

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
Информация о владельце:  
ФИО: Солоненко Анна Александровна  
Должность: Директор  
Дата подписания: 07.08.2024 09:30:10  
Уникальный идентификатор ключа:  
d9ba9a2cd168b14ef042fb478ab037f8b30504e94



Дмитровский рыбохозяйственный технологический институт (филиал)  
федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения  
высшего образования «Астраханский государственный  
технический университет»  
(ДРТИ ФГБОУ ВО «АГТУ»)

Система менеджмента качества в области образования, воспитания, науки и инноваций сертифицирована DQS  
по международному стандарту ISO 9001:2015

**Отделение среднего профессионального образования**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**

**ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ  
ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ**

по общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык»  
для студентов очной и заочной форм обучения специальностей СПО  
(базовая подготовка)

**Валягина З.Н. Методические указания по выполнению внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы обучающихся по общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для студентов очной и заочной форм обучения специальностей СПО. – Рыбное, 2019. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: [http: www.portal-drti.ru](http://www.portal-drti.ru)**

Методические указания по общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (базовый уровень) разработаны в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего (полного) общего образования от 17.05.2012 г. № 413 (с изменениями, приказ от 29.06.2017 г. № 613); с «Рекомендациями по организации получения среднего общего образования в пределах освоения образовательных программ среднего профессионального образования на базе основного общего образования с учетом требований федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов и получаемой профессии или специальности среднего профессионального образования» Минобрнауки России от 17.03.2015 г. № 06-259; с рекомендациями Научно-методического совета Центра профессионального образования и систем квалификаций ФГАУ «ФИРО» от 25.05.2017 г., протокол № 3 для программ подготовки специалистов среднего звена по специальностям СПО.

**Автор: З.Н. Валягина** - преподаватель первой квалификационной категории отделения СПО ДРТИ ФГБОУ ВО «АГТУ»

**Рассмотрена и одобрена** на заседании цикловой комиссии общеобразовательных, общих гуманитарных и социально-экономических, математических и общих естественнонаучных дисциплин, протокол № 1 от 30.08.2019 г.

© Дмитровский рыбохозяйственный технологический институт (филиал) ФГБОУ ВО «Астраханский государственный технический университет»

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1	Пояснительная записка.....	4
2	Методические указания по организации внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы обучающихся.....	6
3	Задания для самостоятельной работы .....	7
4	Информационное обеспечение обучения.....	32
5	Приложение 1. Макеты титульных листов.....	35
6	Приложение 2. Ориентировочные затраты времени на выполнение заданий.....	37

## 1. Пояснительная записка

Самостоятельная работа является важнейшей формой обучения.

Самостоятельные внеаудиторные занятия нацелены на закрепление знаний, полученных на аудиторных занятиях, расширение изучаемых источников и литературы, приобретение навыков самостоятельной работы с первоисточниками. В процессе самостоятельной работы студенты ориентированы не только на усвоение знаний на репродуктивном уровне, но и научный поиск.

Основой самостоятельной работы студента является выполнение специальных заданий по завершению изучения каждого раздела общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины.

Процесс изучения общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» состоит из следующих этапов:

1. Проработка теоретического и прикладного материала по рекомендованной литературе.
2. Работа на практических занятиях под руководством преподавателя, где разбираются конкретные ситуации с обязательным применением изученных приемов и методов.
3. Сдача тестов по итогам теоретического обучения и практических занятий.
4. Выполнение студентами письменных заданий и проверка их преподавателем.
5. Сдача дифференцированного зачета по итогам теоретического обучения.

Программа общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины построена таким образом, чтобы сформировать целостное представление о современном английском языке.

Основная учебная литература, представленная учебниками и учебными пособиями, охватывает все разделы программы по общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине. Она изучается студентами в процессе подготовки к практическим занятиям, для выполнения самостоятельных работ, подготовки к тестам, контрольной работе и дифференцированному зачету.

Дополнительная учебная литература рекомендуется студентам для самостоятельной работы при подготовке к практическим занятиям.

В учебном процессе выделяют два вида самостоятельной работы: аудиторная и внеаудиторная.

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа выполняется студентом по заданию преподавателя, но без его непосредственного участия.

В рамках изучения общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины используются следующие виды заданий для самостоятельной работы:

- самостоятельное изучение темы теоретического курса;
- подготовка к практическим занятиям;
- подготовка и выполнение тестовых заданий по усвоению материала;
- подготовка и защита рефератов;
- подготовка к дифференцированному зачету.

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся проводится с целью:

- систематизации и закрепления полученных теоретических знаний и практических умений у обучающихся;
- углубления и расширения теоретических знаний;
- развития познавательных способностей и активности обучающихся: самостоятельности, ответственности и организованности, творческой инициативы;
- формирования самостоятельности мышления, способности к саморазвитию, самосовершенствованию и самореализации.

**Критериями оценки результатов самостоятельной работы обучающихся являются:**

- уровень усвоения обучающимся учебного материала;
- умение обучающегося использовать теоретические знания при выполнении практических задач;
- обоснованность и четкость изложения материала;
- уровень оформления работы.

## **2. Методические указания по организации внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы обучающихся**

Внеаудиторная самостоятельная работа обучающихся по изучению общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины должна складываться из нескольких этапов, что позволит лучше усвоить пройденный материал. Работу целесообразно начинать с прочтения записей, сделанных на практических занятиях, и учебных пособий (учебников), затем следует приступить к выполнению заданий. Указания по выполнению заданий, источники и литература приведены после самих заданий.

Время выполнения самостоятельной работы варьируется в зависимости от сложности темы изучения. Необходимо пользоваться рекомендуемой литературой и справочными материалами в ходе выполнения самостоятельной работы.

Алгоритм проверки теоретического вопроса: оценивается глубина освоения материала, степень самостоятельности выводов, общая культура.

Для оценки выполнения самостоятельной работы применяется обычная пятибалльная система.

**оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся, если:**

- выполнил работу без ошибок и недочетов;
- допустил не более одного недочета;

**оценка «хорошо» выставляется обучающемуся, если:**

- не более одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочета;
- или не более двух недочетов;

**оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если:**

- не более двух грубых ошибок;
- или не более одной грубой и одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочета;
- или не более двух-трех негрубых ошибок;
- или одной негрубой ошибки и трех недочетов;
- или при отсутствии ошибок, но при наличии четырех-пяти недочетов;

**оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если:**

- допустил число ошибок и недочетов превосходящее норму, при которой может быть выставлена оценка «3», или если правильно выполнил менее половины работы.

### 3. Задания для самостоятельной работы

#### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №1

##### Тема 1.1. Введение

**Задание:** ответы на вопросы для самоконтроля:

Английский язык как язык международного общения?

Английский язык как средство познания национальных культур?

#### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №2

##### Тема 1.2. Приветствие, прощание, представление себя и других людей в официальной и неофициальной обстановке

**Задание:** Read and translate the text. Give your own written comment on the following: «Is it really beneficial to be the only child in a family»? (15 sentences).

■ One-child households have doubled over the last two decades making it one of the fastest growing family units in most European countries. But is it really beneficial to be an only child in a family?

■ On the one hand, if you are an only child, you don't have to share your room with anybody else. As a result, these children may have friends to stay over on a regular basis. Besides, they have more privacy and no one disturbs them while they are studying. What is more, parents give all their love and care to their only child. Such children also benefit from having the family financial resources focused upon them.

■ On the other hand, if you have a sibling, you have someone to play with or to talk to, and you'll never feel bored or lonely. And if you get into trouble, you have someone to give you a helping hand or at least some advice. Moreover, children in large families are usually not overindulged by their parents. Kids learn at the very early age that the world doesn't revolve around them and that they have to share their possessions or wait for their turn.

■ In conclusion, I want to say that one child families have their pros and cons. Personally, I believe that having a brother or a sister is an amazing feeling, because no matter what happens in life, you will not be lonely.

#### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №3

##### Тема 1.3. Описание человека

**Задание:** выполнить лексико-грамматические упражнения:

**1. Speak on the topic "The political system of the UK"**

**2. Choose the right tense form**

1. The ticket ..... on the table.

a) is left; b) are left; c) left;

2. If the earth ..... warmer, the snow will melt.

a) get; b) gets; c) will get;

3. If you ..... we'll catch the bus!

a) will hurry; b) hurry; c) are hurrying;

4. If you need money, I..... you some.

a) will lend; b) lend; c) lends;

5. If she finished her work early, she .....

- a) will go; b) went; c) would go;  
 6. If I had money, I .....
- a) will buy; b) would buy; c) bought;  
 7. If I ....., I would learn Italian.  
 a) lived; b) would live; c) will live;  
 8. Sarah ..... her key. She can't find it.  
 a) lost; b) have lost; c) has lost;  
 9. Mr. McKein ..... Egypt several times.  
 a) visits; b) has visited; c) have visited;  
 10. Tom ..... this book twice.  
 a) has read; b) reads; c) have read;

**3. Read and translate the text. Choose the sentence according to the text**

I've always been very slim and that's not because I don't eat a lot. I do! I have breakfast, lunch and dinner every day, and sometimes have snacks between meals too. The thing is, it just doesn't seem to matter what I eat. Even if I have a really big meal, I never seem to get fat. It's great because it means I can eat what I like, when I like!

- A. I'm always very careful about what I eat.  
 B. I don't eat any meat at all.  
 C. I don't put on weight, even if I eat a lot.  
 D. I'm trying to lose weight at the moment.  
 E. I always have a large breakfast.  
 F. I'm not a very healthy eater.

**САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №4**

**Тема 1.4 Семья и семейные отношения, домашние обязанности**

**Задание:** подготовить текст по теме

1. Speak on the topic "My visiting card";
2. Speak on the topic "My family and me";
3. Speak on the topic "A working day of a student";

**Задание:** выучить новую лексику по теме.

**Vocabulary**

family- семья	child (children) - ребёнок (дети)	daughter- дочь
son- сын	mother (mom, mammy) - мама(мама, мамочка)	father(dad, daddy) - папа(папа, папочка)
wife- жена	fiancé- жених	bride- невеста
brother – брат	sister- сестра	husband- муж
aunt- тётя	uncle- дядя	parents- родители
nephew- племянник	niece- племянница	twins- близнецы
father-in-law- свёкор, тесть	mother-in-law- свекровь, тёща	son-in-law- зять
daughter-in-law- невестка	to inherit - унаследовать	relative- родственник
granddaughter/grandson/ grandchildren- внучка/внуквнуки	cousin- двоюродный брат (сестра) to be married- быть замужем	to be married- быть замужем; to be engaged to- быть помолвленным кем-либо
to get married- выйти замуж	wedding- свадьба	marriage- брак
spouse-	wedding ring-	veil-фата

супружеская пара	обручальное кольцо	
wedding dress- свадебное платье	honeymoon- свадебное путешествие	divorce- развод
to be pregnant- быть беременной	propose to – сделать предложение кому-либо	teenager - подросток

**Задание.** Составить диалог, используя лексику по теме «Семья и родственные отношения». Выучить. (Пример диалога).

**Dialogue.**

A: How old is your younger brother?

B: But I have no brothers.

A: Isn't this kid your brother?

B: Oh, no, he's my nephew. He is six years old.

**Задание.** Answer the following questions:

1. Do you have a big family?
2. What members of the family do you have? Do you live together?
3. How many children are there in your family?
4. Do you think there are some advantages or disadvantages in being the youngest or the eldest? What are they?
5. What do your parents do? Are they busy with their work?
6. Do they spend much time with you?
7. Are your parents strict with you?
8. Are you close to all members of your family? Who are you closest to? Why?
9. Who do you think was born lucky in your family? Why do you think so?
10. Can you tell anything interesting about your relatives?

**САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №5**

**Тема 1.5 Описание жилища и учебного заведения (здание, обстановка, условия жизни, техника, оборудование)**

**Задание:** практика чтения с извлечением основной информации. Прочитать и перевести отрывок из текста по следующим тематикам: «Our Job»; «Appearance»; «Favourite subjects»; «Meals»;

**Задание:** Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

Every day we hear our planet is in danger. A lot of people are trying to do something to protect the environment, but the situation is getting worse every moment. Take the water for example. It (1) is really important for everything alive on the Earth. But there is little water that is drinkable (2) and good to use for cooking. A lot of rivers and lakes are so polluted that even fish cannot live there. Beaches that were clean fifty years ago are very dirty now so people can't have their holidays where they liked to stay (4). Lake Baikal which was famous for its clean waters and natural beauty is in great danger because of the factories near it (3). In some places the water in the lake is so dirty that it kills everything in and around (5). If the pollution is not stopped, the lake will be lost.

1. Choose the best title for the text
  - a) The Earth is in danger
  - b) Lake Baikal

- c) Water pollution
  - d) The beaches
2. According to the text water
- a) is important for life
  - b) is always good to drink
  - c) is used by factories
  - d) is dirty everywhere
3. According to the text lake Baikal
- a) is the most beautiful in Russia
  - b) is dirty everywhere
  - c) can be lost
  - d) is best for fish

**Задание:** Read the text.

### Seasons.

☐ There are four seasons in a year. They are summer, autumn, winter and spring. Each season is pleasant and wonderful in its own way. But I like summer most of all. First of all it is holiday time. Sometimes it is very hot in Astrakhan. The temperature is 35-40 degrees above zero. But I like to spend time in the country.

☐ Autumn starts in September. The nature is beautiful. "Indian summer" is the best time in autumn. Later the weather becomes worse and worse. It often rains. The weather is cool and nasty.

☐ As for me, I like winter too. Especially when it is cold and snowy. It's pleasant to go to the skating-rink and to have winter holidays.

☐ Spring is called the time of love. It's getting warmer and warmer. It's often windy in Astrakhan. I like fresh green grass. It's wonderful to spend time with friends outdoors.

### *Answer the following questions:*

1. How long does every season last?
2. When are the days the shortest and the nights the longest?
3. Why do people love winter?
4. Do you prefer to stay indoors or out of doors in winter?
5. When does nature awaken from its long winter sleep?
6. What is the hottest season of the year?
7. What can people do in summer?
8. Why do many people like autumn?
9. Why is it unpleasant to go out in autumn sometimes?
10. What is the best time in autumn? Why?

### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №6

#### Тема 1.6 Распорядок дня студента колледжа

**Задание:** выполнить тестовое задание

Put the correct word.

**1. Where is Kate? She \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.**

A. plays B. is playing C. play D. played

**2. \_\_\_\_\_ not any glass in the windows, that is why \_\_\_\_\_ so cold in the room.**

A. It is, there is B. It was, there is C. There are, it is D. There is, it is

3. *She was tired and asked me \_\_\_\_\_ make so much noise.*  
A. didn't B. did not to C. not D. not to
4. *Both Steve \_\_\_\_\_ Jane \_\_\_\_\_ here.*  
A. or, is B. and, is C. or, are D. and, are
5. *I didn't know if he needed any help. \_\_\_\_\_ ?*  
A. So did I B. Neither did I C. So didn't I D. Neither didn't I
6. *\_\_\_\_ President of \_\_\_\_ United States lives in \_\_\_\_ White House in \_\_\_\_ Washington D.C.*  
A. -, the, the, - B. -, the, -, the C. -, -, the, the D. The, the, the, -
7. *I have my English class \_\_\_\_ Monday morning.*  
A. in B. at C. for D. on
8. *\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast yet? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.*  
A. Did you have, have B. Had you had, have C. Have you had, have D. Do you have, had
9. *I was late. The teacher \_\_\_\_ a test when I \_\_\_\_ to class.*  
A. has already given, got B. had already given, got C. has already given, get D. was already giving, get
10. *How long will it \_\_\_\_ to do the homework?*  
A. need her B. take her C. she take D. she need

**Задание:** Read the text, find the new technical terms and answer the questions.

**Vocabulary.**

- techno freak- фанаттехники
- voice recorder-диктофон
- handy-удобный
- to be really into smth.= to be hooked on – бытьоченьувлечённым чем-либо
- portableDVDplayer- портативный ДиВиДи плеер
- headphones- наушники
- movies- фильмы
- PlayStation- игровая приставка
- gadget- техническая новинка

**«Andy Cooper, age 19, Physics student, likes: music & video games»**

“I’m a complete techno freak, so it’s hard to pick just three things I couldn’t live without! Firstly, though, I guess no one these days can survive without their mobile. Mine has got quite a good voice recorder on it so I often use it to record my university lectures so that I can listen to them again at home. It’s really handy. The second thing I really love is the portable DVD player that I won in a competition last year. I’m studying at a university far away from my home town so it’s really nice to be able to put on my headphones and watch movies on the long bus journey back. I’m a bit ashamed to admit it but I’m totally hooked on my PlayStation2! I know I’m 19 but I am still very keen on it. I can play for hours!

**Answer the questions:**

- 1) What interests and hobby does Andy Cooper have?
- 2) What gadgets do you think he can't live without?

**Задание:** Find 10 words and write down them.

Fghbmtvfgtuidigitalcameravnfjhlaptopbndvcmp3playerfrrrrrprinterbmlkbbdictaphonezxsdddddwal  
kmanfgrrrrrrqmobilephonefgjaaaaaplaystationmmlsdfgrrrheadphonesfghdddv.

**Задание:** Read and translate the text and answer the questions.

**“Mobile phones in Schools”**

For several years now, schools have debated whether or not pupils should be allowed to bring their mobile phones to school. While there are some advantages to having mobiles at school, I personally believe that it is better for students to leave them at home.

First of all, they can be a serious distraction in classrooms. It is impossible for teachers and students to focus on classwork if there are constant interruptions from mobile phones ringing.

Moreover, students cannot listen to the teacher and concentrate fully on their work if they are sending text messages or playing games.

Secondly, there are possible risks to the safety and general welfare of students if they are allowed to bring their mobiles to school. There have been quite a few cases, for instance, of students being attacked and robbed of their phones on their way to and from school. In addition, the classroom should not be used as a place to show off possessions.

On the other hand, however, there are times when it can be useful for students to have mobiles at school. For example, some parents prefer their children to have their phones with them so that they can contact each other during the day in case of an emergency.

All in all, although allowing mobiles in schools can be beneficial to a certain extent, it seems to me that they are an unnecessary distraction, especially in class.

**Answer the questions:**

- 1) Are mobile phones necessary for students, when they are in the college?
- 2) Why can't students listen to the teacher and concentrate fully on their work?
- 3) What are possible risks to the safety and welfare of students, if they are allowed to bring their mobiles to the college?
- 4) What do you think? Are mobile phones cause disturbances in class or not?

**Задание:** Выучите следующие фразы:

**«Распорядок дня» фразы.**

<p>Каждое утро я просыпаюсь в 6 часов утра. I wake up at 6am every morning. [aɪweɪkʌpɛtsɪksə'klɒk'ɛvri'mɔ:nɪŋ]</p>	<p>Я встаю и одеваюсь. I get up and get dressed. [aɪ'getʌpænd'getdrest]</p>	<p>Мой день начинается с тренировки. My day begins with a workout. [maɪdeɪbrɪ'gɪnzwɪðə'wɔ:kəʊt]</p>
<p>Я делаю утреннюю зарядку около 30 минут. I do exercises for about 30 minutes in the morning. [aɪdu:'eksəsaɪzɪzɪfə:'θə:ti'mɪnɪtsɪndə:'mɔ:nɪŋ]</p>	<p>Я чищу зубы. I brush my teeth. [aɪbrʌʃmaɪti:θ]</p>	<p>Я умываю лицо. I wash my face. [aɪwɒʃmaɪfeɪs]</p>
<p>Я завтракаю без пятнадцати восемь. I have breakfast at a quarter to eight. [aɪhæv'brɛkfəstætə'k(w)ɔ:tətu:ert]</p>	<p>На завтрак я обычно ем омлет, пью чай или кофе. For breakfast I usually have omelette, tea or coffee. [fɔ:'brɛkfəstəɪ'ju:ʒoʊli'hæv'ɒmlɪtti:ɔ:'kɒfi]</p>	<p>Я выхожу из дома в пол восьмого. I leave home at a half past seven. [aɪli:vəʊmətəhɑ:fpa:st'sev(ə)n]</p>
<p>В пятнадцать минут девятого я прихожу в школу. I get to school at a quarter past eight. [aɪ'gettu:sku:lætə'k(w)ɔ:təpa:stert]</p>	<p>Уроки начинаются в половине девятого. The lessons start at half past eight. [ðə:'lesənzstɑ:təθɑ:fpa:stert]</p>	<p>Каждый урок длится 45 минут. Each lesson lasts for 45 minutes. [i:tʃ'les(ə)n lɑ:stsfɔ:'fɔ:tɪfaɪv'mɪnɪts]</p>
<p>The classes are over at two o'clock. [ðə:'klɑ:sɪzɑ:'əʊvəæt'tu:ə'klɒk]</p>	<p>Я возвращаюсь домой, обедаю и делаю уроки.</p>	<p>I try to have a good sleep because tomorrow I will have a new day. —</p>

	I come back home, have dinner and do my homework. [aɪkʌm 'bækhəʊm 'dɪnənd duː maɪ 'həʊmwɜːk]	Я стараюсь хорошо выспаться, так как завтра у меня будет новый день.
--	---	--

**Задание:** составьте свой распорядок дня, используя выученные выражения из таблицы. Пример распорядка дня:

### My Day – Мой распорядок дня

It is very useful for me to have a daily schedule because I have a lot of things to do every day. It helps me find enough time for all my hobbies. I always know how much free time I have left every day.

#### My daily schedule:

- 7.00 I get up.
- 7.05 I brush my teeth, have a shower and get dressed.
- 7.30 I have breakfast.
- 8.00 I go to my college.
- 8.30 My classes start.
- 13.30 My classes finish.
- 14.00 I come home.
- 14.10 I have lunch.

## САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №7

### Тема 1.7 Хобби, досуг

**Задание:** выполнить практические задания

#### 1. Speak on the topic “Shops and shopping”.

#### 2. Choose the right tense form

1. He ..... tea for breakfast yesterday.  
a) drank; b) drinks; c) drink;
2. My sister ..... the room last Friday.  
a) cleans; b) clean; c) cleaned
3. I ..... you a book two days ago;  
a) gives; b) gave; c) give;
4. He ..... in Madrid in 1999.  
a) were; b) was; c) are;
5. Nina usually ..... to work.  
a) drives; b) is driving;
6. My mother ..... coffee now.  
a) is drinking; b) drinks;
7. Books ..... by a lot of people.  
a) are read; b) is read; c) read;
8. Photography ..... in 1840.  
a) invented; b) is invented; c) was invented;
9. Internet ..... all over the world.  
a) are used; b) is used; c) uses;
10. If we meet him, I ..... you.  
a) introduce; b) will introduce; c) is introducing;

#### 3. Read and translate the text. Choose the sentence according to the text

I'm a reporter for a local newspaper. It's what I've always wanted to do, you know, go out and meet people, find out their stories. We have a wonderful little town here and I've got to know a lot of the residents over the years. People have to trust you, and I think that takes a lot of work. People know that I'll always tell the truth, though, so I don't usually have any problems.

- A. Her job gives her the chance to meet people.
- B. She thinks she should be paid more for the work she does.
- C. Her job doesn't leave her with much free time.
- D. She's thinking of trying to find a completely different job.
- E. She doesn't have a good relationship with the people she works with.
- F. She has to travel a lot for her job.
- G. She's going to be a teacher in the future.

**4. a) Look at the photographs of Gemma, 11, and her teacher Miss Black, 62. They both have plans for the future.**



When I grow up...

to retire-уходить на пенсию

to grow up-вырасти

**b) Read the future plans. Which do you think are Gemma's? Which are Miss Black's? Write G or B next to each sentence.**

- G   I'm going to be a ballet dancer.
- I'm going to travel all over the world.
- I'm going to learn to drive.
- I'm going to learn Russian.
- I'm going to write a book.
- I'm going to open a school.
- I'm not going to marry until I'm thirty-five.
- I'm not going to wear skirts and blouses.
- I'm going to wear jeans all the time.
- I'm going to become a TV star.

**5. Write five sentences about your next holidays.**

Listen to the text. You will hear three friends talking about the film they went to see. Before you listen, read through the list of statements below. As you listen, decide where each statement is true or false.

1. Anna was looking forward to seeing the film. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Maria felt hungry during the film \_\_\_\_\_

3. David thinks the film was very long. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Maria says the story was very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Anna thinks the book is more interesting than the film. \_\_\_\_\_
6. David is going to buy the film on DVD as a present to his sister. \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Read and translate the text.



*Hobbies*

Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby according to your character and taste you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball.

Gardening is one of the oldest of man's hobbies. It's a well-known fact that the English are very fond of gardening and growing flowers, especially roses.

Both grown-ups and children are fond of playing different computer games. This is a relatively new hobby but it's becoming more and more popular. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, handicrafts. Two of the most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Some hobbyists write music or play musical instruments. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №8

#### Тема 1.8 Описание местоположения объекта (адрес, как найти)

**Задание 1.** Запомнить выражения из грамматической справки.

**Грамматическая справка:**

Чтобы определить местонахождение предмета или объекта, необходимо задать вопрос на английском языке с вопросительным словом «**Where?**» — «Где?». Ответ на такого рода вопросы может состоять из группы слов с предлогом или одного слова. К примеру:

- here – здесь
- overthere – там
- aroundthecorner — за углом
- intheneighborhood — по соседству, поблизости
- besidethedoor — у двери
- on the table — на столе.

**Фразы**

— ☉ Около той двери – Nearthatdoor

— ☉ Кудаведётэтадверь – Where does that door go?

**Задание 2.** Прочитать, перевести и выучить диалог по парам.

**Interview.**

Радио журналист Мартин Лернер посетил одну из американских прачечных. Он берет интервью у менеджера автоматической прачечной, задавая вопросы о местонахождении разных объектов, комнат и предметов окружения.

**Martin:** *Where do people get their soap? — Где люди получают свое мыло?*

**Miss P:** *Some of them bring it. We also sell it. See that blue machine? — Некоторые приносят свое. Мы так же продаем. Видите синюю машину (для стирки)?*

**Martin:** *I see two blue machines. — Я вижу две синих машины*

**Miss P:** *Not the dry cleaning machines. On the left. Near that door. You can buy soap and other things for your wash from that machine. — Не машина для химической чистки. А слева. Около той двери. Вы можете купить мыло и другие вещи для вашей стирки в той машине*

**Martin:** *Where does that door go? — Куда та дверь ведет?*

**Miss P:** *The toilets. — В туалеты.*

**Задание 3.** Выучить правило написания адреса на английском языке.

**Грамматическая справка:** АДРЕС НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

— В самом адресе ничего сложного нет – названия улиц являются именами собственными и, как правило, не переводятся. Так, если вы живете на улице **Цветочная**, то по-английски вы так и скажете – **Tsvetochnaya**. Если на английском ваш адрес звучит как **Hazel Avenue**, то по-русски вы так и скажете – **Хейзэл Авеню**, а не Ореховая Авеню (hazel – орех, ореховый).

— В русском языке мы говорим “Я живу на улице ...”, “Я живу на проспекте...”. В английском языке при указании адреса используются предлоги **on** и **in**. Предлог **on** характерен для американского варианта английского языка, а **in** – для британского.

Например:

**ShelivesonHazelAvenue.** – Она живет на Хейзэл Авеню (американский английский)

**ShelivesinHazelAvenue.** – Она живет на Хейзэл Авеню (британский английский)

— Если при указании адреса вы называете один лишь номер дома, то используйте предлог **at**, этот предлог используется как в британском, так и в американском варианте английского: **She lives at number 73.** – Она живет в 73-м доме.

— Если в адресе вы называете и номер дома, и улицу, то также используйте предлог **at**, при этом вариант английского языка также не имеет значения:

**Shelivesat 73 HazelAvenue.** – Она живет в 73-м доме на Хейзэл Авеню.

— Если в названии адреса вы хотите указать этаж (**floor**), то вам следует иметь в виду следующие отличия британского от американского варианта языка:

первый этаж – groundfloor (брит.), firstfloor (амер.)

второй этаж – firstfloor (брит.), secondfloor (амер.)

третий этаж – secondfloor (брит.), thirdfloor (амер.)

— В британском языке первый этаж – это **groundfloor**, и счет последующих этажей начинается со второго.

**Задание 4.** Написать на русском языке следующие адреса:

<i>Mr. Michael Johns Green Company Ltd 3 Chapel Hill LIVERPOOL GH7 4AA UK</i>	<i>Mrs. Anna Smith 526 DARK SPURT Chicago VT 76398 USA</i>	<i>Sidorov A. N. ul. Kirovskaya 55-14 Vyborg Leningradskaya oblast 348721 RUSSIAN FEDERATION</i>
---	--	--

## САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №9

### Тема 1.11 Экскурсии и путешествия.

**Задание1:** подготовка к презентации проекта по теме "Страны мира" (сбор материала и фото-видео поддержки)

**Задание2.** Read and translate the text «**Travelling**». Learn new words and answer the questions.

#### **Vocabulary:**

to travel — путешествовать

journey — путешествие

dangerous — опасный

ticket — билет

train — поезд

bicycle — велосипед

profitable — доходный

togosightseeing — осматривать достопримечательности

toenjoy — наслаждаться

#### **Travelling**

☐ People began to travel ages ago. The very first travellers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else.

☐ Their journeys were very dangerous-but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

☐ Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed.

☐ You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are interpreters that will help you.

☐ With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

☐ Tourism became a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have a great time learning about new countries, going sightseeing, resting and enjoying themselves.

### **Задание3. Answer the questions in written form.**

#### **Questions:**

1. Who were the first travellers?
2. Were their journeys safe?
3. Why did they go on trip?
4. Is it more convenient to travel now?
5. What kinds of transport can you choose from?
6. Is tourism a profitable business? Why?

**Задание4.** Read about the sights of our native town Astrakhan. Imagine: You are a tour guide (экскурсовод). How will you present our town to our guests? Write down your own story about Astrakhan. You may use all the words and expressions from the text you need and your own words and expressions as well.

#### **Sightseeing tour to Astrakhan and Astrakhan region.**

☐ Each city has its own history. Astrakhan is one of the oldest cities in the Lower Volga. It is situated near the Caspian Sea. It is not a very big city, but it is a rather large town. It is a heart of the Astrakhan region, which is known as the capital of fish area, is famous for its hot temperature and plenty of vegetables.

☐ As it is known the first information of the town refers to the second half of the 13-th century. The old Astrakhan was situated on the right bank of the river Volga. By the 14-th century the town had developed greatly and become an important centre of trade and handicrafts. It was possible due to the fact that the town was in the crossing of the caravan roads.

☐ Our town has a long history. It was build in 1558 by the order of the Tsar Ivan the Terrible as a fortress near the Caspian Sea. Old right bank Astrakhan was the guard of the south-east boarder of Russia but it had no natural protection and defence buildings.

☐ So, in 1558 Astrakhan voivode Cheremisimov decided to remove the town to the left bank of the Volga, and in the 16-th century the construction of the Astrakhan Kremlin began.

☐ By the 17-th century Astrakhan had become a political and military centre in the South-East of Russia. At that time such branches of industry and agriculture as salt and fish industry, market gardening, cattle breeding, melon cultivation were developing.

☐ In the north of Astrakhan region at the foot of the ancient mountain Bogdo there lies the world famous salt lake Baskunchak. The Bogdo – Baskunchak Reserve is situated here.

☐ The Lower Volga is sometimes called the region of thousand islands. It may also be called a large fish deposit: 76 species and 47 subspecies of fish abound in the Volga and in the Caspian Sea.

☐ There are 260 species of birds in the Lower Volga. About 850 different plants grow on Astrakhan land, among them the Caspian Rose – Lotus. It is a very beautiful flower, which lives a three-day life. In August a lot of people go to the world famous Astrakhan Reserve to see this wonderful flower.

☐ Astrakhan region is situated in the delta of the Volga, the great Russian river. In the south part of the delta is located the Astrakhan State Reserve which is known as a native place of the flower Lotus. That's why fish and Lotus is the emblem of our city.

☐ At present Astrakhan is a large city in the Lower Volga. It became the biggest centre of Fish industry – the main enterprise of which is Fish Cannery Refrigeration combine.

☐ Astrakhan is also a big port with a lot of ship-repair plants.

☐ We can't help mentioning such industrial enterprises as: Knitted Goods Factory, the Cellulose Cardboard Combine, Glass Fiber Plant.

☐ But the greatest of all them is certainly “Astrakhan GASPROM” which has become a very big and rich complex producing gas, oil, petrol.

☐ There are a lot of beautiful sights in Astrakhan. In the centre of the town there are two squares – Lenin Square and Oktyabrskaya Square.

In Astrakhan there are three theatres: Kirov Drama Theatre, Children’s Theatre and the Puppet Theatre.

☐ There are many cinemas in our town. There is a Palace of Sports and a Central Stadium in Astrakhan.

☐ There are many secondary schools, colleges, higher schools and universities in our town.

☐ There are many historical places in our town. The most famous are the Kremlin and many churches.

☐ The Museum of Local Lore is one of the most comprehensive showplaces which covers all spheres of life of our region and give much valuable information on anthropology, archeology and ethnology.

☐ We are proud of our cinema – theatre “October” with its foyer full of exotic trees. Palm trees and semitropical plants can be found in its modern building.

☐ There are many new shopping- mall in Astrakhan such as: “Magnit”, “Iceberg”, “Lenta’ and the newest shopping-mall “Yarmarka”.

☐ One can say that Astrakhan is a nice combination of old and new. The old buildings and streets of the town are perfectly combined with the newly-built districts of modern houses.

☐ Astrakhan is rich in sights. Everyone can find a place that fits his taste. Walk to Astrakhan deliver a lot of positive emotions.

#### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №10

##### *Тема 1.12 Россия, ее национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство*

**Задание1:** подготовка к презентации по теме “Россия”

**Задание2.** Read and translate the text. Write down all new words and expressions and learn them.

#### **The Russian Federation.**

☐ The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometres.

☐ The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Byelorussia and Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA.

☐ There is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

☐ There are two great plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

☐ There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers — the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena — flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into Pacific Ocean.

☐ Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

☐ Russia has one-sixth of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

☐ Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

☐ Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of the State is the President. The legislative powers are exercised by the Duma.

☐ The capital of Russia is Moscow. It is its largest political, scientific, cultural and industrial centre. It is one of the oldest Russian cities.

☐ At present, the political and economic situation in the country is rather complicated. There are a lot of problems in the national economy of the Russian Federation.

☐ But in spite of the problems Russia is facing at present, there are a lot of opportunities for this country to become one of the leading countries in the world.

**Задание 3.** Answer the following questions. Please, If you can't find the answers in the text, read more about our native country in Internet and find the information.

1. How many people live in Russia?
2. What are the main problems that Russia faces nowadays?
3. What are the main products that Russia exports/imports?
4. Do you know the main political parties?
5. What are Russia's geopolitical advantages?

**Задание 4.** Read some interesting information about Cultural Life in the Capital of our Country – Moscow. Remember it and try to retell.

**Text.** *Cultural Life in Moscow Arts. Museums and Libraries*

☐ Moscow has long been a centre of Russian and world culture. The Bolshoi Theatre presents operas and ballets. The Bolshoi Ballet has become internationally known and admired. Dancers from all over the country are trained at the Bolshoi Theatres school.

☐ The Moscow State Symphony and other orchestras perform at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. The city also features a number of famous drama theatres, including the Maly and Moscow Art theatres.

☐ Moscow has about 75 museums and many art galleries. The State Historical Museum attracts many students of Russian history.

☐ The Central Museum of the Revolution has exhibits on the Russian Revolution. Dazzling treasures that belonged to the czars are displayed in the Armoury Museum in the Kremlin.

☐ The Tretyakov Gallery contains a collection of traditional art. The Russian National Exhibition Centre highlights science and technology.

☐ Over 1,200 main libraries operate in Moscow. The Russian State Library is the largest library in Russia, and it ranks as one of the largest libraries in the world.

### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА №11

**Тема 1.13** *Англоговорящие страны, географическое положение, климат, флора и фауна, национальные символы, государственное и политическое устройство*

**Задание 1:** подготовка проекта “Англоговорящие страны”



Лексика по теме «англо-говорящие страны» (выучить, использовать в проекте):

1. advanced- передовой, продвинутый
2. powerful- сильный, мощный
3. to share- делиться, пользоваться вместе
4. to be shortened- укорачивать(ся)
5. emblem- символ, эмблема
6. to be mixed- быть смешанным
7. financial- финансовый
8. melting pot- (здесь) бурлящий город с людьми разных национальностей и культур
9. to occupy- занимать (о пространстве)
10. a maple tree- клён
11. real- подлинный, настоящий
12. to stretch- тянуть, простирается

## Задание 2.

а) Agree or disagree:

1. The UK is shorted from the United Kingdom of great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. The capital of Australia is London.
3. People speak English and French in Canada.
4. Moscow is the capital of New Zealand.
5. The symbol of Canada is a maple leaf.
6. The school year in New Zealand starts in February.
7. The symbol of Great Britain is Big Ben.
8. The official language of the USA is Russian.
9. The USA is situated in Northern America.
10. Australia is famous for its kangaroos.

б) Answer the questions:

1. How many English-speaking countries are there?
2. What is the capital of the UK?
3. Where is Canada situated?
4. What is a country and a continent?
5. What language do people speak in New Zealand?
6. What is Australia famous for?
7. Name the symbol of Great Britain.
8. What countries have two official languages?
9. What is the capital of Canada?
10. What is the nationality of people from Australia?

с) *Пройдите следующий тест по страноведению:*

### **Test**

**1. The capital of Scotland is ...**

- a) Liverpool

b) Glasgow

c) Edinburgh

**2. What is the American flag called ?**

a) Union John

b) Union Jack

c) Stars and stripes

**3. The Russian Head of State is ...**

a) Tsar

b) President

c) Prime Minister

**4. The symbol of England is ...**

a) a rose

b) a daffodil

c) a thistle

**5. What is the biggest lake of the USA?**

a) Great Salt Lake

b) Lake Ontario

c) Lake Superior

**6. The highest Russian mountain is situated in ...**

a) the Caucasus

b) the Urals

c) Tibet

**7. The name of the Queen of the UK is ...**

a) Elizabeth I

b) Victoria

c) Elizabeth II

**8. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by ...**

a) The North Sea

b) The English Channel

c) The Irish Sea

**9. American people say ...**

a) biscuits

b) cookies

c) sweets

**10. What is the capital of the Russian Federation?**

a) Sochi

b) Moscow

c) Kiev

**Задание 3. It is interesting to know. Прочитайте и переведите тексты.**

### **THE STORY OF "MCDONALD'S" AND "COCA-COLA"**

In 1937 the McDonnald brothers, Dick and Mark, opened little restaurant in California. They served hot dogs and milk shakes. In 1945 they have 20 waiters. All the teenagers in town ate hamburgers there.

When the 1948 year came they got paper boxes and bags for the hamburgers. They put the price down from 30 to 15 cents. There were no more waiters — it was self-service. So it was cheaper and faster. In 1960s the McDonald's company opened hundreds of McDonald's restaurants all over the States. In 1971 they opened restaurants in Japan, Germany and Australia. Now the McDonald's company opens a new restaurant every 8 hours. There are more than 14,000 restaurants in over 70 countries.

## THE STORY OF "COCA-COLA"

The Coca-Cola story began in Atlanta in 1886. John Pemberton invented a new drink. Two of the ingredients were the South American coca leaf and the African cola nut. Pemberton couldn't think of a good name for the drink. Finally, Dr. Pemberton's partner Frank Robinson suggested the name Coca-Cola. Thirty years later the famous Coca-Cola bottle design first appeared.

For many years only Coca-Cola was made. They only introduced new drinks — Fanta, Sprite in the 1960s. The recipe of Coca-Cola is a secret. Today they sell Coca-Cola in 195 countries. Hundreds of millions of people from Boston to Beijing drink it every day. It has the most famous trademark in the world.

### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 12

#### Тема 2.1 Достижения и инновации в области науки и техники

**Задание:** подготовка презентаций по теме “Великие ученые 20 века”

**Задание:** Прочитать и перевести тексты А) и В).

А)«Science and technology». We live in the fascinating and challenging world of science. It is a world that more and more over the ages, and especially in the 20th century has come to affect so much of our lives. It is involved with the way we travel, the homes we live in and the clothes we wear, how we become ill and how medicine can make us better, and has given us fantastic means of communicating and exploring.

The list of the inventions is rather long. We are on-lookers of great scientific achievements such as television and a computer. We can't imagine our life without a notebook or a radio, and computers, and Robots - mechanical helpers of humans,

В)«Space Exploration». Mankind always dreamed of overcoming gravitation and reaching other planets. But it was only in the 1960ies that this dream was to become reality.

☐ On the 12th of April 1961 the spaceship "Vostok" was launched into space with a man on board and after orbiting our planet successfully returned to the Earth. The first man to overcome gravitation and orbit the Earth was Yuri Gagarin. This day went down in history of mankind as an outstanding achievement, opening the space era. In the course of space exploration there have been lots of achievements of world science and technology. This period saw the launching of many earth satellites, numerous space laboratories. Among the achievements we may enumerate the landing of automatic stations on the Moon, the flights of space laboratories towards the Venus and Mars.

☐ These are the years of manned space flight programmes: Valentina Tereshkova was the first female cosmonaut to make a space flight, A. A. Leonov achieved the first "space walk" in 1965, the first Soviet experimental station with four cosmonauts on board went into orbit, the first American expedition landed on the Moon. The Soviet "Lunokhod", automatic orbital stations "Soyuz" and other space laboratories opened up a new period of space exploration. From the first experiments scientists went over to systematic exploration of space.

☐ Recently there have been calls to reduce expenditure on space research programmes. I think it would be a serious mistake to allow this to happen. There is a direct link between the development of space research programmes and different earth technologies. The higher the former are the more developed the latter are.

☐ Entering the twenty-first century, we have an unimaginable array of technology and a generation of young people schooled in these technologies.

☐ Three decades ago people placed six flags on the Moon. Our automatic space stations reached almost all planets of Solar System.

☐ Today we no longer try for new space achievements; instead we celebrate the anniversaries of the past. Our work is unfinished.

☐ People have been preparing to land on Mars, but because of some obstacles, we have not realized it yet.

☐ If we compare technologies of 1960s and 1970s, when major achievements in space exploration were made and technologies we have today, we might be surprised.

☐ The Apollo Lunar Module had a computer in it, as we all know. The Lunar Module computer had 4,096 bytes of erasable storage. Current processors reach over 3000MHz, hundreds times more that it was that time and modern personal computers often have over 500 million bytes of erasable storage, to say nothing of modern fixed storage. 30 years of advancement have given us the ability to do even more in rocketry and computing and everywhere else. Our future achievements should not be dwarfed by our past achievements.

☐ We need to explore space, using a combination of automated probes and manned missions.

Humans need to explore space, because by not doing so, we are denying our creative and curious nature.

### Answer the Questions:

1. When did people place flags on the Moon?
2. Have all planets of Solar System been visited by our automatic space stations?
3. Why do we need to explore space?

### Vocabulary

unimaginable — невообразимый

array — множество, совокупность

to place — разместить, установить

to reach — достичь, добраться

Solar System — Солнечная система

achievement — достижение, успех

to celebrate — праздновать, веселиться, радоваться

anniversary — годовщина, юбилей

obstacle — помеха, преграда, препятствие

to realize — осуществлять, выполнять

exploration — изучение, исследование

erasable — стираемый, оперативная (о памяти)

advancement — развитие, достижение, прогресс, успех

ability — способность

rocketry — ракетная техника

to dwarf — останавливать рост; препятствовать развитию

manned mission — пилотируемый полет/миссия

curious — любопытный, любознательный, пылливый

## САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 13

### Тема 2.2 Машины и механизмы. Промышленное оборудование

**Задание 1.** Чтение и перевод текстов. Используйте словари к текстам.

**Text I «Simple Machines»**



**1. A simple machine is something that reduces the effort needed to do work.**

**2. Machines come in all shapes and sizes and can be very basic; a bottle opener, a screw, and even your skeleton, work as machines.**

**3. They magnify the effort that we apply to a task and enable us to do many things that our muscular strength alone could not manage.**

**4. The amount of effort saved by using a machine is known as its mechanical advantage.**

**5. The greater the mechanical advantage of a machine, the less effort is required relative to the load.**

### Словарь к тексту

**advantage** (advantaged; advantaged) – способствовать; (сущ.) преимущество

**apply** (applied; applied) – применять, наносить, обращаться

**effort** – усиление, попытка  
**enable** (enabled; enabled) – позволять, запускать/допускать, уполномочивать  
**load** – нагрузка, заряд  
**magnify** (magnified; magnified) – увеличивать  
**manage** (managed; managed) – управлять, уметь, лечить  
**reduce** (reduced; reduced) – уменьшать, понижать, сокращать  
**relative** – относительный  
**required** (required; required) – требовать, нуждаться

## Text II «Gears»



1. Gears are simple machines that transmit force and motion.
2. Like other machines, most gears make work easier by increasing the effect of the force applied.
3. Gears have toothed wheels, called cogs, that interlock so that one cog turns another.
4. The cogs are usually of different sizes and are sometimes linked together by a chain (as is the case with bicycle gears).
5. A gear's effect depends on the size of the cogs and the number of teeth they have.

### Словарь к тексту

**applied** – применяемый

**cog** – зубец, винтик, выступ

**force** – сила

**gear** – механизм, передача, шасси, редуктор, прибор, шестерня, аппаратура, имущество

**increasing** (increased; increased) – увеличивать

**interlock** (interlocked; interlocked) – сцеплять, блокировать, соединяться, сцепляться, смыкать

**transmit** (transmitted; transmitted) – передавать, посылать, проводить

### Задание 2. Прочитать и перевести текст «*Industry in Britain*».

Iron ore is mined in Northamptonshire and Humberside.

Cornwall is the only county in England that provides the nation with tin ore.

Sand, gravel, widely available, provide raw materials for the construction industry.

Clay and salt are found in the northwestern England, and china clay is available in Cornwall.

More than two-thirds of those employed in England work in the service industries.

London is a major financial, banking, and insurance centre.

Cambridge, Ipswich, and Norwich are important service and high-tech centres.

Nearly a quarter of England's workers are employed in manufacturing. Major industries located in the northern counties include food processing, brewing, and the manufacture of chemicals, textiles, computers, automobiles, aircraft, clothing, glass, and paper products.

Leading industries in southeastern England are pharmaceuticals, computers, microelectronics, aircraft parts, and automobiles.

England produces 90 % of Britain's coal.

### A) Названия транспортных средств.

#### Vocabulary

Vehicle- транспортное средство

Agricultural and construction equipment- сельскохозяйственная и строительная техника

Automotive parts- автозапчасти

Bus-автобус

Bicycle- велосипед

Commercial vehicle- грузовик

Crossover- Кроссо́вер( автомобиль повышенной проходимости)  
Forklift trucks- вилочные погрузчики  
Engine- двигатель  
Motorbicycle- мотоцикл  
Minivan- минивен  
Off-road vehicle- внедорожник  
Passenger car- легковой автомобиль  
Pickup- модификация легкового автомобиля и внедорожника, лёгкий коммерческий автомобиль с открытой грузовой платформой  
Tractor unit-тягач, [самоходная](#) безрельсовая наземная [транспортная машина](#) для [буксировки прицепов](#) и [полуприцепов](#), [несамоходных машин](#) (строительных, сельскохозяйственных), [арт-](#) и [ракетных](#) систем.  
Truck-грузовик  
Van- фургон, тип закрытого автомобильного кузова, предназначенный для перевозки грузов или людей.

**B) There are below the names of the most famous automobile brands and worldwide automobile corporations. Read some interesting facts about automobile corporations? Try to remember!**

**1. One of the multinational automotive corporation is General Motors.**

It is an american automobile company. It was founded in 1908. Its headquarter is in Detroit.

Production of GM: passenger cars and trucks in 35 countries.

The number of sold cars: 9.8 million units

Automobile brands: Alpheon, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Holden, Opel

Cooperation:

- Fiat Auto SpA of Italy (brands Fiat, Alfa Romeo, Lancia, Ferrari, Maserati)
- Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. \*(Subaru)
- Isuzu Motors Ltd. (Design for commercial vehicles and diesel engines, the brand Isuzu)
- Suzuki Motor Corp. of Japan (Suzuki).

**2. Toyota Motor Corporation is Japanese automobile company.**

Founded: 1937

Headquarter: Toyota

Production: passenger cars, trucks, commercial vehicles, buses, engines in 10 countries.

The number of sold cars: 10.2 million units

Automobile brands: Toyota, Lexus, Scion, Daihatsu, Hino.

In Russia: Saint- Petersburg

**3. Volkswagen AG (VAG) is German automobile company.**

Founded: 1937

Headquarter: Wolfsburg

Production: passenger cars, trucks, buses, tractor units, motorcycles in 21 countries.

The number of sold cars: 9.9 million units

Automobile brands: Volkswagen, Audi, Seat, Bentley, Škoda, Bugatti, Lamborghini, Scania, Porsche, Ducati

Cooperation: Suzuki Motor Company

In Russia: Kaluga

**4. Daimler AG is german automobile company.**

Founded: 1886 (1926)

Headquarter: Stuttgart, Baden- Württemberg

Production: passenger cars, trucks, buses, vans in 17 countries.

The number of sold cars: 2.1 million units

Automobile brands: Maybach, Mercedes-Benz, Smart.

**5. Ford Motor Company is an American automobile company.**

Founded: 1903

Headquarter: Dearborn, Michigan

Production: passenger and commercial cars.

The number of sold cars: 4,8 million units

Automobile brands: Ford, Aston Martin, Jaguar, Lincoln, Mercury, Volvo и Mazda.

In Russia : Vsevolozhsk (Leningrad oblast)- Ford Focus, Ford Mondeo

**6. Nissan Motor Company Ltd is Japanese automobile company.**

Founded: 1933

Headquarter: Yokohama

Production: passenger cars, trucks, commercial vehicles, forklift trucks

The number of sold cars: 3.1 million units

Automobile brands: Nissan, Infiniti, Nismo, Datsun

In Russia: Saint- Petersburg, Tolyatti

**7. Renault is French automobile company. Founded: 1898**

Headquarter: Boulogne - Billancourt

Production: passenger cars, commercial vehicles, engines in 15 countries

The number of sold cars: 2.7 million units

Automobile brands: Renault, Samsung, Dacia

In Russia: Moscow

**8. Hyundai Motor Company is South Korean automobile company.**

Founded: 1946

Headquarter: Seoul

Production: passenger cars, trucks, commercial vehicles, buses in 7 countries.

The number of sold cars: 2.3 million units

Automobile brands: Hyundai

In Russia: Saint- Petersburg

**9. BMW AG (Bayerische Motoren Werke\* AG) is German automobile company.**

Founded: 1916

Headquarter: München

Production: passenger cars, motorcycles, bicycles, engines in 10 countries.

The number of sold cars: 2.1 million units

Automobile brands: BMW, MINI, Rolls-Royce

In Russia: Kaliningrad

**10. FIAT\* Group (Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino-**

**Итальянская автомобильная фабрика Турина ) is an Italian automobile company.**

Founded: 1899

Headquarter: Turin

Production: passenger cars, trucks, commercial vehicles, automotive parts, buses, agricultural and construction equipment, motorcycles in 15 countries

The number of sold cars: 2.1 million units

Automobile brands: Peugeot, Citroën

Cooperation: Fiat, Ferrari, Maserati, Alfa Romeo, Lancia, Case Construction, Case, IVECO

In Russia: Tolyatti

**11. Chrysler FCA US LLC (LLC- Limited liability company — ООО –**

**Общество с ограниченной ответственностью) is an Italian (American) automobile company.**

Founded: 1924

Headquarter: Auburn Hills, Michigan

Production: passenger cars, trucks, crossovers, off-road vehicle, minivans, pickups in 17 countries.

The number of sold cars: 1.4 million units

Automobile brands: Chrysler, Dodge, Ram Trucks, Jeep, Fiat .

## 12. Honda Motor Co. Ltd. is Japanese automobile company.

Founded: 1948

Headquarter: Tokyo

Production: passenger cars, motorcycles, engines

The number of sold cars: 1.5 million units

Automobile brands: Honda

### САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 14

#### Тема 2.3 Современные компьютерные технологии в промышленности

**Задание 1.** Прочитайте и переведите тексты а); б); в). Выпишите и выучите новые слова.

##### *a) Modern Technology*

☐ Nobody would deny the importance of modern technology. It has made life easier and better in many ways. The best definition of technology is science applied to practical purposes. Due to its rapid development people can use many smart gadgets in everyday life. Most housewives stopped washing the clothes by hand. They don't even wash the dishes after meal, because the dishwasher can do it for them.

☐ Nobody uses the old-fashioned brooms, as there are advanced vacuum-cleaners. All these modern machines have nearly replaced people. However, it is not always good. As any other field in the world, modern technology has its advantages and drawbacks. It is undoubtedly helpful to have smart appliances in the house. They help to deal with household chores. It is also good to have such gadgets as laptop, MP3 player, smartphone, iPhone, camera, headphones, printer, scanner, tablet etc. Today, people simply can't imagine life without these machines. However, it isn't always healthy to use them for a long time.

☐ Sitting long hours in front of the computer leads to eyesight and back problems. Cell phones contain negative vibes that affect human organism. So, many health specialists are against the excessive use of cell phones. Household appliances and machines that make people's life easier often lead to idleness and obesity. Modern offices are full of self-operating machines. That's why some jobs are disappearing and people stay unemployed. In conclusion, I'd like to say that technological progress can be dangerous at some extent. Even surrounding nature suffers from scientific advances.



##### *b) Computer Revolution*

☐ 50 years ago people didn't even hear of computers, and today we cannot imagine our life without them.

Computer technology is the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can be done by a chip the size of a pin head. And the revolution is still going on.

☐ Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and earrings.

The next generation of computers will be able to talk and even think. They will contain electronic "neural networks". Of course, they'll be still a lot simpler than human brains, but it will be a great step forward. Such computers will help to diagnose illnesses, find minerals, identify criminals and control space travel.

☐ Some people say that computers are dangerous, but I don't agree with them. They save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It's much faster and easier to surf the Internet than to go to the library. On-line shopping makes it possible to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is a great invention, too. It's faster than sending a letter and cheaper than sending a telegram.

☐ All in all, we strongly believe that computers are a useful tool. They have changed our life for the better. So why shouldn't we make them work to our advantage?

### C) *Internet*

☐ The Internet is the most important innovation of the end of the twentieth century. More and more people start to use it every day.

☐ The electronic mail, email for short, is one of the useful functions of the Internet. You do not need to pay for a letter but you can write there everything you would like.

☐ There are also many ways of using the Internet. You can search different information. You can use it for entertainment. But do not think it is too easy to work in the Internet.

**Задание 2. Выписать слова и выражения по теме «Компьютер и компьютерные технологии» в тетрадь для внеаудиторной работы. ВЫУЧИТЬ!**

<b>open – открыть</b>	<b>Homepage – домашняя страница</b>	<b>E-mail – е-майл</b>
<b>file – файл</b>	Hyperlink – гиперссылка	Listing – распечатка
<b>error – ошибка и т.д</b>	Download – загрузка	Text – текст
<b>next – далее</b>	History – история	restart – перезагрузка
<b>cancel – отменить</b>	Copy – копировать	Cipher – шифр
<b>MP3 player – MP3-плеер</b>	Balance – баланс	Window – окно
<b>accept – принять</b>	Net – сеть	Insert – вставлять
<b>Filestore – хранилище файлов</b>	Internetaddress – интернет-адрес	Delete – удалять, исключать
<b>computer – компьютер</b>	Spam – спам	Symbol – символ
<b>laptop – ноутбук</b>	Off line — оффлайн	Gap — пробел
<b>monitor – монитор</b>	Port – порт	Cell – ячейка
<b>flashdrive – флешка</b>	Server – сервер	A scrollbar – полоса прокрутки
<b>disk – диск</b>	Traffic – трафик	Label – метка
<b>projector – проектор</b>	Trojanhorse – троян	Colon – двоеточие
<b>scanner – сканнер</b>	User – пользователь	Comma – запятая
<b>printer – принтер</b>	Webpage – веб-страница	Quotationmarks – кавычки
<b>keyboard – клавиатура</b>	Website – вебсайт	Bracket – скобка
<b>key – клавиша</b>	Weblog – блог	Semicolon – точка с запятой
<b>mouse – мышка</b>	Forum – форум	Line – строка
<b>mousepad – коврик для мышки</b>	Browser – браузер	Font – шрифт
<b>Processingprogram – обрабатывающая программа</b>	Recoveryprogram – восстанавливающая программа	Fontsize/ style/ weight – размер/ стиль/ жирность шрифта
<b>floppydiskdrive — дисковод</b>	Join – соединение	Erasing – стирание
<b>motherboard – материнская плата</b>	Program – программа	Devicedriver – драйвер устройства

<b>harddisk – жесткий диск</b>	Programming – программирование	Wordprocessing – обработка текста
<b>random access memory – оперативная память</b>	Software – программное обеспечение	Operatingsystem – операционная система
<b>Mainprogram – главная программа</b>	Dataprocessing – обработка данных	Formatting – форматирование
<b>Interface – интерфейс</b>	modem – модем	Screen – экран
<b>display – воспроизведение</b>	Click – клик	Screenshot – скрин-шот
<b>Pause – пауза</b>	Testing – тестирование	Pixel – элемент изображения
<b>Stop – остановить</b>	Login – вход	powerstrip – удлинитель
<b>Volume – громкость</b>	Install – установить	Cursor – курсор
<b>Multimedia – мультимедиа</b>	Instruction – инструкция	Folder – папка
<b>to close all other application – закрыть все приложения</b>	Demoversion – демонстрационная версия	Copyprotect – защита от копирования
<b>World-Wide Web – всемирная паутина</b>	Freeware – бесплатное программное обеспечение	Printer – принтер, печатающее устройство
<b>Track – дорожка</b>	Algorithm – алгоритм	Device – устройство
<b>Playlist – плейлист</b>	Menubar – панель меню	Desktop – рабочий стол
<b>Menu – меню</b>	Prompt – подсказка	Icon – иконка
<b>Internet – интернет</b>	Exit – выход	Password – пароль
<b>Link – ссылка</b>	Uninstall – деинсталлировать	Toolbar – панель инструментов
<b>Hardlink – прямая ссылка</b>	Update – обновление	Recyclebin – корзина

**Задание 3.** Read and translate the texts below. Learn new words and expressions from the texts.

### **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN OUR LIFE**

☐ **A) GADGET.** *People in contemporary world can hardly imagine their lives without machines. Every day either a new gadget is invented or an old one is improved. Different people appreciate new inventions differently. Some suppose that sophisticated gadgets are really useful and necessary, while others find them absolutely awful as they influence people badly. Gadgets make people`s lives easier.*

☐ Firstly, they do all kinds of dirty and hard work, as cleaning. Secondly, devices can save a lot of time as well as storage space. For instance, a computer disk can contain the same amount of information as several thick books. So, machines help people in different spheres.

☐ However, opponents of this point of view are definitely sure that gadgets affect people negatively. People are reluctant to work due to the influence of machines. People become lazy and disorganized. They just expect their latest gadgets to do everything instead of them. Moreover, according to scientists, a great number of widespread devices produce radiation that can cause serious health problems. Furthermore, more and more people are becoming addicted to their modern gadgets, for instance computers, TVs or mobile phones. So, they neglect their home obligations, work or school and spend all their spare time in front of a laptop screen or a TV-set.

☐ In spite of all drawbacks, gadgets have, their benefits are much more considerable, as they save people`s time and let them enjoy life.

☐ **B) COMPUTER.** *Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry them out. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for storage and handling data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on. Computers have opened a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow's weather reports. Using different databases and computer networks makes available a great variety of information sources.*

☐ *Some scientists say that without computers it would be difficult to live in the 21st century. Today they are running our factories, planning our cities, teaching our children and forecasting our future. The computer solves in seconds the problems that a generation of mathematicians would need months or years to solve without its help. The degree to which computers take over human functions may frighten some people and astonish others. If we are to believe some forecasts, computers, like the telephone or electricity, may become a common everyday thing used by almost everybody. They can even enter our home life.*

☐ *Computers help to make a person's shopping list, remind someone of important appointments and anniversaries and answer the telephone. It's often heard that the increasing flood of information will be one of the problems of the 21st century but a computer may help solve it too. In a computerized library of the future request for information will be answered instantly and as fully as the user wants.*

☐ *Summing up, we can say that it's hard to enumerate all the uses the computer may be put to, that is why they are extremely important.*

## 4. Информационное обеспечение обучения

### 4.1 Основная учебная литература:

1. Английский язык. 10 класс: Учебник для общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / [О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др.]. – 8-е изд. – М.: Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2019. – 248 с.: ил. – (Английский в фокусе). ISBN 978-5-09-071848-6.

2. Английский язык. 11 класс: Учебник для общеобразовательных организаций: базовый уровень / [О.В. Афанасьева, Д. Дули, И.В. Михеева и др.]. – 8-е изд. – М.: Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2019. – 256 с.: ил. – (Английский в фокусе). ISBN 978-5-09-072065-6.

### 4.2 Дополнительная учебная литература:

1. Комарова Ю.А. Английский язык: учебник для 10 класса общеобразовательных организаций. Базовый уровень / Ю.А. Комарова, И.В. Ларионова – М.: ООО «Русское слово – учебник». 2016. – 208 с.: ил. – (Инновационная школа). ISBN 978-5-00007-538-8

2. Комарова Ю.А. Английский язык: учебник для 11 класса общеобразовательных организаций. Базовый уровень / Ю.А. Комарова, И.В. Ларионова – 2-е изд. – М.: ООО «Русское слово – учебник», 2016. – 208 с.: ил. – (Инновационная школа). ISBN 978-5-00007-542-5

\* Основная и дополнительная учебная литература представлена электронными учебными изданиями (ЭУИ), доступными для пользования в читальном зале библиотеки ДРТИ (сублицензионный договор от 25.06.2019 № ИП 2505; срок действия лицензии – с 25.06.2019 по 25.06.2020 гг.; срок пользования – 5 лет с момента активации кодов доступа к ЭУИ).

### 4.3 Официальные, справочно-библиографические и периодические издания:

#### а) официальные издания:

1. Конституция Российской Федерации. Последняя действующая редакция с Комментариями. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://constrf.ru/>

2. Федеральный закон «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» от 29.12.2012 № 273-ФЗ (последняя редакция). [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.consultant.ru/document/>

3. Национальный проект «Образование». [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: // <https://strategy24.ru/rf/>

4. Всемирная декларация об обеспечении выживания, защиты и развития детей (1990). [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: [https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/declarations/decl\\_child90.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/decl_child90.shtml)

#### б) справочно-библиографические издания:

1. Словарь современного английского языка Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: // [www.ldoceonline.com](http://www.ldoceonline.com)

2. Электронная библиотека англо-русских, русско-английских и толковых словарей общей и отраслевой лексики. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: // [www.lingvo-online.ru](http://www.lingvo-online.ru)

3. Энциклопедия «Британника». [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: // [www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com)

#### в) периодические издания:

1. Electronic Journal for English as a Second Language. – 2018. – Т.22. – № 1-4. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.tesl-ej.org/wordpress/issues/volume22/>

#### 4.4 Ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»

1. Интернет-словарь Macmillan Dictionary (с возможностью прослушать произношение слов). [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: // [www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy)

#### 4.5 Перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса, включая перечень лицензионного программного обеспечения и информационных справочных систем

*Перечень информационных технологий, используемых в учебном процессе*

Наименование программного обеспечения	Назначение
Образовательный портал Moodle	Образовательный портал ДРТИ построен на обучающей виртуальной среде Moodle и доступен по адресу <a href="http://www.portal-drti.ru">www.portal-drti.ru</a> из любой точки, имеющей подключение к сети Интернет, в том числе из локальной сети ДРТИ. Образовательный портал ДРТИ подходит как для организации online-классов, так и для традиционного обучения. Портал разделен на «открытую» (общедоступную) и «закрытую» части. Доступ к закрытой части осуществляется после предъявления персональной пары «логин-пароль». преподавателем или студентом.
Электронно-библиотечная система ДРТИ ФГБОУ ВО «АГТУ»	Обеспечивает доступ к электронно-библиотечным системам издательств, доступ к электронному каталогу книг, трудам преподавателей, учебно-методическим разработкам ДРТИ, периодическим изданиям.

*Возможность доступа к электронно-библиотечным системам*

Наименование электронного ресурса, адрес сайта	Назначение
ЭБС «Университетская библиотека on-line» <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/">http://biblioclub.ru/</a>	Фонд библиотеки насчитывает издания более 160 крупнейших современных издательств, выпускающих учебную, научную и иную литературу. Каталог «Университетской библиотеки онлайн» содержит: новейшие грифованные учебники и учебные пособия; научную, научно-популярную, художественную литературу; обучающие мультимедиа, схемы, тесты, тренажеры, презентации, карты и репродукции; эксклюзивные издательские коллекции, включающие востребованную литературу гуманитарной, социальной, юридической, технической и экономической тематик. Имеется программа «Детектор плагиата», позволяющая выявлять нарушения авторских прав в Интернете. Работа может осуществляться из любого места, в котором имеется доступ к сети Интернет.
ЭБС Юрайт <a href="https://www.biblio-online.ru">https://www.biblio-online.ru</a>	Фонд ЭБС «Юрайт» – это более 5000 наименований учебников и учебных пособий для всех уровней профессионального образования от ведущих научных школ с соблюдением требований новых ФГОС. В ЭБС присутствует возможность: индивидуального неограниченного доступа пользователей к содержимому из любой точки, в которой имеется подключение к сети Интернет; одновременного индивидуального доступа пользователей к содержимому в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС; полнотекстового поиска по содержимому, формирования статистических отчетов по

Наименование электронного ресурса, адрес сайта	Назначение
	пользователям. Издания в ЭБС представлены с сохранением вида страниц (оригинальной верстки).
ЭБС издательства «Лань» <a href="https://e.lanbook.com">https://e.lanbook.com</a>	ЭБС включает в себя как электронные версии книг издательства «Лань» и других ведущих издательств учебной литературы, так и электронные версии периодических изданий по естественным, техническим и гуманитарным наукам. Предоставляет возможность круглосуточного дистанционного индивидуального пользования для каждого обучающегося из любой точки, в которой имеется доступ к сети Интернет, адрес в сети Интернет, с возможностью просмотра и скачивания на сайте в онлайн режиме. Предоставляет право доступа к отдельным коллекциям, в частности таким, как «Инженерно-технические науки – Издательство Лань», «Информатика – Издательство Лань», «Физкультура и Спорт – Издательство Физическая культура» ЭБС Лань.

*Перечень лицензионного учебного программного обеспечения*

Наименование программного обеспечения	Назначение
ABBYY FineReader 8.0 Corporate Edition	Система оптического распознавания текста
STDU Viewer	Программа для просмотра электронных документов
Google Chrome, Opera	Браузер
Windows NT	Графические, интерактивные, многозадачные оперативные системы корпорации Microsoft
Dr.Web	Антивирусные программные продукты
Microsoft Office	Приложения – офисные редакторы для работы с текстовыми документами, электронными таблицами, электронными сообщениями, базами данных, изображениями и т.д.
Moodle	Образовательный портал ДРТИ ФГБОУ ВО «АГТУ»
7-zip	Архиватор

*Перечень информационных справочных систем*

Наименование ИСС	Назначение
ИСС «Консультант +»	Содержит российское и региональное законодательство, судебную практику, финансовые и кадровые консультации, консультации для бюджетных организаций, комментарии законодательства, формы документов, проекты нормативных правовых актов, международные правовые акты, правовые акты по здравоохранению, технические нормы и правила

Сведения об обновлении информационного обеспечения обучения представлены в локальной сети ДРТИ по адресу: [\\Base\192.168.10.10\для\\_обмена\\_по\\_дфагту\ИТ\\_в\\_обучении](\\Base\192.168.10.10\для_обмена_по_дфагту\ИТ_в_обучении)

**МАКЕТ ТИТУЛЬНОГО ЛИСТА РЕФЕРАТА**



Дмитровский рыбохозяйственный технологический институт (филиал)  
федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения  
высшего образования «Астраханский государственный  
технический университет»  
(ДРТИ ФГБОУ ВО «АГТУ»)

Система менеджмента качества в области образования, воспитания, науки и инноваций сертифицирована DQS  
по международному стандарту ISO 9001:2015

**Отделение среднего профессионального образования**

**РЕФЕРАТ**

по общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык»  
на тему:

«\_\_\_\_\_»

Работа выполнена  
студентом группы

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Проверил преподаватель:

\_\_\_\_\_

п. Рыбное, Дмитровский р-н, Московская обл. - 2019 г.

## МАКЕТ ТИТУЛЬНОГО ЛИСТА ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ



Дмитровский рыбохозяйственный технологический институт (филиал)  
федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения  
высшего образования «Астраханский государственный  
технический университет»  
(ДРТИ ФГБОУ ВО «АГТУ»)

Система менеджмента качества в области образования, воспитания, науки и инноваций сертифицирована DQS  
по международному стандарту ISO 9001:2015

**Отделение среднего профессионального образования**

### **ДОМАШНЯЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА**

по общеобразовательной учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык»  
на тему:

«—————»

Работа выполнена  
студентом группы

\_\_\_\_\_

Проверил преподаватель:

\_\_\_\_\_

п. Рыбное, Дмитровский р-н, Московская обл. - 2019 г.

Ориентировочные затраты времени на выполнение заданий

№	Основные виды заданий	Трудозатраты времени на единицу задания (час)
1	Чтение основной и дополнительной литературы. Самостоятельное изучение материала по текстовым источникам.	0,5-2
2	Составление или заполнение таблиц.	1-3
3	Подготовка к различным формам промежуточной аттестации (к тестированию, контрольной работе, зачету, экзамену).	1-6
4	Самостоятельное выполнение практических работ (заданий) репродуктивного типа (ответы на вопросы, тренировочные упражнения, опыты, задачи, тесты).	2-8
5	Написание реферата. Подготовка к защите (представлению) реферата на занятии.	2-6
6	Работа над ключевыми понятиями темы, работа с конспектами лекций	1-4

