

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
 ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
 ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
 «МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И УПРАВЛЕНИЯ
 ИМЕНИ К.Г. РАЗУМОВСКОГО (ПЕРВЫЙ КАЗАЧИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ)»



УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор БИГУ

Е.В. Кузнецова

«29» мая 2024

Рабочая программа дисциплины
**СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
 деятельности**

Закреплена за кафедрой **ПЦК Башкирский институт технологий и управления (филиал)**

Специальность: **09.02.01 Компьютерные системы и комплексы**

Квалификация **Техник по компьютерным системам**

Форма обучения **очная**

Общая трудоемкость **188 часов**

Часов по учебному плану 188

в том числе:

контактная работа 172

самостоятельная работа 16

Виды контроля в семестрах:

Зачет с оценкой - 3,4,8

Контрольная работа - 5,6,7

Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

| Вид учебной работы | Трудоемкость, часов | | | | | | | | | | | | Итого |
|--------------------|---------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-------|
| | семестр 3 | | семестр 4 | | семестр 5 | | семестр 6 | | семестр 7 | | семестр 8 | | |
| | УП | РП | УП | РП | УП | РП | УП | РП | УП | РП | УП | РП | |
| Практические | 34 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 26 | 26 | 38 | 38 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 172 |
| Контактная работа | 34 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 26 | 26 | 38 | 38 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 172 |
| Сам. работа | | | 4 | 4 | | | | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 16 |
| Часы на контроль | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Разработчик(и):

Преподаватель Кантимерова М.Т.

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Разработана в соответствии с:

Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт среднего профессионального образования по специальности 09.02.01 Компьютерные системы и комплексы (приказ Минобрнауки России от 25.05.2022 г. № 362)

Разработана на основании учебного плана, утвержденного Учёным советом ФГБОУ ВО "МГУТУ им. К.Г. Разумовского (ПКУ)" от 28.03.2024 протокол №9.

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1. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Цикл (раздел) ОП: | ОГСЭ

Дисциплина Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности является частью общего гуманитарного и социально-экономического учебного цикла и обязательна для изучения.

Требования к предварительной подготовке обучающегося:

| | |
|----|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Базовые дисциплины |
| 2 | Русский язык |
| 3 | Литература |
| 4 | История |
| 5 | Обществознание |
| 6 | География |
| 7 | Иностранный язык |
| 8 | Физическая культура |
| 9 | Основы безопасности и защиты Родины |
| 10 | Химия |
| 11 | Биология |
| 12 | Профильные дисциплины |
| 13 | Математика |
| 14 | Физика |
| 15 | Информатика |
| 16 | Предлагаемые ОО |
| 17 | Индивидуальный проект (Информатика) |

2. ЦЕЛЬ И ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Изучение дисциплины направлено на формирование у обучающихся следующих компетенций:

ОК 02: Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 04: Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

ОК 06: Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения

ОК 09: Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен:

| | |
|------------|---|
| 2.1 | Знать: |
| 2.1.1 | лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и |
| 2.1.2 | перевода (со словарем) английского профессионально-ориентированного текста; |
| 2.1.3 | лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для заполнения |
| 2.1.4 | анкет, резюме, заявлений и др.; |
| 2.1.5 | основы разговорной речи на английском языке; |
| 2.1.6 | профессиональные термины и определения для чтения чертежей, |
| 2.1.7 | инструкций, нормативной документации |
| 2.2 | Уметь: |
| 2.2.1 | вести диалог (диалог-расспрос, диалог-обмен мнениями/ суждениями, |
| 2.2.2 | диалог-побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях |
| 2.2.3 | официального и неофициального общения; |
| 2.2.4 | сообщать сведения о себе и заполнять различные виды анкет, резюме, заявлений и др.; |
| 2.2.5 | понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на английском языке в различных ситуациях профессионального общения; |
| 2.2.6 | читать чертежи и техническую документацию на английском языке; |
| 2.2.7 | называть на английском языке инструменты, оборудование, оснастку, |
| 2.2.8 | приспособления, используемые при выполнении профессиональной деятельности; |
| 2.2.9 | применять профессионально-ориентированную лексику при выполнении профессиональной деятельности; |
| 2.2.10 | самостоятельно пополнять словарный запас. |

3. ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

| Код занятия | Наименование разделов, тем и содержание занятий /вид занятия/ | Семестр / Курс | Часов/ в том числе | Компетен- ции | Форма текущего контроля |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Вводный курс | | | | | |
| 1. 1 | Тема 1.1 Имя существительное: его основные функции. Имена существительные во множественном числе. /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 1. 2 | Тема 1.2 Артикль: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой. Основные случаи употребления определенного и неопределенного артикля. /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 1. 3 | Тема 1.3 Практическое занятие № 3. Притяжательный падеж существительных. Выполнение упражнений. /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 1. 4 | Тема 1.4 Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Some/any /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 1. 5 | Тема 1.5 Практическое занятие 5 . Конструкция There is/There are. Лексика по теме "Еда" /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 1. 6 | Тема 1.6 Практическое занятие 6. Грамматический материал: How much/how many, a lot of, a few, a little /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 1. 7 | Тема 1.7 Практическое занятие 7. Речевые клише "В ресторане" Диалоги по теме. /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 1. 8 | Тема 1.8 Практическое занятие 8. Предлоги (прилагательное + предлог) /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 2. Основной курс | | | | | |
| 2. 1 | Тема 2.1 Практическое занятие 9. Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 2. 2 | Тема 2.2 Практическое занятие № 10. Сравнительные конструкции с союзами. Выполнение упражнений. /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 2. 3 | Тема 2.3 Практическое занятие № 11 Жизнь в городе и деревне. /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 2. 4 | Тема 2.4 Практическое занятие 12. Плюсы и минусы городской и сельской жизни. Говорение по теме. /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
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| 2. 6 | Тема 2.6 Практическое занятие 14. Аудирование по теме " Объекты города". /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
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| 2. 9 | Тема 2.9. Итоговая контрольная работа /Пр/ | 3 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Задания к итоговой контрольной работе |
| 3. Основной курс 2 | | | | | |
| 3. 1 | Тема 3.1 Практическое занятие № 1. Простое прошедшее время. Утвердительная, отрицательная, вопросительная формы. Правильные глаголы. /Пр/ | 4 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
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| 3. 3 | Тема 3.3 Практическое занятие № 3. Практика чтения "Реальные животные или миф?" /Пр/ | 4 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
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| 3. 7 | Тема 3.7 Практическое занятие 7. Простое прошедшее время. Утвердительная, отрицательная, вопросительная формы. Неправильные глаголы. /Пр/ | 4 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
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| 5. 1 | Тема 5.1 Компьютерная безопасность. Latest press releases. Computer viruses. Access systems. /Пр/ | 6 | 4/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
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| 5. 4 | Тема 5.4 Облачные технологии | 6 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК | Практические задания |

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| | /Пр/ | | | 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | |
| 5. 5 | Тема 5.5 Знаменитые люди в сфере IT. Подготовка индивидуальных сообщений по теме. /Пр/ | 6 | 4/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 5. 6 | Тема 5.6 Применение времен группы Continuous. /Пр/ | 6 | 4/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 5. 7 | Тема 5.7 Чтение текстов профессиональной тематики и кратким пересказом по теме «Основные неисправности персональных компьютеров». /Пр/ | 6 | 4/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 5. 8 | Тема 5.8 Условные предложения. Условные предложения 0 и 1 типов. Условные предложения 2 и 3 типов. /Пр/ | 6 | 4/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 5. 9 | Тема 5.9 Диалог-игра профессиональной направленности «Помогите решить проблему». /Пр/ | 6 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 5. 10 | Тема 5.10 Перевод текста профессиональной тематики со словарем. /Пр/ | 6 | 4/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 5. 11 | Итоговая контрольная работа /Пр/ | 6 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Задания к итоговой контрольной работе |
| 6. Перевод профессиональной литературы | | | | | |
| 6. 1 | Тема 6.1 Что такое информационно-коммуникационные системы. Лексический материал, работа с тематическими текстами. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 6. 2 | Тема 6.2 Применение информационно-коммуникационных систем в образовании. Чтение и перевод текстов профессиональной направленности. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 6. 3 | Тема 6.3 Data. Данные, информация. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 6. 4 | Тема 6.4 База данных. Работа со словарем. Формулировка определений к понятиям темы. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 6. 5 | Тема 6.5 Экспертные системы. Составление глоссария по теме. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 6. 6 | Тема 6.6 Математические знаки. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 6. 7 | Тема 6.7 Математическое моделирование. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 6. 8 | Тема 6.8 Компьютерное моделирование. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |

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|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----|-------------------------------|---|
| 6. 9 | Тема 6.9 Отрицание в английском предложении. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 6. 10 | Тема 6.10 Математические действия. /Пр/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 6. 11 | Составление кроссворда по лексическим единицам темы /СР/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Задания для самостоятельной работы |
| 6. 12 | Составление опорного конспекта по изученным грамматическим темам. Выполнение грамматических упражнений. /СР/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Задания для самостоятельной работы |
| 6. 13 | Итоговая контрольная работа /СР/ | 7 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Задания для итоговой контрольной работы |
| 7. Деловой английский язык | | | | | |
| 7. 1 | Тема 7.1 Телефонные переговоры и электронная переписка: использование профессиональной лексики и речевых клише в деловом общении. /Пр/ | 8 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 7. 2 | Тема 7.2 Деловая поездка. /Пр/ | 8 | 4/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 7. 3 | Тема 7.3 Виды деловых писем. Практика письменной речи. /Пр/ | 8 | 4/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 7. 4 | Тема 7.4 Работа и мотивация. /Пр/ | 8 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 7. 5 | Тема 7.5 Профессиональные навыки /Пр/ | 8 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 7. 6 | Тема 7.6 Правила написания резюме. /Пр/ | 8 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 7. 7 | Тема 7.7 Трудоустройство. Собеседование при приеме на работу. /Пр/ | 8 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Практические задания |
| 7. 8 | Выполнение грамматических упражнений на знание времен английского языка. /СР/ | 8 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Задания для самостоятельной работы |
| 7. 9 | Составление письма-жалобы. /СР/ | 8 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Задания для самостоятельной работы |
| 8. Контроль | | | | | |
| 8. 1 | Зачет с оценкой /ЗаО/ | 8 | 2/0 | ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 06,ОК 09 | Задания к зачету с оценкой |

4. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Оценочные средства текущего контроля успеваемости:

Практические задания к темам

Тема 1.1 Имя существительное: его основные функции. Множественное число существительных

Образуй множественное число существительных

1) one pen – three _____

2) one bag – four _____

3) one cat – two _____

Образуй множественное число существительных

1) one bus – three _____

2) one boy – four _____

3) one box – ten _____

Образуй множественное число существительных

4) one plane – five _____

5) one friend – six _____

6) one dog – ten _____

4) one class – two _____

5) one baby – six _____

6) one toy – many _____

- 1) one wolf – four _____
 2) one day – seven _____
 3) one leaf – five _____
- 4) one frog – two _____
 5) one horse – two _____
 6) one dress – many _____

Выбери правильный ответ

- 1) one house – five a) housees b) houses
 2) one man – ten a) mans b) men
 3) one foot – two a) feet b) foots
 4) one country – four a) countries b) countrys
 5) one woman – six a) women b) womans
 6) one child – ten a) Childs b) children
 7) one lady – many a) ladies b) ladys

Замени слова на соответствующие местоимения

His mother, my uncle, his sisters, his soldier,
 my brother and I, a cat, his toys, you and I,
 pupils, our teacher, a school, Sveta and I,
 their father, her dolls, my pets, our dad.

Напиши слова во множественном числе

- a pig - ten... a ruler - two ...
 a school - seven ... a pen - ten ...
 a book – eight ... a pencil – eleven ...
 a sister – three ... a toy – twenty ...
 a frog – thirteen ... a girl – twelve ...

Напиши предложения во множественном числе

1. She is a girl. 2. I am a pupil. 3. He is a boy.
 4. A cat is black. 5. It is a dog. 6. He is eight.

Напиши предложения в единственном числе

1. They are my sisters. 2. We are pupils. 3. We are ten.
 4. The cats are grey. 5. The books are new.
 6. They are teachers. 7. They are birds.

Прочитай существительные во множественном числе

[s] cats, hats, snakes, rabbits, socks
 [z] frogs, dogs, pens, cars, sisters, brothers
 [iz] noses, faces, dresses, fishes, crosses

Two brown dogs, five black cats, ten grey rabbits,
 fourteen green frogs, fifteen new books, seven pink pigs.

Найдите соответствующие предложения

1. What's this? a. He is my father.
 2. Who's he? b. Yes, they are.
 3. Who are they? c. I am John.
 4. What are they? d. That is a book.
 5. Is it a soldier? e. They are pupils.
 6. What's that? f. This is a cat.
 7. Are they dogs? g. They are Bob and Tom.
 8. Who are you? h. No, it's a ballerina.

Тема 1.2 Артикль: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой.

Основные случаи употребления определенного и неопределенного артикля.

1. Put a, an, the, (zero article) where necessary

1. I can see ... copy-book on your ... table, but I can see no... book.
 2. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday.
 3. We see ... book in your ... hand. Is ...book interesting?
 4. My sister is drinking ... juice and eating ... hamburger.
 5. My nephew is ... builder. He works at ... big company.
 6. Bob went into ... bathroom, turned on ... water and washed his ... face.
 7. Are you ... designer? – No, I am ... makeup artist.
 8. This is ... very difficult question. I don't know ... answer to it.
 9. There is ... beautiful picture in my uncle's ... study. ... picture is on ... wall to ...left of ... window.
 10. We don't go to ...school on ...Sunday. We can sleep more longer.
2. Use the required form of the article in the following sentences:
1. She gave me (a, an, the, x (zero article) coffee and (a, an, the, x) cake.
 (a, an, the, x) cake was very (a, an, the, x) tasty.
 2. What's (a, an, the, x) weather like today. (a, an, the, x) weather is fine.
 3. Where's your (a, an, the, x) sister? – She is at (a, an, the, x) home. She is doing her (a, an, the, x) home exercises.
 4. Our (a, an, the, x) cat is sitting on (a, an, the, x) chair.
 5. We had (a, an, the, x) English lesson two days ago. (a, an, the, x) teacher asked us many (a, an, the, x) questions and (a, an, the, x) tasks. (a, an, the, x) questions were difficult.
 6. On Wednesday (a, an, the, x) Moscow Times published (a, an, the, x) article about Leonardo Dicaprio.

7. - Could you tell me (a, an, the, x) time, please? - It's (a, an, the, x) quarter past five.

8. Are you going to (a, an, the, x) village on (a, an, the, x) Friday.

9. He studies (a, an, the, x) history of the French Revolution.

10. My favorite subject at university is (a, an, the, x) English.

3. Chose the right forms of the articles

1. This is a book. It's my ... book.

a) the

b) a

c) –

2. My mother works at ... school.

a) a

b) the

c) –

3. What do you do after ... breakfast?

a) a

b) the

c) –

4. ... United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

a) a

b) the

c) an

d) –26

5. I'd like to have ... hamburger for ... breakfast.

a) the

b) a

c) an

d) –

6. Todd's going to take ... his fishing-line.

a) the

b) a

c) an

d) –

7. It's ... high time you stopped being so lazy.

a) the

b) a

c) an

d) –

8. Dad came to ... school to see my teacher yesterday.

a) the

b) a

c) an

d) –

9. ... President is going to open ... new hospital in ... capital ... next month.

a) the

b) a

c) an

d) –

10. – By ... way, have you heard anything from Tony lately?

– ... last year he entered ... Kazan Federal University.

a) the

b) a

c) an

d) –

Тема 1.3 Притяжательный падеж существительных.

1. Перепишите предложения, используя притяжательный падеж существительных. Переведите готовые предложения.

This car belongs to Sam. (Эта машина принадлежит Сэму.) – This is Sam's car. (Это машина Сэма.)

These apples belong to the girls. (Эти яблоки принадлежат девочкам.) – These are the girls' apples. (Это яблоки девочек.)

This notebook belongs to Jane.

These suitcases belong to our guests.

This bedroom belongs to my son.

These keys belong to Mark.

This painting belongs to Picasso.

These poems belong to Pushkin.

This helicopter belongs to our boss.

These dictionaries belong to the students.

2. Напишите, чем является 's в каждом предложении – обозначением притяжательного падежа существительного или сокращенной формой глагола is.

Ann is David's wife. (Аня – жена Дэвида.) - 's обозначает притяжательный падеж.

Ann's a wonderful wife. (Аня – прекрасная жена) - 's является сокращением глагола is (Ann is a wonderful wife.)

Mary's day was very hard.

Peter's a dentist.

My son's girlfriend speaks four languages.

She's a talented tennis-player.

It's cold today.

Kate's uncle has lost his passport.

3. Прочитайте текст и определите родственные связи героев, используя притяжательный падеж.

George and Mary are married. (Джордж и Мэри женаты.) They have 2 children: John and Laura. (У них двое детей: Джон и Лаура.) Mary has a sister, Kelly. (У Мэри есть сестра Кэлли.) George has a brother, Rob. (У Джорджа есть брат Роб.)

George is Mary's husband. (Джордж – муж Мэри.)

Mary is _____ wife. (жена)

George is _____ father. (отец)

Mary is _____ mother. (мать)

John is _____ son. (сын)

Laura is _____ daughter. (дочь)

John is _____ brother. (брат)

Laura is _____ sister. (сестра)

Kelly is _____ aunt. (тетя)

Rob is _____ uncle. (дядя)

John is _____ nephew. (племянник)

Laura is _____ niece. (племянница)

Тема 1.4 Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Some/any

1. Распределите следующие существительные на две группы.

paper – bottle – porridge – happiness - pencil - coffee – girl – work – job – plate – dog – meat - news – apricot – toothpaste – time - bedroom – money - magazine – information – honey - metal – child – yoghurt – rice – spaghetti – water – air – spoon – mustard - egg – chair – shampoo – raincoat – flower – flour – bread – soap – toy – food – knowledge – garden – oil – furniture - friend

Исчисляемые:

Неисчисляемые:

2. Составьте словосочетания с неисчисляемыми существительными, используя слова из первой и второй колонок. Возможны несколько вариантов. Переведите словосочетания.

Н-р: a bag of sugar – пакет сахара

a loaf

cheese

a bottle

toothpaste

a slice

soup

a liter

sardines

a glass

bread

a bar

lemonade

a jar

meat

a kilo

wine

a tube

soap

a tin

orange jam

a plate

chocolate

указанное количество предметов – с исчисляемыми.

Н-р: egg – milk (some – 20)

Can I have 20 eggs and some milk, please? (Можно мне 20 яиц и немного молока, пожалуйста?)

sandwich – bread (some – 2)

rice – apple (some – 5)

butter – banana (some – 3)

coffee – bottle of lemonade (some – 4)

bar of chocolate – sugar (some – 1)

4. Поставьте How many? или How much?

... salt do you usually put in the soup?

... cups of tea shall I bring?

... films did you see?

... friends has he got?

... free time do we have?

... juice is there in the fridge?

... money did they spend?

... tomatoes are there in the bag?

... kilos of potatoes did you buy?

... slices of cheese are left on the plate?

Тема 1.5 Конструкция There is/There are. Лексика по теме "Еда"

Заполните пропуски, используя a, an или some.

1. A: I bought ...some... butter and sugar.

B: Are you going to make cake?

2. A: Would you like apple?

B: No, thank you.

3. A: What did you have for lunch yesterday?

B: piece of cheese and bread.

4. A: I've lost my socks. Have you seen them?

B: Actually, I found socks on the floor this morning. They must be yours.

5. A: I need information for my history project.

B: Why don't you go to the library?

6. A: I'm going to the post office. Do you need anything?

B: Could you get me stamps and envelope, please?

Заполните пропуски, используя a, an или some.

1. ...some... paint 4. chair 7. umbrella 10. juice

2. apple 5. rose 8. lemon 11. coins

3. flowers 6. bread 9. cherries 12. onion

Тема 2.1 Имя прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных.

Use the required form of the adjective in the following sentences

1. This boy is (tall) than that one.

2. My brother speaks French (bad) than I do.

3. This girl is the (good) student in our group.

4. Linda's work is (good) than mine.

5. Robert is the (old) in our family.

6. I bought the (cheap) watch in the shop.

7. She is the (clever) person I know.

8. The houses in London are (high) than in his place.

9. The weather in London is (sunny) than in the north.

10. What is the (long) river in the world?

11. My story is (interesting) than Peter's story.

12. Harold's souvenir is (good) than my souvenir.

13. Little Billy is (weak) than his brother.

14. What is the (cold) place in the world?

15. My trip to Kirsch was (pleasant) of all.

3. Choose the correct form

1. I met my (good) friend yesterday.

a) goodest

b) better

c) best

2. Julia is (strong) than her elder brother Bob.

a) so strong as

- b) strong as
c) stronger
3. – It isn't very warm today, is it?
– No, it was (warm) yesterday.
- a) more warm
b) warmer
c) the warmest
4. Your friend looked upset yesterday. I'm glad he looks (happy) today.
- a) more happy
b) happier
c) happy as
5. Baseball is (popular) sport in America.
- a) popularer
b) more popular
c) the most popular
6. I would like to ask your opinion about (late) film if you saw it.
- a) later
b) more later
c) latest
7. He was the (practical) of the family.
- a) more practical
b) most practical
c) practicalest
8. Sara's answer is (correct) than yours.
- a) more correct
b) the most correct
c) the correctest
- 9) Today I'm no (wise) than yesterday.
- a) wiser
b) as wise
c) more wise
- 10) My toothache is (painful) than it was yesterday.
- a) most painful
b) painfuller
c) more painful.
- 11) My book is interesting. But your book is (interesting).
- a) interesting
b) more interesting
c) the most interesting.
12. The weather is hot in summer in our country. But in Australia the weather is the (hot).
- a) hot
b) hottest
c) hotter.
13. You are tall. I am (tall) than you.
- a) the tallest
b) taller
c) tall.
14. My friend is a smart girl. She is (smart) in our group.
- a) smarter
b) smart
c) the smartest.
15. You are a lazy boy. But Albert is (lazy) than you.
- a) lazy
b) the laziest
c) lazier.¹⁵
16. Our car is comfortable. Their car is (comfortable) than ours.
- a) the most comfortable
b) comfortable
c) more comfortable
17. This music-group is very popular. But the (popular) group is the —Scorpions!.
- a) popular
b) most popular
c) more popular
18. I work hard, but you work (hard) than me.
- a) the hardest
b) harder

c) hard.

4. Translate sentences into English

1. Сегодня жарче, чем вчера.
2. Я чувствую себя хуже сегодня. Вчера было лучше.
3. В этой чашке меньше сахара, чем в той.
4. Это дерево – самое высокое в нашем саду.
5. Азия больше, чем Австралия.
6. Цветы в нашем саду красивее, чем на улице.
7. В прошлом году июль был теплее, чем август.
8. Королева – самая богатая женщина в мире.
9. Его брат талантливее, чем он.
10. Лето 2010 года было самым жарким.
11. Это правило несколько труднее.
12. Это кресло мягче и удобнее.
13. Это мой лучший друг.
14. Сегодня счастливейший день в моей жизни!
15. Собака большая, а муха маленькая.
16. Моя тетя полная, а ее тетя худая.
17. Твой портфель очень тяжелый, а мой совсем легкий.
18. Мой дедушка – самый старший в нашей семье.
19. В Америке баскетбол популярнее, чем теннис.
20. Улица Баумана – одна из самых красивейших улиц Казани.

Тема 2.2 Сравнительные конструкции с союзами.

1. Поставьте “so”, “such” или “such a/an”. Переведите предложения.

It was ... hard nut that I couldn't crack it.

The wine was ... cold that we couldn't drink it.

She was ... nervous that she phoned her doctor.

Susan cooked ... delicious food.

We arrived ... late that we missed the train.

His son is ... clever boy.

Monkeys are ... funny animals.

Alice danced ... beautifully!

“Harry Potter” is ... interesting book.

Our teacher always wears ... pretty dresses.

2. Перефразируйте предложения, используя конструкции «as ... as» или «so ... as».

Н-р: Russia is bigger than India. (Россия больше Индии.) – India isn't so big as Russia. (Индия не так велика, как Россия.)

He is very tall and she is very tall too. (Он очень высокий, и она тоже очень высокая.) – He is her.

Jane and Tim are both good swimmers. (Джейн и Тим – оба хорошие пловцы.) – Jane swims

Sara is stronger than me. (Сара сильнее меня.) – I'm not

Our hotel is more expensive than yours. (Наш отель дороже, чем ваш.) – Your hotel isn't ours.

His blue suit is very smart and his black suit is also very smart. (Его синий костюм классный, и черный костюм тоже классный.) – His blue suit is his black suit.

My cat is younger than my dog. (Моя кошка младше собаки.) – My dog isn't my cat.

3. Поставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу фразы.

as red as a beet (красный как свекла), as slow as a turtle (медленный как черепаха), as sweet as honey (сладкий как мед), as busy as a bee (занятой как пчела), as clumsy as a bear (неуклюжий как медведь), as black as coal (черный как уголь), as cold as ice (холодный как лед), as slippery as an eel (изворотливый как угорь), as free as a bird (свободный как птица), as smooth as silk (гладкий как шелк)

Your friend is so unemotional, he is

I got embarrassed and I was

Tom and Anna have got six children and they are always

Sorry, Bob, but I've spilled the milk on the carpet. I'm

I like my skin after a bath, it is

The exams are over and I can go anywhere I want. I am

He asked me to forgive him and his words were

Can you drive faster? Your car is

Don't sign any papers with that man. He is

After playing in the mud all day, the kids were

Тема 2.3 Жизнь в городе и деревне.

1. Закончите предложения:

1. The building next to the railway line where people buy tickets is called a ____
2. Native North Americans lived in a ____
3. A king or queen lives in a ____
4. The Empire State Building is so tall that it's called a ____
5. Eskimos traditionally live in a house made of ice called an ____
6. A lightweight portable shelter used when camping is called a ____
7. A tall round building that warns ships of dangerous rocks is called a ____
8. A place where lots of students sleep when they live on campus is called a ____
9. A kind of house found moored and floating is called a ____
10. A place that has many doctors and nurses is called a ____

railway station wigwam palace sky-scraper igloo tent lighthouse dorm port hospital

2. Закончите предложения:

1. If you want to see monkeys, lions, tigers and bears, you would go to the ____.
2. A place where famous paintings and sculptures are kept and displayed to the public is called an ____.
3. The building where you can go and watch the latest blockbuster film is called a ____.
4. A place where you can go to see many different kinds of fish swimming is called an ____.
5. If you want to watch a basketball game or a soccer match, you would go to a ____.
6. A place which serves drinks such as beer and whiskey and where people go to relax and meet friends is called a ____.
7. The place, where rock musicians and orchestras play is called a ____.
8. The place to go if you want to ride on a roller coaster or drive bumper cars is called an ____.
9. A place where you can arrange loans, keep your money in an account which receives interest is called a ____.
10. A place where you can buy stamps, post letters and pay some bills is called a ____.

zoo museum cinema aquarium stadium bar concert hall motordrome bank post-office tourist office funeral agency
dry-cleaner's plumber employment centre notary real estate agency laundry

3. Соедини слова

Museum Театр
Gallery Аэропорт
Cinema Музей
Theatre Цирк
Circus Галерея
Station Кинотеатр
Airport Школа
Plant Вокзал
Factory Фабрика
Bank Завод
School Аптека
Hospital Почта
Drugstore Банк
Club Клуб
Café Больница
Post-office Церковь
Hotel Отель
Church Кафе

Тема 2.4. Плюсы и минусы городской и сельской жизни. Говорение по теме.

Найдите и выпишите преимущества и недостатки жизни в городе и деревне. Расскажите о них.

Some people prefer hustle and bustle of big cities, while others prefer peaceful lifestyle of rural areas. Tastes differ. There is no definite answer which lifestyle is better. In my opinion, everything depends on personality. Let us examine more thoroughly some advantages and disadvantages of both rural and urban life.

Living in a city can be very convenient. There are a lot of opportunities of education, career and social life. If you live in a big city, you have many education options to choose from. You can graduate from the most renowned and reputed universities or educational institutions, find a well-paid job and have more opportunities for personal development. Besides, the social life is so diverse. There are lots of theatres, museums, cinemas, exhibitions and art galleries. Urban life will definitely suit an individual who prefers to lead an active lifestyle and who think that there are too few hours in a day.

However, there are lots of disadvantages of urban life. One of the most burning problems a city dweller faces every day is heavy traffic. People who stuck in traffic jams have to delay their plans or even miss important meetings. People are always in a hurry and pressed for time. Besides, big cities are overcrowded and its population is growing with every passing day. Another problem of big cities is air and water pollution caused by industrial plants, domestic heating and traffic. It is generally agreed that air pollution as well as smog have harmful impacts on health. Thus, in recent years people are getting more and more concerned about ecological problems. I am sure all people must unite efforts to save our Planet. Moreover, urban poverty can be the reason

of many crimes, such as burglary, pickpocketing and robbery. The last but not the least, gambling, drug addiction, unemployment are just few biggest problems that have become acute in almost all big cities.

There are a lot of advantages of rural life. The rural areas are not as crowded as urban ones. People live in the harmony with nature.

Just imagine, how awesome is to wake up with birds singing and the first rays of sunlight and go fishing. You can walk barefoot or sleep in a hammock. Village people keep the livestock and do gardening. Undoubtedly, all homemade products, like sour cream or cottage cheese, do taste better. Moreover, people who live in the country are more open, friendly and warm-hearted. They are one big family. The last but not the least, living in a country is good for health. People eat fresh fruit, vegetables, dairy products and meat. The air is fresh and less polluted. The roads are less dangerous and you can safely ride a bike.

However, there are also some disadvantages of living in the village. First of all, it is a commuting problem. There is a lack of public transport in the country and that can be a great problem for people who need emergency assistance. Besides, if you want to make a career or get a higher education, you'll have to commute between your home in the country and your office in the city.

Taking into consideration all mentioned above, I think that people should choose where to live, in or out of town, according to their preferences, lifestyle and vocation.

Тема 2.5 Предлоги места.

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. The first letter of the word has been given.

1 We live o ____ the train station – I can see it from our living room window.

2 I usually sit n ____ to my best friend in class.

3 Let's have lunch i ____ – it's starting to rain.

4 I can't stop here. There's a car b ____ me!

5 Is there a supermarket c ____ to your school?

Complete the email with the correct answers.

Hi Esme

How are you? I can't wait to see you next week!

I'm sending you some directions so that you can find your way from the train station. I live quite 1 ____ to the centre, so it shouldn't be difficult to find my flat. When you're outside the station, 2 ____ right and go 3 ____ Park Street. 4 ____ to the end of the road and turn left 5 ____ the crossroads. Go 6 ____ on and then 7 ____ the main road. Go 8 ____ the small church on the 9 ____.

My flat is on the left, 10 ____ the Cosmos Café and the fruit shop.

Have a safe journey. See you soon!

Love,

Bella

1 A next B opposite C close

2 A take B cross C turn

3 A straight B along C over

4 A Go B Turn C Take

5 A on B in C at

6 A left B right C straight

7 A cross B turn C go

8 A over B under C past

9 A corner B crossroads C end

10 A next B between C in front

Тема 2.6 Аудирование по теме " Объекты города".

Match the definitions with the places.

airport bank gym library police station

1 You take flights to and from here. _____

2 You can do sport here. _____

3 You go here if you lose something. _____

4 You borrow books and DVDs from here. _____

5 You change money here. _____

Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

1 My uncle works with animals ____.

a in an office block b at the gym c on a farm

2 Shall we have a BBQ in the ____?

a lake b park c car park

3 Scotland is in the ____ of the UK.

a north b south c west

4 He's taking the ____ from Edinburgh to London.

a underground b tram c coach

5 I'm borrowing some money from the ____.

a library b bank c post office

6 There's a fire! We have to leave the building and wait ____.

a outside b inside c between

7 We have to protect wild elephants in Asia and ____.

a Europe b Antarctica c Africa

Listen to three people talking about where they live and work. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

Speaker 1

1 There isn't any pollution in the area at the moment. ____

Speaker 2

2 There is a supermarket on the right of the office block. ____

3 The office block has two floors. ____

Speaker 3

4 Speaker 3 walks to work. ____

5 When it rains, he gets a bus with his friend. ____

Тема 2.7 Виды транспорта. Travel collocations.

Complete the sentences with the correct verb. The first letter of each word has been given.

1 Can I g _ _ _ you a lift?

2 It's difficult to g _ _ on the train with my bike.

3 It's late – let's t _ _ _ a taxi.

4 We can c _ _ _ _ a train home.

5 Many teenagers r _ _ _ scooters in southern Europe.

6 Where do you w _ _ _ for the bus?

7 Don't m _ _ _ the tram! You have to get to school on time.

8 I never t _ _ _ the stairs at work – I'm always too tired.

9 The best place to c _ _ _ _ the road is opposite the park.

10 You have to c _ _ _ _ the next bus.

11 I don't want to l _ _ _ my way.

12 Can you r _ _ _ a horse?

13 Do your parents g _ _ _ you a lift in the morning?

14 My mum leaves home at 8 a.m. and g _ _ _ to work at 8.20 a.m

Complete the text with the words below.

Buy go by miss take wait for

When you 1 _____ tube on the London Underground, the first thing you have to do is 2 _____ a ticket. Then 3 _____ the escalator or stairs, because the stations are very deep. When you 4 _____ your train, don't stand at the front of the platform – it can be dangerous. If you 5 _____ a train, don't worry. The trains usually come every two to three minutes!

Complete the sentences with the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1 The north of the country is _____ than the west, but the south is _____ part. (sunny)

2 Sara is _____ than me about the trip, but Aisha is _____. (disappointed)

3 I normally wake up _____ than my sister, but my brother wakes up _____. (early)

4 Liam is _____ at maths than me, but Elena is _____ in the class. (good)

5 Happiness is _____ than money, but your health is _____. (important)

6 The British Museum is _____ than the National Gallery, but the Louvre in Paris is _____ museum in the world. (big)

7 The train station is _____ than the coach station from here, but the airport is _____. (far)

Тема 2.8 Ориентирование в городе. Диалоги по теме " Как спросить и показать дорогу."

Complete the email with the correct answers.

Hi Eva

How are you? I can't wait to see you next week!

I'm sending you some directions so that you can find your way to my flat. Come out of the train station and go 1 _____ the taxi. 2 _____ the road and 3 _____ right at the traffic lights. 4 _____ along Victoria Road and go 5 _____ the bridge. Go to the 6 _____ of the road until you get to Queen's Square. 7 _____ the second right and go 8 _____ on. You should see a library 9 _____ your left. My

flat is 10___ the library, on the other side of the road.

Have a safe journey. See you soon!

Love,

Nina

1 A along B past C under

2 A Cross B Take C Turn

3 A take B cross C turn

4 A Go B Take C Cross

5 A straight B between C over

6 A left B end C second

7 A Take B On C Turn

8 A along B past C straight

9 A in B for C on

10 A opposite B front of C next to

Circle the correct words to complete the text.

I live in a small 1 town / village in the countryside. It's a very 2 quiet / crowded place to live. From my bedroom window I can see 3 a farm / an office block. 4 Between / Behind that, there's a beautiful 5 valley / wood where we can ski in the winter. Some people think life here is 6 boring / exciting – but I love it!

Тема 3.1 Простое прошедшее время. Утвердительная, отрицательная, вопросительная формы.

Правильные глаголы.

Spelling of ending—ed.

Pronunciation of the -ed ending

/id/ /t/ /ɪd/

after the sounds /t/ and

/d/ after the unvoiced

sounds (except /t/) after voiced sounds (except /d/)

waited /'weɪtɪd/

started /'stɑ:tɪd/

ended /'endɪd/

needed /'ni:ɪd/ hoped /həʊpt/

looked /lʊkt/

touched /tʌʃt/

washed /wɒʃt/

kissed /kɪst/

danced /dɑ:nst/

laughed /lɑ:ft/ played /'pleɪd/

opened /'əʊpənd/

raised /reɪzd/

lived /lɪvd/

filled /fɪld/

showed /ʃəʊd/

agreed /ə'g

Exercise 1. Put these words into three groups according to the pronunciation of the –ed.

Example:

/id/ /t/ /d/

painted passed failed

passed coughed watched decided annoyed remembered

failed stopped wished locked hated borrowed

painted invented used listened planned recommended

existed loved studied admitted advised warned

landed finished worked carried wanted asked

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the words in the list provided below. Use Simple Present or Simple Past.

stay finish listen rain invite cook wait

happen smile watch visit work ask

Example: Mike often asks questions. He asked a lot of questions in class yesterday.

1. Helen usually _____ for the bus at a bus stop in front of her house. She _____ for the bus there yesterday

morning.

2. It often _____ in autumn. It _____ heavily yesterday. Angela has a job in a library where she _____ five days a week. She _____ there yesterday.
3. Tommy's teacher is an friendly person. She often _____ when she's talking to her students.
4. Lily and Jack _____ their grandparents every weekend. They _____ them last weekend too.
5. Bill is a good cook. Yesterday he _____ a delicious dinner for his family.
6. I usually _____ to the news on the Internet, but last night I _____ to the news on the radio.
7. Ann seldom _____ her homework before midnight. But yesterday she _____ her homework at 10 pm.
8. I usually _____ a lot of people to my birthday party. But last year I _____ only my very close friends.
9. Take care! This crossroads is extremely dangerous. Accidents often _____ here. A serious accident _____ at this crossroads a couple of days ago.
10. In the evening my parents _____ at home and _____ TV. As usual, they _____ at home and _____ TV last night.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form, positive or negative.

Example: The film was boring. I didn't enjoy (not/enjoy) it very much.

Is your essay ready? Yes, I finished (finish) it yesterday.

1. The police _____ (stop) Roland on his way home.
2. Sorry, but I _____ (not/have) time to phone you yesterday. I was too busy.
3. The hotel _____ (not/be) very expensive. It _____ (not/ cost) very much.
4. Rita _____ (not/be) thirsty. She _____ (not/drink) anything.
5. The bed _____ (be) uncomfortable. I _____ (not/sleep) very well.
6. Rosie _____ (study) very hard and _____ (graduate) with honours.
7. The manager was in a meeting, and his secretary _____ (not/want) to disturb him.
8. Brian and Chuck _____ (play) tennis yesterday. Chuck is a much worse player than Brian, so Chuck _____ (lose).
9. We _____ (invite) Dolly to our housewarming party, but she _____ (refuse) to come.
10. Madame Tussaud _____ (start) making models in wax as a teenager.
11. I _____ (work) as a waiter five years ago.
12. The Carters _____ (leave) for their summer holiday yesterday.
13. He _____ (wake up) at 7 o'clock this morning.

Exercise 4. Complete the story. Use the verbs in brackets in Past Simple.

Yesterday _____ (be) a terrible day. Everything _____ (go) wrong. First, Mike _____ (oversleep). His alarm clock _____ (not/go) off. He _____ (wake) up when he _____ (hear) some noise outside his window. It _____ (be) 9.30. He _____ (get) dressed quickly and _____ (run) to class. But he _____ (be) late, and the teacher _____ (be) very angry. After his morning classes, Mike _____ (go) to the canteen for lunch. He _____ (have) an embarrassing accident there. He _____ (drop) his tray with some food on it and some of the dishes _____ (break). When Mike _____ (drop) the tray, everyone in the canteen _____ (look) at him. He _____ (get) a second tray of food and _____ (pay) for his lunch again. Mike _____ (sit) down at a table in the corner by himself, he _____ (eat) his burger and _____ (drink) a bottle of Coke. After lunch Mike _____ (go) outside. He _____ (sit) under a tree near the classroom building. One of his friends _____ (approach) him. They _____ (talk) about their classes and _____ (relax). Everything _____ (be) fine. But when Mike _____ (stand) up, he _____ (step) in a hole and _____ (break) his ankle. His friend _____ (drive) him to the hospital. After the doctor _____ (take) X-rays of Mike's ankle, he _____ (put) a cast on it. Mike's friend _____ (take) him home and _____ (help) him up the stairs to his apartment. When they _____ (get) to the door of Mike's apartment, he _____ (look) for his key. He _____ (look) in his wallet and in his pockets. There _____ (be) no key. Mike _____ (knock) on the door. But his roommate _____ (not/be) at home. So Mike _____ (sit) on the floor outside his apartment and _____ (wait) for his roommate to get home.

Тема 3.2 Мир дикой природы. Лексика по теме.

Choose the correct words to complete the gaps.

- 1 ___ look most similar to humans.
a Bears b Whales c Gorillas
- 2 ___ have the longest necks.
a Wolves b Giraffes c Dolphins
- 3 ___ are the only insects that make food humans can eat.
a Bees b Butterflies c Spiders
- 4 It isn't unusual to swim with ___ on holiday.
a sharks b whales c dolphins
- 5 Some ___ are longer than a school bus!
a snakes b frogs c spiders
- 6 Many chefs in Europe cook with ___ legs.

a snakes' b frogs' c giraffes'

7 The African ___ uses its big ears to communicate.

a elephant b hippo c bear

8 Look at the beautiful wings on that ___ .

a tiger b bee c butterfly

9 A small orange ___ jumped in front of me.

a gorilla b monkey c dolphin

10 Help! There's a ___ in the bath! Use that cup to get it out!

a spider b crocodile c shark

2. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 Bears walk on their four tails / paws and only stand sometimes.

2 Sharks lose some teeth / feet every week!

3 Butterflies have beautiful patterns and colours on their legs / wings.

4 Spiders have eight legs / tails.

5 Bees have five ears / eyes that help them to see colour.

6 An eagle's wing / foot can be as wide as two metres.

7 Monkeys use their ears / tails to hold onto trees.

8 My cat hurt its paw / wing outside.

9 Elephants have the biggest eyes / ears of all the animals.

10 Crocodiles have between 60 and 72 feet / teeth.

Тема 3.3 Практика чтения "Реальные животные или миф?"

Read the text.

Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

The Loch Ness Monster In 1933 a man called George Spicer and his wife travelled to Scotland. They were driving on a road near Loch Ness, which is the largest lake in the UK. They described seeing a huge animal that ran in front of them and across the road with a smaller animal in its mouth. A few weeks later, a journalist called Alex Campbell published a story about this 'monster'.

Other people started to tell stories about the 'Loch Ness Monster' in the newspapers. In December 1993 a man called Hugh Gray photographed the 'monster' and the photo appeared in a London newspaper. The photo showed a huge creature with a long tail.

People asked – was the photo real or was it fake? But it wasn't important – the Loch Ness Monster, or 'Nessie', was the most famous creature in the country! Many people still believe that there is a sea monster that lives in the very deep water in Loch Ness. The place is popular with tourists, who come to look for the monster. They take photos, but scientists always say that they are fake. The scientists explain that the images on the photos are really elephants or water snakes or trees. Jeremy Wade is a professional fisherman and is now famous for his TV programme called River Monsters. In 2013 he travelled to Loch Ness to look for the creature. He decided that it was actually a shark, similar to those in Antarctica that have dark coloured skin. No one knows the truth. However, Nessie continues to be a modern-day myth and tourists continue to try to take the first authentic photograph of the 'Loch Ness Monster'.

1 The Spicers were in a car when they saw the animal. ___

2 Hugh Gray published a story about the Loch Ness Monster. ___

3 The opinion of the scientists is that the photos are not real. ___

4 Jeremy Wade is a journalist. ___

5 Wade believes that the Loch Ness Monster is a shark. ___

Complete the postcard with the affirmative or negative past simple form of the verbs below.

be x2 can x2 decide help jump stop study walk

Hi Maisy,

We 1 _____ on a school trip last week. The teachers 2 _____ to take us to Wales for our photography course. We 3 _____ a lot of useful things and Mr Kiffin really 4 _____ me to understand how to take better pictures. On the last day we 5 _____ along a path and down to the beach. Suddenly the teacher 6 _____ talking and a dolphin 7 _____ out of the sea. I 8 _____ believe it! My camera 9 _____ in my hand, so I 10 _____ take a photo of it in mid-air! How exciting!

Please send me some of your photos soon!

Love,

Eva

Complete the email with the affirmative or negative past simple form of the verbs below.

arrive be x2 can x2 chat explore marry move try

Hi Liam

We 1 _____ in Australia a few days ago. The flight 2 _____ really long – 23 hours! But we 3 _____ see the Great Barrier Reef from the plane – amazing! We 4 _____ very tired at first, but I feel OK now. I 5 _____ to get up at the normal time on Tuesday, but I 6 _____ wake up. Yesterday we 7 _____ the area near the hotel. There is one really excellent restaurant nearby. I 8 _____ to the waiter. He's from England and 9 _____ here fifteen years ago! He 10 _____ a woman from Brisbane. He loves it and doesn't want to go back! No wonder – it's great here!

Write soon!

Best wishes,

Finla

Тема 3.4 Прошедшее время глаголов can, be.

Complete the sentences. Use I was, We were, etc

Example: I had a wonderful holiday last summer. I was happy.

1. We laughed a lot at last night's film. _____ very funny.
2. Denny worked late yesterday. _____ tired.
3. The children watched a horror film last Sunday. _____ really frightened.
4. Yesterday we stayed at home the whole day. _____ cold and wet.
5. Anita and Grace ate a lot for dinner. _____ hungry.
6. I left the beauty contest in the middle. _____ bored.
7. Tom and I visited an exhibition of modern painting yesterday. _____ impressed.
8. You failed your exam yesterday. _____ too nervous.
9. Barry's grandmother died last year. _____ very old.
10. Anna's friend phoned her from New York. _____ really excited.

Choose the correct past simple forms of be to complete the sentences.

1 We was / were on the beach this morning.

2 I was / were on the phone to my friend.

3 Was / Were you angry yesterday?

4 She wasn't / weren't at film club this week.

5 Was / Were the bus late today?

Complete the dialogue with the correct past simple form of be and can (affirmative or negative).

Adam: Where 1 _____ you yesterday?

Mitchell: At the zoo. But it 2 _____ cold, and so there 3 _____ any animals outside. There 4 _____ a few tigers in a field, but we 5 _____ see them very well.

Adam: Oh, that's a shame.

Тема 3.5 Предлоги движения и места.

Complete the text with the words below.

at background by foreground in in in on on top

I'm describing a photo of a National Park 1 _____ Spain. 2 _____ the centre, there is a large lake. Behind the lake, in the 3 _____, there are some mountains. There is snow on 4 _____ of them and a forest 5 _____ the bottom of the mountains. There are two eagles flying 6 _____ the air and a small boat 7 _____ the water. I can see a butterfly close up on one of the rocks in the 8 _____ of the photo, and 9 _____ the left of the photo there's a bear standing 10 _____ the lake.

Complete the sentences with the prepositions below.

along out of over through towards

1 Watch out! There's a bike coming straight _____ you!

2 It's very difficult to ride a horse _____ a wood.

3 I have to walk _____ a narrow path to school.

4 I want to fly _____ London at night and see the lights.

5 Hurry up and get _____ the bath!

across along away from into past

1 The animals are scared – they're running _____ that tiger.

2 We can't cycle _____ that field to the other side – it's private.

3 I dropped my phone _____ the bath.

4 There's a busy road outside our house and cars drive _____ all night.

5 Walk _____ this street until you get to the end.

Тема 3.6 Практика устной речи по теме "Защита животных"

Тема 3.7 Простое прошедшее время. Утвердительная, отрицательная, вопросительная формы.

Неправильные глаголы.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences putting the verbs provided below in Past Simple. Use each verb only once.

sell wear hurt come spend
get have wake up make buy
fly drive creep fall run
cost keep drink go rise
do lie see eat understand

Example: They drove from London to Manchester last weekend.

1. I _____ early, and _____ out of bed.
2. We _____ nothing at the party, because we were not hungry.
3. She _____ a beautiful dress to the party.
4. Don _____ down the stairs and _____ his leg.
5. We needed money badly, so we _____ our car.
6. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a laptop.
7. On Monday I _____ to London to see a friend of mine.
8. My niece _____ different pets, when she was a girl.
9. The price of petrol _____ again last month.
10. I first _____ Clark at the party only yesterday.
11. Dan _____ the marathon in two hours.
12. Olga _____ a lot of friends, when she was on holiday in the Netherlands.
13. They _____ champagne to celebrate their wedding anniversary.
14. They _____ home late last night.
15. She _____ a headache yesterday.
16. As teenagers, we _____ each other very well.
17. He was so tired, that he _____ down for a while on the sofa.
18. They _____ to Spain the day before yesterday.
19. In 2015, I _____ an office job for six weeks.
20. We _____ upstairs so as not to wake the grandpa.

Exercise 2. Make the following positive sentences negative.

Example: She spoke to me at the party. — She didn't speak to me at the party.

He had to find a new job. — He didn't have to find a new job.60

1. I played squash last night.
2. Polly had to move to another apartment.
3. Mr Stanley stayed for dinner.
4. Sally told me about her engagement to John.
5. He cried a lot as a baby.
6. She felt very lonely in new surroundings.
7. Sam watched TV all evening.
8. I bought some new clothes last week.
9. He had to follow the instructions very carefully.
10. Mr Cooper had to retire last year.
11. My elder brother worked as a volunteer two years ago.
12. James returned from his exchange programme last month.
13. The train arrived on time.
14. He made a bad mistake.
15. They had to leave for the airport at 5 am.
16. She had a headache yesterday.
17. Mr Benson and his wife were in Canada a month ago.
18. The weather was too hot in Boston last summer.
19. They had to send their son to a boarding school.

Choose the correct past time expressions to complete the sentences.

- 1 I started my course six months ago / ago six months.
- 2 I worked at the museum month ago / last month.
- 3 We used our smartphones in class last week / week before.
- 4 My parents travelled around the world last ten years / ten years ago.
- 5 He finished the exam few minutes / a few minutes ago.

Тема 3.8 Информационные технологии. Лексика по теме.

Complete the sentences with the words below.

account forum fundraising media viral

- 1 He posts comments on that internet _____ every day.
- 2 She used a different password for her Twitter _____.
- 3 A story is _____ when almost everyone is talking about it.

- 4 The school set up a _____ page to get money for a new swimming pool.
 5 Many people use social _____ to ask for and give advice.

account campaigns forum media viral

- 1 An internet _____ is where people can have online discussions.
 2 More and more businesses use hashtag _____ to introduce new products.
 3 Can you show me how to open a Twitter _____ ?
 4 Many young people use social _____ to plan events.
 5 A story goes _____ when millions of social media users share it.

Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

- 1 I keep ___ an error message.
 a getting b visiting c checking
 2 Can I ___ to the internet here?
 a enter b download c connect
 3 I have to ___ my emails.
 a surf b check c click
 4 Is there free Wi-Fi to ___ online?
 a connect to b visit c get
 5 Did you ___ that video from John's web page?
 a download b upload c scan
 6 Did you read the comments on the internet ___?
 a message b forum c media
 7 I can use my ___ speakers in the garden.
 a touch-screen b HDMI c wireless
 8 Plug in your phone in the ___ port.
 a USB b SIM c HDMI
 9 Where can I buy a ___ card for my phone?
 a built-in b USB c SIM
 10 This new laptop has a longer _____.
 a Wi-Fi b battery life c built-in 4G

Тема 3.9 Technology collocations. Инструкции по работе за компьютером. Аудирование

3 Complete the instructions with the words below.

finally next restart shut down to start off with

- 1 _____, save your work and then 2 _____ your computer. 3 _____, disconnect your router. Now connect it again and 4 _____ your computer. 5 _____, enter your new password and see if that works.

first of all follow install now turn on

- 1 _____, you have to 2 _____ your tablet. Secondly, 3 _____ the app. 4 _____ the instructions on your screen.

delete download enter post print

- 1 That's a terrible photo of me! Please _____ it!
 2 How can I _____ this image to my computer?
 3 Do you want to _____ in colour or black and white?
 4 You have to _____ the password to get Wi-Fi here.
 5 Shall I _____ a comment on your Facebook page?
 connect to delete scan surf upload
 1 Press ' _____ ' if you don't want to keep your work.
 2 Click on the Wi-Fi icon to _____ the wireless network.
 3 You should _____ the internet to find the best language-learning websites for you.
 4 He wants to _____ a video to the class Facebook page.
 5 You can _____ your documents with the printer.

Тема 3.10 Фразовые глаголы. Практика говорения.

Complete the phrasal verbs with the words below.

down in off on up

- 1 You have to type _____ your username.
 2 That music is too loud! Can you turn _____ the volume, please?

- 3 Let's turn the television _____ and go outside.
 4 Did you back _____ your work?
 5 I can't turn _____ this laptop.

Choose the correct words to complete the gaps.

- 1 My computer ____ down yesterday. I have to buy a new one.
 a shut b turned c broke
 2 Press 'save' before you log ____ .
 a on b off c down
 3 Where can I ____ in the printer?
 a type b scan c plug
 4 Please turn ____ the speakers a bit! They're very loud.
 a down b off c up
 5 I never remember to back ____ my homework.
 a in b down c up
 6 Back ____ your work in case you lose your memory stick.
 a down b up c off
 7 We have to ____ down all of the computers at the end of the day.
 a break b shut c turn
 8 You ____ in the wrong username.
 a plugged b scanned c typed
 9 I can't hear anything. Please turn ____ the volume.
 a up b off c down
 10 You need a password to ____ .
 a log off b plug in c log on

Тема 3.11 Практика навыков чтения и говорения по теме " Кибербуллинг"

Read the text.

Match sentences A–F with gaps 1–5. There is one extra sentence.

The Piano Man 1 ____ He was in his twenties. He had a black jacket, smart trousers and a tie. But strangely, all of his clothes were completely wet. He couldn't answer any questions about who he was, or where he came from. It seemed that he didn't have any memory. The police came and asked him questions, but still he didn't speak. They tried to find out if someone pushed him into the sea or if he fell from a boat. But the man couldn't tell them. He seemed terrified. And nobody knew who he was. Soon after, they took him to hospital. At the hospital, one of the doctors had a brilliant idea. She gave him some paper. 2 ____ The doctors were very excited and took him to a room with a piano. He started to play a beautiful piece of music and he was calm for the first time. For many weeks after this, he didn't speak, but he only communicated with his music. He played for three to four hours every day. Sometimes he didn't want to stop playing and the doctors had to pull him away from the piano. 3 ____ 4 ____ A few months later, his father recognised him from a photo and they discovered that he was from Germany. He started to speak to the doctors and he confirmed that he was German and he flew back to his family. A friend of his family spoke on German television and said that nobody could understand why he ended up in England. 5 ____

- A The young man drew a picture of a piano on it.
 B The doctors called him the 'Piano Man.'
 C In 2005 some walkers discovered a man on a road by the sea in the east of England.
 D And it is still a mystery today!
 E He made a paper aeroplane and threw it into the air.
 F Eventually, the police took a photograph of him and started a social media campaign to discover who he was.

Тема 3.12 Практика диалогической речи по теме " В магазине электроники"

Read the dialogues and complete each gap with ONE word.

- Assistant 1 _____, please! 2 _____ can I help you?
 Rebecca Hi! I'm looking for some headphones to take on holiday.
 Assistant Try these.
 Rebecca That's loud! Can you turn them 3 _____ a bit please!
 Assistant Sorry! Is that better?
 Rebecca Yes, thanks! How 4 _____ are they?
 Assistant With the case, that 5 _____ to £32.
 Rebecca 6 _____ you like anything else?
 Assistant No, thanks. Can I pay 7 _____ card?
 Rebecca Of course. Enter your 8 _____ here please.
 Assistant Could I have a 9 _____, please?
 Rebecca Here you are. Would you 10 _____ a bag?

Assistant No, thanks. I've got one here.

Assistant Good morning! How 1 _____ I help you?

Matthew I'm 2 _____ looking, thanks. Oh, actually, I need a new memory 3 _____.

Assistant Here you go.

Matthew How 4 _____ is it?

Assistant That's £10. Would you like anything 5 _____?

Matthew And this charger too please.

Assistant That comes 6 _____ £16. How would you like to 7 _____?

Matthew 8 _____ cash please. I'm afraid I've only got a twenty-pound note.

Assistant No problem. Here's your 9 _____ and receipt.

Matthew Thank you.

Assistant Would you 10 _____ a bag?

Matthew Yes, please. Just a small one.

Тема 3.13 Спорт, виды спорта. Лексика по теме.

Complete the dialogue with sports and sports equipment words. The first letter of each word has been given.

Clare Mum! I'm going cycling. Where's my 1 h _____?

Mum I'm afraid Eva took it. And she has your 2 b _____ too!

Clare What? She never asks to borrow my things! She used my 3 r _____ s _____ yesterday to run around the park!

Mum Well, she couldn't find her trainers and she had to do 4 a _____ in P.E. She was in the relay team.

Clare Well, I'm really annoyed. I'm going to go and do some 5 y _____ in my bedroom to calm down ...

Match the description with the athletics events below.

high jump long jump marathon pole vault relay shot put

1 This race is usually just over 42 kilometres. _____

2 This event sees who can jump the highest without using any equipment. _____

3 You have to throw a heavy ball a long distance. _____

4 You jump over a high bar with a long piece of equipment. _____

5 This race needs a team of four runners. _____

6 You have to jump as far along the ground as possible. _____

Complete the sentences with the correct form of play, go, or do.

1 Do you want to _____ cycling this weekend?

2 My mum _____ yoga every Monday.

3 We _____ basketball last Saturday.

4 They _____ surfing yesterday.

5 The students _____ athletics at school last summer.

4 Match the definitions with the sports.

climbing gymnastics ice skating karate volleyball

1 You perform with lots of different types of equipment in this sport. _____

2 You can train for this sport on high walls. _____

3 This is a sport in the winter Olympics. _____

4 If you are good at this sport you wear a black belt. _____

5 You hit the ball with your hands in this sport. _____

Тема 3.14 Формы выражения будущего времени.

1 Find the mistake in each sentence. Circle the mistake and write the correction.

1 I think it won't be amazing! _____

2 When you are going to reply to his text? _____

3 I'll to see you later! _____

4 He isn't not going to play basketball next weekend. _____

5 I'm going to swimming this afternoon. _____

6 James will arrives first at the party! _____

7 You is going to do very well in the competition. _____

8 Jenny is going write a blog about the trip. _____

9 She doesn't think it won't snow. _____

10 You will come on your own? _____

2 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1 I'm going to stay in this / next evening.

- 2 He 'll / won't forget your number – he wrote it down.
- 3 'Are you going to wear school uniform?' 'No, I 'm / 'm not.'
- 4 We're going to doing / do judo next week.
- 5 The film won't / will be very good – the story is very boring.
- 6 They're going to give a presentation in / after a few days.
- 7 She 'll / won't hate surfing – she's terrified of water!
- 8 I don't think there will / won't be enough drinking water in the future.
- 9 Is / Are you going to talk to your parents about it?
- 10 Will it / It will be expensive?

Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

- 1 He will / won't take a taxi – it's too expensive.
- 2 I think he 'll / won't come tomorrow.
- 3 John will / 'll be the fastest runner.
- 4 I'll text / not text you tomorrow.
- 5 'Will you help tonight?' 'Yes, I will / won't.'

Complete the sentences with the correct form of will / won't and the verbs below.

be become find not believe not rain

- 1 I don't think I _____ a cheap hotel near the beach.
- 2 The teacher _____ your story about leaving your homework on the bus.
- 3 I think cycling _____ more and more popular in Europe.
- 4 You _____ late if you don't hurry up!
- 5 Don't worry about the barbecue – I'm sure it _____.

Тема 3.15 Конструкция to be going to

Complete the sentences with the correct form of be going to and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I _____ (start) a beginner's course in French.
- 2 She _____ (not have) much time for her homework.
- 3 They _____ (wait) for you after class.
- 4 He _____ (travel) around Asia before university.
- 5 I _____ (not eat) any chocolate this month.

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

after afternoon few next tomorrow

- 1 Are you going to come with us this _____ ?
- 2 We aren't going to go to school _____ week – it's the holidays.
- 3 Is it going to snow _____ ?
- 4 Is Mr Morris going to teach us the day _____ tomorrow?
- 5 We're going to be on holiday in a _____ days.

Тема 3.16 Словообразование с помощью суффиксов -ment, -ation, -tion.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 I'm upset because I had an _____ (argue) with my brother last night.
- 2 They want to make a _____ (donate) to charity.
- 3 He's looking for student _____ (accommodate).
- 4 Let's celebrate the _____ (China) New Year!
- 5 Rome is my favourite _____ (Italy) city.
- 6 It was difficult to find a seat in the _____ (dark) of the cinema.
- 7 My best friend is _____ (Brazil).
- 8 We are going to have a _____ (discuss) about bullying at school.
- 9 IKEA is a very successful _____ (Sweden) company.

Complete the sentences with the noun form of the words below.

accommodate argue dark inform permit

- 1 We don't have _____ to leave school early.
- 2 There is _____ about the school play on the website.
- 3 She's looking for student _____ that is close to her university.
- 4 They had a bad _____ and didn't talk all day.
- 5 I could hear strange sounds in the _____ of the night

Тема 3.17 Практика устной речи по тексту "Достижения в спорте"

Read the text. Choose the correct answers.

A life of challenge

Ellen MacArthur is an inspiring British sportswoman. On 7 February 2005, she broke the world record for sailing alone around the world. She recorded her amazing journey through the world's most dangerous seas with a video diary, surviving Cape Horn in South America. And she immediately became internationally famous. The following year, a Frenchman called Francis Joyon made the same voyage and beat her record. He was faster than her by two weeks. Ellen was born in Derbyshire, England in 1976 and lived there with her parents, who were both teachers, and her two brothers. She began sailing with her aunt Thea when she was just four years old, and spent the rest of her time reading books about sailing. When she was eight, she started to save her school dinner money to buy her first boat. She was eleven when she had enough money to buy it. When she was seventeen, Ellen bought another boat and named it 'Iduna'. In 1995 she sailed it on her own around Great Britain. In 2009 she announced that she was going to stop sailing, and a year later she donated £500,000 of her own money to create a charity called the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. The charity works through business and education to inspire young people to think differently about the future. She wants to help the next generation to design different ways of reusing energy and to get more people using renewable energy. By 2050, Ellen says there will be more plastic than fish in the sea, and she wants her charity to do something about this. Ellen says that changing people's attitudes to the way they use things and throw them away is the greatest challenge of her life yet.

- 1 In 2005 Ellen MacArthur broke the world record for ____.
a sailing around Cape Horn b sailing around Britain on her own
c sailing around the world on her own
- 2 Joyon beat MacArthur's record ____.
a two weeks after her b a year after her c two years after her
- 3 Her first experience of sailing was with her ____.
a brothers b parents c aunt
- 4 It took Ellen ____ years to save enough money to buy her first boat.
a eight b three c seventeen
- 5 Ellen's charity wants to encourage ____ in particular to look after the planet.
a teenagers b business people c designers

Тема 3.18 Диалоги и аудирование по теме " Спорт"

Listening

Listen to the radio news item about a professional skier. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 How old is Angel Collinson?
a 36 b 16 c 26
- 2 What is Angel's nationality?
a American b Canadian c British
- 3 Where is the mountain that she fell down?
a Alaska b Canada c Utah
- 4 How long did the fall take?
a thirty seconds b thirteen seconds c three hundred seconds
- 5 Did her support team see her fall?
a Yes – on YouTube b Yes – from above c No – they covered their eyes

Тема 4.1 Моя будущая профессия, карьера в сфере ИТ.

Career in Information Technology

VOCABULARY

programmer – программист

design – разрабатывать

innovation – новшество

enrich – обогащать

publish – публиковать

celebrate – праздновать, отмечать

annually – ежегодно

I. Lead in

- Group work. Reflect on the following quotation. Get ready to discuss the prediction together:

“There is no reason anyone is going to want a computer in their home” (Ken Olson, President of Digital Equipment Corporation, 1977)

Share your point of view on the following questions with the rest of the class

1. What kind of people should make a career in IT?
2. What traits of character and qualities should they have?
3. What skills are demanded to be successful in such a profession?
4. Why is the profession demanded nowadays and in what spheres?
5. Why have you chosen the profession of a programmer?

II. Reading

1. Read the text and fill in the cluster while reading it. The cluster should contain the key words you can find in the text. Get ready to justify your choice afterwards.

THE PROFESSION OF A PROGRAMMER

A programmer, or a computer programmer, is a person who writes programs to work on a computer. Computer programs are detailed instructions that computers must follow to do their functions. A programmer can be a specialist in one area of computer programming or a generalist who writes codes for many kinds of programs. Programmers also make, design, and test logical structures for solving problems by a computer. Many technical innovations in programming – modern computing technologies and new languages and programming tools - have changed the role of a programmer and enriched much of the programming work today.

British mathematician Ada Lovelace (who was the famous British poet Lord Byron's daughter) was the first to write a program for a computing machine. The machine was Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine, and Ada wrote and published an algorithm to make the calculations of Bernoulli numbers in October 1842. Unfortunately, her work never ran because Babbage's machine was never finished in her time.

The first person to successfully run a program on a computer was a computer scientist Konrad Zuse, who succeeded in it in 1941. The American ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) programming team, consisting of Kay McNulty, Betty Jennings, Betty Snyder, Marlyn Wescoff, Fran Bilas and Ruth Lichterman were the first regularly working programmers. International Programmers' Day is celebrated annually on the 7th of January. In Russia starting from the year of 2009 a professional annual holiday known as Programmers' Day is celebrated on the 13th of September (the 12th of September in leap years).

III. Vocabulary focus

1. Complete the following sentences using the information from the text.

1. Computer programs are detailed instructions that computers must.....
2. A programmer can be a specialist in one area of computer programming or a generalist who.....
3. Programmers also make, design, and test logical structures for.....
4. The first person to successfully run a program on a computer was.....
5. International Programmers' Day is celebrated.....

1. Give synonyms to the following words: modern, to design, to test, to finish, success

1. Give antonyms to the following words: unfortunately, to change, to enrich, international, to start

4. Complete the interview questions with the words from the box.

work, offer, tell, good, motivates, sort, know, strengths, weaknesses, important, learn

1. ___ me about yourself.
2. Why should we ___ you the job?
3. What ___ you?
4. What are you ___ at?
5. What ___ of person are you?
6. What are your ___ and ___?
7. What do you ___ about our company?
8. Do you like to ___ in a team or on your own?
9. How ___ is work to you?
10. What did you ___ in your last job?

5. Translate the following sentences:

1. Работа программиста – сложная, но интересная, она подходит для нас. 2. Мы выбрали её из многих других профессий и надеемся стать хорошими специалистами. 3. Хотя некоторые люди думают, что в сфере компьютеров уже больше нечего открывать, мы знаем, что наши открытия ещё впереди. 4. Записи и чертежи Чарльза Баббеджа вдохновили учёных из Британского музея науки на создание машины, придуманной им. 5. Мировое научное сообщество признаёт достижения Ады Лавлейс и считает её первым программистом. 6. Уже в 17 веке были первые попытки создания электронных машин; это, например, счётные машины Лейбница и Паскаля. 7. Считается, что коллегой Конрада Цусе, помогавшим ему с созданием Зед-1, был Гельмут Шрейер.

Тема 4.2 Применение видовременных форм глаголов, оборотов there is/ there are на примере темы «Хочу быть профессионалом: качества современного специалиста»

Упражнение 1 Вставьте there are или they are.

1 _____ many roses in the garden. _____ nice. 2 _____ my boxes. _____ many toys in the boxes. 3 _____ a lot of chairs in our classroom. _____ near the wall. 4 _____ a lot of children in the park. _____ happy.

Упражнение 2 Скажите, что это не так. Обратите внимание на употребление местоимений some/any.

- 1 There are some good shops near the park.
- 2 There are some beautiful gardens there.
- 3 There is some sausage on the table.
- 4 There is some roses in the vase.
- 5 There are some libraries in our town.

Упражнение 3 Скажите, чего там нет.

- 1 На стуле нет шарфа.

2 В коробке нет футболок.

3 Под столом нет ботинок.

4 Под столом нет ковра.

5 На полке нет словарей.

Упражнение 4 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1 There is a new sofa in my room.

2 There is an interesting story in the magazine.

3 There is a new shop in our street.

4 There are many sweets in Santa`s sack.

5 There are 24 pencils in the set.

6 There is much sugar in Coca-Cola.

7 There is ice on the river.

8 There are ants in the cellar.

9 There are many topics for the project.

10 There is a hole in your jacket.

Упражнение 5 Put in there is/there isn`t/ is there/ there are/there aren`t/are there.

1 Kenham isn`t an old town. _____ any old buildings.

2 Look! _____ a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!

3 "Excuse me, _____ a bank near here?" "Yes, at the end of the street."

4 _____ five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.

5 "How many students _____ in the class?" "Twenty".

6 "Can we take a photograph?" "No, _____ a film in the camera."

7 " _____ a bus from the city centre to the airport?" "Yes, every 20 minutes".

8 " _____ any problems?" "No, everything is OK"

9 _____ nowhere to sit down. _____ any chairs.

Тема 4.3 Информационные технологии. Работа над текстом.

Прочитайте текст « Information Technology»

1. Ответе на вопросы:

1) What does IT deal with?

2) How has the term been recently broadened?

3) Why was the use of Information and Communications Technology and its tools in the field of Education grown in the recent past? What way?

4) What are the duties that IT professionals perform?

2. Найдите русские эквиваленты:

software; hardware; store; application; digital; encompass; explicitly; convert; implementation; process; division; securely; transmit; networking; tremendous; retrieve; devise; entire; database.

3. Переведите слова и выражения на английский язык:

разработка, ввод в эксплуатацию, преобразовывать, аппаратура, оборудование, хранить, сохранять подключение к сети; отдел, отделение, огромный, громадный, потрясающий, база данных, разрабатывать детально, подробно охватывать, отыскивать, извлекать компьютерные программы, программное обеспечение; обрабатывать цифровой, числовой, передавать, применение, использование, безопасно, надежно, целый, взятый в целом, устанавливать.

Тема 4.4 Компьютеры и их функции. Лексический материал, работа с тематическими текстами.

Ответьте на вопросы:

1) What is a computer?

2) Where are today`s computers being used?

3) What technological advances are identified with each generation of computers?

4) What is a programming language and how is it different from an operating system or an applications program?

5) What contribution did the integrated circuit make to the development of computers?

6) How will new technologies such as artificial intelligence and expert systems affect the use of computers in the future?

7) What is the function of a computer`s central processing unit (CPU)?

8) Why a computer`s main memory system is called random-access memory (RAM) and how does it differ from secondary storage systems?

9) What does the term "interface" refer to?

2. Переведите следующие словосочетания на русский язык:

Specially designed climate-controlled rooms; knowledgeable computer users; word processing; computerized learning programs; on-screen digitized video; real-world situations; sophisticated computer programs; medical diagnostic technologies; computer-based medical imaging; fastest-growing areas.

Тема 4.5 Аппаратная часть компьютера. Виды устройств. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, составление глоссария.

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What are the three main types of computers and how do they differ from each other in terms of size, speed, and processing power?
- 2) What is the difference between a host computer and a file server?
- 3) Why is the CPU known as the “brains” of the computer?
- 4) What is the main memory and how is it different from secondary storage?
- 5) What is the difference between RAM and ROM?
- 6) What are the acronyms ASCII and EBCDIC stand for?
- 7) What terms are used to represent data storage capacity?
- 8) What are the differences between character-based interfaces and graphical-user interfaces?
- 9) Why has the mouse become so important for the use of graphical-user interface?
- 10) What are the advantages of using laser printers over dot-matrix printers?

Каждый из данных ниже текстов описывает один из девайсов, прочтите тексты, и определите какой девайс описывается

- 1) A...is another input device you can connect to a computer system. The ... is able to move in eight directions. ...s are mostly used in computer games to control the way a picture on the screen moves. Sometimes two ...s are connected to a computer so two people can play the game at the same time.
- 2) A... works in exactly the same way as a mouse, except that the ball is on top. The user rolls the ball around with her hand to operate it. If you use a..., you don't need any extra space on your desk to move it around (like you do with a mouse)s are often used on small portable computers and on some video game machines.
- 3) A...can be used to draw pictures directly on to a computer screen or to read the pattern on a barcode. A...that can read barcodes detects the difference between the light reflected from a black barcode line and its lighter background.
- 4) Using a..., you can input printed drawings, photographs, or text directly into a computer. A ...works like a photocopier – a light is shone on the material and the ...detects the reflected light. You can use a...with optical character recognition (OCR) software to input the scanned text into a word processing package.

Тема 4.6 Программное обеспечение и его типы. Лексико-грамматический анализ профессиональных текстов.

Прочтите текст.

1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту

1. What is software?
2. In what two basic groups software (programs) could be divided?
3. What is system software for?
4. What is an operating system – a system software or application software?
5. What is a «driver»?
6. What is application software?
7. What is application software used for?
8. What is the tendency in application software market in the recent years?
9. What is the application of the communication software?

2. Что из ниже перечисленного относится к категории системное оснащение

- 1) Program
- 2) Mouse
- 3) CPU50
- 4) Word processor
- 5) Modem
- 6) Web-browser
- 7) Operating system
- 8) Scanner
- 9) Printer
- 10) Display

3. Какие из данных ниже утверждений правдивы

(true)/ ложны (falls), найдите подтверждения в тексте

- 1) Computer programs only instruct hardware how to handle data storage.
- 2) System software controls internal computer activities.
- 3) System software is very dependable on the type of application software being used.
- 4) The information about memory capacity, the model of the processor and disk drives are unavailable for system software.
- 5) The driver is a special device usually used by car drivers for Floppy-disk driving.

- 6) It is very reasonable to ask for a driver when you buy a new piece of hardware.
 - 7) Software developers tend to make their products very small and with poor interface to save computer resources.
 - 8) Communication software is in great demand now because of the new advances in communication technologies.
 - 9) Application software is merely a general-purpose instrument.
 - 10) Web-browsers is the class of software for electronic communication through the network.
4. Переведите предложения на английский язык:
- 1) Программное обеспечение определяет порядок выполнения операций.
 - 2) Прикладные программы выполняют поставленную вами конкретную задачу (удовлетворяют вашу потребность).
 - 3) Этот класс программ - самый многочисленный и перспективный с точки зрения маркетинга.
 - 4) Системные программы предназначены для конкретных устройств компьютерной системы
 - 5) Устанавливая драйвер, Вы «учите» систему «понимать» вновь присоединенное устройство.
 - 6) Когда компьютер впервые включается, одна из системных программ должна быть загружена в его память.
 - 7) Развитие систем электронной коммуникации за последние пять лет стимулировало производство соответствующих программных продуктов возрастающим числом компаний – разработчиков.

Тема 4.7 Языки программирования. Лексико-грамматические упражнения.

1. Соедините слова из колонок так, чтобы получились словосочетания.

| | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| interact | the most important computer parts |
| work | the mind to the computer structure |
| pave | good programming style |
| enforce | web based applications |
| adapt | way for learning other languages |
| develop | the fundamentals |
| access | on a wide range of platforms |
| teach | with the hardware |

2. Закончите предложения, используя слова из списка

applications, debugging, framework, ancestor, object, script, syntax, coding

- 1) Many famous websites were developed on this web development
 - 2) One of the reasons to pick up this language is that its.....is easy to understand.
 - 3) It is more convenient to develop web based.....in python.
 - 4) It requires less time to write a simple.....in this language.
 - 5)in Java is knowing how and why the project works.
 - 6) This is the first purely.....oriented programming language
 - 7) C language is an.....to many of the advanced programming languages.
 - 8) With the help of this language you will learn things like..... programs, memory management, and how computers work.
- Surf the net and be ready to tell about other popular programming languages. Find some additional information and facts about programming languages.

Тема 4.8 Настоящее совершенное время.

Complete the sentences putting the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect Simple.

1. They _____ (sign) a contract.
 2. He _____ (phone) his parents every other day for the last two weeks.
 3. Oh, no! I just _____ (ruin) my new suit.
 4. An earthquake in a far-off country _____ (kill) 500 people.
 5. Someone _____ (discover) an unexpected tunnel inside the Great Pyramid.
 6. People often _____ (ask) Eric to chain up his dog. He agrees, but does nothing.
 7. I _____ (make) a lot of friends.
 8. He _____ (be) here for two hours.
 9. They _____ (go) camping many times.
 10. I'm afraid, I _____ (leave) my book at home.
 11. We _____ (have) three exams so far this winter.
 12. I'm not feeling well. I think I _____ (catch) a cold.
 13. Teresa knows those men rather well. They _____ (meet) before.
- Make the following positive sentences negative.

Example: George's won the lottery. — George hasn't won the lottery.

1. He's had a shave.
2. I've seen that film before.
3. Sally's gone out.
4. We've had our holiday this year.

5. There has been a revolution in San Serife.
6. The Browns have painted their house.
7. I've bought a new car.
8. She's done her homework.
9. He's written ten letters so far.
10. Up to now I've visited Australia and Canada.
11. You've lived here for 20 years.
12. I've known him for many year

Put in still, yet and already.

1. "Has the postman come _____?"—"No, he's __ chatting to the neighbour."
2. You needn't wash the dishes. I've _____ done them.
3. "Has it stopped raining _____?"—"No, not ____."
4. "I'm going to Bangkok next month."—"Oh, you'll enjoy it. I've _____ been there.»
5. "Have you finished your homework _____?"—"No, I'm _____ doing it."
6. She's _____ arrived. The train was early.
7. "Where's Brian? Has he _____ left?"—"No, not _____. He's _____ in his office.»
8. He's left Warsaw but he hasn't reached Prague _____.
9. "Have you finished your report _____?"—"No, I'm _____ writing it."
10. Patrick has learned to drive, but he hasn't got his driving license _____.
11. You needn't tell Greg. He _____ knows.
12. I didn't know you were _____ working for that company. You've been there for ages.
13. Kate _____ lives in Manchester, where she was born.
14. I'm still trying to finish my homework. I've _____ been at it for three hours.
15. The children are grown up now but they _____ like to come home for the holidays.
16. I've _____ seen that film and I don't want to see it again.
17. I've read the book "Gone with the Wind," but I haven't seen the film

Тема 4.9 История и будущее интернета. Интернет акронимы и сленг. Практика письменной речи: эссе о роли интернета в жизни современного человека.

1. Прочтите и переведите на английский язык, запомните фразы

Большое количество технических служб, несмотря на, надежно, передавать сообщение, конечный пункт назначения, за кулисами, почтовая служба, нетронутое сообщение, как только соединение установлено, начать сеанс, работать совместно, обмениваться данными, протокол передачи данных, передача файлов из персонального компьютера пользователя в другой компьютер, однако, отдаленный хост, упоминать ранее, выбирать из меню, подходящий сервер, обеспечивать функцию, которую вы запросили.

2. Переведите на русский язык:

The Internet provides, the services operate behind the scenes, each message is sent, on its way to a final destination, the mail service ensures, to connect to a host, on the other side of the world, once the connection is made, in the regular manner, to work cooperatively, to exchange data, over the Internet, downloading, uploading, as floating above you in the sky, in just this way, to display a menu, to make a selection, no matter where it is on the Internet, to procure the service, to copy a file from a remote host to your computer.

3. Прочтите текст еще раз и определите, правдивы

(true) или ложны (false) утверждения:

- A) The Gopher system we mentioned earlier does not work in this way. _____
- B) Your Gopher client displays a menu for you. _____
- C) Most of the time, you will not use FTP to copy a file from a remote host to your computer. _____
- D) The software supporting the Internet provides a large number of technical services. _____
- E) The service called Telnet allows you to establish a terminal session with a remote computer. _____

4. Ответьте на вопросы.

- 1) How many technical services does the Internet provide?
- 2) Does the mail service ensure that the message arrives intact at the correct address?
- 3) How does Telnet allow you to establish a terminal session with a remote computer?
- 4) What do you use to copy a file from a remote host to your computer?
- 5) Is there any difference between uploading and downloading? Point it out.
- 6) What is the last Internet service?

A. Organizational Top-Level Domains

Domain Meaning

Ac - Academic (UK or uk for e-Mail)

Co - Company or commercial organization (UK, NZ)

Com - Company or commercial organization

Edu - Education institution

Gov - Government body

Int - International organization

Net - Internet gate way or administrative host

Net - Networking organization
Ojs - Open joint stock company
Org - Non-profit organization
B. Geo graphical Top-Level Domains
Domain Meaning
Aq - Antarctica
Fr - France
Ar - Argentina
Gb - GreatBritain
At - Austria
Gr - Greece
Au - Australia
Hk - HongKong
B - Belgium
hu - Hungary
bg - Bulgaria
ie - Ireland
br - Brazil
il - Israel
ca - Canada
in - India
ch - Switzerland
is - Iceland
cl - Chile
it - Italy
cn - China
jp - Japan
de - Germany("Deutschland")
eg - Egypt
mx - Mexico
es - Spain("España")
fi - Finland
nl - Netherlands
no - Norway
th - Thailand
nz - New Zealand
tn - Tunisia
pl - Poland
tw - Taiwan
ua - Ukraine
uk - United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, N. Ireland)
re - Reunion(Fr)
ru - Russia

Глоссарий

Postal address – почтовый адрес
To follow – придерживаться
The same form – одна и та же форма
To follow by an @ character – идти за знаком «at» («собака»)
Unique – уникальный, единственный в своем роде
Domain – домен; Domain name – имя домена (часть адреса)
In this case – в этом случае
Top-level – верхний уровень
Mentioned above – упомянутый выше
Educational institution – образовательное учреждение
To indicate a commercial organization – означать, указывать на коммерческую организацию
Governmental body – правительственная организация
Gateway – шлюз (аппаратно-программный комплекс для соединения разнотипных сетей, работающих с различными протоколами связи)
Joint Stock Company – акционерное общество
Profit – доход, выгода
To be separated by periods – отделяться точками
The rightmost sub-domain – самый правый поддомен

Постройте предложения используя начало (A 1 –6) и конец (B 1 – 6)

A.

1) The word address here refers to an electronic address,
not...

- 2) Every computer on the Internet has ...
- 3) The way to understand an address is ...
- 4) A top-level domain of COM ...
- 5) Each part of a domain ...
- 6) The next left sub-domain is ...

B.

- 1) ... indicates a commercial organization.
- 2) ...novoch, the name of a town (Novocherkassk) in the South of Russia.
- 3) ...a unique name.
- 4) ...to read it from right to left.
- 5) ...a postal address.
- 6) ...is usually called a sub-domain.

Common Communication Acronyms

BRB - be right back

MOTSS - member of the same sex

BTW - by the way

MUD - multiple user dimension

CU - see you (good- bye)

Ob - (as a prefix) obligatory

FAQ - frequently asked question

Objoke - obligatory joke

FAQL - frequently asked question list

OS - operations system

FOAF - friend of a friend

PD - public domain

FYI - for your information

SO - significant other (spouse, boy / girlfriend...)

IMHO - in my humble opinion

ROTFL - rolling on the floor laughing

IMO - in my opinion

WRT - with respect to

MOTAS - member of the appropriate sex

MOTOS - member of the opposite sex

Тема 5.1 Компьютерная безопасность. Latest press releases. Computer viruses. Access systems.

1. Работа с лексикой

1) Put the correct preposition:

The fraud was sentenced ... one year in prison.

The man was charged ... movie piracy.

Two Chicago Residents Plead Guilty ... Criminal Copyright Infringement.

Taking into consideration threats .viruses the company install anti-virus program.

2) Find synonyms for the following words. Use them in the sentence of your own:

Accuse, convict, contravene, crime, guarantee, avail oneself, get in

3) Look through your list of computer offences and decide which are major and which are minor.

4) Think of appropriate punishment for each offence.

5) Punishments:

to be sentenced to 1/5/10 years imprisonment

to be sent to prison

to be fined a large/small amount of money

to be given a suspended sentence

to do community service

to be given a warning

to be on probation

to provide with psychiatric treatment

2. Обсудите в группе

What can we do to stop computer crimes?

What other threats can a computer user encounter?

3. Подумайте и ответьте на вопросы:

1) What is a computer virus?

2) How are viruses spread?

3) How can you deal with viruses?

4) Name any viruses you know.

4. Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы:

1) List three computer crimes.

2) What do you think these words in the passage mean?

flash gobbledegook dormant eradicate

3) Why is it difficult to remove all viruses?

Тема 5.2 Сопоставление времен Past Perfect /PastPerfect Continuous

Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous? Choose the best answer.

Example: Sarah A a beautiful meal for her guests and they all enjoyed it.

A. had prepared B. had been preparing

1. I knew my mother _____ the washing because the washing machine was still working when I got in.

A. had done B. had been doing

2. By 10.30 pm the children _____ their homework and were ready to go to bed.

A. had been doing B. had done

3. My son came home crying because someone _____ his money.

A. had stolen B. had been stealing

4. She saw empty glasses and cups and realized that three people _____ in the room.

A. had been B. had been being

5. It was midnight. Tom _____ for four hours. No wonder he was getting tired.

A. had studied B. had been studying

6. Andy's father bought him a car because he _____ top in the final exam.

A. had been coming B. had come

7. Clark went to hospital because he _____ his hand while he was trying to mend a broken window.

A. had been cutting B. had cut

8. Ada's mother told her off when she came home late because she _____ about her all evening.

A. had worried B. had been worrying

9. I was very pleased when my daughter found my watch because I _____ for it for hours.

A. had been looking B. had looked

10. Henry suddenly realized that the teacher was asking him a question. He couldn't answer because he _____ for the last five minutes.

A. had been daydreaming B. had daydreamed

11. Robert wrote to the local newspaper about some rare insects which he _____ while he was walking in the woods.

A. had been seeing B. had seen

12. Mark sent postcards to the new friends he _____ while he was attending a language course.

A. had made B. had been making

Put the verbs in brackets in Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous.

Example: I arrived at midday to give Peter a lift, but he had already left (already/leave) to catch his train.

1. The burglar got inside easily because no one _____ (lock) the front door.

2. When we arrived at the station, we saw that our train _____ (already/leave).

3. Ted was sitting on the ground. He was out of breath because he _____ (run).

4. I was tired. I _____ (work) all day

Тема 5.3 Искусственный интеллект. Виртуальная реальность. Чтение текстов и практика говорения.

Ответьте на вопросы и прочтите текст

Have you heard about the Artificial intelligence?

What is it? Make a definition of it.

Compare your definition with the one below.

What are the differences?

Definition:

Artificial Intelligence is a branch of Science which deals with helping machines find solutions to complex problems in a more human-like fashion. This generally involves borrowing characteristics from human intelligence, and applying them as algorithms in a computer friendly way. A more or less flexible or efficient approach can be taken depending on the requirements established, which influences how artificial the intelligent behavior appears.

Why do people need AI?

What are the limitations of AI?

What are the applications of the AI?

Прочтите статью. Дополните идеи приводя примеры из статьи.

1) AI has already become a part of our life.

2) AI has a vast future ahead.

3) AI is not well developed yet.

4) Creating of AI is a tedious process.

Найдите в статье следующие словосочетания, и переведите их:

a sample of intelligence, to penetrate in our world, invalid forecast, widespread, AI arrival, It is incredible, to underestimate the

success

Проведите исследование в интернете

Look through the Internet and find the information about the advantages and disadvantages of AI development. Get ready to participate in group discussion. Discussion:

Group1: For the development of AI.

Group2: Against the AI development.

Chairman: Leads the discussion and prepares questions.

Discuss these problems in groups:

Do people really need AI?

Can machines be creative?

How intelligent are human beings?

Can machines match the reality?

Is AI a friend or an enemy?

Тема 5.4 Облачные технологии

1. Ответьте на вопросы:

1) What is cloud computing?

2) How can cloud technology help people?

3) What are the benefits of this online service?

4) What are the downsides of this technology?

5) Do you use this technology?

6) Do you like it? Why?

Прочтите статью

What is Cloud Computing and why does your small business need it?

Cloud computing is a way to increase capabilities on the fly without investing in a new infrastructure, training new personnel, or licensing new software.

Small businesses benefit from Cloud computing by not having to deploy physical infrastructure like file and e-mail servers, storage systems or shrink- wrapped software.

Cloud computing is a broad umbrella that includes Software-as-a-Service where a specific application or service is offered to a customer as a subscription. Dropbox, Salesforce.com, and QuickBooks are all examples of SaaS.

SaaS provides a way of delivering a host of software and technical services that would usually be cost-prohibitive and difficult to manage as onpremise, local solutions.

Cloud computing has come a long way and is now mainstream technology for businesses.

The cloud does for IT as UPS and Federal Express did for the shipping industry.

Cloud computing capabilities deliver a plethora of network technology. Small businesses are most likely to not have an IT staff or technical, inhouse expert. Some companies don't even know how to ask about their company's tech infrastructure. Joining the cloud can help reduce these stress of all the IT stuff. In The Cloud The different types of models of cloud are: public, private, community and hybrid.

Public cloud is available to the general public over the Internet. It's a "game changer" for small businesses and gives them access to enterprise-level applications.

Private cloud is within a corporate firewall. It is reserved for larger companies that have their own IT staff and data centers.

Community cloud is shared between different organizations. It's a multitenant infrastructure with a pay-as-you-go billing structure.

Hybrid cloud is a combination of the three. This cloud addresses configuration management, change control, security and budgeting.

SaaS (Software as a Service) is predominantly used for office productivity like email, work processing, number crunching, and online file sharing.

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) functions like storage and computing. It is used to store intellectual property like documents, drawings, applications and code proprietary to a business.

PaaS (Platform as a Service) is used to develop and run a website in the cloud or build applications.

There is a huge opportunity for growth of a small business when using cloud services.

Cloud computing encompasses subscription-based or payper-use service, that in real time or over the Internet, extends IT's existing capabilities.

Cloud computing is still at an early stage, with a crew of providers large and small. It delivers not only cloud-based services from storage to spam filtering but presents a utility-style infrastructure for your business.

1. Ответьте на вопросы

1) What are the benefits of the cloud technology for businesses?

2) What are the differences between the conventional and the cloud IT services?

2. Соедините слова из колонок, что бы получились словосочетания. Придумайте свои примеры с получившимися словосочетаниями

| | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| increase | host |
| benefit | of network technology |
| deploy | capability |
| offer | from cloud computing |
| deliver | technology |
| mainstream | pay-per-use service |
| encompass | as a subscription |
| plethora | infrastructure |

Тема 5.5 Знаменитые люди в сфере ИТ. Подготовка индивидуальных сообщений по теме.

Famous People in the History of IT

Almost everyone uses computers these days for everything from shopping to working to playing games. But have you ever stopped to think about where all this amazing technology came from? Who invented it all? Well, behind every company, programming language or piece of software, there is a person – or sometimes a team of people - who turned ideas into reality. We've all heard of Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft and one of the richest men in history. Equally famous is Steve Jobs, the person who, along with Steve Wozniak, started Apple computers. However, there are hundreds of other people, from early pioneers to later geniuses, who aren't as well known but who deserve recognition for the work they did in advancing the world of computing.

One of the first people to conceive of computers was Charles Babbage, an English mathematician and analytical philosopher who drew up plans for the first programmable computer called the Difference Engine. George Boole came up with a way of describing logical relations using mathematical symbols – now called Boolean logic - that is the basis of all modern computer processes. Vannevar Bush first proposed an idea in 1945 he called 'memex', which we now know as 'hypertext'. Another notable figure in early computing was Alan Mathison Turing, an Englishman known as the "father of computer science". He invented the Turing Test, which is a way to find out if a computer is acting like a machine or a human. Another English computer scientist, Edgar Frank Codd, is known for inventing the "relational" model for databases, a model which is still in use today.

As computing became more complicated, people needed a way to make it easier to tell computers what to do - in other words, they needed ways to program the computers. These computer instruction systems became known as computer, or programming, languages. FORTRAN, the first widely used high-level programming language, was invented by an American computer scientist, John Warner Backus. Other notable North American inventors of programming languages include Dennis Ritchie, author of the C programming language, Larry Wall, creator of Perl, and Canadian

James Gosling, known as the father of Java. Two men from Denmark are responsible for writing two other famous programming languages. Bjarne Stroustrup came up with C++ and Rasmus Lerdorf devised PHP. Dutchman Guido van Rossum wrote the Python programming language, while the Japanese computer scientist, Yukihiro Matsumoto, made a language called Ruby.

One of the uses of programming languages is to create operating systems, which are essentially sets of instructions that allow computers to function. The most widely-used operating system in the world is Microsoft Windows, but there are other powerful ones that exist, such as Unix, created by Ken Thompson and his team at AT&T in 1969, and Linux, written by Linus Torvalds in 1991.

Microsoft, of course, is the largest software company in the world, but there is another company, Intel, that is equally important when it comes to hardware. Intel was started by several people who are now legends in the computer world, including Robert Noyce and Gordon Moore. Moore is also famous for coming up with Moore's Law, which predicts the rapid increase of computer technology over time. Intel expanded rapidly during the 1980s and 1990s when a man named Andy Grove was in charge of the company.

Other notable figures in the evolution of the computer industry are Ralph Baer, inventor of the first home video game console, Seymour Cray, for many years the manufacturer of the world's fastest supercomputers, Richard Stallman, founder of the free software movement called GNU, and Tim Berners-Lee, the man who created the basis for the World Wide Web. Through their creativity and hard work, all of these people contributed to shaping what we now experience as Information and Computer Technology. Every time you boot up a computer, play a video game or surf the Internet, try to remember the individuals who made these wonders possible.

Тема 5.6 Применение времен группы Continuous.

1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

to shine

The sun ... yesterday morning.

The sun ... brightly now.

Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

to write

I ... a postcard at the moment.

I ... a postcard when you phoned.

I ... a lot of Christmas cards tomorrow evening.

to sit

We ... in the garden at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.

We ... in the garden now.

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме Present Continuous, Past Continuous или Future Continuous.

I ... (study) Japanese online from 5 till 6 tomorrow evening.

Listen! Why the dogs ... (bark)?

She ... (wear) a yellow coat when I saw her.

They ... (take) their driving test next Monday.

I dropped my wallet when I ... (get) on the bus.

What you ... (do) in my office yesterday?

Bob ... (feel) much better today.

The kids ... (watch) cartoons in their room now.

I'm afraid she ... (sleep) in ten minutes.

We ... (have) tea soon?

3. Преобразуйте утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

We are enjoying the party. (Нам нравится вечеринка.)

He'll be playing chess in an hour. (Через час он будет играть в шахматы.)

They were planting flowers in the garden last May. (Они занимались посадкой цветов в саду в прошлом мае.)

I am looking for a job. (Я ищу работу.)

The phone was working yesterday. (Вчера телефон работал.)

Margaret will be working as a waiter during her summer holidays. (Маргарита будет работать официанткой во время летних каникул.)

The secretary is typing a contract. (Секретарь печатает договор.)

Тема 5.7 Чтение текстов профессиональной тематики и кратким пересказом по теме «Основные неисправности персональных компьютеров».

Vocabulary focus

1. Which word does not belong to the group?

a) virus, worm, Trojan horse, bot, file, botnet;

b) distribute, download, automate, infect, view, execute;

c) duplicates, instructions, infects, invades, behaves, spreads;

d) spider, programmer, hacker, user, server, developer;

e) individual, general, normal, personal, analytical, digital.

2. Match the meaning of the following English words with their Russian equivalents.

1. malicious code a) контрольная сумма

2. computer virus b) вирусная подпись

3. virus signature c) «Троянский конь»

4. macro virus d) клавиатурный шпион

5. trigger event e) вредоносный код

6. Trojan horse f) вирус сектора загрузки

7. checksum g) макровирус

8. key logger h) переключающее (триггерное) событие

9. antivirus software i) компьютерный вирус

10. boot sector virus j) антивирусное программное обеспечение

3. Read the text again and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. In 1988 there was one known computer virus.

2. Computer virus is a set of program instructions that attaches itself to a file, reproduces itself, and spreads to other files.

3. These viruses can not cause widespread damage to your computer files and recurring problems.

4. A macro virus infects a set of instructions called a "macro".

5. A Trojan is a type of malicious program that pretends to be a trusted file.

4. Fill in the gaps with proper words.

1. are one of the biggest threats to the security of your computer files.

2. Today, the count exceeds

3. ... spread when people distribute infected files by exchanging ... and CDs, sending e-mail attachments, exchanging music on file-sharing networks, and downloading software from ...

4. A virus can be classified as a file virus, boot sector virus, or

5. These viruses can cause widespread to your computer files and recurring problems.
6. is a type of malicious program that pretends to be a trusted file.

Тема 5.8 Условные предложения. Условные предложения 0 и 1 типов. Условные предложения 2 и 3 типов.

Open the brackets with the correct form of the verb

1. If you (to heat) _____ iron, it (to start) _____ to get red hot and then white hot.
2. If Molly and Paul (be) _____ misinformed about the train times, they (not be) _____ late.
3. If I (to have) more time, I _____ (help) you.
4. If we (not go) _____ to your friend's party, I never (meet) _____ Alan.
5. If train fares (be) _____ cheaper, more people (use) _____ them.
6. If Molly (get) _____ that job she's applied for, she will be delighted. It (be) _____ a disaster if the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.
7. If the talks (be broken) _____ down again, there (be) _____ a war between the two countries
8. If Ali (know) _____ anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help) _____ us.
9. He (have) _____ a bad accident last Friday if he _____ (not / drive) more carefully.
10. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion.
11. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask).
12. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year.
13. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me.
14. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ...
15. ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you.
16. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer.
17. Tom ... (not eat) much —fast food if his wife ... (cook) at home.

Translate from Russian into English using all types of the conditional sentences

1. Если бы у меня был отпуск сейчас, я бы поехал на озеро Байкал.
2. Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.
3. Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их сегодня.
4. Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.
5. Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.
6. Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.
7. Если я буду жить за городом, я буду купаться каждый день.
8. Если я найду свою книгу, я буду очень рад.
9. Если бы выучил урок, я бы получил хорошую оценку.
10. На твоём месте, я не стал бы покупать это платье.
11. Я подвез бы тебя, если бы у меня была машина.
12. Если бы ты не забыл зонтик, ты бы не простыл.
12. Если бы вы работали усерднее в прошлом году, вы бы теперь хорошо знали английский язык.

Open the brackets with the correct form of the verb in the mixed conditionals

1. If I (not go) on my business trip next week, I (accept) that assignment at work yesterday.
2. If Sam (take) an aspirin, she (have) a headache now
3. If Kate (have) enough money, she (can do) this trip to Hawaii last year.
4. If he (take) the medication as prescribed, Anthony (be lying) sick in bed.
5. If Molly (take) reasonable precautions, she (be) pregnant now.
6. If old Sam (not run) after the car thief and (not suffer) a heart attack, he (be) alive today.
7. If he (not be) such a poor dancer, Nickolas (get) a job in that musical last week.
8. If Polly (not be) so blind to Jack's faults, she (realize) that Jack was out to swindle her.
9. She (be) a vet if she (like) animals, but she doesn't.
10. If I (study) harder at the University in my youth, I (be) a scientist now.
11. If Julie (not be) always that obsessed with her job, she (not become) so well-known years ago.
12. If Sue (train) as a teacher, she (work) in a school now instead of an office.
13. If I (be) you, I never (give up) trying.
14. If Nick (not get) a loan, he (not be able) to set up his own business.
15. You (not pass) your exam unless you (revise) for it right now.
16. If I (be) you, I (buy) that violet hat.
17. If Jillian (study) at school, she (have) diploma now.
18. If Nick (turn) in his application, he (work) here now.
19. If our parents (record) that show last night, the children (watch) it now.
20. If Rosemary (not call) Sally, they (go) to the party tomorrow.
21. If Nataly and Liz (finish) the chores, they (be able) to watch TV now.
22. If the TV set (not brake), the boy (watch) the game this weekend.
23. If Jim (speak) better French, he (can get) that job.
24. If you (be) smarter, you (not borrow) money from Sam.
25. If you (call) me yesterday, I (be) angry at you today.
26. If I (be) a sushi-maker, I (made) sushi for the party last week

Тема 5.9 Диалог-игра профессиональной направленности «Помогите решить проблему».

Read, translate and learn by heart the following dialogue.

Anna : Hi Jason, Sorry to bother you. I have a question for you.

Jason : OK, what's up?

Anna : I've been having a problem with my computer. I know you're an engineer so I thought you might be able to help me.

Jason : I see. What's the problem?

Anna : I have a file that I can't open for some reason.

Jason : What type of file is it?

Anna : It's a Word document I've been working on. I need to finish it by tomorrow.

Jason : Were you able to open it before, on the computer you're using now?

Anna : Yes, I was working on it last night and everything was fine, but this morning I couldn't open the file.

Jason : Do you think your computer might have a virus?

Anna : No, I checked and there weren't any.

Jason: OK. I'm not sure what's wrong. If it's possible, email the file to me and I'll see if I can get it to open.

Anna : OK, I'll do that when I get home. Are you going to be around tonight?

Jason : Yeah, I'll be home after 8PM. Send it to me when you get a chance and I'll call you later

Тема 5.10 Перевод текста профессиональной тематики со словарем.

FUTURE TRENDS

Vocabulary focus

1. Match the columns.

1. hardware layer

2. application layer

3. capability

4. a positive feedback loop

5. offspring

6. smart database

7. virtual environments

8. ID verification

9. natural voice interface

10. visualization technology

11. access

12. bandwidth communication

13. ubiquitous computing

14. pervasive computing

15. embedded systems

1. виртуальная среда

2. контроль ID

3. интерфейс со звуком (голосом)

4. интеллектуальная база данных

5. отвод

6. доступ

7. визуальная технология

8. нанотранзисторы

9. положительный цикл обратной связи

10. уровень аппаратного обеспечения

11. прикладной уровень

12. встроенные системы

13. полоса частот

14. повсеместная компьютеризация

15. компьютеризация, проникающая во все сферы

2. Make sentences.

1. should, operator, check, in order to, hardware layer provide, smart database

2. will, future, provide, developments, a positive feedback loop, computer, between, human being

3. of extreme importance is, user, capability, for computer

4. considered, is, it, will, replaced, be, that, human-brain, human machine equivalence, by

5. on business, daily life, and will a huge impact, have, nanotechnology

6. system embedded, interact, will hundreds, with, smart devices

7. have built, will, engineers, soon android, of, types, different, form, with, capabilities, human, of.

3. Translate the following sentences.

1. Nanotechnology is the science of making devices from single atoms and molecules.

2. Nanodevices are measured in nanometers (one billionth of a meter).

3. Artificial intelligence is the science of making intelligent machines and programs.

4. By 2020 scientists believe that nanorobots will be injected into the body bloodstream to treat diseases at the cellular

level.

5. Hardware layer, computers, phones, and consumer electronics are converging.
6. In the near future we may have electronic pets with video camera eyes and microphone ears.
7. This technology development will push every field of knowledge forward.

Тема 6.1 Что такое информационно-коммуникационные системы. Лексический материал, работа с тематическими текстами.

Ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What does IT deal with?
- 2) How has the term been recently broadened?
- 3) Why was the use of Information and Communications Technology and its tools in the field of Education grown in the recent past? What way?
- 4) What are the duties that IT professionals perform?

2. Найдите русские эквиваленты:

software; hardware; store; application; digital; encompass; explicitly; convert; implementation; process; division; securely; transmit; networking; tremendous; retrieve; devise; entire; database.

3. Переведите слова и выражения на английский язык:

разработка, ввод в эксплуатацию, преобразовывать, аппаратура, оборудование, хранить, сохранять подключение к сети; отдел, отделение, огромный, громадный, потрясающий, база данных, разрабатывать детально, подробно охватывать, отыскивать, извлекать компьютерные программы, программное обеспечение; обрабатывать цифровой, числовой, передавать, применение, использование, безопасно, надежно, целый, взятый в целом, устанавливая.

Тема 6.2 Применение информационно-коммуникационных систем в образовании. Чтение и перевод текстов профессиональной направленности. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Прочтите текст о современных возможностях компьютера

Computers can help students perform mathematical operations and solve difficult questions. They can be used to access the Internet, teach courses such as computer-aided design, language learning, programming, mathematics, etc.

PCs (personal computers) are also used for administrative purposes: for example, schools use databases and word processors to keep records of students, teachers and materials.

Race organizers and journalists rely on computers to provide them with the current positions of riders and teams in both the particular stages of the race and in the overall competition.

Workstations in the race buses provide the timing system and give up-to-the minute timing information to TV stations. In the press rooms several PCs give real time information on the state of the race. Computer databases are also used in the drug detecting tests for competitors. Computers store information about the amount of money held by each client and enable staff to access large databases and to carry out financial transactions at high speed. They also control the automatic cash dispensers which, by the use of a personal coded card, dispense money to clients.

Airline pilots use computers to help them control the plane. For example, monitors display data about fuel consumption and weather conditions. In airport control towers, computers are used to manage radar systems and regulate air traffic.

On the ground, airlines are connected to travel agencies by computer. Travel agents use computers to find out about the availability of flights, prices, times, stopovers and many other details.

1. Разделите данные ниже слова по частям речи (существительное, прилагательное, глагол и т. д.)

1. workstation 2. data 3. perform 4. automatic 5. monitor 6. financial 7. store 8. connected 9. word processor 10. large

2. К данным ниже определениям найдите в тексте слова

- a. information _____
- b. execute (do) _____
- c. connected with money _____
- d. keep (save) _____
- e. massive _____
- f. linked _____
- g. self-acting, mechanical _____
- h. screen _____
- i. powerful computer usually connected to a network _____
- j. program used for text manipulation _____

3. В группах обсудите следующие вопросы

1. How are/were computers used in your school?
2. What other areas of study would benefit from the introduction of computers

Тема 6.3 Data. Чтение и перевод Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.

Чтение текста "Data"

Задания к тексту:

I. Прочитайте и переведите следующие выражения:

stock prices; a relevant context; closely related concepts; such as marketing, accounting, finance; a deeper understanding of a topic; a collection of discrete values; any forms of human organizational activity; the practical application of a person's knowledge; other basic units of meaning; to get useful information out of it; values being changed in a computational process;

abstract ideas or concrete measurements; extensive experience dealing with information on a subject; the following techniques: measurements, observations or analysis; the series “data”, “information” and “knowledge” of increasingly abstract concepts.

II. Найдите в предыдущем упражнении английские эквиваленты следующих русских выражений:

другие основные понятия; абстрактные идеи или конкретные замеры; набор дискретных величин; близко связанные понятия; значения, изменяемые в процессе вычисления; более глубокое понимание темы; большой опыт работы с информацией по теме; биржевой курс (цены на акции); практическое применение знаний человека; соответствующий контекст; чтобы извлечь из него полезную информацию; ряд понятий с постепенно повышающейся степенью абстрактности: «данные», «информация» и «знание»; таких как маркетинг, бухгалтерский учет, финансы; любые формы организационной деятельности человека; следующие методы: измерения, наблюдения или анализ.

III. Составьте свои предложения со словосочетаниями из первого упражнения.

IV. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What four closely related concepts are there in the information hierarchy?
2. What is data?
3. What does data represent and how it may be used?
4. How is data collected and how the results of data collection may be presented?
5. How can data be used to get useful information?
6. What is information?
7. What must be done with information to make it usable for making decisions?
8. What is knowledge?
9. What can knowledge be used for?
10. What will knowledge lead us to?
11. Does wisdom refer to the practical application of knowledge?
12. Why can't every person achieve wisdom?
13. Don't you know that the practical application of knowledge always gives a good result?

Тема 6.4 База данных. Работа со словарем. Формулировка определений к понятиям темы.

Чтение текста "Databases"

Задания к тексту:

I. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим русским выражениям:

хранилища данных; с технической точки зрения; самый простой тип базы данных; система управления базами данных; реляционная база данных; мобильная база данных; облачная база данных; сетевая база данных; дедуктивная база данных; иерархическая база данных; распределенная база данных; база данных с плоским файлом; база данных в памяти; объектно-ориентированная база данных; документно-ориентированная база данных; элементарная единица логической организации данных; в виде таблицы, разделенной на поля (столбцы) и записи (строки); один полный набор логически

Тема 6.5 Экспертные системы. Составление глоссария по теме.

Чтение текста "Expert Systems"

Задания к тексту:

Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим русским выражениям: узкая область знаний; механизм логического вывода; обоснование заключения; экспертный уровень знаний; специальный модуль приобретения знаний; процесс принятия решений; прикладная программа по искусственному интеллекту; повышенные аналитические способности в отдельных отраслях знаний; изучать формирование гипотез и открытия в науке; сохранять человеческие знания, опыт и экспертные суждения; получить адекватные пояснения к полученным заключениям; принимать решения в реальном времени в условиях неопределенности; найти широкое применение в прогнозировании, диагностике, планировании, управлении, проектировании и т.д.

Тема 6.6 Математические знаки.

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| :/ | the signs of division | знаки деления |
| •, × | the signs of multiplication | знаки умножения |
| + | the sign of addition — “plus” | знак сложения – «плюс» |
| | the sign of subtraction — “minus” or “negative” | знак вычитания – «минус» |
| = | the sign of equality | знак равенства |
| | читается как: is; is equal to ...; equals | |
| ≠ | the sign of inequality | знак неравенства |
| | читается как: is not equal to ...; is not | |
| | знак «приблизительно равно» | |
| ≈ | the sign means “approximately equals” | читается как: approximately equals; |
| | is approximately equal to ... | |
| > | “greater than” | «больше, чем» |
| | читается как: is greater than | |
| < | “less than” | «меньше, чем» |
| | читается как: is less than | |
| | «равно ... или больше, чем ...» | |
| ≥ | “equals to...or greater than...” | читается как: equals (или is equal) to |
| | ... or greater than ...; | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| «равно ... или меньше, чем ...» | | |
| \leq | “equals to...or less than...” | читается как: equals (или is equal) to |
| | ... or less than ... | |
| () | round brackets (opening and closing) | круглые скобки |
| $\langle \rangle$ | broken brackets | скобки угловые |
| [] | square brackets | квадратные скобки |
| { } | braces | фигурные скобки |
| % | percent | процент |
| Σ | “the sum” | «сумма» |

читается как: the summation of

$\sqrt{\quad}$, $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$
 $\sqrt{\quad}$ square root, cube root квадратный корень, кубический
корень

n
 $\sqrt[n]{\quad}$ the n-th root корень n-ой степени

Тема 6.7 Математическое моделирование.

Задания к тексту:

I. Прочитайте и переведите следующие выражения:

according to the selected criterion; in the form of diagrams, drawings, graphs, tables; to study in detail the functioning of various components; an airplane model in a wind tunnel; constant values (constants) and variables; the natural sciences and engineering disciplines; models can be structural, verbal or mathematical; any physical, mathematical, or logical representation of a system, phenomenon, or process; a formal relationship between the input and output data; an approximate representation of the real objects; the behaviour of the system in time under various external influences; natural phenomena like earthquakes, tsunamis, snowfalls, thunderstorms; simple and differential equations, inequalities, systems of equations, logical and numerical expressions, discrete algebraic transformations, etc.

II. Найдите в предыдущем упражнении английские эквиваленты следующих русских выражений:

формальные отношения между входными и выходными данными; естественные науки и инженерные дисциплины; по выбранному критерию; постоянные значения (константы) и переменные; приблизительное представление реальных объектов; модель самолета в аэродинамической трубе; в виде схем, рисунков, графиков, таблиц; детально изучать функционирование различных компонентов; природные явления, такие как землетрясения, цунами, снегопады, грозы; модели могут быть структурными, вербальными или математическими; поведение системы во времени при различных внешних воздействиях; простые и дифференциальные уравнения, неравенства, системы уравнений, логические и числовые выражения, дискретные алгебраические преобразования и др.; любое физическое, математическое или логическое представление системы, явления или процесса.

III. Составьте свои предложения со словосочетаниями из первого упражнения.

IV. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. What is a model and what it is created for?
2. How can models be classified?
3. How is information about the original object presented in structural models?
4. What do verbal models use to describe objects, events, situations?
5. What abstract construction defines a formal relationship between the input and output data of a simulated object or phenomenon?
6. What do mathematical models consist of?
7. In what domains are mathematical models usually used?
8. What process is termed mathematical modeling?
9. What stages are there in mathematical modeling?
10. What can be done by means of mathematical modeling?
11. Part of what is a mathematical model?

Тема 6.8 Компьютерное моделирование

Задания к тексту:

I. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим русским выражениям:

прежде всего; виртуальное представление реального объекта; программы моделирования; компьютерное моделирование; имитационная компьютерная модель; математическая компьютерная модель; готовые уравнения или алгоритмы; функционирование системы; степень важности; прогон программы на компьютере; различные отрасли науки и техники; метод научного познания действительности; структурно-функциональная компьютерная модель; проводить эксперименты над рассматриваемой системой; небольшое количество эмпирических данных, наблюдений или догадок; визуализировать и моделировать сложные и крупномасштабные явления; в виде таблиц, диаграмм, графиков, анимированных изображений и т.д.

II. Переведите текст со словарем.

III. Сформулируйте в нескольких словах содержание каждого абзаца.

Тема 6.9 Отрицание в английском предложении

Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на средства выражения отрицания:

- a) 1. Other characters are not allowed in the text. 2. Symbolic representation needs no explicit similarity. 3. He certainly did

not answer anything because he had nothing to tell. 4. There will be nobody to help me find a logical explanation of what has happened.

b) 1. There is not any consensus about what constitutes a fourth generation language. 2. There is no right or wrong way to solve this particular problem. 3. No one could explain whether and how the following events affected the whole process. 4. None will be able to solve the problem by means of either this model or any other. 5. I have not made a decision yet about exactly how to use the obtained information. 6. But a computer can do nothing until a computer programmer makes it do something. 7. The project never evolved into a complete theoretical system of any kind. 8. Throughout the text, no numerical examples or applications are given to illustrate the procedure. 9. Some problems may have multiple algorithms of differing complexity, but others may not have algorithms. 10. AI technologies will not have sufficient "intelligence" to avoid the possibility of making dangerous decisions. 11. According to the mean value theorem, a harmonic function has neither maximum nor minimum inside its regularity region. 12. As all models are simplifications of real processes and procedures, it means that neither the model nor the parameter sets are perfect.

В предложениях из предыдущего упражнения замените используемое средство выражения отрицания на другое, сохраняя отрицательный смысл предложения. Где возможно, дайте несколько вариантов.

Тема 6. Математические действия.

Прочитайте следующие формулы по-английски:

Теорема Пифагора

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Минимальное число такси

$$1729 = 13 + 123 = 93 + 103$$

Формула Эйлера

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

Число e

$$e = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

Асимптотика пи-функции

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \sim \frac{1}{s-1}$$

Асимптотика пи-функции

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \sim \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \sim \frac{1}{s-1}$$

∞

Интеграл Эйлера-Пуассона

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^s e^{-x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(s+1)}{s!}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^s e^{-x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(s+1)}{s!}$$

Первообразная и производная

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

∞

Дельта-функция Дирака

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \delta(x-a) dx = f(a)$$

∞

Формула Гаусса-Бонне

$$\int_C \kappa ds = 2\pi \chi(C)$$

$$\int_C \kappa ds = 2\pi \chi(C)$$

Тема 7.1 Телефонные переговоры и электронная переписка: использование профессиональной лексики речевых клише в деловом общении.

Итак, разберем слова и выражения для деловой беседы на английском по телефону. Самое главное правило в разговоре по телефону – не бояться и быть предельно вежливым. Любой разговор начинается с приветствия или знакомства.

Ознакомление с фразами по следующим ситуациям:

После приветствия:

Или ситуация, когда Вы заняты

В случае ошибки номера:

Уточняем информацию о звонящем:

Как попросить сотрудника соединить Вас с нужным человеком:

Фраз, которые позволяют попросить подождать соединения с нужным человеком:

Если плохая связь:

Как назначить встречу по телефону:

Иногда происходит так, что приходится перебить человека, по этому случаю есть данные выражения:

Как передать человеку, что ему звонили:

Как принять сообщение:

Составить диалоги, используя данные фразы

Тема 7.2 Деловая поездка.

1. Give Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Communication technology; establish good face-to-face relations; a supplier; customer; travel arrangements; booking tickets; booking accommodation; making appointments; destination; itinerary; a travel agency; medical insurance; a delayed flight; a cancelled flight.

2. Give English equivalents to the following words and word combinations:

Устанавливать хорошие личные отношения; коммуникационные технологии; бронирование проживания; задержанный

рейс; клиент; медицинская страховка; организация поездок; назначение встреч; место назначения; бронирование билетов; маршрут; туристическое агентство; поставщик; отмененный рейс.

3. Match English and Russian equivalents:

1. essential part a.непредвиденные обстоятельства
2. top priority b.проживание в гостинице
3. good organization c.бронирование билетов
4. booking tickets d.хорошая организация
5. hotel accommodation e.высший приоритет
6. unexpected things f.основная часть

4. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the essential part of business?
2. Why business people travel much?
3. What is the top priority for business travelers?
4. Who is usually responsible for travel arrangements in the company?
5. What do travel arrangements involve?
6. What is the first thing should a secretary learn about?
7. What means of traveling do the most part of businessmen prefer?
8. Why do most businessmen prefer air travel?
9. Who usually takes care about visas and medical insurance?
10. What should a secretary do when a flight is delayed or cancelled?

Тема 7.3 Виды деловых писем. Практика письменной речи.

Business English: полезные фразы для ДЕЛОВОЙ ПЕРЕПИСКИ

not above - не более

to a great extent - в значительной степени

to a certain extent /degree - до определенной степени

in order to - для того чтобы

as far as - насколько

in addition to в дополнение к

a pleasant surprise - приятный сюрприз

It gives me a great pleasure to introduce - Я с большим удовольствием представляю

I am just writing a few lines to introduce - Пишу эти несколько слов, чтобы представить

I sincerely regret that - Искренне сожалею, что

To my great regret I must inform you that - С сожалением должен сообщить вам, что

I regret to inform you that - С сожалением сообщаю вам, что

Please, accept my apologies for - Пожалуйста, примите мои извинения за

I must apologize that - Должен извиниться за то что

I am afraid that - Боюсь, что

Unfortunately - К сожалению

I will keep you informed - Я буду держать вас в курсе

Let me inform you - Позвольте мне сообщить вам, что

Pay special attention to. - Обратите особое внимание на

Please, take a note of - Пожалуйста, обратите внимание на

Add some data about - Сообщите дополнительную информацию о...

I will be in touch as soon as - Я свяжусь с вами как только

This is to inform you that - Настоящим сообщаю вам, что

I am attaching some information about - Прилагаю некоторую информацию о...

to confirm that - подтвердить, что

to keep informed - держать в курсе

to let know (without delay) - поставить в известность, дать знать (без промедления)

Business Writing

WRITING LETTERS IN ENGLISH

Business letter is one of the vital ways of communication in business organization. To make business letter effective we should give attention to structure of

a business letter. An effective business letter should have the following parts.

Parts of a Business Letter

1. Letter Heading: Here the following information is highlighted:

1. The full name of the firm or individual sending the letter
2. Address of the sender
3. Reference No:
4. Date of drafting the letter
5. Telephone, telex, Fax and E-mail address of the sender.

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2. Inside Address: The address of the receiver is given here as it would appear on an envelope. It helps the clerk to write the same address on the cover.

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3. Attention Line: The person who can take prompt action for the letter, his name, and department are stated here:

Mr. Miller, Manager

4. Subject Heading: The main theme of the letter is highlighted here:

Sub: Confirmation of order for new books.

5. Salutation: It is the greetings with which the writer opens his letter. It should be written below the inside address. The salutation is made according to a status of the receiver. You should always begin with 'Dear ...' unless you are

Тема 7.4 Работа и мотивация.

Чтение Types of Jobs

Match the words (1 – 12) to the definitions(a – l).

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1) dismiss/fire | a) people who work for a particular company |
| 2) retire | b) an agreement to work for a certain company |
| 3) employees | c) ask somebody to leave the company |
| 4) do overtime | d) payment for people who retire |
| 5) contract | e) stop work because of age |
| 6) warehouse | f) a system in which workers choose the hours each day that they work |
| 7) pension | g) work extra hours |
| 8) resign | h) people that buy our products |
| 9) suppliers | i) work during the day one week and during the night the other |
| 10) customers | j) tell a company, that you are leaving a job |
| 11) flexitime | k) companies that we buy products from |
| 12) do shiftwork | l) a place to keep products before they go to the shop |

Read the statements and decide if they are true or false.

1. ISG is based in Europe.
2. 70 employees work at ISG's head office.
3. Full-time staff at ISG never works overtime.
4. ISG attracts seasonal workers in autumn.
5. Specialists from Human Resources department work with financial in formation.
6. Customer Service department handles client's complaints.
7. If an employee moves to another company he or she retires and gets a good money support.
8. When employees are 65 years old they stop work because of age.

IV. Complete the sentences with the words from the box:

Customers overtime suppliers people permanent colleagues
redundant temporary part-time full-time computer employee

1. The people who buy your products are your
2. I can work here as long as I want. I have a ... job.
3. Your ... are the people that you work with.
4. If you only work 20 hours a week you work
5. Today, most people need a ... to do their job.
6. If you work extra hours you do
7. ... are companies we buy products from.
8. I want to be HR specialist because I like to work with
9. My job finishes next month – it's only
10. I work 40 hours a week, it's a ... job.
11. If you work for a company you are an
12. My company has some financial problems, so they made a lot of staff

V. Match English and Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. do overtime | a. обязанности |
| 2. prepare | b. склад |
| 3. recruit | c. поставщик |
| 4. retire | d. работать сверхурочно |
| 5. resign | e. подготовить |
| 6. make redundant | f. нанимать |
| 7. dismiss | g. временная работа |
| 8. warehouse | h. гибкий график |
| 9. supplier | i. восьмичасовой рабочий день |
| 10. responsibilities | j. увольнять |
| 11. do shiftwork | k. постоянная работа |
| 12. a nine-to-five job | l. сокращать |
| 13. flexitime | m. увольняться по собственному желанию |
| 14. temporary work | n. работать в сменах |
| 15. a permanent job | o. уходить на пенсию |

VI. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

Головной офис; филиалы магазинов; склады; приблизительно; работать полный рабочий день; работать сверхурочно; иметь неполную занятость; восьмичасовой рабочий день; скользящий график; дата окончания; финансовое положение компании; готовить отчеты; уходить на пенсию; увольняться по собственному желанию; сокращать; увольнять;

Тема 7.5 Профессиональные навыки

Professional Skills

Match the words (1 – 12) to their definitions (a – l).

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. ability | a) a specific time or date by which you have to do something |
| 2. degree | b) the ability to make changes or to deal with the situation that is changing |
| 3. decision | c) the way in which two or more things or people are connected with |
| 4. deadline | d) the premises where you work |
| 5. environment | e) the quality of being able to do a particular job or activity well |
| 6. flexibility | f) a result or effect of something |
| 7. influence | g) the qualification that you get after completing the university course |
| 8. relationships | h) the effect that a person or thing has on someone's decisions, opinions or behaviour |
| 9. skills | i) a plan of activities or events and when they will happen |
| 10. workplace | j) a choice that you make after thinking carefully |
| 11. consequence | k) the place in which people live and work, including all the physical conditions that affect them |
| 12. schedule | l) the ability to do something well, usually as a result of experience and training |

Answer the questions.

1. What do professional skills depend on?
2. Why is becoming a skilled business communicator very important for business relationships?
3. What are examples of communication skills?
4. What is one of the most important abilities in our life?
5. Which abilities do leadership skills include?
6. What are examples of leadership skills?
7. What things can organizational skills comprise?
8. Why is it crucial to possess good time management skills?
9. Why is flexibility among the most important professional qualities?
10. How can stress at work influence working environment?

IV. Read the statements and decide if they are true or false.

1. It is crucial to be a good communicator for running a business.
2. Making decisions is not very difficult.
3. Your professional skills are influenced by your status, educational background, and business sphere.
4. Organizational skills help you to adapt successfully to changing situations and environments.
5. Stress at work can have a negative effect both on the person and the working environment.
6. Leadership skills include general planning, coordinating resources and meeting deadlines.
7. Such abilities as setting goals and optimization tools belong to the time management skills.
8. Flexibility helps you create a balance between your work and personal life.

V. Match English and Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. crucial | a) многочисленный |
| 2. complicated | b) ученая степень |
| 3. numerous | c) навыки |
| 4. environment | d) ключевой момент |
| 5. flexibility | e) влияние |
| 6. relationships | f) сложный |
| 7. meeting deadlines | g) гибкость |
| 8. a key point | h) последствия |
| 9. degree | i) постановка целей |

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 10. skills | j) решающий |
| 11. consequences | k) соблюдение сроков |
| 12. schedule | l) уверенность в себе |
| 13. setting goals | m) окружающая среда |
| 14. self-confidence | n) расписание |
| 15. influence | o) взаимоотношения |

VI. Translate the words and word combinations into English.

Хорошие профессиональные навыки; зависеть от; должность; ученая степень; ключевой момент; оказывать большое влияние; принимать решения; навыки руководителя; мотивировать; вдохновлять; организаторские способности; соблюдение сроков; гибкость; окружающая среда; успешно адаптироваться; борьба со стрессом; отражаться на работе; многочисленные; сложные решения; способности к разрешению конфликтов, навыки управления временем.

VII. Use these adjectives to describe the professional qualities of the following employees: an organization boss, a personal assistant, a sales manager, an IT specialist, an accountant, etc.

Тема 7.6 Правила написания резюме.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Paul W Cair

Personal details

Date of birth 30/5/83

Address 7 Linden Crescent, Stonebridge EH21 3TZ

email p.w.cair@btinternet.com

Education

1995-1999 Standard grades in Maths, English, Spanish, Computer Studies, Geography, Science, James High School

2000-2001 HNC in Computing, Maxwell College

2001-2003 HND in Computing Support, Maxwell College

Other qualifications Jan 2004 CTEC

Work experience

2003 – present IT support consultant Novasystems

Novasystems is an IT company that provides a complete range of computing services for its corporate clients.

My experience includes:

x advising clients on IT issues and strategies

x 1st line customer telephone support

x database design

x configuration and installation of hardware and software to clients' specifications

x network administration and implementation

x PC assembly

I have knowledge of these areas:

x Windows server operating systems

x Microsoft Office packages

x Oracle databases

x Windows desktop operating systems

x TCP/IP networking

x Microsoft Exchange Server

a variety of backup software

Hobbies and interests volleyball

Referees

1 Academic Dr L. Thin, IT Department, Maxwell College

2 Work Ms Y. Leith, Personnel Officer, Novasystems

Тема 7.7 Трудоустройство. Собеседование при приеме на работу.

Вопросы

Can you tell me a little about yourself? Расскажите немного о себе.

How did you hear about the position? Откуда вы узнали о вакансии?

What do you know about the company? Что вы знаете о нашей компании?

Why should we hire you? Почему мы должны нанять именно вас?

What are your greatest professional strengths? Какие качества помогают вам в работе?

What do you consider to be your weaknesses? Что вы считаете своими слабостями?

What is your greatest professional achievement? Расскажите о вашем самом важном достижении.

Tell me about a challenge or conflict you've faced at work, and how you dealt with it? Расскажите о трудностях или конфликтах, с которыми вы столкнулись на работе, и как вы решили проблему?

Where do you see yourself in five years? Где вы видите себя через пять лет?
What's your dream job? Опишите работу своей мечты.
What other companies are you interviewing with? Вы ходите на собеседования в другие компании?
Why are you leaving your current job? Почему вы уходите с текущего места работы?
Why were you fired? Почему вас уволили?
Why do you want this job? Почему вы хотите получить эту работу?
What are you looking for in a new position? Чего вы ждёте от новой работы?
What type of work environment do you prefer? В какой обстановке вы предпочитаете работать?
How would your boss and co-workers describe you? Как руководитель и коллеги могли бы описать вас?
What are you passionate about? Какое у вас хобби, что вы любите делать?
How do you handle stress / pressure? Как вы преодолеваете стресс / волнение?
What is your greatest strength / weakness? Какие ваши сильные / слабые стороны?

Ответ
At my last job, I worked as a ... На последней работе я был ...
I am a ... by training. По образованию я ...
What makes me unique is my experience of four years in ... Моя уникальность — четырехлетний опыт работы в ...
I'm a perfectionist. I pay attention to all the details and like to be sure that everything is just right. Я перфекционист. Я обращаю внимание на все детали, и мне нравится быть уверенным, что все идет по плану.
I'm efficient and highly organized. This enables me to be as productive as possible on the job. Я продуктивен и дисциплинирован. Это позволяет мне добиваться самых высоких результатов в работе.
I'm a creative thinker. I like to explore alternative solutions to problems. Я изобретателен. Мне нравится находить альтернативные решения к задачам.
I enjoy solving problems and troubleshooting issues in a timely manner. Мне нравится оперативно решать задачи и урегулировать конфликты.
I am interested in an entry level position. Я заинтересован в должности начального уровня.
I am looking for a position, in which I can use my experience. Я ищу должность, в которой я смогу использовать свой опыт.
I would like any position, for which I qualify. Мне подойдет любая должность, соответствующая моей квалификации.
I am more interested in a full-time position. Я больше заинтересован в работе на полную ставку.
I work well under pressure. Я хорошо работаю в стрессовых ситуациях.
I am an excellent communicator. Я отлично нахожу общий язык с людьми.
I am a trouble shooter. Я умею улаживать проблемы.
My time management skills are excellent. I'm organized and efficient. У меня отличные навыки управления временем. Я дисциплинирован и эффективен.
I tend to spend too much time making sure the customer is satisfied. У меня есть склонность затрачивать слишком много времени на то, чтобы удовлетворить клиента.
When working on a project, I don't want just to meet deadlines. I prefer to complete the task well ahead of schedule. Работая над проектом, я не просто стараюсь уложиться в срок. Я предпочитаю выполнять задания досрочно.
I am impressed by the quality of your products. Меня впечатлило качество вашей продукции.
You should hire me because I'm not only qualified for this job due to my experiences, but also because of the positive attitudes that I have towards the tasks given to me. Вам следует нанять меня не только потому, что я обладаю необходимой квалификацией и опытом, но еще и из-за моего положительного отношения к заданиям, которые мне поручили.
I am very motivated to do this job – it's my dream. If you hire me, I will do my best to exceed your highest expectations. Я очень мотивирован выполнять эту работу, так как это работа моей мечты. Если вы наймете меня, то я сделаю все возможное, чтобы оправдать ваши самые высокие ожидания.
You should hire me because I have the ability to develop my skills. Вам следует нанять меня потому, что я обладаю способностью развивать свои навыки.
I meet deadlines, I deliver on what I promised, and as a result I always make my managers to be proud of me. Я всегда укладываюсь в сроки, достигаю обещанного и, как следствие, позволяю моим руководителям гордиться мной.
I'm a hard worker with the experience to get things done efficiently. Я старательный работник с опытом и привычкой завершать дела с максимальной эффективностью.
I moved here for the employment opportunities. Я переехал сюда из-за карьерных возможностей.
My goal right now is to find a position at a company where I can grow and take on new challenges over time. На данный момент, моя цель — найти именно те должность и компанию, где я бы смог расти и постоянно преодолевать новые трудности.
In five years, I'd like to be an industry expert in my field, able to train and mentor students and entry-level specialists alike. Через пять лет я бы хотел быть экспертом в своей области, способным обучать и подготавливать студентов, а также начинающих специалистов.
My salary expectation is between \$*** and \$***, which is the average salary for a candidate with my level of experience in this city. Мои ожидания в плане зарплаты варьируются в диапазоне от \$*** до \$***. Это средняя зарплата для кандидата моего уровня в этом городе.

Оценочные средства промежуточной аттестации:

Итоговая контрольная работа
(3 семестр)
Вариант 1
1. Can I have ... bread, please?

- a) few b) little c) many
2. ... there any clubs at your school?
- a) Is b) Are c) How
3. ... water is there?
- a) How many b) Are c) How much
4. I've got a chicken and vegetables but I haven't got ... onions.
- a) any b) some c) much
5. I have got ... time to go shopping.
- a) any b) some c) many
6. These ... are delicious.
- a) olive b) olives c) an olive
7. The ... in this restaurant is excellent.
- a) service b) services c) a service
8. Let's ask the ... to bring some water.
- a) the waiter b) customer c) service
9. She's ... in music.
- a) famous b) interested c) popular
10. The room is ... of students.
- a) keen b) interested c) full
11. We're ... on sport.
- a) keen b) interested c) full
12. I want to read the ... what food I can order.
- a) menu b) tray c) book
13. Can we have the ... please?
- a) lambs b) lamb c) a lamb
14. I'm afraid ... dogs.
- a) of b) in c) for
15. The fridge is full ... food.
- a) of b) in c) for
16. I'd like ... information about your English courses.
- a) any b) some c) few
17. He is the ... boy in the school.
- a) the funnier b) the funniest boy c) funny
18. Who is ... your mother or your granny?
- a) kinder b) the kindest c) kind
19. Your trainers are ... than your shoes.
- a) more casual b) the most casual c) casual
20. What is ... river in the world?
- a) more polluted b) the most polluted c) polluted
21. I think pizza is .. pasta for lunch.
- a) better b) gooder c) best
22. Walking to school is ... than cycling.
- a) safe b) safest c) safer
23. I live quite ... to the centre, so it shouldn't be difficult to find my flat.
- a) opposite b) close c) near
24. My flat is on the left, ... the Cosmos Café and the fruit shop.
- a) in front b) between c) next
25. You leave your car or motorbike here.
- a) hotel b) car park c) park
26. There's a new café in ... of the bus stop.
- a) in front b) between c) next
27. In the summer, I prefer hotels with swimming pools
- a) opposite b) between c) outside
28. Your ball is ... that tree.
- a) in front b) behind c) next
29. You can see things from around the world here.
- a) hotel b) zoo c) museum
30. Let's meet at midday on Saturday! You have to take a tram and ... opposite the library.
- a) get on b) get out c) get off

Choose the correct answer

I live in a small 1. town / village in the countryside. It's a very 2. quiet / crowded place to live. From my bedroom window I can see 3. a farm / an office block. 4. Between / Behind that, there's a beautiful 5. valley / wood where we can ski in the winter. Some people think life here is 6. boring / exciting – but I love it!

Вариант 2

1. ... computers are in your classroom?
- a) How much b) Are there c) How many

2. coffee would you like?
a) How much b) Are there c) How many
3. I've got ... friends on Facebook.
a) any b) some c) much
4. There ... a museum in my city.
a) is b) are c) be
5. We would like some ... for dinner.
a) beef b) a beef c) beefs
6. She's ... with the food.
a) responsible b) disappointed c) popular
7. I'm not very good ... cooking.
a) at b) in c) for
8. He is ... for playing the guitar.
a) famous b) interested c) full
9. Home-cooked food is ... than fast food.
a) nicer b) the nicest c) nice
10. Who is ... person you know?
a) more patient b) the most patient c) patient
11. Winter temperatures are ... than summer temperatures.
a) lower b) the lowest c) low
12. I normally wake up... than my sister.
a) early b) earlier c) earlier
13. The Louvre in Paris is ... museum in the world.
a) bigger b) the biggest c) big
14. School dinners are ... than food at home.
a) badder b) worse c) worst
15. November is month of the year.
a) the unhappier b) unhappiest c) the unhappiest
16. I want to take a photo of the trees in that...
a) lake b) wood c) hill
17. ... often share the road with cars.
a) Trains b) Underground c) Trams
18. It's too cold to swim ... during the winter.
a) opposite b) inside c) outside
19. Let's go to the ... for some new clothes.
a) office block b) shopping centre c) farm
20. I don't want to ... my way.
a) miss b) lose c) wait
21. Do your parents you a lift in the morning?
a) get b) wait c) give
22. The best place to ... the road is opposite the park.
a) cross b) take c) lose
23. Paul sits ... Ella and James in maths so they don't talk to each other.
a) opposite b) between c) outside
24. Do you live ... a beach?
a) in front b) between c) near
25. We live ... the train station – I can see it from our living room window.
a) opposite b) between c) outside
26. I can't stop here. There's a car ... me!
a) in front b) between c) behind
27. When do you arrive ... Budapest?
a) - b) in c) at
28. There aren't any buses. You have to go ... foot.
a) in b) by c) on
29. You can see things from around the world here.
a) hotel b) zoo c) museum
30. Let's meet at midday on Saturday! You have to take a tram and ... opposite the library.
a) get on b) get out c) get off

Choose the correct answer

I'm staying in the capital 1.city / street with my family. It's a 2. modern / historic place, full of very old buildings and lots of museums. There's a lot of 3. fields / traffic in the centre, so it's quite 4. polluted / clean. There is a main 5. town hall / square which is 6. in front of / inside the hotel, so it's very noisy at night too.

Итоговая контрольная работа

(4 семестр)

Вариант 1

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1 We _____ (see) your brother on the bus yesterday.
- 2 What are your plans? _____ (you / come) with us tomorrow?
- 3 I _____ (just / break) my tooth!
- 4 He _____ (not / can) go out last week.
- 5 I don't think computers _____ (have) feelings in the future.
- 6 The teacher _____ (already / give) you the answer!
- 7 I'm worried because she _____ (not / reply) to my text yet.
- 8 Don't worry! I _____ (not / tell) anyone your secret.
- 9 Where _____ (be) Michaela last night?
- 10 _____ (she / make) any new friends yet?

Vocabulary

2 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 We're going to trek / kayak on the river tomorrow.
- 2 Who jumped the highest in the long jump / pole vault?
- 3 Cyclists should wear goggles / a helmet to ride safely.
- 4 There's a rug / washing machine in the living room.
- 5 I'm going to take a shower in the toilet / bathroom.
- 6 The fishermen / sailors work in very dangerous seas to get our food.

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

across check daily do go make play plug social

- 1 My mum tries to _____ her emails about ten times a day.
- 2 The advantage of _____ media is that it connects you with people similar to you.
- 3 Do you want to _____ volleyball with us?
- 4 They _____ climbing when the weather is good.
- 5 Where can I _____ in my headphones?
- 6 We're learning about _____ life in Ancient Egypt.
- 7 Call this number to _____ an appointment.
- 8 Did he _____ you a big favour?
- 9 My grandmother is frightened of walking _____ that high bridge.

Reading

Read the text. Match sentences A–E with gaps 1–5.

Olympic team goes hunting for the hunters

1___ It is the world's largest rainforest and is home to about 400 Indian tribes. They went to search for young people with amazing sporting skills to take part in the 2016 Olympics in Rio and to represent Brazil.

They found twelve young people who were impressive kayakers, and others who had fantastic skills with a bow and arrow. One of these was a quiet teenager called Jardel Kambeba, from the Kambeba tribe. 2___ Normally he hunts tropical river fish or birds that fly up to a hundred metres high in the sky. Sometimes he hunts and kills crocodiles. The Olympic team from Brazil wanted to turn these traditional jungle skills into sporting skills. Jardel comes from a village called Tres Unidos, where he lives with sixty other Amazonian Indians. The village is ninety minutes by boat from Manaus, the capital of Brazil's Amazon region, and is in the very centre of the rainforest. The summers are hot and dry and the winters are wet and tropical. The villagers live close to the Rio Negro, which together with Rio

Solimões forms the Amazon River. 3___ Everyone who was chosen to take part moved to Manaus to train for the Games in Rio de Janeiro. For many of the teenagers, going to Manaus was the first time they had ever left their

communities. 4___ Up until now, they had only ever trained on the local beach back at home. Now they are preparing for the Games with high-tech Olympic facilities. They have to train from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and then from 4 p.m. until sunset. The teenagers are excited about representing Brazil at the Olympic Games. 5___

A The teenagers had to change schools and have had to adapt to a very different way of life.

B But most importantly, they want to make their tribes back in the rainforest proud of them.

C In 2013 a team of Brazilian sports people went to the Amazon rainforest.

D His name in his native language means 'bird hunter'.

E They build their wooden homes high off the ground because the river rise

Вариант 2

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. More than one answer may be possible.

- 1 What _____ (be) the name of the film last night?
- 2 I'm not hungry thanks. I _____ (just / eat).
- 3 I bet he _____ (not / ever / wear) those trousers – they're bright red!
- 4 You _____ (not / give) me your email address yet.
- 5 I don't think cars _____ (need) drivers in the future.
- 6 We _____ (already / have) breakfast.
- 7 She _____ (become) famous five years ago.
- 8 _____ (he / study) in France next year?

- 9 I _____ (not / can) connect to the network a few minutes ago.
10 _____ (they / bring) your book back yet?

Vocabulary

2 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 He loves writing, so he wants to be a politician / journalist.
2 I'm going to run in the shot put / relay tomorrow.
3 I need to wear a wetsuit / goggles for my eyes when I go swimming.
4 On our adventure holiday, we had to abseil / kayak down the mountain.
5 Leave your bike here in the hall / living room please – I don't want you to take it right into the house.
6 I've put your clothes in the shelves / chest of drawers.

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

back basic click do have internet make play towards

- 1 You must _____ on the red button to record.
2 There's a very interesting discussion about bullying on this _____ forum.
3 I don't have time to _____ basketball this week.
4 We have to wear white to _____ judo.
5 It's important to _____ up your work regularly.
6 The islanders receive their _____ supplies from a boat once a week.
7 Can we _____ a conversation in Spanish?
8 I slowly moved _____ the snake to get a better photo.
9 Did you _____ any friends on the trip last week?

Reading

Read the text. Match sentences A–E with gaps 1–5.

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A The teenagers had to change schools and have had to adapt to a very different way of life.

B But most importantly, they want to make their tribes back in the rainforest proud of them.

C In 2013 a team of Brazilian sports people went to the Amazon rainforest.

D His name in his native language means 'bird hunter'.

E They build their wooden homes high off the ground because the river rises

Итоговая контрольная работа

(5 семестр)

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте текст, постарайтесь его понять.

Computers

A. A computer is really a very specific kind of a counting machine. It can do arithmetic problems faster than any person alive. By means of electric processes it finds the answer to a very difficult and complicated problem in a few seconds.

B. A computer can "remember" information you give it. It keeps the information in its "memory" until you need it. There are different kinds of computers. Some can do only one job. There are special-purpose computers. Each specific problem requires a specific computer. One kind of computer helps us build a spaceship, another kind helps us navigate it. A special-purpose computer is built for this purpose alone and cannot do anything else.

C. But there are some computers that do many different jobs. They are called the general-purpose computers. There are the big "brains" that solve the most difficult problems of science. We used to think of a computer as a large machine that took up a whole room. But today computers are becoming smaller and smaller. Though these small devices are called microcomputers or minicomputers, they are still true computers.

D. The most important parts of the general-purpose computer are as follows: 1) memory, where information is kept; 2) an arithmetic unit for performing calculations, 3) a control unit for the correct order of operations; 4) input devices; 5) output devices for displaying the results of calculations. The input and output devices are called peripherals.

E. There are several advantages in making computers as small as one can. Sometimes weight is particularly important. A modern plane carries many heavy electronic apparatus. If it is possible to make any of them smaller, it can carry a bigger weight. But weight is not the only factor. The smaller the computer is, the faster it can work. The signals go to and for at a very high but almost constant speed.

F. Some of the first computer cost millions of dollars, but people quickly learned that it was cheaper to let a million dollar computer make the necessary calculations than to have a hundred clerks who try to do this by hand. Scientists found that computer made fewer mistakes and could fulfil the tasks much faster than almost any number of people by usual methods. The computers became popular. As their popularity grew the number of factories that produce them also grew.

2. Закончите предложения, выбрав окончания по смыслу.

1. Personal computers generally are low-cost machines... a. by IBM Corporation
2. The first personal computer was developed... b. as rival machines.
3. The first IBM PC was nearly as fast... c. than that of a portable computer.
4. The IBM PC is particularly useful... d. that can perform most of the functions of larger computers but use software oriented toward easy, single-user applications.
5. The price of a desktop PC is not much higher... e. for desktop publishing.

3. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова:

1. A computer is a kind of _____ (a typewriter, a table game, a counting machine)
2. The purpose of output devices is to display _____. (nice pictures, diagrams, words, results of calculations)
3. The text tells us about _____ (special-purpose computer, all-purpose computer, calculators, general-purpose computers)
4. There are _____ main parts of a general-purpose computer. (many, five, ten, two)

4. Найдите соответствие:

binary устройство
capacity разрабатывать
circuitry цифровой
to develop двоичный
device внутренний
digital схема, плата
external аппаратное обеспечение
hardware ёмкость, мощность
internal производить
to manufacture внешний

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в правильной видовойременной форме:

1. You (have) a computer at home? Is it a desktop or a laptop?
2. All of the students (to use) computers during the ITc classes.
3. The projector (to work) because it wasn't plugged in.
4. Oh dear! I (just; press) the wrong button!
5. Unfortunately, my scanner isn't (to work) at the moment.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте текст, постарайтесь его понять.

What is a computer?

A. The term computer is used to describe a device made up of a combination of electronic and electromechanical (part electronic and part mechanical) components. Computer has no intelligence by itself and is referred to as hardware. A computer system is a combination of five elements:

- Hardware
- Software
- People
- Procedures
- Data/information

B. When one computer system is set up to communicate with another computer system, connectivity becomes the sixth system element. In other words, the manner in which the various individual systems are connected — for example, by phone lines, microwave transmission, or satellite — is an element of the total computer system.

C. Software is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do. People, however, are the most important components of the computer system: they create the computer software instructions and respond to the procedures that those instructions present.

D. The basic job of the computer is the processing of information. Computers accept information in the form of instruction called a program and characters called data to perform mathematical and logical operations, and then give the results. The data is raw material while information is organized, processed, refined and useful for decision making. Computer is used to convert data into information. It is also used to store information in the digital form.

2. Закончите предложения, выбрав окончания по смыслу.

1. Artificial worlds are being built up in a computer memory so... a. that detects exactly what the fingers are doing and

transmits the information to the computer.

2. A virtual reality system consists of a helmet with a colour display in front of each eye... b. from the data used to design the plant in the first place.
3. In more advanced systems, the operator wears an electronic glove... c. that people can walk through at will, look around, and even touch objects.
4. The computer program will be derived... d. to be for a new generation of video games.
5. The biggest initial market is likely... e. and wide-angle lenses to cover the entire field of view and give a stereoscopic effect.

3. Вставьте подходящие по смыслу слова:

1) A laptop computer with a screen you can write on is called a _____ .

A. tablet PC B. table PC C. flat screen PC

2) An image on TV or computer screen is made up of thousands of ____.

A. points B. pixels C. bits

3) A camera connected directly to the Internet is called _____.

A. an Internet camera B. a web watcher C. a webcam

4) You can't use a mobile in a cave because there's no _____.

A. network B. connection C. power

4. Найдите соответствие:

barcode передавать

broadband среда (передачи данных)

charger широкая полоса частот

medium сенсорный экран

subscriber вычислительная машина

touch screen штрихкод

to transfer распознавание голоса

wireless абонент, подписчик

mainframe зарядное устройство

voice recognition беспроводной

5. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в правильной видовременной форме:

1. What podcast (mean)?
2. iPod (to produce) by an exclusive vendor.
3. They (to repair) the PC for two hours already.
4. Last week the new version of Xiaomi smartphone (release).
5. Claire (to be) preoccupied with her problems lately.

Итоговая контрольная работа

(6 семестр)

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите абзацы C, D:

Computer networks

A. Computer networks link computers by communication lines and software protocols, allowing data to be exchanged rapidly and reliably. Traditionally, networks have been split between wide area networks (WANs) and local area networks (LANs). A WAN is a network connected over long distance telephone lines, and a LAN is a localized network usually in one building or a group of buildings close together. The distinction, however, is becoming blurred. It is now possible to connect up LANs remotely over telephone links so that they look as though they are a single LAN. Originally, networks were used to provide terminal access to another computer and to transfer files between computers. Today, networks carry e-mail, provide access to public databases and bulletin boards, and are beginning to be used for distributed systems. Networks also allow users in one locality to share expensive resources, such as printers and disk-systems.

B. Distributed computer systems are built using networked computers that co-operate to perform tasks. In this environment each part of the networked system does what it is best at. The high-quality bit-mapped graphics screen of a personal computer or workstation provides a good user interface. The mainframe, on the other hand, can handle large numbers of queries and return the results to the users. In a distributed environment, a user might use his PC to make a query against a central database. The PC passes the query, written in a special language (e.g. Structured Query Language-SQL), to the mainframe, which then parses the query, returning to the user only the data requested. The user might then use his PC to draw graphs based on the data. By passing back to the user's PC only the specific information requested, network traffic is reduced. If the whole file were transmitted, the PC would then have to perform the query itself, reducing the efficiency of both network and PC.

C. In the 1980s, at least 100,000 LANs were set up in laboratories and offices around the world. During the early part of this decade, synchronous orbit satellites lowered the price of long-distance telephone calls, enabling computer data and television signals to be distributed more cheaply around the world. Since then, fiber-optic cable has been installed on a large scale, enabling vast amounts of data to be transmitted at a very high speed using light signals.

D. The impact of fiber optics will be considerable to reduce the price of network access. Global communication and computer networks will become more and more a part of professional and personal lives as the price of microcomputers and network access drops. At the same time, distributed computer networks should improve our work environments and technical abilities.

2. Найдите соответствие:

1. graphics
 2. printer
 3. input hardware
 4. to interpret
 5. to reach
 6. monitor
 7. to connect
 8. hard disk
 9. execution
 10. storage hardware
- a. принтер
 - b. интерпретировать
 - c. выполнение
 - d. соединять
 - e. достигать
 - f. графика
 - g. жесткий диск
 - h. устройство хранения данных
 - i. монитор
 - j. устройство ввода данных

3. Подберите устройство, к которому подходит данное определение:

1. The memory used for creating, loading and running programs.
2. The component of the computer in which information is stored.
3. A small memory device that can be used to store data and to move it from one device to another.
4. The rigid disk coated with magnetic material, for storing programs and relatively large amounts of data.
5. The hand-held device connected to the computer by a small cable.

- a. Hard disk
- b. USB drive
- c. Mouse
- d. RAM
- e. Memory

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив страдательный залог:

1. Usually the computers (to maintain) by this organization.
2. This problem cannot (to solve) without a calculator.
3. Tomorrow the students (to bring) to the museum.
4. The new film (to show) in our town now.
5. Modern equipment (to buy) for our office one of these days.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите абзац D:

Application of personal computers

A. As it was mentioned above, PC has a lot of applications, however, there are some major categories of applications: home and hobby, word processing, professional, educational, small business and engineering and scientific.

B. Home and hobby. PC enjoys great popularity among experimenters and hobbyists. All hobbyists need not to be engineers or programmers. There are many games that use the full capabilities of a computer to provide many hours of exciting leisure-time adventure. The list of other home and hobby applications of PCs is almost endless, including: personal finance, planning, investment analyses, telephone answering and dialing, home security, home environment and climate control, appliance control, calendar management, maintenance of address and mailing lists and what not.

C. Word processing. At home or at work, applications software, called a word processing program, enables you to correct mistakes in spelling or grammar or modify any document in any manner you wish before printing it.

D. Professional. The category of professional includes persons making extensive use of word processing, whose occupations are particularly suited to the desk-top use of PCs. Examples of other occupations are lawyers, architects, engineers, educators and all levels of managers. Applications programs that are popular with persons in these occupations include statistical analysis, graphics and computer modeling. The electronic worksheet is, by far, the computer modeling program most widely used by professionals. It can be used for scheduling, planning, and the examination of "what if" situations.

E. Educational. PCs are having and will continue to have a profound influence upon the classroom, affecting both the learner and the teacher. Microcomputers are making their way into classrooms to an ever-increasing extent, giving impetus to the design of programmed learning materials that can meet the demands of student and teacher.

Two important types of uses for personal computers in education are computer-managed instruction (CMI), and computer-assisted instruction (CAI). CMI software is used to assist the instructor in the management of all classroom-related activities, such as record keeping, work assignments, testing, and grading. Applications of CAI include mathematics, reading, typing, computer literacy, programming languages, and simulations of real-world situations.

2. Найдите соответствие:

1. logical operations
2. memory
3. operating system
4. output
5. printed board
6. program storage
7. sorting
8. perform
9. to store
10. device

- a. память
- b. хранение программ
- c. выполнять
- d. логические операции
- e. печатная плата
- f. хранить
- g. вывод
- h. устройство
- i. сортировать
- j. операционная систем

3. Подберите устройство, к которому подходит данное определение:

1. The computer memory used, to hold programmed instructions to the system.
2. The component of the computer in which information is stored.
3. The brain of the computer. It reads and interprets software instructions and coordinates the processing.
4. The display screen for viewing computer data, television programs, etc.
5. The hand-held device connected to the computer by a small cable.

- a. Memory
- b. CPU
- c. Mouse
- d. Monitor
- e. ROM

4. Раскройте скобки, употребив страдательный залог:

1. Tina's USB card (to find) in the street last week.
2. The keyboard in my office (to break). Please, replace it.
3. George is ill, that's why he (to take) to the hospital tomorrow.
4. Your laptop (to repair) at the moment. You can use mine.
5. A new computer class (to set up) at our college lately.

Итоговая контрольная работа

(7 семестр)

Вариант 1

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

Computer Memory

Software gives instructions that tell computers what to do. There are two kinds of software. The first is System Software and includes programs that run the computer system or that aid programmers in performing their work. The second kind of software is Application Software, which directs the computer to perform specific tasks that often involve the user.

Memory is the general term used to describe a computer system's storage facilities. Memory's job is to store the instruction or programs and data in the computer. Memory can be divided into two major categories: 1. main memory, 2 auxiliary storages.

Main memory is also called main storage, internal storage or primary storage and is a part of the CPU. Main memory is usually on chips or a circuit board with the other two components of the CPU. RAM for Random Access

Memory, is the storage area directly controlled by the computer's CPU. Main Memory assists the control unit and the ALU by serving as a repository for the program being executed and for data as it passes through. RAM or Volatile memory so called because its contents are replaced when new instructions and data are added, or when electrical power to the computer is shut off. RAM is read-write memory, in that it can receive or read data and instructions from other sources such as auxiliary storage.

Another type of memory is ROM or Read Only Memory. ROM holds instructions that can be read by the computer but no written over. ROM is sometimes called firmware because it holds instructions from the firm or manufacturer.

Auxiliary storage, also called auxiliary memory or secondary storage, is memory that supplements main storage. This type of memory is long-term, Nonvolatile Memory. Nonvolatile means that computer is turned off or on.

1. Fill in the blank's necessary words:

1. gives instructions that tell computers what to do.
2. directs the computer to perform specific tasks that often involve the user.
3. Memory's job is to store
4. can be divided into two main categories.
5. Main memory is usually on

6. is read-write memory.
 7. holds instructions that can be read by the computer but no written over.
 8. is memory that supplements main storage.
 9. means that the computer is turned off or on.
2. Fill in the prepositions:
1. Memory can store instructions, programs, data the computer.
 2. Main memory is usually chips or a circuit board the other two components of the CPU.
 3. RAM random access memory is the storage area controlled the computer's CPU.
 4. Memory so called because its contents are replaced, when instructions are added or when electrical power is shut
 5. ROM holds instructions that can be read, but no written
3. Find the synonyms to the following words:
a storage device, to perform, to handle, to process, a portion
to transmit, to store, a routing
4. Find the antonyms to the following words:
to take away, to break down, secondary, external
old instructions, switch on, short-term
5. Which sentences don't correspond to the sense of the text?
1. CMOS is used in PCs to store information such as the amount of installed memory.
 2. Software gives instructions that tell computers what to do.
 3. CMOS also contains a wonderful clock with a built-in-alarm, which we don't get to use.
 4. The Software as most intangible products is not always capable of being readily evaluated.
 5. Volatile memory is replaced when new instructions and data are added.
 6. Firmware holds instructions from the firm or manufacturer.
 7. CMOS memory is used on IBM compatible machines to store system information that needs to be preserved even when the computer is turned off

Вариант 2

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

Input and Output Devices

A peripheral is a device performs input, output or storage functions and is connected to CPU. In order for the computer to be of use to us, there must be some types of mechanism for entering data into the computer for processing. Devices which allow the task of data entry to be performed are called input devices. Input we use to perform the two basic computational tasks: data entry and issuing commands. The most widely used input device is the keyboard, which was adapted from the typewriter. The keyboard is the standard mean for the user to input data into the computer. Unfortunately, it is not a very satisfactory means of input because most people have little or no knowledge of the layout of a typewriter keyboard. The keyboard itself doesn't contain any mechanism for creating printed pages. Each time a key on the keyboard is pressed, an electronic signal is sent to the system unit indicating which key was pressed. The system unit and the software interpret this signal and take the appropriate action. Some keys are added to terminal keyboards to fulfill special functions. The most important of these is the RETURN or ENTRY key. This is pressed by the user to indicate to the computer, by the sending of a special code, that the typed line is complete and that the computer can now analyze it. Other keys that may be present include a delete key which when pressed deletes the character just typed, special function keys that can be used for special purpose by different programs and one marked CONTROL or CTRL which also has a particular function when used with other keys. Some keyboards may also have a numeric keypad to the right of the typewriter keyboard. This may be of help when entering numeric data.

1. Fill in the gap's necessary words:

1. A peripheral is a that performs input/ output or functions.
2. There must be some type of mechanism for data into the computer for
3. Input is used to perform two basic computational tasks and
4. There are three keyboards.....
5. The numeric is useful when numeric data must be into the computer.
6. The mouse is a unit with a small rotating ball.
7. A user must the buttons to activate the command.
8. The system unit must the results to us.
9. Printers are devices which produce
10. or are magnetic disk drives use for auxiliary storage?
11. The of disks is by the density.
12. The is a sealed unit, which is installed by the manufacturer?

2. Fill in the prepositions:

1. A keyboard was adapted the typewriter.
2. Special function keys can be used special purpose different programs.
3. There are 10 function keys the top side of the keyboard.
4. Numeric data must be entered the computer.
5. Joystick is usually associated playing computer games.
6. A scanner permits entering text a computer.
7. Vacuum tube is used to generate the display most monitors.
8. Micrographics is a way to store output film.
9. Floppy disks are divided two sizes of portable magnetic disks.

10. The capacity of disks is determined by the density which the metal particles are placed the disk.

3. Find the synonyms to the following words:

a unit, a memory, a device, to permit, to correspond, (to)input/ output, to erase, a part, to direct, to slip, to insert, to transfer, to diverse, to short, to use.

4. Find the antonyms to the following words:

to forbid, narrow, a main unit, hardly, to forget, dull, to separate, to enter commands, without results, inappropriate, to release, top, rouge, to store, a thick beam, beginning, lower speed, hard disk, inconstant, soft copy, impact, printing, low quality, expensive, to pollute.

Зачет с оценкой

(8 семестр)

Вариант 1

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

Kinds of Computers.

All computer systems, regardless of their size, have the same four hardware components:

1. A processor or CPU, where the data input is processed according to the program.

2. Input/output devices or peripherals such as the keyboard and printer, which receive data from people and enter it into the computer for processing, then send it back to people so it can be used.

3. Storage components such as disk drives or tape drives keep data for later use.

4. Routing and control components, which direct the instructions and/or data from one component to the next making sure each does its task properly. Computers are generally classified as general-purpose or special purpose machine. A general-purpose computer is one used for a variety of tasks without the need to modify or change it as the tasks change. A common example is a computer used in business that runs many different applications.

A special-purpose computer is designed and used solely for one application. The machine may need to be redesigned and certainly reprogrammed, if it is to perform another task. Special-purpose computers can be used in a factory to monitor a manufacturing process; in research to monitor seismological, meteorological and other natural occurrences; and in the office. So, all computers have in common, but certain computers differ from one another. These differences often have to do with the way a particular computer is used. That is why we can say there are different types of computers that are suited for different kinds of work or problem solving.

Personal computer is a computer system that fits on a desktop, that an individual can afford to buy for personal use, and that is intended for a single use.

2. Fill in the necessary words:

1. are generally classified as general – or special-purpose machine.

2. A special-purpose computer is designed and used for one application.

3. Personal computer on a desktop.

4. Each type of a personal computer many characteristics in common with their counterparts.

5. There are many portables today.

6. CPUs, terminals, printers and storage devices can be separately.

3. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. All computer systems have the same five hardware components.

2. Input/output devices receive data, enter it into the computer for processing, then send it back to people so it can be used.

3. Storage components don't keep data for later use.

4. Computers are general-purpose machines.

5. The machine may need to be redesigned and certainly reprogrammed.

6. We can't say, that there are different types of computers.

4. Find the synonyms to the following words:

a component, a device, to receive, to enter, to keep, to handle, to run, to confine, to fit, terminals, calculation

5. Find the antonyms to the following words:

to pay attention to, unprocessed, undirect, monotony, designed, programmed, similar, similarity, unlimited, unite, rare, single, task, together, slow, odd, number, simplicity, to destroy.

6. Match the words of the first column with those of the second one:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. regardless | 1. убеждать |
| 2. to enter | 2. проверять |
| 3. a routing | 3. покупать |
| 4. to direct | 4. ограничиваться |
| 5. to modify | 5. входить |
| 6. to purchase | 6. видоизменять |
| 7. to convince | 7. программа |
| 8. solely | 8. не обращая внимание |
| 9. to monitor | 9. ладонь |
| 10. occurrence | 10. представлять/ быть в состоянии |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 11. to afford | 11. исключительно |
| 12. to confine | 12. управлять |
| 13. a palm | 13. Случай |

7. Give the definitions to the following terms:

1. computer
2. supercomputer
3. special-purpose computer
4. general-purpose computer
5. personalcomputer
6. minicomputer
7. mainframe

9. What are two main characteristics of the supercomputer?

Вариант 2

1. Read the text and translate it without the help of the dictionary.

Programming Languages

Programming has been with us for over 40 years but it wasn't born at the time as the first computers. When the first early computers were built, there were no programming languages. First machines were initially programmed by flipping toggle switches and changing cables. Needless to say, this was a slow, awkward process. People began quickly searching for a better, faster way to issue instructions to the computer.

The result was what we call Programming Languages. The programming languages fall into three general categories. They are comprised of ones and zeros, and are directly understood or executed by hardware. Electronic circuitry turns these 0s and 1s into the operations the computer performs.

Assembly Languages are powerful programming tools because they allow programmers a large amount of direct control over the hardware. They offer programmers greater ease in writing instructions but preserve the programmer's ability to declare exactly what operations the hardware performs. Assembly languages are machine-specific, or machine-dependent. Machine-dependent means the instructions are specific to one type of computer hardware. Assembly languages are still provided by most computer manufacturers – they can't be translated and used on another computer.

Assembly code for a Prime mini won't work on a Digital mini. Assembly code can't even be transferred between some machines built by the same manufacturer. For the most part, assembly languages are used by systems programmers to develop operating systems and their components.

2. Fill in the gaps necessary words or expressions:

1. First machines were by flipping toggle switches and
2. The programming languages fall into
3. They are comprised of and
4. are powerful programming tools.
5. Machine-dependent means
6. A high-level language is a language in which
7. is an expression of instruction in a programming language.
8. allows programmers to calculate complex formulas with a few source code instructions.
9. stands for Algorithmic Language.
10. Basic uses

3. Fill in the prepositions:

1. Programming has been us for over 40 years.
2. People began searching a better, faster way to issue instructions to the computer.
3. They offer programmers greater ease writing instructions.
4. Assembly code a Prime mini won't work a Digital mini.
5. Assembly languages were the first bridge the English Language and the computer's binary language.
6. A statement translates one or more instructions the machine language level.
7. System Commands tell the operating system how to work ... Basic programs.

4. Find the synonyms to the following words:

to execute, a tool, to allow, to preserve a notation, to issue, to differ

5. Find the antonyms to the following words:

to die, to be destroyed, important, slowly, indirectly, difficulty, low level, unfamiliar, high level, to unite

6. Give appropriate definition of the following terms:

1. programming languages
2. Assembly Language
3. Cobol
4. Algol
5. Basic

7. Give the situation from the text in which the following words and expressions are used:

1. for over 40 years
2. slow, awkward process
3. three general categories
4. a large amount of direct control
5. machine-dependent
6. to develop operating systems and their components
7. combine several machine language instructions
8. a set of statements
9. a few code instructions
10. write code efficiently

Темы индивидуальных проектов, курсовых работ (проектов), индивидуальных заданий на практику:

Описание критериев оценивания успеваемости

Перечень знаний, формируемых в рамках изучения дисциплины:

лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) английского профессионально-ориентированного текста; лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для заполнения анкет, резюме, заявлений и др.;

основы разговорной речи на английском языке;

профессиональные термины и определения для чтения чертежей, инструкций, нормативной документации

| Методы оценки | Критерии оценки |
|-----------------|---|
| Зачет с оценкой | <p>Оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся, если демонстрируются всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание учебного программного материала, самостоятельно выполнивший все предусмотренные программой задания, глубоко усвоивший основную и дополнительную литературу, рекомендованную программой, активно работавший на практических, семинарских, лабораторных занятиях, разбирающийся в основных научных концепциях по изучаемой дисциплине, проявивший творческие способности и научный подход в понимании и изложении учебного программного материала, ответ отличается богатством и точностью использованных терминов, материал излагается последовательно и логично.</p> <p>Оценка «хорошо» выставляется обучающемуся, если демонстрируются достаточно полное знание учебнопрограммного материала, не допускающий в ответе существенных неточностей, самостоятельно выполнивший все предусмотренные программой задания, усвоивший основную литературу, рекомендованную программой, активно работавший на практических, семинарских, лабораторных занятиях, показавший систематический характер знаний по дисциплине, достаточный для дальнейшей учебы, а также способность к их самостоятельному пополнению.</p> <p>Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если демонстрируются знания основного учебно-программного материала в объеме, необходимом для дальнейшей учебы и предстоящей работы по профессии, не отличавшийся активностью на практических (семинарских) и лабораторных занятиях, самостоятельно выполнивший основные предусмотренные программой задания, однако допустивший погрешности при их выполнении и в ответе на зачете, но обладающий необходимыми знаниями для устранения под руководством преподавателя наиболее существенных погрешностей.</p> <p>Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если обнаруживаются пробелы в знаниях или отсутствие знаний по значительной части основного учебно-программного материала, не выполнившего самостоятельно предусмотренные программой основные задания, допустившему принципиальные ошибки в выполнении предусмотренных программой заданий, не отработавшему основные практические, семинарские, лабораторные занятия, допускающему существенные ошибки при ответе, и который не может продолжить обучение или приступить к профессиональной деятельности без дополнительных занятий по соответствующей дисциплине.</p> |
| Курсовая работа | Оценка «отлично» ставится, если: |
| Индивидуальный | Оценка «отлично» ставится, если: |

Перечень умений, формируемых в рамках изучения дисциплины:

вести диалог (диалог-расспрос, диалог-обмен мнениями/ суждениями, диалог-побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения;

сообщать сведения о себе и заполнять различные виды анкет, резюме, заявлений и др.;

понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на английском языке в различных ситуациях профессионального общения;

читать чертежи и техническую документацию на английском языке;

называть на английском языке инструменты, оборудование, оснастку, приспособления, используемые при выполнении профессиональной деятельности;

применять профессионально-ориентированную лексику при выполнении профессиональной деятельности; самостоятельно пополнять словарный запас.

| Методы оценки | Критерии оценки |
|---------------|---|
| Экспертное | Оценка «отлично» - выполнение практической работы в объеме от 90% до 100 %. |

| | |
|---|---|
| наблюдение за обучающимися на практических занятиях и при выполнении практических работ | Оценка «хорошо» - выполнение практической работы в объеме от 70% до 90%. Оценка «удовлетворительно» - выполнение практической работы в объеме от 50% до 70%. Оценка «неудовлетворительно» - выполнение практической работы в объеме менее 50 %. |
| Курсовая работа | Оценка «отлично» ставится, если: |
| Индивидуальный | Оценка «отлично» ставится, если: |

5. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

5.1. Рекомендуемая литература

5.1.1. Основная литература

| | |
|-------|--|
| Л.1.1 | Максимова Ю. С. Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие. - Хабаровск: ДВГУПС, 2021. - 126 с. – Режим доступа: https://e.lanbook.com/book/179392 |
| Л.1.2 | Зеленкова Е. А. Профессиональный иностранный язык [Электронный ресурс]: методические указания. - Курган: КГСХА им. Т.С.Мальцева, 2020. - 58 с. – Режим доступа: https://e.lanbook.com/book/159297 |
| Л.1.3 | Галкина А. А. Communication networks по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский) для студентов технических специальностей [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие по дисциплине «иностранный язык» (английский) для студентов технических специальностей. - Санкт-Петербург: Лань, 2021. - 144 с. – Режим доступа: https://e.lanbook.com/book/168978 |

5.1.2. Дополнительная литература

| | |
|-------|---|
| Л.2.1 | Шалимова Д. В. Иностранный язык [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие. - Кемерово: КемГУ, 2020. - 98 с. – Режим доступа: https://e.lanbook.com/book/141573 |
| Л.2.2 | Мальшикина Е. А., Трифонова Н. Г. Иностранный язык (английский) [Электронный ресурс]: учебное пособие для студ. спец. 09.02.03 программирование в компьютерных системах. - Самара: СамГУПС, 2019. - 176 с. – Режим доступа: https://e.lanbook.com/book/161300 |

5.2. Перечень программного обеспечения

Kaspersky Endpoint Security

5.3. Перечень информационных справочных систем

"Электронная библиотека учебников"

Электронно-библиотечная система "Университетская библиотека онлайн"

Электронно-библиотечная система "Лань"

6. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Адрес: 453850, Республика Башкортостан, р-н Мелеузовский, г. Мелеуз, ул. Смоленская, д. 34, строение 1: аудитория 16-207 - Кабинет иностранного языка

Лингафонный кабинет

Учебная аудитория для проведения занятий лекционного и практического типа; занятий семинарского типа; для курсового проектирования (выполнения курсовых работ); для проведения групповых и индивидуальных консультаций; для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

: Рабочие места обучающихся; Рабочее место преподавателя; Ноутбук; Проектор, Экран; Классная доска; 10 рабочих мест обучающихся оснащенные ПЭВМ с подключением к сети интернет и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду Университета; Мобильное лингафонное оборудование: мобильный кейс для хранения, транспортировки и санитарной обработки лингафонных гарнитур с бактерицидным УФ-облучателем, 16 лингафонных гарнитур А4ТЕСН

7. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Методические рекомендации по организации самостоятельной работы

СРС – планируемая учебная, выполняемая во внеаудиторное (аудиторное) время по заданию и при методическом руководстве преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия (возможно частичное непосредственное участие преподавателя при сохранении ведущей роли студентов). Целью СРС является овладение фундаментальными знаниями, профессиональными умениями и навыками по профилю будущей специальности, опытом творческой, исследовательской деятельности, развитие самостоятельности, ответственности и организованности, творческого подхода к решению проблем учебного и профессионального уровней. Задачи СРС: систематизация и закрепление полученных теоретических знаний и практических умений студентов; углубление и расширение теоретической подготовки; формирование умений использовать нормативную, правовую, справочную документацию и специальную литературу; развитие познавательных способностей и активности студентов: творческой инициативы, самостоятельности, ответственности и организованности; формирование самостоятельности мышления, способностей к саморазвитию, самосовершенствованию и самореализации; развитие исследовательских умений; использование материала, собранного и полученного в ходе самостоятельных занятий на практических занятиях, при написании курсовых и выпускной квалификационной работ, для эффективной подготовки к текущей и промежуточной аттестации. Функции СРС: развивающая (повышение культуры умственного труда, приобщение к 10 творческим видам деятельности, обогащение интеллектуальных способностей студентов); информационно-обучающая (учебная

деятельность студентов на аудиторных занятиях, неподкрепленная самостоятельной работой, становится мало результативной); ориентирующая и стимулирующая (процессу обучения придается ускорение и мотивация); воспитательная (формируются и развиваются профессиональные качества специалиста и гражданина); исследовательская (новый уровень профессионально-творческого мышления).

Самостоятельная работа студентов является обязательным компонентом учебного процесса для каждого студента и определяется учебным планом. Самостоятельная работа определяется как индивидуальная или коллективная учебная деятельность, осуществляемая без непосредственного руководства педагога, но по его заданиям и под его контролем. Самостоятельная работа – это познавательная учебная деятельность, когда последовательность мышления студента, его умственных и практических операций и действий зависит и определяется самим студентом.

Самостоятельная работа студентов способствует развитию самостоятельности, ответственности и организованности, творческого подхода к решению проблем учебного и профессионального уровня, что в итоге приводит к развитию навыка самостоятельного планирования и реализации деятельности. Целью самостоятельной работы студентов является овладение необходимыми компетенциями по своему направлению подготовки, опытом творческой и исследовательской деятельности. На основании компетентностного подхода к реализации профессиональных образовательных программ, видами заданий для самостоятельной работы являются:

- для овладения знаниями: чтение текста (учебника, первоисточника, дополнительной литературы), составление плана текста, графическое изображение структуры текста, конспектирование текста, выписки из текста, работа со словарями и справочниками, ознакомление с нормативными документами, учебно-исследовательская работа, использование аудио- и видеозаписей, компьютерной техники и информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет и др.
 - для закрепления и систематизации знаний: работа с конспектом лекции, обработка текста (учебника, первоисточника, дополнительной литературы, аудио и видеозаписей), повторная работа над учебным материалом, составление плана, составление таблиц для систематизации учебного материала, ответ на контрольные вопросы, заполнение рабочей тетради, аналитическая обработка текста (аннотирование, рецензирование, реферирование, конспект-анализ и др.), завершение аудиторных практических работ и оформление отчётов по ним, подготовка мультимедиа сообщений/докладов к выступлению на семинаре (конференции), материалов-презентаций, подготовка реферата, составление библиографии, тематических кроссвордов, тестирование и др.
 - для формирования умений: решение задач и упражнений по образцу, решение вариативных задач, выполнение чертежей, схем, выполнение расчетов (графических работ), решение ситуационных (профессиональных) задач, подготовка к деловым играм, проектирование и моделирование разных видов и компонентов профессиональной деятельности, рефлексивный анализ профессиональных умений с использованием аудио- и видеотехники и др.
- Самостоятельная работа может осуществляться индивидуально или группами студентов в зависимости от цели, объема, конкретной тематики самостоятельной работы, уровня сложности, уровня умений студентов.

Методические рекомендации по освоению дисциплины

Методические рекомендации по подготовке к практическим занятиям

Практические занятия представляют особую форму сочетания теории и практики. Их назначение – углубление проработки теоретического материала предмета путем регулярной и планомерной самостоятельной работы студентов на протяжении всего курса. Процесс подготовки к практическим занятиям включает изучение нормативных документов, обязательной и дополнительной литературы по рассматриваемому вопросу. Непосредственное проведение практического занятия предполагает, например:

- индивидуальные выступления студентов с сообщениями по какому-либо вопросу изучаемой темы;
- фронтальное обсуждение рассматриваемой проблемы, обобщения и выводы;
- решение задач и упражнений по образцу;
- решение вариантных задач и упражнений;
- решение ситуационных производственных (профессиональных) задач;
- проектирование и моделирование разных видов и компонентов профессиональной деятельности;
- выполнение контрольных работ;
- работу с тестами.

При подготовке к практическим занятиям студентам рекомендуется: внимательно ознакомиться с тематикой практического занятия; прочесть конспект лекции по теме, изучить рекомендованную литературу; составить краткий план ответа на каждый вопрос практического занятия; проверить свои знания, отвечая на вопросы для самопроверки; если встретятся незнакомые термины, обязательно обратиться к словарю и зафиксировать их в тетради. Все письменные задания выполнять в рабочей тетради. Практические занятия развивают у студентов навыки самостоятельной работы по решению конкретных задач.

Методические рекомендации по выполнению контрольных работ

Контрольная работа выполняется по вариантам. На бланке указывается специальность, курс, группа, ФИО студента. Вопросы строятся на основе тестовых и ситуативных заданий. В тестовых заданиях, выбирается правильный(ые) ответ(ы). При решении ситуативных заданий выбирается правильная последовательность действий в рассматриваемой ситуации. Проверка контрольной работы позволяет выявить и исправить допущенные студентами ошибки, указать, какие вопросы дисциплины ими недостаточно усвоены и требуют доработки. Студент должен внимательно ознакомиться с письменными замечаниями преподавателя и приступить к их исправлению, для чего еще раз повторить соответствующий материал.

Методические рекомендации по подготовке к зачету

В ходе подготовки к зачету студент, в первую очередь, должен систематизировать знания, полученные в ходе изучения дисциплины. К зачету необходимо готовиться целенаправленно, регулярно, систематически и с первых дней обучения по данной дисциплине. В самом начале учебного курса познакомьтесь со следующей учебно-методической документацией:

- программой дисциплины;

- перечнем знаний и умений, которыми студент должен владеть;
- тематическими планами лекций, семинарских занятий;
- учебниками, учебными пособиями по дисциплине, а также электронными ресурсами;
- перечнем вопросов к зачету.

После этого у обучающихся должно сформироваться четкое представление об объеме и характере знаний и умений, которыми надо будет овладеть по дисциплине. Систематическое выполнение учебной работы на лекциях и лабораторных занятиях позволит успешно освоить дисциплину и создать хорошую базу для сдачи зачета.

8. ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ДЛЯ ЛИЦ С ОГРАНИЧЕННЫМИ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЯМИ ЗДОРОВЬЯ И ИНВАЛИДОВ

В образовательном процессе используются социально-активные и рефлексивные методы обучения, технологии социокультурной реабилитации с целью оказания помощи в установлении полноценных межличностных отношений с другими студентами, создании комфортного психологического климата в студенческой группе.

Студенты с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, в отличие от остальных студентов, имеют свои специфические особенности восприятия, переработки материала. Подбор и разработка учебных материалов производится с учетом индивидуальных особенностей.

Предусмотрена возможность обучения по индивидуальному графику, при составлении которого возможны различные варианты проведения занятий: в академической группе и индивидуально, на дому с использованием дистанционных образовательных технологий.

Основной формой в дистанционном обучении является индивидуальная форма обучения. Главным достоинством индивидуального обучения для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья является то, что оно позволяет полностью индивидуализировать содержание, методы и темпы учебной деятельности инвалида, следить за каждым его действием и операцией при решении конкретных задач; вносить вовремя необходимые коррективы как в деятельность студента-инвалида, так и в деятельность преподавателя. Дистанционное обучение также обеспечивает возможности коммуникаций не только с преподавателем, но и с другими обучаемыми, сотрудничество в процессе познавательной деятельности.

При изучении дисциплины используются следующие организационные мероприятия:

- использование возможностей сети «Интернет» для обеспечения связи с обучающимися, предоставления им необходимых материалов для самостоятельного изучения, контроля текущей успеваемости и проведения тестирования;
- проведение видеоконференций, лекций, консультаций, и т.д. с использованием программ, обеспечивающих дистанционный контакт с обучающимся в режиме реального времени.
- предоставление электронных учебных пособий, включающих в себя основной материал по дисциплинам, включенным в ОПОП;
- проведение занятий, консультаций, защит курсовых работ и т.д. на базе консультационных пунктов, обеспечивающих условия для доступа туда лицам с ограниченными возможностями;
- предоставление видеолекций, позволяющих изучать материал курса дистанционно.
- использование программного обеспечения и технических средств, имеющих функции адаптации для использования лицами с ограниченными возможностями.