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Рабочая тетрадь

для самостоятельной работы
по английскому языку

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Аннотация

Рабочая тетрадь предназначена для организации самостоятельной работы по английскому языку для студентов 2 курса групп СПО.

Она содержит задания на развитие коммуникативной компетенции по основным темам курса. Речевые клише, тематические тексты с заданиями, диалоги и грамматические упражнения позволяют закрепить изученный материал.

Пояснительная записка

В последние годы все больше внимания уделяется самостоятельной работе учащихся в процессе обучения, в частности в обучении иностранным языкам. Это связано со многими факторами, в том числе с тем, что в современном динамичном постоянно изменяющемся мире недостаточно обладать каким-то определенным количеством знаний. Человек должен уметь самостоятельно пополнять свои знания, заниматься самообразованием.

Способность к самообразованию в области английского языка приобретает особую актуальность, так как английский язык используется представителями большинства профессий и именно знание английского языка способствует успешной социализации выпускников.

В целом, можно сказать, что развитие самостоятельности, формирование навыков самостоятельной работы – являются одной из приоритетных задач в работе современного преподавателя иностранного языка.

Подобранный материал способствует развитию у студентов всех видов речевой деятельности и соответствует содержанию рабочей программы.

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Рекомендации по выполнению упражнений.

1. Работа с лексическим материалом (vocabulary): найдите в словаре перевод и транскрипцию незнакомых слов, выпишите в тетрадь. Прочитайте и запомните данные слова и выражения.
2. Работа с текстом: прочитайте, переведите текст, заполните пробелы недостающими словами (список слов (*bank of words*) дан после текста).
3. Работа с диалогом: дополните диалог, переведя реплики с русского на английский язык.
4. Работа с грамматическими упражнениями: повторите грамматический материал по темам: «Продолженное время», «Совершенное время», «Модальные глаголы», «Словообразование» и выполните упражнения.
5. Составьте аннотацию текста. (Аннотация - это краткое изложение содержания в виде перечня основных вопросов и краткой характеристики).

Тема №1: Современные средства связи.

1. 1. Radio and TV

1. 1. 1. Vocabulary

1. communications [_____] - _____
2. information [_____] - _____
3. message [_____] - _____
4. editor [_____] - _____
5. correspondence [_____] - _____
6. commentary [_____] - _____
7. advertising [_____] - _____
8. public relations [_____] - _____
9. briefing [_____] - _____
10. channel [_____] - _____
11. host [_____] - _____
12. wave [_____] - _____
13. periodicals [_____] - _____
14. subscription [_____] - _____
15. sketch [_____] - _____
16. headline [_____] - _____
17. manual [_____] - _____
18. title [_____] - _____
19. supplement [_____] - _____
20. author [_____] - _____
21. proofreader [_____] - _____
22. manuscript [_____] - _____
23. original [_____] - _____
24. publish [_____] - _____
25. issue [_____] - _____

1. 1. 2. Text

Radio and TV in my life

Fill in missing words:

I think it is impossible _____ our life without radio and TV. Radio and TV are _____ used in today's world. It is the quickest _____ of spreading news and the information. Radio plays an important role in reflecting the life of _____ and building opinions. It _____ the service of in-

formation well enough but on TV everything is much more real. Radio and TV keep us informed about _____ events, extend the education, _____ the cultural recreation, allow us to follow the latest developments in science and politics and offer an endless number of programmes which are both _____ and entertaining. So they give us a lot of _____ information and are exciting. When I come home from _____ I turn on the radio, leave it on and go about my household duties. So I am actually doing two _____ at one and the same time. I _____ TV at the evening when all the lessons I have done. I _____ to see news programs such as: "Vesty" and "The Time". Sometimes we can watch rather interesting _____ at TV. There are _____ kinds of films, for instance: a nature film, a war film, a crime film, an adventure film, a musical film and comic film. As for me I prefer _____ comic and crime films. My favorite _____ is the "6th channel". There are many interesting _____ for me like "The world of computer", "Farcop", "News" "Show-Business" and others. I like this program because there are not so many _____. My favourite radio _____ is "Europa plus". It broadcasts many programs, for instance: "Press-Digest", "Prezent", "Garage", "News" and _____. It _____ my interests in the best way. I think that we can't _____ without TV and radio nowadays.

Bank of words: college, advertisements, provide, channel, to see, films, programs, things, performs, widely, live, to imagine, watch, satisfies, instructive, different, means, useful, society, current, prefer, others, station.

1. 1. 3. Dialogues

Complete the dialogues

Talk radio

A: Do you listen to the radio?

B: _____ (Я слушаю его круглые сутки).

A: What do you listen to?

B: _____ (В основном это разговорные программы).

A: What's that?

B: _____ (Люди обсуждают текущие события).

A: What do they say?

B: _____ (Они говорят, что хотели бы изменить).

What is on TV

A: I'm bored.

B: _____ (Что идет по телевизору)?

A: Nothing.

B: _____ (Обязательно должно быть что-нибудь!)

A: Nothing that's interesting.

B: _____ (А как насчет игровых программ)?

A: Which one?

B: _____ ("Кто хочет стать миллионером")?

A: Tell me you're joking.

B: _____ (Мне нравится это шоу).

A: I watched it once. That was enough.

B: _____ (Оно начинается прямо сейчас. Давай посмотрим вместе).

1. 1. 4. Grammar review

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present*, *Past* или *Future Simple*.

1. I (to go) _____ to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) _____ to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) _____ to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) _____ to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) _____ to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) _____ to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) _____ TV every day? 8. You (to watch) _____ TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) _____ TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) _____ home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) _____ home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) _____ home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) _____ to work every day. He (to leave) _____ home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) _____ at (to be) _____ near our house, he (to walk) _____ there. He (not to take) _____ a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) _____ to work. Yesterday he (to get) _____ up at nine o'clock, 14. You (to have) _____ a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I _____, 15. What you (to buy) _____ at the shop yesterday? -I (to buy) _____ a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) _____ newspapers because he (to be) _____ very busy. He (to read) _____ newspapers tomorrow.

1. 2. Computer

1. 2. 1. Vocabulary

1. ability [_____] - _____
2. accurate [_____] - _____
3. amount of data [_____] - _____
4. approximately [_____] - _____
5. to attain [_____] - _____
6. available [_____] - _____
7. to browse [_____] - _____
8. to carry out [_____] - _____
9. to crack [_____] - _____
10. dangerous [_____] - _____
11. defense [_____] - _____
12. to deploy [_____] - _____
13. to determine [_____] - _____
14. dial up [_____] - _____
15. to enable [_____] - _____
16. to enhance [_____] - _____
17. essential [_____] - _____
18. to intercept [_____] - _____
19. to last [_____] - _____
20. to receive [_____] - _____
21. to provide [_____] - _____
22. to update [_____] - _____
23. to send [_____] - _____
24. to respond [_____] - _____
25. to solve [_____] - _____

1. 2. 2. Text

Computer games

Fill in missing words:

Computer games are gaining more and more _____ nowadays. Some people _____ that teenagers get a lot of _____ playing them. But other people _____ that young people should spend their free time going in for _____. Let`s look upon this problem objectively and try to _____ it. To begin with, computer games _____ memory, because when you play it you try to remember all _____. Moreover, it develops _____ thinking,

language and basic computer skills. Apart from that, you can make _____ friends. So it is another _____ of communication. And if you like each other, you can _____ in the future and become close friends. In addition, playing computer _____ is a good way of entertainment.

At the same time, computer games have a _____ effect on health. First of all, you can spoil your _____ sight. Besides, you sit in the same place and don't _____ so you can gain weight. Another point to be made is that a lot of games have aggressive _____ and this makes teenagers cruel and causes _____ behavior. Furthermore, young people spend too much time on this and it can ruin _____ with people.

To sum up, I would like to stress that the problem has as many strong _____ as weak points. As for me, I prefer to spend my free _____ with my parents and friends. Besides, I enjoy going in for sports more than playing _____ games.

Bank of words: move, games, virtual, understand, violent, meet, time, points, harmful, computer, relationships, eye, details, sport, argue, claim, develop, popularity, benefits, logical, way, moments.

1. 2. 3. Dialogue

Complete the dialogue

A: I have one problem and I think you might help me with it.

B: _____ (Никаких проблем. Что случилось?)

A: It's my computer. I've been having some problems with it lately.

B: _____ (Понятно. Попытаюсь помочь тебе. Так, в чем проблема?)

A: First of all, my computer started to shut down unexpectedly.

B: _____ (Полагаю, что проблема отключения может быть от перегрева.)

A: Secondly, I fail to open some of my past pictures of documents.

B: _____ (Это может быть из-за вируса, поэтому тебе понадобится надежная антивирусная программа).

A: Thirdly, I can't start the music.

B: _____ (Может быть плеер устарел. Его нужно обновить).

A: Thank you, Sean, for trying to help me.

B: _____ (Буду рад помочь).

1. 2. 4. Grammar review

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present*, *Past Continuous* или *Simple*:

1. I (to write) _____ an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) _____ an English exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) _____ now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) _____ at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) _____ their homework now. They (to play) _____ volleyball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) _____ volleyball. 7. She (to read) _____ the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) _____ now. 9. Now she (to go) _____ to school. 10. What you (to do) _____ now? – I (to drink) _____ tea. 11. When I (to come) _____ home, my little sister (to sleep) _____. 12. When Nick (to come) _____ home, his brother (to play) _____ with his toys. 13. When mother (to come) _____ home, I (to do) _____ my homework. 14. When father (to come) _____ home, Pete (to sleep) _____. 15. When mother (to come) _____ home, the children (to play) _____ on the carpet. 16. When I (to get up) _____, my mother and father (to drink) _____ tea.

1. 3. 1. Make the summary to the text

Mass Media

The mass media play an important part in our lives. Newspapers, radio and especially TV inform us of what is going on in this world and give us wonderful possibilities for education and entertainment. They also influence the way we see the world and shape our views.

Of course, not all newspapers and TV programmers report the events objectively, but serious journalists and TV reporters try to be fair and provide us with reliable information.

It is true that the world today is full of dramatic events and most news seems to be bad news. But people aren't interested in ordinary events. That is why there are so many programs and articles about natural disasters, plane crashes, wars, murders and robberies. Good news doesn't usually make headlines. Bad news does.

The main source of news for millions people is television. People like TV news because they can see everything with their own eyes. And that's an important advantage. Seeing, as we know, is believing.

Still, many people prefer the radio. It's good to listen to in the car, or in the open air, or when you do something about the house.

Newspapers don't react to events as quickly as TV, but they usually provide us with extra detail, comment and background information.

The Internet has recently become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life and you don't have to wait for news time on TV.

1. 3. 2. Annotation

As the title implies the text describes _____

The text gives a valuable information on _____

It is described in short _____

It is shown that _____

The text draws our attention to _____

Тема №2: Наука

2. 1. Научные достижения

2. 1. 1. Vocabulary

1. science [_____] - _____
2. ordinary [_____] - _____
3. to get [_____] - _____
4. steadily [_____] - _____
5. discovery [_____] - _____
6. to refuse [_____] - _____
7. research [_____] - _____
8. close [_____] - _____
9. to obtain [_____] - _____
10. ray [_____] - _____
11. mark [_____] - _____
12. to cause [_____] - _____
13. to carry out [_____] - _____
14. proper [_____] - _____
15. substance [_____] - _____
16. similar [_____] - _____
17. to split [_____] - _____
18. explanation [_____] - _____
19. property [_____] - _____
20. approach [_____] - _____
21. outcome [_____] - _____
22. to deliver [_____] - _____

23. to locate [_____] - _____
24. to transmit [_____] - _____
25. to pave the way [_____] - _____

2. 1. 2. Text

Science

Fill in missing words:

Science is _____ to most people living in the modern world for a number of reasons. In particular, _____ is important for world peace and understanding, for understanding of technology, and for our understanding of the world.

Science is important for world peace in many _____. On the one hand, scientists have helped to _____ many of the modern tools of war. On the other hand, they have also _____ to keep the peace through research, which has improved life for people. Scientists have helped us _____ the problem of supplying the world with enough energy; using _____ of the sun and of the atom. Scientists have also analysed the world's _____. Scientists study the Universe and how to use its possibilities for the _____ of men.

Scientists are also important for everyone who is _____ by modern technology. Many of the things that make our lives easier and better are results of _____ in technology. In some cases, such as technology of producing salt from ocean _____, technology may be essential for our lives on Earth.

Scientists are learning to predict _____, to study many other natural events such as storms. Scientists are also studying various aspects of human biology and the origin and _____ of the human race. The study of the natural world may help _____ life for many people all over the world.

Basic _____ of science is essential for everyone. It helps people to find their way in the _____ world.

Bank of words: knowledge, earthquakes, resources, understand, helped, improve, advances, changing, energy, science, benefit, development, ways, important, water, develop, affected.

2. 1. 3. Dialogue

Complete the dialogue

A: Are there any clubs and societies at your college?

B: _____ (Да, конечно. Что касается меня, я член студенческого научного общества).

A: What problems are you interested in?

B: _____ (Я работаю над проблемой дефектов металла).

A: Do you use computers?

B: _____ (Конечно. В наше время без них невозможно обойтись).

A: Does your research work take much of your time?

B: _____ (Да, достаточно много).

A: Do you work alone?

B: _____ (Конечно нет. Нас шестеро в группе. У нас очень хорошие руководители, которые помогают нам).

2. 1. 4. Grammar review

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: *Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.*

It was eight o'clock in the morning and time for me to go to work. I (to look) _____ out of the window. It (to rain) _____ hard. "You (to get) _____ wet through if you (to go) _____ out now," said my mother. "No, I ... ," I answered, "I (to take) _____ an umbrella." We (to have) _____ five umbrellas in the house, but when I (to want) _____ to take one, I (to find) _____ that there (to be) _____ not one that I could use: they all (to be) _____ torn or broken. So I (to take) _____ them all and (to carry) them to the umbrella-maker, saying that I would call for the umbrellas on my way home in the evening. When I (to go) _____ to have lunch in the afternoon, it still (to rain) _____ very hard. I (to go) _____ to the nearest cafe, and (to sit) _____ down at a table. A few minutes later a young woman (to come) _____ in and (to sit) _____ down at the same table with me. When I (to finish) _____ my lunch and (to be) _____ ready to leave, I absent-mindedly (to take) _____ her umbrella and (to start) _____ for the exit.

2. 2. Изобретатели и их изобретения

2. 2. 1. Vocabulary

1. to invent [_____] - _____

2. to make [_____] - _____
3. suddenly [_____] - _____
4. useless [_____] - _____
5. to explode [_____] - _____
6. to avoid [_____] - _____
7. own [_____] - _____
8. plenty of [_____] - _____
9. to expect [_____] - _____
10. excellent [_____] - _____
11. ability [_____] - _____
12. meaning [_____] - _____
13. probably [_____] - _____
14. opportunity [_____] - _____
15. to justify [_____] - _____
16. threat [_____] - _____
17. to form [_____] - _____
18. abolition [_____] - _____
19. encouragement [_____] - _____
20. to prove [_____] - _____
21. to launch [_____] - _____
22. determination [_____] - _____
23. shortage [_____] - _____
24. recognition [_____] - _____
25. to simulate [_____] - _____

2. 2. 2. Text

Inventions

Fill in missing words:

Over the years scientists have _____ a great number of things, which we now use in everyday life, for example, computers, _____, telephones, radio, television, automobiles, photography, electricity, steam engine, planes etc. One of the most useful and handy _____ today is the computer. It is a comparatively new invention, which came into _____ in the 20th century. Today, people simply can't _____ their lives without computers. There is a whole _____ which has grown up with calculators, computer games, word processor, Internet and else. Another _____ device is the TV. This invention has truly changed the _____ habits of millions of people worldwide. Television was _____ in the 1920s by Scottish electrical engineer John Logie

Baird. He was the first to realize that light could be converted into electrical _____, which are then transmitted over a distance. Electricity, perhaps, is even more _____. We wouldn't be able to use computers and TVs _____ it. The invention of electricity dates back to the 19th _____ and is connected with such renowned names as Michael Faraday, Alessandro Volta, Humphry Davy and Andre Marie Ampere. For the invention of telephones we should be _____ to Alexander Graham Bell. He is an Edinburgh-born scientist who patented the invention of _____ in 1876. The invention of different types of transport has also _____ the world, for example, airplanes and motor cars. Planes have brought _____ lands within easy reach of ordinary people. The first petrol-driven car was produced in 1885 by the German _____ Carl Benz. Whether we like them or not, cars have given people great freedom of travel.

Bank of words: changed, century, leisure, distant, generation, grateful, vital, use, important, printing machines, telephone, imagine, devices, invented, impulses, pioneered, without.

2. 2. 3. Dialogue

Complete the dialogue:

A: Who was Albert Einstein?

B: _____ (А. Эйнштейн один из самых известных ученых в мире).

A: Where and when was born Albert Einstein?

B: _____ (Он родился в 1879 году в Германии).

A: When did his family move to Switzerland?

B: _____ (Когда ему было пятнадцать лет его семья переселилась в Швейцарию).

A: Where did he study?

B: _____ (Он был выпускников Политехнической Академии Цюриха).

A: How did he spend his free time?

B: _____ (В свободное время он изучал философию и играл на скрипке).

A: What did he discover?

B: _____ (Он сформулировал Теорию относительности и доказал, что каждая планета имеет гравитационное поле).

A: What had Einstein got for his discoveries?

В: _____ (Он получил Нобелевскую премию за Теорию фотоэффекта и другие работы).

2. 2. 4. Grammar review

Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы (must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to).

1. You _____ not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done. 2. You _____ not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You _____ only rewrite the second part of it. 3. _____ you help me now? — I am afraid not: I am in a great hurry. I shall be free in the evening. Come to my place at about eight, and I _____ help you. 4. John _____ not tell us the rules of the game: we know them. 5. _____ I return the book to you on Friday? I am afraid I _____ not finish it before. — No, that is too late. You _____ bring it to me not later than Wednesday. 6. It is already six o'clock. We _____ hurry if we don't want to be late. 7. _____ you translate this text into English? — I think I _____ 8. They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann _____ return home as she _____ not stay in the sun for such a long time.

2. 3. 1. Make the summary to the text

Cosmonautics Day

On April 12 every year the Russian people celebrate Cosmonautics Day in commemoration of the first space flight in the world which was made by Russian citizen. Here are three main dates in the history of space exploration.

October 4 in 1957 the Soviet Union sends the first sputnik in the world into space.

April 12 in 1961 the Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin goes into space and makes one orbit round the Earth in his spaceship Vostok-1.

July 21 in 1969 the American astronauts Armstrong and Alidrin land on the Moon. Since Yuri Gagarin's flight, Russian space science and engineering have come a long way. According to space experts in the US and Europe Russian takes the lead in almost all space exploration. Russian has launched more than 2300 space vehicles designed to perform a variety of functions. Unmanned satellites have been of great significance in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space. They help us learn more about the relations between processes occurring on the sun and near the earth and study the structure of the upper atmosphere. These satellites are provided with scientific equipment for space navigation of civil aviation and ship, as well as exploration of the World Ocean, the earth's surface and its natural resources.

Russia is known to carry out many orbital manned flights involving over 80 cosmonauts, many of them having flown several times. It is well known that Russian cosmonauts hold the record for the longest time in space (L. Kizim has worked 375 days) and for continuous stay in space (V. Titov and M. Manarov – 365 days). When the 170 million horse power carrier-rocket called “Energia” was successfully tested in 1987, Russian has gone far ahead of the United States in the space competition. Russian experts believe “Energia” to be able to take explorers to the Moon or bring back to the Earth satellites that went out of operation.

2. 3. 2. Annotation

As the title implies the text describes _____

The text gives a valuable information on _____

It is described in short _____

It is shown that _____

The text draws our attention to _____

Тема №3: Образование

3. 1. Обучение

3. 1. 1. Vocabulary

1. addition [_____] - _____

2. denominator [_____] - _____

3. division [_____] - _____

4. equation [_____] - _____

5. fraction [_____] - _____

6. multiplication [_____] - _____

7. to attend [_____] - _____

8. nursery [_____] - _____

9. compulsory [_____] - _____

10. primary [_____] - _____

11. secondary [_____] - _____
12. science [_____] - _____
13. language [_____] - _____
14. ordinary [_____] - _____
15. advanced [_____] - _____
16. entrance [_____] - _____
17. polytechnic [_____] - _____
18. to choose [_____] - _____
19. opportunity [_____] - _____
20. right [_____] - _____
21. to encourage [_____] - _____
22. to determine [_____] - _____
23. to graduate [_____] - _____
24. tutor [_____] - _____
25. particular [_____] - _____

3. 1. 2. Text

Education in Russia

Fill in missing words:

People in our country have the _____ for education. It is our Constitutional right. But it is not only a _____, it is a _____, too. Every boy and every girl in Russia must go to school, that is, they must get a full _____ education. So, when they are 6 or 7 years old they begin to go to school. There are _____ of schools in Russia. There are schools of general _____, where the _____ study Russian (or a native language), Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, Music, Arts, Foreign Languages. There is also a number of specialised schools, _____ the pupils get deep _____ of foreign languages, or Maths, or Physics.

After finishing 9 classes of secondary school young _____ can continue their _____ at different kinds of _____ or technical schools or colleges. They not only learn _____ subjects, but _____ a speciality there. Having finished a secondary school, a technical school or a college young people can start _____, or they may enter an Institute or a University. Professional _____ makes it easier to get higher education. As for high schools, there are a lot of them in our country. Some of them train teachers, others - doctors, engineers, architects, actors and _____ on. Many institutes have _____ and extra-mural departments. That gives the students an _____ to study at an institute without leaving their jobs.

Bank of words: thousands, evening, general, receive, duty, opportunity, schools, pupils, working, training, so, knowledge, right, secondary, education, where, people, vocational.

3. 1. 3. Dialogue

Complete the dialogue:

A: When does compulsory education start in England?

B: _____ (Обязательное обучение начинается, когда ребенку исполняется 5 лет).

A: Where a child may go when he is under 5?

B: _____ (Ребенок может ходить в детский сад).

A: How long does primary school last?

B: _____ (Обучение длится 6 лет).

A: What two stages does primary school include?

B: _____ (Это детский сад и начальная школа).

A: At what age do children have their exams?

B: _____ (Они сдают экзамены в возрасте семи, одиннадцати и четырнадцати лет).

A: What subjects are called "core" subjects?

B: _____ (Английский, математика и естествознание являются обязательными предметами).

A: Which foreign languages are taught in British schools?

B: _____ (В британских школах изучают французский, испанский, немецкий).

A: What are the two types of exams?

B: _____ (Есть два вида экзаменов: экзамены «О» - уровня и более сложные экзамены «А» - уровня).

3. 1. 4. Grammar review

Вставьте модальные глаголы to have to или to be to.

1. Where _____ the lecture to take place? - I suppose in the assembly hall. 2. So, our plan is as follows: I _____ to go to the library and bring the books. You _____ to look through all the material here. Later we _____ to work together. 3. "You _____ to do it alone, without anybody's help," she said sternly. 4. I _____ to help my friends with this work now, so I cannot go with you. 5. It was raining hard and we _____ to wait until it stopped raining. 6. I _____ to ask him about it tomorrow, as today he has already gone. 7. Why didn't you tell me that I _____ to buy the books? 8. According to the order of the schoolmistress all the pupils _____ to return the library books before the

twenty-third of May. 9. As we had agreed before, we _____ to meet at two o'clock to go to the stadium together. But Mike did not come. I waited for another half-hour, but then I _____ to leave as I was afraid to be late. 10. The meeting _____ to begin at five o'clock. Don't be late.

3. 2. Досуг студента

3. 2. 1. Vocabulary

1. leisure [_____] - _____
2. to be attractive [_____] - _____
3. to spend [_____] - _____
4. to rest [_____] - _____
5. chiefly [_____] - _____
6. to admire [_____] - _____
7. to enjoy [_____] - _____
8. beforehand [_____] - _____
9. performance [_____] - _____
10. entertainment [_____] - _____
11. superb [_____] - _____
12. coin [_____] - _____
13. exciting [_____] - _____
14. taste [_____] - _____
15. stamp [_____] - _____
16. gardening [_____] - _____
17. skilled [_____] - _____
18. to exhibit [_____] - _____
19. faultless [_____] - _____
20. pastime [_____] - _____
21. to increase [_____] - _____
22. particular [_____] - _____
23. to describe [_____] - _____
24. event [_____] - _____
25. to broaden [_____] - _____

3. 2. 2. Text

A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting

Fill in missing words:

Our life would be hard without _____ and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how _____ their free time. For some of them the

only way _____ is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum _____ from it. If you enjoy doing some _____ in your free time, than you have a hobby.

A person's hobbies are not connected with his _____, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, _____ and experience. A hobby is _____ self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies _____ on his age, intelligence level, character and _____ interests. What is interesting to one person can be trivial or _____ to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, _____ a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing _____ games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

A hobby plays a very important educational, simulational and psychological _____, makes you stronger physically and mentally, _____ you escape from reality, improve your knowledge, broaden your mind, develop your skills and gain a better understanding of how the world _____.

Bank of words: role, playing, boring, personal, profession, a kind of, activity, to spend, benefit, helps, computer, rest, knowledge, to relax, depend, works.

3. 2. 3. Dialogue

Complete the dialogue

A: Ann, how do you spend your free time?

B : _____ (Я предпочитаю проводить его со своей семьей или друзьями).

A: Do you have any hobbies? Or are there any activities that you like doing in your free time?

B : _____
_____ Да, конечно. У меня есть хобби. Я коллекционирую открытки и марки. Я также люблю кататься на коньках и играть в боулинг. Но мое любимое времяпрепровождение - это чтение хорошей книги или просмотр хорошего фильма.

A: Is there an interesting book that you would recommend me to read?

B : _____ (Я рекомендую тебе прочитать "Метро" Д. Глуховского. Это отличная книга. Она держит в напряжении до самого конца.

A: I will definitely read this book. Other than that I wanted to invite you to a new film

B : _____ (Я приму твое приглашение. Я так давно не была в кинотеатре).

A: Great! I'm glad you're coming. And what do you think about bowling next week?

B : _____ (Я довольно хорошо играю в боулинг. Уверена, мы отлично проведем там время).

3. 2. 4. Grammar review

Вставьте союзы *neither nor, both and, either or*

1. _____ Kate _____ her friend answered the question. 2. _____ John _____ that engineer refuse to work. 3. We brought _____ books _____ copy-books. 4. _____ our classmates, _____ your friend has complained to the teacher. 5. They will _____ build a restaurant _____ a shopping center in this district. 6. We saw _____ the university _____ the school. 7. We didn't paint _____ ceiling _____ wall. 8. We brought _____ books _____ copy-books. 9. We mustn't _____ help, _____ lend the money to John. 10. We bought _____ old _____ new flat. 11. Some verbs can be followed by _____ an ing-form _____ an infinitive, usually with a different meaning. 12. It's getting dark. You must _____ go at once _____ wait till tomorrow.

3. 3. 1. Make the summary to the text

Learning foreign language

Foreign languages are absolutely necessary for us nowadays because of our growing international contacts with all the countries of the world. There are many reasons why we begin to study foreign language. One of them is to be able to communicate with other people who use this language. We may be planning to travel in one or two countries where the language is spoken. If we know the language of a foreign country, we can talk to its people and understand what they are saying to us. If we are working in any branch of science, we naturally wish to read scientific books and magazines in other languages. Making business nowadays also means knowing foreign languages because of the growing international business contacts. Knowing foreign languages helps people of different countries to develop mutual friendship and understanding. We can also make our intellectual and cultural horizons wider through contacts with people of another culture. It is also very interesting to read foreign literature in the original. We can also read foreign newspapers and magazines and to understand films in foreign languages without any help. Learning foreign languages is compulsory in all the secondary and higher schools in our country. English is a very popular language. People use it in many parts of the world and there is a lot of business correspondence and literature in English. I

think, it is very important to know at least one foreign language - English, German, French, Spanish or any other one.

3. 3. 2. Annotation

As the title implies the text describes _____

The text gives a valuable information on _____

It is described in short _____

It is shown that _____

The text draws our attention to _____

Тема №: 4 Промышленность

4. 1. Промышленность и транспорт Великобритании и США

4. 1. 1. Vocabulary

1. development [_____] - _____

2. prosperity [_____] - _____

3. manufacturing [_____] - _____

4. employed [_____] - _____

5. brewing [_____] - _____

6. constantly [_____] - _____

7. to mine [_____] - _____

8. welfare [_____] - _____

9. occupy [_____] - _____

10. to increase [_____] - _____

11. to accumulate [_____] - _____

12. construction [_____] - _____

13. readily [_____] - _____

14. to evolve [_____] - _____

15. to prevent [_____] - _____

16. suitable [_____] - _____

17. to distribute [_____] - _____

18. civil [_____] - _____

19. to acquire [_____] - _____
20. to suggest [_____] - _____
21. scheme [_____] - _____
22. accurate [_____] - _____
23. estimate [_____] - _____
24. object [_____] - _____
25. proposal [_____] - _____

4. 1. 2. Text

Industry

Fill in missing words:

Industrial development plays a large role in prosperity of any _____. Well-developed _____ ensures the well-being of the whole country and its citizens. Very often the _____ of the whole city depends on stability and efficiency of one factory.

The United Kingdom is one of the most highly _____ countries in the world. Nearly a quarter of England's _____ are employed in manufacturing. Major industries _____ in the northern counties include food processing, brewing, and the _____ of chemicals, textiles, computers, automobiles, aircraft, clothing, glass, and paper products. Leading _____ in south-eastern England are pharmaceuticals, computers, microelectronics, aircraft parts, and automobiles. Iron ore is _____ in Northamptonshire and Humberside.

Americas heavy industry depends upon three _____: iron ore from the Lake Superior area, coal from western Pennsylvania, and transportation across the Great Lakes District. _____ making is basic, but there are many other related industries in this area, too; glass, nonferrous metals, chemicals, rubber, and machine-building industries. Detroit is the _____ of the automobile industry. It began _____ a wagon-making town. Industrial production grows.

Bank of words: constantly, mined, located, industrialized, as, manufacture, industries, workers, industry, welfare, steel, country, resources, heart.

4. 1. 3 Dialogue

Transport in the USA

A: What were the first routes in the USA?

B: _____ (Первыми дорогами в США были природные водные пути).

A: When was the first transcontinental railway constructed?

B: _____
_____ (Первые межконтинентальные железные дороги были построены в 1862 - 1869 годах по заказу правительства).

A: What was the length of railroads in 1917?

B: _____ (Их длина была около 407 000 километров).

A: When did air transport start to gain importance?

B: _____ (Авиатранспорт начал развиваться после второй мировой войны).

A: How many motor vehicles were registered in US in early 90s?

B: _____
_____ (В 90-е годы в США было зарегистрировано более чем 188 миллионов транспортных средств).

A: How many passengers did it carry annually in the early 90s?

B: _____
_____ (Железные дороги перевозят более 22 миллионов пассажиров в год).

4. 1. 4 Grammar review

Fill in missing words:

1) secret (n), secret (adj.), secretive, secretiveness, secretly, secrecy

1. He left the country _____.

2. You should keep it a _____, don't tell anyone.

3. Mr. Adams was a perfect _____ agent.

4. I felt the atmosphere of _____ in the room as if they had a plot.

5. Miranda is a very _____ person, you can never tell what she thinks or intends to do.

2) effect (n), effect (v), effective, effectively, effectiveness, ineffective

1. The most _____ way of reducing wastes is to change the technologies.

2. You will see the harmful _____ of bad eating habits in a couple of weeks.

3. This method is _____, we will have to start again.

4. Psychologists help to solve personal problems more _____ .
5. The _____ of the work depends on your willingness to complete it.

4. 2. Промышленность России.

4. 2. 1. Vocabulary

1. to mean [_____] - _____
2. goods [_____] - _____
3. vehicle [_____] - _____
4. source [_____] - _____
5. to settle [_____] - _____
6. to vary [_____] - _____
7. surface [_____] - _____
8. to remark [_____] - _____
9. to force [_____] - _____
10. to delay [_____] - _____
11. measure [_____] - _____
12. to hand [_____] - _____
13. complicated [_____] - _____
14. property [_____] - _____
15. to suppose [_____] - _____
16. protection [_____] - _____
17. accessible [_____] - _____
18. consequence [_____] - _____
19. deposit [_____] - _____
20. exhaust [_____] - _____
21. shortage [_____] - _____
22. capacity [_____] - _____
23. reliable [_____] - _____
24. actually [_____] - _____
25. support [_____] - _____

4. 2. 2. Text

The Urals — the centre of Russian metal industry

Fill in missing words:

The Urals are _____ between Europe and Asia — are a mountain chain which _____ many years ago.

The Ural mining _____ began during the time of Peter the First. In the 18th _____ the Urals, with their high quality ores and rich forests (a fuel for plants) _____ the greatest role in the world industry.

The _____ of the Ural industry began with Magnitogorsk plant, built near the _____ Magnitnaya, rich in metallic ores. Later, many engineering plants were _____ in the region. The greatest plants are _____ in Magnitogorsk, Nizhniy Tagil and Chelyabinsk.

At the _____ of the 20th century the Ural metal industry suffered a crisis because of the _____ of coal. But the delivery of _____ from Kuzbass solved the problem.

It must be mentioned that about 70 metals and minerals were first _____ in the Ural mountains. Large deposits of iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, titanium, wolfram and many other metals _____ the region.

Nowadays some of the deposits are _____, and the plants work on the ores from the new layers (Kazakhstan, Siberia). But nevertheless, the Urals are the _____ with great history, traditions and experience, and hopefully it will have new stages of _____.

Bank of words: characterize, shortage, situated, development, mountain, coal, built, century, appeared, played, exhausted, industries, beginning, a border-line, modernization, discovered, region.

4. 2. 3. Dialogue

A: For what purposes are electronic equipments used now?

B: _____ (Электронное оборудование используется для научных, промышленных и повседневных целей).

A: What electronic equipments are usually found at home?

B: _____ (Много электронных устройств облегчают нашу жизнь: телевизор, холодильник, микроволновая печь, компьютеры и многое другое).

A: What is the difference between electric and electronic devices?

B: _____ (Питание поступает по проводам в электрических устройствах).

A: Where do you actually see how electricity jumps through space?

B: _____ (Похожее явление мы можем наблюдать в освещении).

A: What were the first electronic equipments based on?

B: _____ (Они использовали радиолампы).

A: Did the first computers look like modern ones?

B: _____ (С изобретением микрочипов компьютеры стали меньше).

A: What does electronics mean in our life?

B: _____ (Она делает жизнь людей легче и сокращает рабочее время).

4. 2. 4 Grammar review

1. difference/ different - _____ / _____
2. insistence/ insistent - _____ / _____
3. dependence/ dependent - _____ / _____
4. correspondence/ correspondent - _____ / _____
5. resistance/ resistant - _____ / _____
6. assistance/ assistant - _____ / _____
7. significance/ significant - _____ / _____
8. monotonous/ monotony - _____ / _____
9. harmonious/ harmony - _____ / _____
10. nervous/ nerve - _____ / _____
11. doubt/ doubtful - _____ / _____
12. success/ successful - _____ / _____
13. depart/ departure - _____ / _____
14. seize/ seizure - _____ / _____
15. press/ pressure - _____ / _____

4. 3. 1. Make the summary to the text

The Philips story

The foundations of the world's biggest electronics company were laid in 1891 when Gerard Philips established a company in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, to manufacture light bulbs and other electrical products. In the beginning it concentrated on making carbon filament lamps and by the turn of the century it was one of the largest producers in Europe. Developments in new lightning technologies fuelled a steady programme of expansion and, in 1914 it established a research laboratory to stimulate product innovation.

In the 1920s, Philips decided to protect its innovations in X-ray radiation and radio reception with patents. This marked the beginning of the diversification of its product range. Since then, Philips has continued to develop new and exciting product ideas like compact disc, which it launched in 1983.

Other interesting landmarks include the production of Philip's 100-millionth TV set in 1984 and 250-millionth Philishave electric shaver in 1989.

The Philips Company

Philips headquarters are still in Eindhoven. It employs 256,400 people all over the world, and has sales and service operations in 150 countries. Research laboratories are located in six countries, staffed by some 3,000 workers. It also has an impressive global network of some 400 designers spread over twenty-five locations. Its shares are listed on sixteen stock exchanges in nine countries and it is active in about 100 businesses, including lighting, monitors and shavers; each day its factories turn out a total of 50 million integrated circuits.

4. 3. 2. Annotation

As the title implies the text describes _____

The text gives a valuable information on _____

It is described in short _____

It is shown that _____

The text draws our attention to _____

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