. Translate the following into English.

1. Мне трудно об этом спорить 2. Им важно подкрепить теорию дополнительными экспериментальными данными. 3. Физикам важно поддерживать контакт с биологами. 4. Ребенку необходимо учиться на

собственном опыте. 5. Нам часто трудно угадать, каким будет будущее. 6. Естественно, что на такой анализ затрачивается около года. 7. Необходима, чтобы реакция была ускорена. 8. Чтобы две молекулы вступили в реакцию, они должны столкнуться. 9. Это, по всей вероятности, окажет влияние на дальнейшие события. 10. Результаты оказались в хорошем соответствии с теорией. 11. Решение этой проблемы, как известно, зависит от многих факторов. 12. Ожидается, что работа будет закончена в этом месяце. 13. Известно, что он работает над этой проблемой. 14. Он, как известно, закончил работу над этой проблемой. 15. Считается, что он представляет мнение большинства ученых. 16. Говорят, что он внес определенный вклад в решение этой проблемы. 17. Им не так-то просто было следовать этому правилу. 18. Кажется, он полностью потерял интерес к этой проблеме. 19. Нам необходимо поддерживать контакт с этой лабораторией. 20. Им было важно создать благоприятные условия для продолжения опытов. 21. Мне трудно угадать, каким будет результат.

6. Read the text and be ready for a comprehension check up.

SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE

What is the nature of the scientific attitude, the altitude of the man or woman who studies and applies physics, biology, chemistry or any other science? What are their special methods of thinking and acting? What qualities do we usually expect them to possess?

To begin with, we expect a successful scientist to be full of curiosity - he wants to find out how and why the universe works. He usually directs his attention towards problems which have no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for the underlying relationships even if the data to be analysed are not apparently interrelated. He is a good observer, accurate, patient and objective. Furthermore, he is not only critical of the work of others, but also of his own, since he knows man to be the least reliable of scientific instruments.

And to conclude, he is to be highly imaginative since he often looks for data which are not only complex, but also incomplete.

7. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What qualities do we expect to find in a successful scientist? 2. Why do we say that a successful scientist is full of curiosity? 3. Why is it difficult to see the

underlying relationships? 4. Why is he critical of his own work? 5. Why is it necessary for him to be highly imaginative? 6. Give a Russian equivalent of the title and of the data analysed and the data to be analysed.

Список литературы, рекомендуемой к использованию по данной работе: [1-7]

UNIT 8

Цели:

1. Овладеть практическими навыками построения простых повествовательных предложений, повелительных наклонений, притяжательных и указательных местоимений (находить их в тексте, уметь переводить на русский язык).
2. Развить навыки чтения, поиска информации в качестве ответов на вопросы об инженерных профессиях на английском языке.
3. Овладеть навыком краткого пересказа прочитанного материала.

Знания и умения, приобретаемые студентами в результате освоения данной темы, формируемые компетенции:

- работа со словарями и справочниками; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; Интернета;
- ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (реферирование, анализ); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре;
- выполнение упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных упражнений.

Формируемые компетенции: ОПК-1.

Актуальность темы: в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения важно умение использовать наиболее употребительные лексико-грамматические средства при разговоре о профессии.

Теоретическая часть

1. Grammar in proverbs. Translate these sentences into Russian and suggest Russian sayings of similar meaning.

A.I. Friends may meet, but mountains never. 2. A fool may ask more questions than a wise man can answer. 3. Who seeks blows shall perish by blows. 4. He who would search for pearls must dive below. 5. What can't be cured must be endured. 6. What's done cannot be undone. 7. If we can't as we throw stones. 8. The beggar may sing before the thief. 9. None so deaf as those who wouldn't listen. 10. Bad seed must produce bad corn. 11. Accidents will happen. 12. It would make even a cat laugh. 13. The cat would eat fish but would not wet her feet. 14. They must hunger in winter that will not work in summer. 15. One must howl with the wolves. 16. He who keeps company with the wolf will learn to howl. 17. Everyone is a moon and has a dark side which he should not show to anybody. 18. Unpleasant things shouldn't be put off. 19. You can't keep trouble from coming but you needn't give it a chair to sit on. 20. Life can be understood backwards, but it must be lived forewords.

Вопросы и задания

2. Read the following sayings and proverbs and suggest a modal verb you would use if you were to translate them into English.

1. Гении приходят и уходят, а дураки остаются. 2. Пора на дороге жизни установить указательный знак: "Правый поворот запрещен". 3. Человеку свойственно идеализировать прошлое. 4. На войне чего не бывает. 5. Всему есть предел. 6. Слухи распускаются в любое время года. 7. Под лежащий камень вода не течет. 8. Любовь облагораживает человека. 9. Только неглубокий человек познает самого себя. 10. Из песни слова не выкинешь. 11. Однообразие порождает скуку. 12. Кому быть на виселице, тот не утонет. 13. Рожденный ползать - летать не может. 14. Правда может бледнеть, никогда не может умереть. 15. Нам положено трудиться, но нам не дано завершить труды наши.

3. Read the text. Substitute the proper English modal verbs for the Russian words in brackets.

Those who wish to become students at the university (обязаны) take their entrance examinations. Recruitment of students to the university follows certain procedures which no one (разрешено) ignore. If a perspective student is ill and (не в состоянии) appear before the examination board he (надлежит) present a

medical certificate to this effect, in which case the examination (приходится) be postponed. Another rule is that no student (не должен) be late for his examination. Also, students (не должны) argue with the examination board, although this is not a regular rule, but rather wise advice. However, whether they strictly observe the rules or not, there are always people who (могут) fail in their examinations and those who (обычно) succeed. This (всегда была и будет) be the situation at all times.

4. Read the text to yourself and be ready for a comprehension check up.

"WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR SON OR DAUGHTER TO BECOME A SCIENTIST? IF SO, IN WHAT FIELD?"

The questions were asked by the Literary Gazette and a British scientist was reported to answer as follows.

"I would not like my son or daughter to become a scientist of the kind typical in the world today. The development of science has already led to many undesirable consequences and is likely to lead to many more unless great effort is made to control the application of scientific discoveries. If, however, science could be developed in a new way to become a meaningful social activity, I would be glad to see my son or daughter doing science.

So far as the field is concerned, I think there will be a growing tendency for scientists to occupy themselves with problems which affect fairly directly the lives of people. There seems to exist a great need to develop science which deals specially with the problems of how the applications of science affect man. To cite but a few examples, there are such problems as urban development, education and, of course, the prevention of war. If the new knowledge about the world is used for the benefit of man, rather than for death and destruction, the human race can continue to benefit from science for centuries to come".

5. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What can you say about the form of the text and the title? 2. Is the answer to the 1st question "yes" or "no"? 3. What are the author's reasons for this answer? 4. Under what condition would the answer be different? 5. Does the author indicate any specific science in his answer to the 2nd question? 6. What problems are considered by the author to be worth studying? Why? 7. What is necessary for science to remain beneficial for people?

Список литературы, рекомендуемой к использованию по данной работе: [1-7]

UNIT 9**Цели:**

1. Овладеть практическими навыками построения простых повествовательных предложений, повелительных наклонений, притяжательных и указательных местоимений (находить их в тексте, уметь переводить на русский язык).
2. Развить навыки чтения, поиска информации в качестве ответов на вопросы об инженерных профессиях на английском языке.
3. Овладеть навыком краткого пересказа прочитанного материала.

Знания и умения, приобретаемые студентами в результате освоения данной темы, формируемые компетенции:

- работа со словарями и справочниками; использование аудио- и видеозаписей; Интернета;
- ответы на контрольные вопросы; аналитическая обработка текста (реферирование, анализ); подготовка сообщений к выступлению на семинаре;
- выполнение упражнений по образцу; решение вариантных упражнений.

Формируемые компетенции: ОПК-1.

Актуальность темы: в основных коммуникативных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения важно умение использовать наиболее употребительные лексико-грамматические средства при разговоре о профессии.

1. Translate these sentences into Russian, mind modal verbs and their message:

May / Might

1. A small error in experimental values may be increased considerably by

calculations. 2. A small error in experimental values might be increased considerably by calculations. 3. You may check the values. 4. You might as well check the values. 5. "He might check the values." "But did he?" 6. I want to check up these values, if I may? 7. I want to check up these values, if I might. 8. This small error in the experimental values may be a result of calculations. 9. This small error in the experimental values might be a result of calculations. 10. This small error in the experimental values may have resulted from calculations. 11. This small error in the experimental errors might have resulted from calculations.

Can/ Could

1. It is common knowledge that growth substances can greatly influence the growth of microorganisms. 2. Saliva contains many growth substances and although their amount is small they could greatly influence the growth of microorganisms. 3. The old sculptors of our Gothic cathedrals could give form to the most fantastic fancy, and crowd with grotesque monsters a curious world of dreams. 4. You can manage without it somehow, can't you? 5. You could manage without it somehow, couldn't you? 6. He could manage without it, but did he? 7. This can be the obstacle we are to overcome. 8. This could be the obstacle we are to overcome. 9. This can have been the obstacle they were to overcome. 10. This could have been the obstacle they were to overcome.

Will / Would

1. A true scientist will enjoy his work more than anything else and would often be prepared to sacrifice his weekends and vacations in order to proceed with the research. 2. When working at his thesis he would spend his weekends in the library. 3. I will agree on no account 4. High civilization has a survival value and will therefore be favored by cultural evolution. 5. A gradual loss of free will would imply that "wills" are Orwellian: "All are free but some are more free than others." 6. You will have noticed that the truth could easily be quite different 7. I am sure he would not have been able to resist the temptation.

Must

1. You must have completed this course of exercises before you can appreciate its value. Only after you have completed it can you proceed to the next stage. 2. For any society to accomplish such tasks the conditions must have been especially favourable. 3. Family gossip made so many hours go lightly, so many hours that must otherwise have been heavy to those who lived there. 4. There must have been something serious behind the foolery or why would she have tried to hide it. 5. One must have had some cultural background to understand it.

Ought to

1. He looked in his heart for emotions. There ought to have been some but he found none. 2. He ought to have been very romantic but I can only think of that yellow kitchen soap he had smelled with. 3. He ought perhaps to have put a spoke in the wheel of such studies. 4. He ought, under the circumstances, to have gone to the dogs. Why had he not gone to the dogs?

Should

1. It is hard to believe that the ancient people should have known that it is possible to win energy from heavy metals and how to do it. 2. Chemists should always have been willing, nay eager, to utilize to the full any experimental method or tool which would give them greater and more precise insight into the operations which they were conducting. 3. The maximum was less sharp than it should have been. 4. I should have been satisfied with my idea: everyone else would have been. 5. I am sure that on my evidence I should have been right.

2. Read the article using the dictionary. Render the article.

One-third of Britons are too poor to 'join in with society'

Just under a third of people in Britain are excluded from mainstream society because they cannot afford to join in cultural activities such as going to the cinema, taking a holiday or buying consumer goods.

Research for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation shows that the poorest 30 per cent are also prevented from “participating in society” because they have fewer social relationships and less trust in other people.

“Participating is about belonging. Many of society’s expectations require individuals and families to spend money,” the report, *Poverty, Participation and Choice*, says. “Like it or not, Britain is a consumer society in which people are assessed according to the income that they have, how they spend it and what they do with their time.”

Participation is defined by the report’s authors as “social relationships, membership of organizations, trust in other people and purchase of services”.

The research by academics at Oxford and Sheffield Universities extends the work done by the renowned sociologist Peter Townsend who famously said that “poverty is relative” – i.e., it prevents people from being full members of society.

The report found that participation in society falls as income falls, as might be expected. But participation bottoms out for the 30 per cent of households with the lowest incomes, for whom additional income then makes no difference. In other words, there is a cut-off point for being a full member of society.

Below this “participation floor” incomes may vary wildly. But extra money is spent on replacing worn-out goods or upgrading services, rather than buying extra things.

“Those [within the 30 per cent] with higher incomes do not have measurably increased living standards, greater social participation or higher levels of trust,” the report says. “The 30 per cent of people with the lowest incomes are forced to choose between the basic necessities of modern life; they must decide which needs to neglect.”

Для подготовки резюме можно рекомендовать использовать в

начале текста следующие фразы:

- *The title of the text (article) is....;*
- *The text (article) is written by...;*
- *The text (article) is taken from the book...;*
- *The text (article) gives us an outline...;*
- *The text (article) goals The text (article) faces the problem...;*
- *The main problems discussed are...;*
- *The author emphasizes the idea of...;*
- *The text (extract from the article) deals with (the problem of)...;*
- *The article touches upon the issue of...;*
- *The extract from the book is concerned with...;*
- *This text is about...;*
- *The extract centers round the problem of...;*
- *The problem of the text is of great importance ..., etc.*

В середине предлагаемого резюме будут уместны фразы:

- *The author believes that...;*
- *He points out that...;*
- *The text (article) discusses...;*
- *The text (article) examines (analyzes, stresses, indicates, includes, suggests, defines, conveys, illustrates)...;*
- *It was observed in the text (article)...;*
- *It was further noted...;*
- *In this regard...;*
- *It is clear from the text that...;*
- *It farther says that...;*
- *One of the main problems to be singled out is ...;*
- *Great importance is also attached to;*
- *We shouldn't forget that...;*
- *It should be noted that;*
- *It must be mentioned that...;*
- *In my opinion;*
- *To my mind...;*
- *According to the text...;*
- *Judging from the author's point of view...;*
- *Among other problems the text raises the problem of..., etc.*

Закончить резюме можно с помощью следующих слов или фраз:

- *Finally (in the end) the author admits (emphasizes) that...;*
- *To sum it up;*
- *In summary;*
- *Summing the text up (summing it up);*

- *The author comes to the conclusion that;*
- *I think (suppose, believe)...;*
- *In general..;*
- *On the whole;*
- *In particular..;*
- *It is common knowledge...;*
- *Having analyzed the information it is possible to say;*
- *In conclusion;*
- *All things considered we can come to the conclusion, etc.*

Список литературы, рекомендуемой к использованию по данной работе: [1-7]

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Основная литература:

1. Сомко А.С. Профессиональный иностранный язык для специалистов в области компьютерной безопасности [Электронный ресурс] / А.С. Сомко, Е.А. Федорова. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — СПб. : Университет ИТМО, 2016. — 34 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/68059>
2. Баландина, Ю. В. Деловой иностранный язык. Business Letters [Электронный ресурс] / Ю. В. Баландина, Ю. А. Сазанович, Н. А. Тишукова. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — СПб. : Университет ИТМО, 2016. — 45 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/66438.html>
3. Пантюхова, П. В. Практикум устной речи (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие / П. В. Пантюхова, И. С. Решетова. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — Ставрополь : Северо-Кавказский федеральный университет, 2016. — 214 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/66092.html>

Дополнительная литература:

4. Агабекян, И. П. Английский для инженеров / И. П. Агабекян, П. И. Коваленко. - Ростов н/Д : Феникс, 2016. - 317 с. - (Высшее образование). - Прил.: с. 284-317. - ISBN 978-5-222-25817-0, экземпляров неограничено
5. Шевелёва, С. А. Деловой английский / С.А. Шевелёва. - 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. - Москва : Юнити-Дана, 2015. - 382 с. - ISBN 978-5-238-01128-8, экземпляров неограничено
6. Бедрицкая, Л. В. Деловой английский язык = English for Business Studies : Учебное пособие / Бедрицкая Л. В. - Минск : ТетраСистемс, Тетралит, 2014. - 320 с. - Книга находится в базовой версии ЭБС IPRbooks. - ISBN 978-985-7081-34-9, экземпляров неограничено
7. Сорокина, Г. Н. Presentation and Discussion : сборник контрольных заданий по устной речи. Приложение к учебнику BusinessBasics / Г.Н. Сорокина. - Москва : Альтаир|МГАВТ, 2015. - 49 с., экземпляров неограничено

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
НЕВИННОМЫССКИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
(ФИЛИАЛ) СКФУ

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ
САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

«Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»

Направление подготовки	15.04.04 «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств»
Направленность (профиль)	Информационно-управляющие системы
Квалификация выпускника	Магистр
Форма обучения	Очно-заочная
Учебный план	2022 года
Изучается в 1 семестре	

Введение

Целью обучения студентов деловому иностранному языку (английскому) в высшем учебном заведении является повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования (бакалавриат), а также состоит в формировании у обучаемых способности осуществлять активную межкультурную коммуникацию в рамках своей профессиональной и научной деятельности.

Целью освоения учебной дисциплины «Деловой иностранный язык» является формирование общепрофессиональной компетенции (ОПК-1): готовности к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности.

Методические указания и задания составлены в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по иностранному языку для технических вузов и предназначены для студентов очно-заочной формы обучения по направлению подготовки магистров 15.04.04 «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств».

Методические указания содержат задания для самостоятельной работы студентов. Задания можно использовать при проведении устного и письменного промежуточного или итогового контроля знаний студентов. Тексты и упражнения предназначены для повторения и обобщения пройденных грамматических тем и лексического материала, а также для контроля различных видов речевой деятельности.

Составитель:

Рецензент:

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Общие сведения

- 1. Структура самостоятельной работы**
 - 2. План-график выполнения самостоятельной работы.**
 - 3. Методика самостоятельной работы**
 - 3.1. Методика самостоятельной работы при решении задач**
 - 3.2. Задания для самостоятельной работы**
 - 4 Методические указания по оформлению реферата**
- Список литературы.**

Общие сведения

Целью дисциплины «Иностранный язык» является формирование общекультурной компетенции ОПК-1 будущего бакалавра по направлению подготовки 15.04.04 «Автоматизация технологических процессов и производств».

Задачи обучения: сформировать практическое владение иностранным языком как средством письменного и устного общения, то есть приобретение такого уровня коммуникативной компетенции, который позволил бы пользоваться иностранным языком в научной деятельности; при изучении новых технологий, открытий и тенденций в развитии науки и техники, в профессиональном общении с зарубежными коллегами, для самообразования.

Студенты также должны научиться вести беседу по темам того или иного направления; приобрести общую, коммуникативную и профессиональную компетенции. Общая компетенция призвана стимулировать интеллектуальное и эмоциональное развитие личности. Коммуникативная компетенция включает лингвистический, социокультурный и прагматический компоненты.

При организации данного вида деятельности важным и необходимым условием становится формирование умения самостоятельной работы для приобретения знаний, навыков и возможности организации учебной и научной деятельности.

1. Структура самостоятельной работы

Общий объем самостоятельной работы составляет 72 часа.
Зачет 1 семестр.

Самостоятельная работа распределена следующим образом:

Код реализуемой компетенции	Вид деятельности студентов	Итоговый продукт самостоятельной работы	Средства и технологии оценки*
ОПК-1	1. The Visit of a Foreign Partner. Визит зарубежного партнера.	Реферат, сообщение, эссе	Собеседование
ОПК-1	1.1. Знакомство, этикет общения, благодарность.		
ОПК-1	1.2. Профессии. Классификация типов взаимоотношений в организациях.		
ОПК-1	1.3. Повторение грамматики. Имя существительное (ед. и множ. число, артикли).		
ОПК-1	2. Job Hunting. Устройство на работу, интервью.	Реферат, сообщение	Собеседование
ОПК-1	2.1. Анкета, резюме и CV.		
ОПК-1	2.2. Сопроводительное письмо.		
ОПК-1	2.3. Повторение грамматики.		
ОПК-1	3. On a Business Trip. В командировку.	Реферат, сообщение	Собеседование
ОПК-1	3.1. Телефонный разговор, факс, электронная почта.		
ОПК-1	3.2. Заказ билетов на самолет. Основные сокращения, используемые в деловой корреспонденции.		
ОПК-1	3.3. Повторение грамматики.		
ОПК-1	4. Arrival. Прибытие в страну.	Реферат	Собеседование
ОПК-1	4.1. Паспортный контроль, в аэропорту, на вокзале, расписание.		
ОПК-1	4.2. Городской транспорт.		
ОПК-1	4.3. Повторение грамматики.		
ОПК-1	5. Everyday Life and Service. Быт и сервис.	Реферат, сообщение, эссе	Подготовка Реферата, сообщения
ОПК-1	5.1. Гостиничный сервис, рестораны, закусочные.		
ОПК-1	5.2. Прокат автомобилей.		
ОПК-1	5.3. Повторение грамматики.		

ОПК-1	6. At the Company Office. На фирме. Знакомство с фирмой, обсуждение планов дальнейшей работы.	Реферат, сообщение, эссе	Подготовка Реферата, сообщения
ОПК-1	6.1. Знакомство с фирмой, обсуждение планов дальнейшей работы.		
ОПК-1	6.2. Формы организации бизнеса.		
ОПК-1	6.3. Повторение грамматики.		
ОПК-1	7. At the Exhibition. На выставке. Посещение выставки. Беседа с представителем компании.	Реферат, сообщение, эссе	Презентация
ОПК-1	7.1. Посещение выставки. Беседа с представителем компании.		
ОПК-1	7.2. Подтверждение и отклонение заказов. Виды компаний в США и Великобритании.		
ОПК-1	7.3. Повторение грамматики.		
ОПК-1	8. Wholesaling and Retailing. Money. Оптовая и розничная торговля. Деньги.	Реферат, сообщение, эссе	Собеседование
ОПК-1	8.1. Реклама, Маркетинг.		
ОПК-1	8.2. Формы оплаты		
ОПК-1	8.3. Повторение грамматики.		
ОПК-1	9. The Contract. Контракт. Letters of complaint. Претензии и жалобы.	Реферат	Презентация
ОПК-1	9.1. Сроки поставки, условия оплаты.		
ОПК-1	9.2. Письмо-рекламация.		
ОПК-1	9.3. Составление мини-гlossария.		

1. План-график выполнения самостоятельной работы.

Наименование	Сроки	Вид отчетности	Специальности
Подготовка к сдаче первой отчетности по практическим занятиям.	5 недель	Устный	15.04.04
Подготовка к сдаче второй отчетности по практическим занятиям.	5 недель	Устный	15.04.04
Подготовка реферата.	7 недель	Устный	15.04.04
Самостоятельное изучение тем.	16 недель	Конспект	15.04.04
Подготовка к зачету с оценкой.	2 недели	Зачет с оценкой	15.04.04

3. Методика самостоятельной работы

3.1. Методика самостоятельной работы при выполнении практических занятий

Подготовку к каждому практическому занятию студент должен начать с ознакомления с методическими указаниями к практическим занятиям, которые включают содержание работы и теоритические основы. Тщательное продумывание и изучение вопросов основывается на проработке текущего материала лекции, а затем изучения обязательной и дополнительной литературы, рекомендованных к данной теме.

Если программой дисциплины предусмотрено выполнение практического задания, то его необходимо выполнить с учетом рекомендаций и теоритических основ, приведенных в методических указаниях к практическим работам. Все новые понятия по изучаемой теме необходимо выучить наизусть и внести в глоссарий, который целесообразно вести с самого начала изучения курса. Результат такой работы должен проявиться в способности студента свободно ответить на теоретические вопросы, его участии в коллективном обсуждении вопросов изучаемой темы, правильном выполнении практических заданий.

В зависимости от содержания и количества отведенного времени на изучение каждой темы практическое занятие может состоять из следующих частей:

1. Обсуждение теоретических вопросов, определенных программой дисциплины.
2. Обсуждение практических вопросов, определенных программой дисциплины.
3. Выполнение практического задания с последующим разбором полученных результатов или обсуждение практического задания.
4. Подведение итогов занятия.

Первая часть – обсуждение теоретических вопросов – проводится в виде фронтальной беседы со всей группой и включает выборочную проверку преподавателем теоретических знаний студентов. Примерная продолжительность — до 15 минут. Вторая часть — обсуждение практических приложений теоретического материала – проводится в виде фронтальной беседы со всей группой и включает выборочную проверку преподавателем практических знаний студентов. Примерная продолжительность — 20-25 минут. Если программой предусмотрено выполнение практического задания в рамках конкретной темы, то преподавателями определяется его содержание и дается время на его выполнение, а затем идет обсуждение результатов. Подведением итогов заканчивается практическое занятие.

В процессе подготовки к практическим занятиям, студентам необходимо обратить особое внимание на самостоятельное изучение рекомендованной учебно-методической (а

также научной и популярной) литературы. Самостоятельная работа с учебниками, учебными пособиями, научной, справочной и популярной литературой, материалами периодических изданий и Интернета, статистическими данными является наиболее эффективным методом получения знаний, позволяет значительно активизировать процесс овладения информацией, способствует более глубокому усвоению изучаемого материала, формирует у студентов свое отношение к конкретной проблеме. Более глубокому раскрытию вопросов способствует знакомство с дополнительной литературой, рекомендованной преподавателем по каждой теме семинарского или практического занятия, что позволяет студентам проявить свою индивидуальность в рамках работы на данных занятиях, выявить широкий спектр мнений по изучаемой проблеме.

Для лучшего усвоения практических вопросов, рассматриваемых на практических занятиях, в разделе самостоятельной работы предусмотрено самостоятельное решение задач.

Задачи выдает преподаватель в конце практического занятия согласно графику учебного процесса из методических указаний к практическим занятиям. Для самостоятельного решения следует использовать литературу [1-8]. Форма отчётности – наличие решённых задач, представленных в рукописном виде, правильность выполнения которых проверяет преподаватель и делает соответствующие пометки в журнале.

3.2. Задания для самостоятельной работы

UNIT 1

Задание 1. Прочитайте, переведите и перескажите текст.

AMERICAN HOMES

Many young Americans do not live with their families, but in apartment blocks or residential areas where everyone is more or less of the same age.

Young people often move away from home when they leave school (if they can afford it) into shared apartments or small one-room 'studio' apartments. They do their own cooking and cleaning, and go to the family home perhaps for the weekend.

Young married couples may move to new suburbs where most people have young families. In the country, some even build their houses themselves.

If a family's income goes up, they often move to another suburb, where the houses are bigger, with two or even three garages, a swimming pool, a games room for the children and everything a family could want.

Old people often do not live with their grown-up children. Many live in old people's homes. Some live in special towns, built for old people, where there are no young children and the atmosphere is quiet.

Americans are always on the move, and some families change their homes every few years. Every year 20% of Americans move house. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz could start life in an apartment in New York, go on to a white painted wooden home in New England with small windows to keep out cold in winter and end their life in a sunny house in California where oranges grow in the garden and big windows give a wonderful view of the sea.

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. Where do young Americans usually live?
2. How often may they visit their family homes?
3. When do families move to another suburb?
4. Why do many old people choose to live in special towns?
5. How many Americans move house every year according to statistics?

Задание 3. Прочитайте, переведите и воспроизведите диалог.

RENTING A HOUSE

Agent: Good afternoon. Victoria Home Rentals. May I help you?

Kelly: Uh, yes. Hi. My name's Kelly Mc Donald and I'm looking for a place to rent.

Agent: All right. Are you looking for an apartment or a house?

Kelly: A house.

Agent: OK. And what's your price range?

Kelly: Umm, about eight hundred to a thousand dollars a month. My husband and I need a pretty big place for our family ... at least three bedrooms.

Agent: OK. And do you have your own furniture?

Kelly: Yes, we do.

Agent: Are you interested in a particular part of town?

Kelly: Well, both of our children are going to Webster High School, so we'd like to find a place somewhere near there.

Agent: All right. Anything else?

Kelly: Uh yes. We want a big yard because we have two dogs.

Agent: Hmm... Well, let me tell you what I have here.

Kelly: OK.

Agent: I think I have a place you and your family will like. It's a nice four-bedroom house that's unfurnished, but it's about five miles from the high school.

Kelly: Oh! Well, that shouldn't be a problem. I'm sure there are school buses.

Agent: Oh, yes. And the house has a large yard. It even has a fence around it, which would be perfect for your dogs.

Kelly: Wow! It sounds too good to be true! It must be awfully expensive.

Agent: No, the rent is only seven hundred and fifty dollars a month.

Kelly: That's wonderful!

Agent: Would you like to see it?

Kelly: Definitely! When could we come?

Agent: How about four o'clock this afternoon? We can meet at the house. The address is five-seven-two Bush Road ...

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию диалога:

1. What is Kelly looking for?
2. Has she got a big family?
3. How much are the McDonalds able to pay for the house?

4. They don't need their house to be furnished, do they?
5. Why do the McDonalds want to have a big yard round their house?
6. Is the house that the agent has suggested expensive or cheap?
7. Does Mary like the house?

UNIT 2

Задание 1. Прочитайте, переведите и перескажите текст.

MARRIAGE IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Many single people in the United States have trouble finding a marriage partner. Today they pay companies called dating services to help them find a wife or a husband.

Getting married has changed in some ways. In the past, the man proposed to the woman. But now sometimes the woman asks the man to marry her. After the couple decides to marry, the man gives the woman a ring. She wears it on her left hand to show that they are engaged. Sometimes the lovers run away and get married privately. Their parents are often disappointed because they wanted their children to have a big wedding.

When they are married, both newlyweds usually start work. But despite this fact they may still have money problems. Sometimes they find that they aren't compatible and their marriage ends in divorce. Yet some couples stay together long enough to celebrate their fiftieth or seventy-fifth wedding anniversary.

Young people in Britain may have several girlfriends or boyfriends. They go to the cinema, go dancing, play sports or eat out together. Sometimes they intend to get married. Marriage is legal from the age of sixteen but most people wait until their mid to late twenties. Of those who get married, about seventy per cent prefer a traditional church wedding to a registry office wedding.

One in four children are born outside of marriage but these are not all in single-parent families. Sixty per cent of unmarried parents have stable relationships.

On the whole, marriage seems to become more and more popular. Is it since research has shown that married people generally live longer than the single?

Vocabulary

to have trouble doing sth – иметь проблему (с чем-то)

dating service – служба знакомств

to propose to smb – сделать предложение (брачное)

to be compatible – быть совместимым

anniversary – юбилей

to eat out – обедать (ужинать) в кафе или ресторане

church wedding – венчание

registry office wedding – бракосочетание в ЗАГСе

one in four children – один из четырех детей

Задание 2. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:

1. What special companies help people make families?
2. Has anything changed in getting married in Britain? If yes, in what way?
3. Husbands and wives often divorce if they are incompatible, don't they?
4. From what age is marriage legal in Britain?
5. Do many Englishmen prefer church wedding to a registry office wedding?
6. Why is marriage becoming more and more popular, in the author's opinion?

Задание 3. Прочитайте, переведите и воспроизведите следующий диалог.

FAMILY MATTERS

– Your name is George Scott, isn't it?

–Yes, it is. I’m an electronic engineer. I live and work in New York. And what’s your name?

–My name’s Peter Brook. I’m an editor. I live and work in San Francisco.

–You are married, aren’t you?

–Oh, yes. I am married and I’ve got two daughters.

–What a coincidence! I’ve got two daughters, too: Helen and Mary. What are your daughters’ names?

–They are Susan and Jane. Susan is ten years old and Jane is eight. They both go to a private school. Do your daughters go to school?

–Not yet. Helen is five years old and Mary is three.

–They are at home, aren’t they?

–Sure. My wife doesn’t work now. She runs the house and looks after the children. She is a designer. She adores her work and dreams of going to her office again. But she can’t for the time being.

–It’s only natural. Nowadays very few women are satisfied with being housewives. My wife Nancy is a teacher of Russian. She works at a college.

–Do you have any brothers or sisters?

–Unfortunately not. I’m the only child in the family. I’ve got a cousin who lives in Chicago. We are on friendly terms.

–And I’ve got a sister who is much younger than me. She lives with our parents in Los Angeles. I’ve seen very little of her of late.

– Los Angeles is a very beautiful city. My aunt lives there and I visit her from time to time.

–It’s a long time since I went to Los Angeles.

–Too bad!

Vocabulary

coincidence – совпадение

for the time being – пока (до сих пор)

to be on friendly terms – быть в дружеских отношениях

I've seen very little of her of late – Я редко вижу с ней последнее время.

Too bad! – Очень жаль!

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию диалога:

1. What is George Scott's occupation?
2. Peter Brook lives and work in San Diego, doesn't he?
3. Do both of them have daughters or sons?
4. Whose wife doesn't want to stay at home and dreams of starting her work?
5. Who teaches Russian at college?
6. Does Peter regret being an only child in the family?
7. George doesn't often see his younger sister, does he?
8. Why does Peter go to Los Angeles from time to time?

UNIT 3

Задание 1. Ознакомьтесь и выучите речевые фразы по теме «Погода».

What is the weather like today? – Какая сегодня погода?

I'm wet to the skin. – Я промок насквозь.

Have you heard the weather forecast for tomorrow? – Вы слышали прогноз погоды на завтра?

What is the weather like? I wonder what the weather is going to be like.

It seems a fine (dull, rainy, wet, cool, warm, hot, cold, gloomy, lovely, frosty) day.

It is fine (nice, close, dusty, clear, slippery, beastly, nasty, sunny, foggy, windy).

It is fine (nasty) weather.

It is raining fast (heavily, a little).

It is pouring.

It is drizzling.

It is snowing hard.

It is freezing hard.

It is getting worse.

It is clearing up.

I think it will continue (keep) fine.

I think it will turn out wet.

We shall have snow (frost, rain, a thaw, a thunderstorm).

It looks like rain (snow, a storm, a thaw).

Two degrees (three degrees, etc.) above (below) zero.

Задание 2. Прочтите, переведите диалог на русский язык. Выучите его наизусть. Перепишите диалог в косвенной речи.

Bill: That was a heavy storm we had last night, wasn't it, Tom?

Tom: It was. You know that big poplar tree in front of our house, don't you? One of the biggest branches came down with such a crash that we thought it would break our window-panes.

Bill: Really! We have been having this wretched weather for days and days already. I'm sick and tired of it. Tom: So am I. I wish this weather would clear up. It's about time we had some nice spring weather.

Bill: It's April, you know. "March winds, April showers bring forth May flowers."

Tom: I know, but we've had enough of them. Still, I suppose we shouldn't complain. We had a good winter. Never had so many fine cold days before.

Bill: Yes, I enjoyed them too. And the skating. We had a good share of that this winter.

Tom: We did. Now I suppose we'd better put away the skates till next winter.

Bill: I'm afraid so. No chance now to use them again.

Tom: What does the forecast say this morning?

Bill: The paper says we're in for a fine spell.

Задание 3. Прочитайте, переведите и перескажите текст.

The climate of England

The Gulf Stream, a warm current flowing from the Gulf of Mexico round the North of Europe affects the climate of the West coast of Europe, the British Isles and Iceland.

In these western countries, summers are not so warm and winters are not so cold as in the rest of Europe.

Spring is the season when nature returns to life. Vegetation grows rapidly, for there are periods of sunshine broken by occasional showers. Clouds are continually floating across the sky, and after the rain we see a magnificent rainbow.

It seldom gets unbearably hot in summer, as there is generally a cooling breeze from the South-West, but nevertheless the temperature may rise to 32 degrees in the shade. The weather becomes sultry, the heat grows oppressive, and the air gets stifling. The sky is suddenly overcast with low, black clouds and distant peals of thunder indicate the approach of a thunderstorm. Later, dazzling flashes of lightning are followed almost immediately by a clap of thunder directly overhead, and it pours with rain. Anyone caught in the rain takes shelter, otherwise he may get wet to the skin.

After the thunderstorm the air is remarkably fresh. The thunder has cleared the air. We are in for a spell of good weather again.

In autumn the leaves turn yellow and reddish, and fall to the ground. Then most birds migrate to warm countries. Autumn is the season of mist, of windy days, of biting winds, of beautiful sunsets, and miserable chilly days when it drizzles.

A spell of sunny weather in October is called an Indian Summer.

The climate of the South of England is milder than the climate of Scotland. In the North, the winters are harder. When there are eight degrees of frost in

England, they say that it is freezing hard, and everyone complains of the cold. This is because their damp climate makes them feel the cold more.

On a frosty morning, the country is covered with hoar-frost. Icicles hang from the roofs of houses. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. The snow falls, but sometimes it does not last long. The thaw sets in, the snow turns to slush, and walking is extremely unpleasant owing to the puddles of water in the streets, and to the constant fear of being splashed with mud by a passing car.

The English often grumble about the weather but you should not pay too much attention to an Englishman's complaints about his own climate. The devil is not so black as he is painted.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What is the most unpleasant thing about winter?
3. In spring the days become longer and the nights become shorter, don't they?
4. Is summer the best season for tourism?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each season?

UNIT 4

Задание 1. Ознакомьтесь и выучите речевые фразы по теме «Путешествие».

How can I get to the station? – Как проехать на вокзал?

When does the train leave? – Когда отходит поезд?

When does the train get into ...? – Когда поезд прибывает ...?

How long is the flight? – Какая продолжительность полета?

Could I book (= reserve) a room for next Thursday? – Я могу забронировать номер на следующий вторник?

Could I have an early morning call at 7 a.m. please? (= Could you wake me at 7 a.m.?) – Вы не могли бы разбудить меня в семь утра?

Could you put it on my bill, please? (= addthecosttothebill, e.g. foradrinkyouhaveinthehotelbar) – Вы не могли бы включить все в счет (например, стоимость коктейля, выпитого в баре отеля)?

Could I pay my bill, please? (= payforeverything) – Я могу оплатить свой счет?

Couldyouorder (= call) ataxiformetogototheairport? – Вы не могли бы вызвать для меня такси, чтобы уехать в аэропорт?

Areyoufullybooked (= completelyfull) nextweek? – У Вас забронированы все номера на следующую неделю?

Is breakfast/dinner included? (= Does the price include breakfast/dinner?) – Завтрак / обедвключенвстоимость?

Where's the lift? (= the machine which takes you up or down a floor) (AmEng = elevator)– Гделифт?

Excuse me. How do I get to the underground station from here?– Извините, какямогудобратсядометроотсюда?

Задание 2. Запомните следующие пословицы и поговорки:

When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

Every country has its customs.

East or West, home is best.

So many countries, so many customs.

Задание 3. Прочтите, переведите диалог на русский язык. Выучите его наизусть. Перепишите диалог в косвенной речи.

Mr. Blake: How do you feel about coming to Sweden for your holiday next summer? I'm sure you would like it.

Mrs. Dickson: Well, nothing is settled yet, but I think we really might spend our holiday in Scandinavia.

Mr. Blake: That's splendid! You would have nothing to worry about. I'll book a hotel and arrange everything for you. The journey itself is delightful, especially if you go there by ship.

Mrs. Dickson: But actually we have some friends in Helsinki. And if I go by ship I can't visit them on my way to Stockholm.

Mr. Blake: You see, Helsinki and Stockholm are both port cities. The distance is short enough to travel there by boat. Besides there's a sea ferry (паром) which can give you a fresh experience of travelling by water.

Mrs. Dickson: Oh, that's very exciting indeed. Thank you for information. I must think it over.

Задание 4. Прочитайте, переведите и перескажите текст.

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. On board large ships and small river boats people can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. Trips on the Volga, the Dnieper, the Yenisei, the Black Sea are very popular today.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve your tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever

you wish and spend at any place as much time as you like. Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays.

The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes we place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long. As a rule I make new friends there. In the daytime we play volleyball, tennis, swim in the warm water of the sea and sunbathe. In the evening I like to sit on the beach watching the sea and enjoying the sunset. I'm fond of mountaineering. So I do a lot of climbing together with my friends.

Time passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home sunburnt and full of impressions.

Задание 5. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. Why do people travel?
2. What means of traveling do you know?
3. How do different people spend their holidays?
4. What do we see and learn while traveling?
5. Millions of people travel long distances abroad on business trips or for holidays every year, don't they?

UNIT 5

Задание 1. Ознакомьтесь и выучите речевые фразы по теме «Хобби. Свободное время. Спорт» (Hobby / leisure / sport).

What team are you supporting? – За какую команду вы болеете?

What's the score? – Какой счет?

Who scored the first point? – Кто открыл счет?

What's on at the theatre tonight? – Что идет сегодня в театре?

What is on today? – Что сегодня идет (показывают)?

I would like a program, please. – Пожалуйста, дайте программу.

Did you enjoy the film? – Вам понравился фильм?

Let's go to the pictures. – Давайте пойдём в кино.

It's no wonder that... – не удивительно, что ...

Обратите внимание на предлоги в следующих сочетаниях слов:

on the front (back) row

in the fifth row

on (in) the balcony

in the (orchestra) stalls

in the pit

in the boxes

in the dress circle

in the gallery

in the "gods".

Задание 2. Прочтите, переведите диалог на русский язык. Выучите его наизусть. Перепишите диалог в косвенной речи.

Andrew: What about going to the Opera House tomorrow?

Nina: I think it's a splendid idea. What are they doing?

Andrew: *The Sleeping Beauty*, by Tchaikovsky, is on.

Nina: I'd like to see it.

Andrew: Then I'll ring up the theatre right away. Hallo! Is that the Opera House? Box-office? Have you two seats left for *The Sleeping Beauty* for Sunday? Matinee only? Two in the 13th row of the stalls? That's excellent. I'll collect them and pay before the performance. Leave them in the name of Glasunov, please. Thank you very much. (*To Nina*). Isn't that lucky? It's not always so easy to book at the last minute.

Nina: Yes, isn't it? I have tried to get tickets beforehand several times. Once I even tried to pick up a ticket at the entrance, but it was hopeless.

Задание 3. Прочтите, переведите и перескажите следующие тексты:**Hobbies for pleasure**

Nowadays everybody knows that people are very busy and don't have much time to spare. Sometimes it's only the weekend. So let's treasure every hour we can devote to ourselves and think of the ways of having a good time in the best way possible for us.

There are people who want to broaden and enrich their knowledge during their free time. If you are among them, go to the library or reading-hall where you can find a lot of books of your favourite writers and poets, or to the museums and picture galleries where you see the works of well-known painters and sculptors of all times. You shouldn't forget the computer – your greatest helper in searching for knowledge.

If you want to be strong and healthy, go in for sports. There are many sports clubs, swimming-pools, gymnasiums and sports grounds for everybody who loves sports. Sport will make you not only healthier and stronger, but kinder, more sociable, cheerful and even wiser. Sport will give you its strength and energy and you'll become a greater admirer of life with all its problems and wonders.

And don't forget about hobbies. You should have at least one, it'll help you to relax, dream and enjoy life better. There are so many hobbies to choose. So, look around more carefully and you'll find your own and the only one (or even more). And then you'll enjoy sweet melodies at the Concert Hall of chamber music, a ballet at the Opera House, a play at the Drama Theatre, a beautiful place beside a river or somewhere else.

And then isn't it a pleasure to see lots of things made with your own hands, to look through a large collection of old and rare coins, books or stamps, to present your friends with the pictures and drawings created by yourself, to amuse everyone with your green winter garden at home?

Tastes differ and if you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky. If not, don't waste your time and your life will become more interesting.

Travelling is also a good way to spend your spare time. Visiting new places, seeing sights and meeting new people is a very exciting and useful relaxation. Those who prefer a quiet holiday can go hiking. Your family or your friends are the very people to go with to the river bank, to the forest or to the seashore. It's really wonderful to put up a tent, make a fire and spend time in the picturesque place.

People are always dreamers, our dreams are different but everyone can find his own way of enjoying his pastime.

Sport

Russia is a sporting country. Millions of our people go in for various kinds of sport. Approximately one out of every five people is a sports fan. You can hardly find a grown-up person or a youngster who does not support his or her favourite sports club, or team, or athlete – they are enthusiastic spectators. Physical training and sports have become a matter of national importance.

The ancients said, "A sound mind in a sound body". Therefore we begin to teach our children to love sport since early childhood. In kindergartens the child takes his first sporting steps – he learns to run, jump and dance. Throughout school and college sport is a compulsory subject.

Our sportsmen have excellent sports facilities at their disposal – palaces of sports, stadiums, sports grounds, gymnasiums, swimming-pools, tennis courts – and excellent coaches. Not only champions and keen sportsmen but anyone can take part in sports and competitions. If you like light athletics you may go in for running, jumping, throwing. Many people are fond of winter sports: speed skating, figure-skating, skiing, ski-jumping. In summer you can go in for swimming, diving, rowing, sailing, yachting and cycling. Boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting, fencing, shooting, mountaineering, slalom and chess also have millions of followers. Many people are very good at various games: football, rugby, ice-hockey, tennis, table-tennis, basket-ball, volley-ball, golf.

It's no wonder that our sportsmen have tremendous success at world and European championships and Olympic Games.

Every four years the youth of the whole world come together at the Olympic Games, the greatest sports event of international character. The best athletes of each nation compete there with one another in all kinds of sport. The Olympic Games, and Youth Festivals, and the World Students Games as well give thousands of young people an opportunity to meet, to make contacts and get better acquainted with each other. All these gatherings show the will of the youth to act together for peace and friendship among the nations.

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию темы.

1. What ways of spending your spare time do you know?
2. Tastes differ. Can you say the same about hobbies?
3. What role does sport play in our life?
4. What kinds of sport can you name?
5. What are the most popular sports in our country?

UNIT 6

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте к нему аннотацию на английском и русском языках.

Economics as a Science

The study of the choices people make in an effort to satisfy their wants and needs is called *economics*. *Wants* and *needs* refer to people's desire to consume certain goods and services. In economic terms, a good is a physical object that can be purchased. A service is an action or activity done for others for a fee. The term product is often used to refer to both goods and services.

The people who wish to buy goods and services are called consumers and the goods that they buy are called consumer goods. The people who make the

goods and provide services that satisfy consumers' wants and needs are called producers.

Economists often classify as needs those goods and services that are necessary for survival. Wants are those goods and services that people consume beyond what is needed for survival.

The need for making choices arises from the problem of scarcity. Scarcity exists because people's wants and needs are greater than the resources available to satisfy them. Thus, people must choose how best to use their available resources to satisfy the greatest number of wants and needs.

A resource is anything that people use to make or obtain what they want or need. Resources that can be used to produce goods and services are called factors of production.

Economists usually divide these factors of production into three categories: (1) natural resources; (2) human resources; (3) capital resources. Today many economists have added technology and entrepreneurship to this list.

Natural Resources. Items provided by nature that can be used to produce goods and provide services are called natural resources. Natural resources are found in or on the earth or in the earth's atmosphere. A natural resource is considered a factor of production only when it is used to produce goods and to provide services.

Human resources. Anyone who works is considered a human resource. Only human effort that is exerted in production process is classified as a human resource. The effort can be either physical or intellectual.

Capital resources. The money and capital goods that are used to produce consumer products are called capital resources. Capital goods include the buildings, structures, machinery, and tools that are used in the production process.

Economists make an important distinction between capital goods and consumer goods. Capital goods are the manufactured resources that are used in producing finished products. Consumer goods are the finished products – the

goods and services that consumers buy. Some products can be either capital goods or consumer goods, depending on how they are used.

Technology. The use of science to create new products or more efficient ways to produce products is called technology. Technology makes the other factors of production more productive. Technological advances in the computer industry, for example, have increased efficiency in the workplace.

Entrepreneurship. The risk-taking and organizational abilities involved in starting a new business or introducing a new product to consumers are called entrepreneurship. The goal of entrepreneurship is to create a new mix of the other factors of production and thereby create something of value. The entrepreneur is a person who attempts to start a new business or introduce a new product.

Задание 2. Прочитайте, переведите и воспроизведите диалог.

Applying For a Job.

JAMES: Hello, James Brown speaking.

BRIAN: Good morning. My name is Brian Carpenter. I've just seen an advertisement in the 'International Herald Tribune'. It said you were looking for a Sales Manager. I'm very interested in this appointment.

JAMES: Well, would you please give me some details about yourself. What did you say your name was?

BRIAN: Brian Carpenter.

JAMES: Fine. And what about your qualifications, Mr. Carpenter?

BRIAN: I got my BSc in Management. I went to Columbia University.

JAMES: OK. Then tell me please about your work experience.

BRIAN: My last position was a Sales Manager for Brown & Brown. Before that I worked for Cornway Motors for 8 years.

JAMES: Good. I think, we can invite you for an interview on Tuesday morning, 10 a.m.

BRIAN: Thank you. Good-bye.

JAMES: Good-bye. Thank you for calling.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и перескажите текст.**MY UNIVERSITY**

North Caucasus State Technical University

I study at North Caucasus State Technical University in Stavropol. It was founded in 1970. It was organized to train specialists for many branches of industry. Its numerous labs are equipped with modern machinery & instruments to provide a high level of training. Today about 19700 students attend 11 departments.

These departments are: mechanical engineering & transport department, civil engineering dprt , oil & gas dprt; food products biotechnology dprt, economics & finance dprt and so on.

There are about 800 highly qualified teachers in our University. Among them 54 are professors & doctors of science, 7 academicians & corresponding members of RAS, 356 are associate professors & candidates of science.

Many students study by correspondence in our University at different departments. They come to University twice a year for their session. But for full day students the academic year begins in September and lasts 10 months till July. There are 2 terms, the students take examinations twice a year. During the terms students have to attend lectures, to carry out laboratory tests and practical training. Large part of study time is devoted to the basic subjects.

The first-year students study mathematics, physics, chemistry, foreign languages, elements of machines, history, mechanical drawing, strength of materials etc. From the second year they start to study special subjects and carry out research works in their student scientific societies. Many students get student grant, the sum of which depends on their successes in studies. There are 3 hostels near the main building and the students from other towns & villages can live there paying a small quantity of money for rent.

The students take an active part in the public life of our University; they issue wall newspapers, give concerts, take part in different conferences & meetings. I'm proud to study at this famous University in the North Caucasus.

Vocabulary :

it was organized – он был организован

branches of industry – отрасли промышленности

are equipped with - оборудованы

department (dprt.) , faculty - факультет

mechanical engineering & transport dprt. – ф-т машиностроения и транспорта

civil engineering dprt. – ф-т строительный (гражданского строительства)

oil & gas dprt. – факультет нефти и газа

food products biotechnology dprt. – ф-т биотехнологии пищевых продуктов

economics & finance dprt. – факультет экономики и финансов

dprt. of law – юридический факультет

dprt. of information systems & technologies – факультет информационных систем и технологий

assimilate - впитать

alternate – чередоваться

admit - принимать

research work – исследовательская работа

self-training – самоподготовка

twice a year – дважды в год

attend lectures - посещать лекции

devote - уделять

enable – позволять

master - овладевать

acquire - приобретать, овладевать

take notes – конспектировать

raise problems - поднимать проблемы

student grant – студенческая стипендия

hostel – общежитие

issue – выпускать

gathering - собирая

gratefulaudience – благодарная публика

brightintegrationexampleof – яркий примеринтеграции (объединения)

UNIT 7

Задание 1. Прочитайте и перескажите текст.

Why do people work?

A simple question which goes deeper than the obvious answer, «To earn enough is to live on». Psychologists have found that mental and physical activity – and work in particular – is a dominant human driving force. Some argue that it is the same set of motivators which led a primitive man to hunt and fight in a tribal setting.

Are some motives more basic than others? Many psychologists refer to the theory of Abraham Maslow, a humanistic psychologist, which suggests that motives are ordered. Maslow felt that human beings are born with five systems of needs which are arranged in the hierarchy.

People remain «wanting animals» all their lives. As one set of needs (motives) is taken care of, a new set replaces it. We work our way up through various systems in order. Maslow's theory begins with physiological needs, such as food, water, oxygen, sex, protection from temperature extremes, activity. These needs for survival are the strongest. They must be satisfied to some degree before other needs appear. If only one of them remains unsatisfied, it may dominate all the others.

Once human physiological needs are satisfied, the other needs arise. Adults want stable jobs, saving accounts, and insurance. Thus adequate pay and working conditions are of fundamental importance. When safety needs are achieved, people seek to love and be loved. The family is the most important unit where they receive support. In larger organization it is the team, the department, the company, the trade union or the profession which may satisfy the need.

Once love needs are satisfied, needs to be esteemed by oneself and others dominate. People want to be valued in their communities, at work and at home. They want to respect themselves. Self-esteem is an important part of job satisfaction and is another step in the hierarchy. It means that the individual understands the contribution needed from him and is receiving recognition for making it. Words of congratulation and rewards are necessary things for self-esteem.

The final step is the release of potential. This may be a simple ambition to succeed or the desire to make a contribution to a body of knowledge. People struggle to realize their potentials and to fulfill their ideals. Maslow theorized that these needs predominate in healthy personalities. In his view, only 1 per cent of Americans achieve self-actualization. Why is it so rare? Most of us, Maslow believed, are blind to our true potentials. We conform to cultural stereotype rather than for personal needs. Concerns about safety make us fearful of risk taking and closed to new experiences.

Задание 2. Прочтите, переведите диалог на русский язык.

Applying For a Job.

JAMES: Hello, James Brown speaking.

BRIAN: Good morning. My name is Brian Carpenter. I've just seen an advertisement in the 'International Herald Tribune'. It said you were looking for a Sales Manager. I'm very interested in this appointment.

JAMES: Well, would you please give me some details about yourself. What did you say your name was?

BRIAN: Brian Carpenter.

JAMES: Fine. And what about your qualifications, Mr. Carpenter?

BRIAN: I got my BSc in Management. I went to Columbia University.

JAMES: OK. Then tell me please about your work experience.

BRIAN: My last position was a Sales Manager for Brown & Brown. Before that I worked for Cornway Motors for 8 years.

JAMES: Good. I think, we can invite you for an interview on Tuesday morning, 10 a.m.

BRIAN: Thank you. Good-bye.

JAMES: Good-bye. Thank you for calling.

UNIT 8

Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте к нему аннотацию на английском и русском языках.

Levels of Economics.

Economics is traditionally divided into two main branches – *macroeconomics* and *microeconomics*, where ‘macro’ means big and ‘micro’ means small.

Macroeconomics is concerned with the economy as a whole. It is thus concerned with *aggregate demand* and the *aggregate supply*. By ‘aggregate demand’ we mean the total amount of spending in the economy, whether by consumers, by overseas customers for our exports, by the governments, or by firms when they buy capital equipment or stock up on raw materials. By ‘aggregate supply’ we mean the total national output of goods and services.

Because things are scarce, societies are concerned that their resources should be used as fully as possible, and that over time their national output should grow. The achievement of growth and the full use of resources is not easy, however, because economies have often experienced cycles, where periods of growth alternate with periods of recession. Such periods may vary from few months to a few years.

Macroeconomics, then, studies the determination of national output and its growth over time. It also studies the problems of recession, unemployment, inflation, the balance of international payments and cyclical instability, and the policies adopted by governments to deal with these problems.

Microeconomics is concerned with the individual parts of the economy. It deals with the activities of individual units within the economy: firms, industries, consumers, workers, etc. because resources are scarce, people have to make choices. Society has to choose what goods and services to produce, how to produce them, and for whom to produce them.

All societies have to make choices, whether they are made by individuals, by groups or by the government. These choices can be seen as microeconomic choices, since they are concerned not with the total amount of national output, but with the individual goods and services that make it up: what they are, how they are made, and who gets the incomes to buy them.

Opportunity cost is an important concept in microeconomics, because choice involves sacrifice. The production or consumption of one thing involves the sacrifice of alternatives. This sacrifice of alternatives in the production (or consumption) of a good is known as its *opportunity cost*.

Studying microeconomics economists often refer to *rational choices*. By this is simply meant the weighing-up of the marginal benefits of each activity against its marginal opportunity costs. If the *marginal benefit* exceeds the *marginal cost*, it is rational to choose to do more of that activity.

Задание 2. Прочтите, переведите диалог и выучите его наизусть.

Breaking Into New Markets.

STEPHEN: Hello, Leo. This is Stephen. Can you give me some idea what is actually needed to make a good market research?

LEO: Well, any company that enters a new oversea market needs to know as much about that market as it can. It looks first at the country as a whole, the location of the major urban centres and the proportion of the population that lives in them.

STEPHEN: I see, and how do we evaluate the country's economic situation?

LEO: You should find out about its GDP, or gross domestic product, and the growth of GDP over a period of time, expressed as a percentage and measured in real terms, that is allowing for inflation.

STEPHEN: But the product is going to be bought by individual consumers, so the company also needs a breakdown of the population by age, sex, income and occupation.

LEO: You know, most countries have a system of social classification. Marketing people usually want to know not gross income, but disposable income per head. They also want the figures for several years; if they can extrapolate these into the future and forecast what people will be earning and spending a year or five years from now.

Задание 3. Прочитайте и переведите текст, затем перескажите на английском языке

Inventions and inventors

The last two centuries were the epoch of scientific and technological revolution when new ideas were being born and new discoveries and inventions were being made. Man has entered space and reached out to the Moon, Venus, Mars and other planets, he has created complex cybernetic machines and made nuclear energy work for him, he has developed modern and equipment, new arms and devices to predict earthquakes.

Knowledge is essential for people to find their way in changing world. Science develops more and more solutions to the energy problem. It helped people to learn using energy from the sun and from the atom and to share the resources.

The world knows the names of many great scientists, mathematicians, physicists, chemists, biologists, linguists, historians etc. A lot of discoveries have been made by them in different fields of science and engineering, improved life for people. A lot of new inventions appear every day to make our lives easier, longer, warmer and speedier. But only a few inventors design new machines or thing that

becomes so well-known that it is named after its creator. We'd like to offer some examples about the inventors who gave their names to the thing they have created.

Charles Rolls was born in 1881 in Great Britain and died in 1910. He was an aristocrat and businessman and he was interested in cars. Once he met another enthusiast of cars Henry Royce who was a famous engineer. They decided to design the most comfortable and reliable car. At the beginning of the 20-th century it seemed to be a fantasy but they worked hard and at last in 1907 they created the world-famous Rolls-Royce car. It was so comfortable and reliable that one of the models of Roll-Royce cars " Silver Ghost" hadn't changed greatly for 20 years since 1907.

Gottlieb Daimler and Charles Bens were two inventors and they lived in Germany. They were both interested in car production. At the end of the 19-th century each of them designed a car and they organized two independent firms to produce cars at the same time. All the cars, produced by the firm of Daimler, were called " Mercedes". Mercedes was a daughter's name of one of the firm stockholders. This man saved the firm of Daimler from the financial crisis at the beginning of the 20-th century. But after the World War I the firm of Daimler met with financial difficulties again. This tome it had to join the firm of Benz. Since that time all the cars produced by the firm " Daimler-Benz" have been called " Mercedes –Benz".

Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию текста.

1. Why is the science so important in the modern world?
2. What proves that the study of science is important for understanding nature's world?
3. Who was Charles Rolls?
4. What did he do with Henry Royce?
5. Where did Daimler live?
6. Why cars produced by Daimler were called Mercedes?
7. What happened with Daimler twice?

UNIT 9

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст, передайте письменно краткое содержание текста на русском языке.

Personality and consumer behaviour.

The word «personality» comes from the Latin term *persona*, which means «actor's face mask». In a sense, one's personality is the 'mask' worn as a person moves from situation to situation during a lifetime. Over the years many different definitions of personality have been proposed by psychologists. One of the best from the consumer researcher's point of view states that «Personality is the distinctive patterns of behaviour including thoughts and emotions, that characterize each individual's adaptation to the situations of his or her life».

At a general level, the concept of personality has a number of characteristics. First, to be called a personality, a person's behaviour should show some degree of consistency – that is, the behaviours must show a consistency that distinguishes the from a person's random responses to different stimuli. Personality characteristics are relatively stable across time rather than short-term in nature.

Second, the behaviours should distinguish the person from others. Thus, in the definition of personality just presented, the phrase «distinctive patterns of behaviour» connotes the idea that a personality characteristic cannot be shared by all consumers.

A third characteristic of personality is that it interacts with the situation. One type of situation is the social context in which purchases occur. Researchers have found that consumers are differently depending upon whether or not other people are observing their purchase behaviour. This situational variable may interact with a personality characteristic that distinguishes people on their tendency to conform to social pressures when making purchases. A scale, called the ATSCI (attention to social comparison interaction), has been developed to measure this disposition to conform to others.

In most circumstances people go shopping with plans to make certain purchases. Could the social situation interact with the tendency to conform to others so as to impact the extent that the consumer fails to make the intended purchases? One can predict that a person who has a low tendency to conform will tend to make her desired purchases whether or not she shops alone or with a group. In contrast, a person with a high tendency to conform will make many more changes in purchase plans when shopping with a group than when shopping alone.

A fourth aspect of the study of personality is that it cannot be expected to accurately predict an individual's behaviour on one specific occasion from a single measure of personality. Personality characteristics are not rigidly connected to specific types of behaviour. Thus one cannot predict how many cans of peas a person will buy or the type of furniture a person will own by looking at specific personality characteristics. The choice of a particular brand depends upon the interaction of personality, the situation, and the product. Within each of these categories, a variety of interacting forces may operate. Thus the consumer may be under time pressure, may be buying a gift to be given at a social occasion, or may be in a lousy mood. At the same time, the person may be very low in dogmatism (when people reveal rigid and inflexible behaviour) but also very high in self-confidence.

The study indicates that behaviour must be measured on multiple occasions to assess personality-behaviour relationships.

Задание 2. Прочтите, переведите диалог и выучите его наизусть.

Andrew: Hallo! How late you are! We've got only seven minutes left. If you had arrived two minutes later, I'd have sold the tickets.

Nina: Oh, I am sorry.

Andrew: Let's hurry to the cloak-room.

Nina: Get me some opera-glasses, please. I've left mine at home.

Andrew: Here is the attendant (usher) selling programmes. Shall I buy one?

Nina: Yes, I don't know who is in the cast.

Andrew: Look, K. is dancing the part of Aurora.

Nina: I like ballet performances where she stars. She dances so wonderfully that it seems as if she is floating on air.

Andrew: I don't think she is popular with the public.

Nina: You don't, do you? Just wait and see what a storm of applause will meet her as soon as she appears on the stage!

Andrew: Doesn't she lack feeling in her dance?

Nina: Oh, no, her dancing is very expressive, and she is always at her best.

Andrew: We don't seem to be of the same opinion about her. Well, we shall see. I'll be very glad if you are right.

Nina: Oh, the lights are going down! Let's hurry to our seats.

Andrew: Come on! The conductor has taken his place and the orchestra is ready to play the overture.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и перескажите его.

The History of American Money and Banking.

(Part 1)

A University professor is speaking on the first period in the history of American money and banking system.

Good morning. The subject of my lecture, as it has been announced, will be devoted to the history of American money and banking systems. I will start by saying that the history of American money and banking is interwoven with the history of the United States.

First of all I'd like to point out that the American monetary and banking systems have gone through three periods of development. During each of these periods, stability and progress in the nation's money and banking systems has increase.

Today I'm going to speak about the first period, which lasted from the 1780s to 1860. It was a time of experimentation and debate in American banking. During

this period, money and banking were part of a large battle between Federalists and advocates of states' rights.

Federalists, such as Alexander Hamilton, believed that a strong centralized banking system was necessary if the United States expected to develop its industries and commerce. As Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton proposed that a national bank have the power to handle the government's funds, charter and monitor other banks throughout the country, and issue of currency.

Advocates of states' rights, such as Thomas Jefferson, opposed the national bank because they feared that the concentration of economic power at the national level would weaken the economic and political power of individual states. Jefferson supported a decentralized banking system in which the states, rather than the federal government, would charter and regulate the banks within their borders.

In this battle Hamilton's views prevailed. In 1791 Congress established the First Bank of the United States as a private business. Its Charter, or legal permission to operate, outlined the bank's responsibilities, which included the issuing representative money in the form of banknotes. These banknotes were backed by gold and silver specie.

A year later, Congress established a national coinage system, and the federal government began to mint gold and silver coins. It also established the dollar as the official unit of currency.

The First Bank of the United States brought some order to monetary and banking systems in the United States.

4.МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ОФОРМЛЕНИЮ РЕФЕРАТА

1. СТРУКТУРА РЕФЕРАТА

Реферат имеет следующую структуру: титульный лист, содержание, введение, основная (главная) часть, заключение, список, использованной литературы.

Содержание помещают в начале реферата. Все страницы нумеруются. На титульном листе и содержании номера страниц не проставляются, но они учитываются, и, следовательно, введение начинается со страницы под номером 3.

Все заголовки должны быть написаны в той же последовательности в какой они приводятся в работе.

Объем реферата составляет не менее 10 страниц. Во введении (1-2 стр.) дается постановка вопроса, объясняется выбор темы, ее значимость и актуальность, указываются цель и задачи реферата, дается характеристика используемой литературы.

Каждый пункт основной части раскрывает отдельную проблему или одну из ее сторон и логически является продолжением друг друга.

В заключении (1-2 стр.) подводятся итоги, делаются выводы, которые свидетельствуют о том, насколько глубоко и сильно студент разобрался в теме, сумел понять и выявить главное.

После заключения принято помещать библиографический список используемой литературы. Этот список составляет одну из существенных частей работы и отражает самостоятельную творческую работу студента.

2. ПРАВИЛА ПОДГОТОВКИ К НАПИСАНИЮ РЕФЕРАТА

Текст должен быть подготовлен на английском языке в текстовом редакторе Word for Windows.

Текст должен иметь следующие параметры:

- формат бумаги **A4** (210×297 мм), бумага белая;
- **поля:** верхнее и нижнее до нумерации стр. – 20 мм, левое – 30 мм, правое – 15 мм;

- межстрочное расстояние – **полуторное** (т. е. на одной странице должно быть не более 29 строк и 60 ± 2 знака в одной строке, учитывая пробелы);
- переплет 0 см;
- ориентация книжная;
- шрифт **Times New Roman Cyr** (Arial Cyr);
- **размер шрифта** 14 пунктов;
- **красная строка** – 1,25 см;
- **формулы** выравниваются по центру, их нумерация по правому краю в круглых скобках;
- **рисунки** нумеруются снизу (Рисунок 1 – Название), **таблицы** – сверху (Таблица 1 – Название на английском языке);
- страницы нумеруются сверху, по правому краю;
- необходимо **различать** в тексте **дефис** (-) (например, черно-белый, бизнес-план) и **тире** (–) (Alt + 0150);
- если вы используете **кавычки**, они должны иметь вид так называемых «ёлочек» («»).

3. ЗАЩИТА РЕФЕРАТА

От умения защитить свой реферат во многом зависит окончательная оценка всей проделанной работы.

При подготовке к защите следует еще раз перечитать работу, вспомнить ее основные положения, категории, определения, о которых шла речь.

Защита реферата проводится обычно на практическом занятии и продолжается 5–10 минут. Студенту предстоит не только сделать краткое сообщение, но и ответить на вопросы преподавателя и студентов, обсуждая и оценивая реферат, студенты могут дополнять его, оспаривать некоторые положения и выводы.

4. ПРИМЕРНАЯ ТЕМАТИКА РЕФЕРАТОВ

Первый семестр

Базовый уровень

1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (geographic location, population, economy, political life).
2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (famous cities, customs and traditions, well-known people).
3. England.
4. Wales.
5. Scotland.
6. Northern Ireland.
7. Ireland.

Повышенный уровень

1. The United States of America (geographic location, population, economy, political life).
2. The United States of America (famous cities, customs and traditions, well-known people).
3. Canada (geographic location, population, economy, political life).
4. Canada (famous cities, customs and traditions, well-known people).
5. The Southern African Republic.
6. The Commonwealth of Australia (geographic location, history, population, economy, political life).
7. The Commonwealth of Australia (famous cities, customs and traditions, astonishing world of animals and plants, well-known people).
8. New Zealand.

Базовый уровень

1. Outstanding personalities
 - a) Writers
 - b) Scientists
 - c) Politicians
 - d) Economists
 - e) Artists

- f) Musicians
- 2. Ecological problems
 - a) Overpopulation
 - b) Global warming
 - c) Air and water pollution
- 3. Problems of young generation
- 4. Educational system
 - a) In the USA
 - b) In the UK
 - c) In Canada
 - d) In Australia
 - e) In New Zealand
- 5. Role of foreign languages in our life
- 6. Role of computer in the life of society
- 7. Scientific and technological achievements of the modern society

Повышенный уровень

1. History of Great Britain
2. Holidays, customs and traditions in the UK and USA
3. Political system of the UK and USA
4. Traits of English and American character
5. Royal family of the UK
6. Alfred Nobel – a man of contrast. Nobel prize winners
7. From the history of Olympic games
8. Healthy lifestyle

Modern Technologies

1. The Internet
2. The History of Computer Development
3. Microsoft Company
4. Radio and TV in our Life
5. Mass Media
6. Developing of Telecommunications
7. Mail Service

Повышенный уровень

1. Social Communication Nets.
2. Space Exploration.
3. New Information Technologies.
4. Computer Crime.

5. Different Types of Surveillance
6. Surveillance by Means of New Information Technologies: Advantages and Disadvantages.
7. Surveillance and Public Safety.
8. Shopping Online.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Основная литература:

1. Сомко А.С. Профессиональный иностранный язык для специалистов в области компьютерной безопасности [Электронный ресурс] / А.С. Сомко, Е.А. Федорова. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — СПб. : Университет ИТМО, 2016. — 34 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/68059>
2. Баландина, Ю. В. Деловой иностранный язык. Business Letters [Электронный ресурс] / Ю. В. Баландина, Ю. А. Сазанович, Н. А. Тишукова. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — СПб. : Университет ИТМО, 2016. — 45 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/66438.html>
3. Пантюхова, П. В. Практикум устной речи (английский язык) [Электронный ресурс] : учебное пособие / П. В. Пантюхова, И. С. Решетова. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — Ставрополь : Северо-Кавказский федеральный университет, 2016. — 214 с. — 2227-8397. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/66092.html>

Дополнительная литература:

4. Агабекян, И. П. Английский для инженеров / И. П. Агабекян, П. И. Коваленко. - Ростов н/Д : Феникс, 2016. - 317 с. - (Высшее образование). - Прил.: с. 284-317. - ISBN 978-5-222-25817-0, экземпляров неограничено
5. Шевелёва, С. А. Деловой английский / С.А. Шевелёва. - 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. - Москва : Юнити-Дана, 2015. - 382 с. - ISBN 978-5-238-01128-8, экземпляров неограничено
6. Бедрицкая, Л. В. Деловой английский язык = English for Business Studies : Учебное пособие / Бедрицкая Л. В. - Минск : ТетраСистемс, Тетралит, 2014. - 320 с. - Книга находится в базовой версии ЭБС IPRbooks. - ISBN 978-985-7081-34-9, экземпляров неограничено
7. Сорокина, Г. Н. Presentation and Discussion : сборник контрольных заданий по устной речи. Приложение к учебнику BusinessBasics / Г.Н. Сорокина. - Москва : Алтайр|МГАВТ, 2015. - 49 с., экземпляров неограничено