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УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ (английский) ЯЗЫК
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА**

**Методические указания
для выполнения домашних контрольных работ для учащихся заочного
отделения
специальности «Металлорежущие станки и инструменты».**

Брест 2017

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Методические указания разработаны на основании типовой учебной программы по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (проф. лексика)», утвержденной Министерством образования Республики Беларусь 23.06.2014 года

Методические указания обсуждены и рекомендованы к использованию на заседании цикловой комиссии социально-гуманитарных дисциплин

Протокол № _____ от _____

Председатель цикловой комиссии социально-гуманитарных дисциплин

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Расширение международных связей делает иностранный язык востребованным в практической и интеллектуальной деятельности специалиста. Цель профессионально направленного обучения иностранному языку определяется социальным заказом общества и государства по отношению к языковому образованию рабочих кадров с учетом образовательной концепции учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Типовая учебная программа по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (профессиональная лексика)» (далее – программа) предусматривает изучение профессионально направленного курса с учетом профиля профессиональной подготовки специалиста и конкретной квалификации.

Программа составлена с учетом связи ее учебного материала с программным учебным материалом специальных учебных дисциплин профессионального компонента. Профессионально направленный подход осуществляется практическим показом роли иноязычных знаний и умений в будущей профессиональной деятельности учащихся.

Основной целью изучения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (профессиональная лексика)» является формирование профессиональной иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в соответствии с профилем подготовки, которая может быть представлена совокупностью:

знаний лексического и грамматического минимума, необходимого для решения профессиональных задач средствами иностранного языка;

коммуникативных умений в четырех видах речевой деятельности (восприятие и понимание речи на слух, говорение, чтение, письмо) в сфере профессионального общения;

понимания ценности иностранного языка как средства познания и общения в профессиональной деятельности;

готовности к самообладанию в области иностранного языка в соответствии с требованиями профессиональной деятельности специалиста.

Достижение цели в единстве ее образовательного, развивающего и воспитательного аспектов предполагает решение комплекса задач:

формирование навыков чтения иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности, понимания высказывания в соответствии с ситуацией профессионального общения с учетом национально-культурных особенностей речевого поведения носителей языка; углубление и совершенствование базовых языковых знаний, расширение их профессионально ориентированной составляющей;

развитие умений использовать различные приемы, средства и возможности для самостоятельного изучения иностранных языков и их применения (аудио – или видеоматериалы, средства массовой информации, компьютерные учебные программы и др.);

формирование уважения к языку и культуре носителей языка, мотивации к повышению уровня владения иностранным языком в соответствии с профессиональной деятельностью.

Программой определены цели по каждой теме и спрогнозированы результаты их достижения в соответствии с уровнями усвоения учебного материала.

Содержательное лексическое наполнение тем второго раздела для каждой специальности (направление специальности), специализации производится на основе выявления основных ситуаций профессиональной деятельности (предмет, средства и сфера профессиональной деятельности); требований образовательного стандарта и квалификационных характеристик специальности; требований к общепрофессиональным, специальным знаниям и умениям учащихся и носит вариативный характер, что позволяет учитывать профиль будущей специальности (направление специальности), специализации и учреждения образования

Программой определены цели изучения каждой темы, спрогнозированы результаты их достижения в соответствии с уровнями усвоения учебного материала.

В результате изучения учебной дисциплины “Иностранный язык” учащиеся должны

знать на уровне представления:

роль и место иностранного языка в профессиональном становлении и развитии личности;

страноведческую информацию, обогащающую социальный и профессиональный опыт;

знать на уровне понимания:

значение активного лексического минимума по изученным темам, в том числе оценочной лексики, реплик-клише профессионального речевого этикета;

значение грамматических явлений, отмеченных в содержании программы;

языковые средства и правила речевого поведения в соответствии со сферой общения и социальным статусом партнёра по обучению;

уметь:

чтение: понимать тексты профессиональной направленности, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое / просмотровое); оценивать важность и новизну извлечённой информации и выражать своё отношение к ней. Объём текста, предназначенного для ознакомительного чтения, 3000-4000 печатных знаков с пробелами. Виды текстов: статьи, тексты профессиональной направленности, рекламные проспекты, технические документы и др.;

говорение:

вести диалог (диалог-расспрос, диалог-обмен, диалог-побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях профессионального общения в рамках изученной тематике (количество реплик каждого собеседника не менее 7-8 фраз);

беседовать, рассказывать, рассуждать в рамках изученной проблематики и тематики;

описывать и сравнивать предметы, факты явления;

делать сообщения профессиональной направленности;
составлять монологическое высказывание – описание, сравнение, повествование, рассуждение, оценочное суждение (объём высказывания 15-20 фраз, правильно оформленных в языковом отношении);

восприятие и понимание речи на слух;

относительно полно и точно понимать высказывания собеседника в распространённых ситуациях профессионального общения; понимать основное содержание и извлекать необходимую информацию из звучащих текстов профессиональной направленности, содержащих не менее 3-4% незнакомых слов, значение которых можно понять с помощью текстовой или контекстуальной догадки (длительность звучание текста 2,5 мин);

письменная речь:

составлять и оформлять письменное сообщение в рамках изучаемой темы, объявление в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране изучаемого языка, делать выписки из текстов.

В программе приведены критерии оценки результатов учебной деятельности учащихся по учебной дисциплине, разработанные на основе десятибалльной шкалы и показателей оценки результатов учебной деятельности обучающихся в учреждениях среднего специального образования (постановление Министерства образования Республики Беларусь от 29.03.2004).

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ПРАКТИЧЕСКОМУ ВЛАДЕНИЮ ВИДАМИ РЕЧЕВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Восприятие и понимание речи на слух

Развитие навыков и умений смыслового восприятия устной иноязычной речи в ситуациях профессионального общения : выделять основную информацию в воспринимаемом на слух тексте профессионального характера; относительно полно принимать речь собеседника в ситуациях профессионального общения.

Говорение

Диалогическая речь

Овладение тактикой построения диалога в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, речевыми намерениями собеседника с учетом конкретных условий профессионально ориентированного общения с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране изучаемого языка.

Развитие умений участвовать в беседе, запрашивать и обмениваться информацией, высказывать и аргументировать свою точку зрения; брать на себя инициативу в разговоре; вносить пояснения, дополнения; выражать эмоции различного характера.

Монологическая речь

Построение устного монологического высказывания в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей.

Развитие умений делать общение, содержащие наиболее важную информацию по теме / проблеме профессионального характера; кратко передавать содержание полученной информации; рассуждать о фактах / событиях; делать выводы, оценивать факты.

Чтение

Совершенствование всех видов чтения на основе текстов профессионального характера. Учащиеся должны понимать тексты профессионального характера с разной полнотой, точностью и глубиной проникновения в их содержание в зависимости от вида чтения:

ознакомительное чтение – понимать основное содержание несложных текстов профессионального характера;

изучающее чтение – полно и точно понимать содержание несложных текстов профессионального характера;

просмотровое / поисковое чтение – извлекать необходимую (значимую) информацию из текстов профессионального характера.

При этом учащиеся овладевают умениями извлекать необходимую информацию, перерабатывать ее, работая с такими текстовыми материалами, как:

Тексты профессиональной направленности, в том числе руководства по эксплуатации, монтажу, ремонту, технические инструкции, технологические карты и т. п.;

надписи на ярлыках, этикетках, упаковках и т.д.

Учащиеся овладевают умениями понимать текстовые материалы:

прибегая (не прибегая) к использованию специального словаря;

используя иллюстрации, языковую догадку;

принимая во внимание сходство терминов в разных языках.

Совершенствование умения пользоваться языковой и контекстуальной догадкой при чтении текстов профессионального характера: прогнозировать содержание текста по заголовку, началу; использовать текстовые опоры – подзаголовки, таблицы, графики, шрифтовые выделения, комментарии, сноски и т.п.

Письменная речь

Конструирование письменного текста в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей.

Развитие умений сообщать сведения о своей организации в форме, принятой в стране изучаемого языка; составлять и оформлять тексты рекламных объявлений, деловых писем профессионального характера; заполнять типовые формуляры;

фиксировать необходимую информацию из прочитанного / прослушанного в ситуациях профессионального иноязычного общения.

ЯЗЫКОВОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

Орфография

Совершенствование орфографических навыков применительно к языковому материалу тем программы.

Фонетика

Совершенствование слухо-произносительных и ритмико-интонационных навыков.

Лексика

Расширение продуктивного и рецептивного лексического минимума за счет лексических средств, обслуживающих ситуаций профессионального речевого этикета, отражающих особенности культуры страны изучаемого языка.

Накопление и расширение потенциального словаря за счет овладения словообразовательными моделями, интернациональной лексикой.

Грамматика

Совершенствование грамматических навыков.

Расширение активного и рецептивного грамматического минимума за счет грамматических средств, обслуживающих ситуации профессионального общения.

Грамматический материал:

категории числа существительного;
 степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий;
 глагол; видимо-временные формы глагола; пассивный, активный залог;
 наклонение глагола;
 модальные глаголы;
 прямая и косвенная речь;
 словообразование.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

Раздел, тема	Количество учебных часов
Введение	1
Раздел 1. Вводно-коррективный курс	3
1.1 Лексико-фонетический и орфографический материал	
Раздел 2. Основной курс	
2.1 Компетенции специалиста	16
2.2 Профессиональное самоопределение личности	2
2.3 Оборудование, инструменты, приспособление и материалы (сырье)	10
2.4 Производственные процессы и технологии	5
<i>Обязательная контрольная работа</i>	1
2.5 Ресурсосберегающие технологии. Экологическая безопасность производственных процессов	2
Итого	40

ОБЩИЕ МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ И ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Основной формой изучения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (проф.лексика)» является самостоятельная работа учащихся над учебниками и учебными пособиями. Учебным планом предусмотрены установочное и обзорное занятие. Установочное занятие проводится перед изучением дисциплины с целью ознакомления учащихся с ее содержанием и методикой ее дальнейшего изучения. Обзорные занятия проводятся в период лабораторно-экзаменационной сессии после самостоятельного изучения учащимися дисциплины, с целью помочь систематизировать знания, полученные в процессе изучения, и ответить на возникшие при этом вопросы.

Домашнюю контрольную работу следует выполнять строго в соответствии с установленным вариантом.

Задания, выполненные не по своему варианту, не засчитываются и возвращаются учащемуся.

Контрольная работа выполняется в соответствии с требованиями Стандарта организации СТО БГПК 001-2011.

Общие требования к текстовым документам:

Титульный лист является первым листом контрольной работы и оформляется в соответствии с приложением Д – для домашней контрольной работы данного стандарта. (В скобках на примерах выполнения указан размер шрифта). Тестовую часть контрольной работы выполняют любым из следующих способов:

- машинописным по ГОСТ 2.106: текст печатается на одной стороне листа через 1 интервал, шрифт Times New Roman, размер 14, выравнивание по ширине, отступ 1,25;

- рукописным чертежным шрифтом по ГОСТ 2.304. Следует писать четко.

Таблица для выбора варианта контрольной работы

Последняя цифра номера зачетной книжки											
Предпоследняя цифра номера зачетной книжки		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	2	3	4
	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	3	15	16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	2
	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	6	13	14	15	16	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	11	12	13	14	15	16	1	2	3	4	

Вариант 1

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

A motor vehicle is a complex engineering construction. It is **composed** of several thousand parts. The smaller parts are joined together and form larger components, or units. One of the main components of any vehicle is, of course, the engine.

In addition to the engine itself, there are four **separate** mechanisms, which are used to **feed** the engine. These mechanisms are the **fuel system**, the **lubricationsystem**, the electrical system and the **cooling system**.

The fuel system is a separate mechanism that is used for feeding the engine. The fuel system consists of a **tank**, a fuel line or a pipe, a pump and a carburettor. The engine produces power when air and fuel are **mixed** and **burnt**.

So let's have a look at the fuel system operation. The fuel is stored in a fuel tank. The fuel tank is connected to a fuel pipe. The fuel pipe carries the fuel to the fuel pump. This pump can be either electric or mechanic in operation. Electric pumps are generally **situated** near the fuel tank whereas a mechanical pump is generally **located** beside the engine. It is **driven** by the camshaft. The fuel pump is connected to the carburettor. In the carburettor the fuel is mixed with air. It is important to have the right ratio of air to fuel. For example, the optimum ratio of air to petrol in the fuel mixture is 15 parts of air to 1 part of petrol. The fuel and the air are drawn into the combustion chamber, where they are **compressed** by the piston. In the engine the fuel and air are burnt and they produce power.

2. Ответить на вопросы.

1. How many mechanisms are there in addition to the engine itself? What are they? 2. When does an engine produce power? 3. Where is fuel stored? 4. The fuel pump is connected to the carburettor, isn't it? 5. Does the fuel pump carry the fuel into the carburettor or into the fuel tank? 6. Where is the fuel mixed with air?

3. Дополнить и перевести предложения .

1. There are ... mechanisms which ... for feeding the engine. 2. The ... is a separate mechanism which is ... to feed the 3. Air and fuel mixed and 4. The fuel ... in a fuel tank. 5. The fuel pump ... to the carburettor. 6. In the carburettor the fuel is ... with 7. The ... and air are ... into the engine.

4. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге.

Предложения перевести.

- 1 . The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
- 2 . I (give) a very interesting book last week.
- 3 . He always (laugh at)
- 4 . Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
- 5 . Flowers (sell) in the shops
- 6 . This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»

Вариант 2

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

The Instrument Panel of a Car

A modern car is a complex **means of transport**. However, it is relatively easy to operate as a number of devices help you to keep control. An instrument panel in a modern car, for example, provides the driver with valuable information. It includes such instruments as a speedometer, a **fuel gauge** a tachometer and an ammeter.

The function of the speedometer is to indicate the speed of the car. A speed limit to be adopted for towns and built-up areas is 30 miles per hour or 60 km per hour.

The purpose of the fuel gauge is to indicate the amount of fuel to be contained in the petrol tank. If its level in the tank is very low, the **warning light** switches on in the car. When this happens it is necessary to put some more petrol into the tank.

The tachometer is necessary to indicate the engine speed in revolutions per minute. When the engine turns slowly at the minimum speed the alternator also turns slowly. It doesn't produce enough current for the engine. Therefore, the battery must supply the necessary current.

A car battery can easily become discharged in quite a short time. The function of the ammeter is to indicate whether the battery is charging or discharging.

Instrument panels in the cars in the near future will become much more complicated. The common devices will soon be replaced by onboard computer systems, as intelligent vehicles are the field to be researched nowadays. The idea is to create automatic cars on automatic highways. The vehicles to be introduced will move with the minimum **supervision** on the part of man since they will communicate with one another and with the road sensors on the way. This is necessary in order to reduce the **load** on drivers and to **ease** the stress on the road network. The **leading** engineering companies are using advanced mechatronics to achieve this **goal**.

2. Ответить на вопросы.

1. The aim of the instrument panel is to provide the driver with information, isn't it? 2. Does the instrument panel include such instruments as a multimeter and a fuel gauge? 3. Is the speed limit for towns and built-up areas 30 mph or more? 4. What is the function of the fuel gauge? 5. Why does the warning light switch on? 6. What instrument indicates if the battery is charging or discharging? 7. How will the instrument panel change in future? What will cause the changes?

3. Дополнить и перевести предложения.

1. An ... panel provides the ... with valuable information. 2. The ... of the ... is to indicate the amount of the petrol to ... in the petrol tank. 3. An instrument panel in the car ... a speedometer, a fuel gauge and 4. The tachometer indicates the ... of the engine in ... per minute. 5. The battery must... the necessary 6. A car... can easily

... discharging. 7. The function of the ... is to indicate whether the ... is ... or discharging. 8. The idea is ... intelligent ... that will ... the load on drivers and ... the stress on the

4. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге.

Предложения перевести.

- 1.. Our mother already (give) a present.
- 2 . The letter (send) before they arrived.
- 3 . His new book (finish) by next year.
- 4 . Many houses (burn) during the fire.
- 5 . Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
- 6 . Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»

Вариант 3

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

As the dictionary says, the **thermostat** is an apparatus that can be set to keep a room, machine, etc., at an **even** temperature as it connects and disconnects the supply of heat when necessary. In short, the thermostat is used to control the temperature, How does it work?

As it is known liquids **expand** when they are heated. This effect is used in the thermostat in the picture. With an increase in the air temperature the liquid expands in the heat sensor. This expansion causes the valve to close in order to reduce the flow of hot water. After a short time, the temperature goes down and **consequently** the liquid **cools** and **contracts**. The spring load is now greater than the liquid pressure, so the valve will open. Once again, the hot water flow is increased. This type of the thermostat is widely spread in various heating systems.

The same principle is used in the **wax** type thermostat, which is almost universal in modern vehicles. This thermostat is a temperature-sensitive valve that is situated just below the top hose. As the coolant temperature rises, the valve is opened by the **expansion** of the wax **inside** it. When the temperature falls, the valve is automatically returned to the closed position by a **coilspring**. When thermostats of this type fail, it is very important to replace them **immediately**. It is normally more **convenient** to **fit** a new one than to **overhaul** the old one.

The thermostat is used to **prevent** the flow of water to the radiator when the coolant temperature is less than about 80 °C. Its functions are as follows:

- to **allow** the engine to become warm quickly. **Both** engine wear **and** fuel **consumption** are increased if the engine is operating at a low temperature;
- to prevent the engine from remaining cool under running **conditions**.

2. Выписать предложения, соответствующие тексту.

1. The thermostat is a device to control the supply of heat. 2. Liquids expand when they are cooled. 3. Wax does not expand when the temperature rises. 4. The valve is opened by the expansion of the wax outside it. 5. When the wax type thermostat fails you should replace it at once. 6. The thermostat prevents the flow of water to the battery when the coolant temperature is below 80°C 7. The higher the temperature of engine operation, the more fuel is consumed

3. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

4. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге.

Предложения перевести.

1. Switch on the radio. The President's speech (broadcast) now.
2. My husband just (offer) an interesting job in this firm.
3. For two years Tyler (tell) that his brother was dead.
4. The injured man couldn't walk and had (carry).
5. She (ask) to come here tomorrow, too.
6. The museum (not open) by last April.
7. Brian told me he (rob) in the street

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»

Вариант 4

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

Copper is man's oldest metal as people could **extract** it more than 10,000 years ago. As it is rather soft and ductile, copper is **alloyed** with other elements. There is **evidence** that the first copper alloy - **bronze** (90% copper, 10% tin) - was produced around 2800 BC in countries such as India, Egypt and Mesopotamia. Bronze was harder and could be used for making reliable cutting tools. Its use characterizes the Bronze Age.

The **workability** and the **ability** for corrosion resistance made copper, bronze and brass the most important **functional** as well as **decorative** materials from the Middle Ages and on till the present day. With the beginning of the Electrical Age the demand for copper increased **tremendously** because it is an unusually good conductor of electricity and **heat**. Today more than 5 million tons of copper are produced **annually** and the copper metals are playing an increasingly vital part in all branches of modern technology.

The good news is that we will not **run out of** copper. The worldwide resources of this important and valuable metal can be **estimated at** nearly 5.8 F trillion pounds of which only about 0.7 trillion (12%) have been **mined** throughout history. Besides, nearly all of 700 billion pounds is still in circulation because copper's **recycling rate** is higher than that of any other engineering metal. Each year

nearly as much copper is **recovered** from recycled material as is obtained from newly mined ore. Almost half of all recycled copper scrap is old post-consumer **scrap**, such as discarded electric cable, junked automobile radiators and air conditioners, or even ancient Egyptian **plumbing**! The remainder is new scrap, such as chips and **turnings** from screw machine production. Engineers hope that we will be able to use copper for centuries on.

2. Выписать и перевести предложения, соответствующие тексту.

1. Copper was extracted by man more than 10,000 years ago. 2. Copper alloys appeared because there was the shortage of pure copper. 3. Copper metals are important functional and decorative materials today. 4. In the 19th century the demand for copper greatly decreased. 5. The resources of copper will be worked out in the near future. 6. If Egyptian plumbing is recycled a lot of copper can be obtained.

3. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

4. Подчеркните правильный вариант ответа.

1. If Rita opens /will open a boutique in the High Street, she'll make lots of money.

2. If the economy doesn't improve, lots of businesses will close / would close down.

3. This burglar alarm is so sensitive: it goes off if a mouse runs / will run across the floor.

4. George may go to prison unless he won't pay / will pay his taxes.

5. The company was / would be more successful if it spent more money on advertising.

6.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»

Вариант 5

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

The value of alloys was discovered in very ancient times; brass (copper and zinc) and bronze (copper and tin) were **especially** important. Today the most important are **alloy steels**, which have a lot of special characteristics.

Steel is known as an alloy of iron and about 2% or less carbon. Pure iron is soft, ductile and **malleable**, useful only as an **ornamental** material. However, the **addition** of carbon **hardens** it greatly and changes its properties. Steels for special applications may contain other alloying elements **beside** carbon. This **modifies** and improves the physical properties of the base steel. For example, small **percentages** of nickel, chromium, manganese and vanadium may be used for strengthening steels for construction work. **Heat treatment** (i.e. **tempering**) and mechanical **working** at cold or hot temperatures may also give steel alloys superior qualities, such as **strength**,

hardness, toughness, wear resistance, corrosion resistance, **electrical resistivity** and **workability**.

Steel making processes are known as **melting**, **purifying (refining)** and **alloying** at about 2,900 F (1,600 °C). **Molten** steel may be first **cast** into **ingots**. Later ingots are worked into finished products. This may be done by two major methods: **hot-working** and **cold-working**. The latter is generally used for making bars, wire, tubes, sheets, and strips. Molten steel may also be cast directly into products.

2. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа. Перевести.

1. Steel is a general name for
 - a) non-metals; b) ferrum; c) iron-and-carbon alloys.
2. Physical properties of iron may be modified greatly by the addition of
 - a) iron ore; b) hydrogen; c) carbon
3. Pure iron is used
 - a) as an ornamental material; b) for construction work; c) in machine tools.
4. Steel for special applications usually contains
 - a) carbon; b) various alloying elements; c) vanadium
5. Heat treatment and mechanical working at cold or hot temperatures result in ... of steel.
 - a) a different carbon content; b) better qualities; c) finished products
6. Melting, purifying and alloying are the stages of steel
 - a) cold-working; b) refining; c) making
7. Bars, wire, tubes, sheets, and strips are the result of
 - a) melting steel; b) hot-working; c) cold-working

3. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

4. Подчеркните правильный вариант ответа.

1. If the employees of a company are/were happy, they work harder.
2. We might sell our business if it makes / would make another loss this year.
3. It looks like Molly'll be okay, unless something new will happen / happens.
4. Unless Shelly had read him wrong, Jack would find /would have found her unorthodox approach irresistible.
5. Mat would not trust/ didn't trust that unless he had to.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»

Вариант 6

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

Classes of Steel

Steels vary greatly but the major classes are carbon steels, low-alloy steels (up to 8% alloying elements, i.e. tool steels), and high-alloy steels (more than 8% alloying elements, i.e. stainless steels).

In carbon steels, the **carbon content** may **range from** 0.015% to 2%. The steel that was used for the Golden Gate Bridge, for instance, is carbon steel with the following average chemical composition: C: 0.81% (0.85), Mn: 0.66%, P: 0.026% (0.04), S: 0.028% (0.04), Si: 0.24%. The addition of this tiny amount of carbon made the steel much stronger and harder. Carbon steels **account for** about 90% of the world's steel production. They may be used for automobile bodies, appliances, machinery, ships, containers, and the structures of buildings.

Tool steels are special steels that are engineered to **particular** service requirements. These expensive alloys are **exceptionally** strong, hard, wear-resistant, tough, nonreactive to local overheating. They contain tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, and chromium in different combinations, and often cobalt or nickel for better high-temperature performance. They are used for machine tools, aircraft undercarriages, in buildings and bridges.

Stainless steels **comprise** any alloy steel that contains 10-30% chromium. The presence of chromium, together with the low-carbon content, gives a remarkable resistance to corrosion and heat. Other elements, such as nickel, molybdenum, titanium, aluminum, niobium, copper, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, and selenium, may be added for obtaining better corrosion resistance and other valuable properties.

2. Выписать предложения, соответствующие тексту. Предложения перевести.

1. There are many kinds of steel. 2. Three major classes are carbide steels, low-alloy steels, and high-alloy steels. 3. Carbon steel was used in building the Golden Gate Bridge. 4. Great strength, hardness and other valuable mechanical properties are obtained by the addition of a great amount of carbon. 5. Low-alloy steels are the most popular kind of steel. 6. Tool steel is used for producing automobile bodies, ships and spoons. 7. Tool steel is not cost-efficient. 8. Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, and chromium in different combinations may improve high-temperature performance of stainless steel. 9. A remarkable resistance of stainless steel to corrosion and heat is achieved with the help of chromium and high-carbon content.

3. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме условного наклонения.

1. If Felix (to be) _____ here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) _____ him.

3. If they (mention) _____ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) _____ that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) _____ him.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию?»

Вариант 7

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

Materials engineering is the study of materials - anything from tennis racket frames to turbine blades in aeroengines. The subject **combines** sciences with engineering and looks at the structure of materials, their properties and **fabrication**.

Materials science has a dramatic **impact** on sporting records. Since 1896 the Olympic record in the pole vault, for example, has increased from 3 to about 6 metres largely due to the changes in material technology. The first poles were made from **solid** hickory wood. In 1904 bamboo poles were introduced, which only 50 years later were replaced by aluminium poles. The latter, however, gave little improvement in performance and had to be replaced by lighter and less **stiff glass-fibre composites**. These account for the dramatic increase in performance.

The materials and design of hockey sticks have also changed a lot. Hockey sticks *used to be made* from wood, and they **failed** quickly. Modern hockey sticks are made from **carbon-fibre** and glass-fibre composites, which increase stiffness. As the **failure** can be dangerous, researchers still have to improve the performance of composite sticks.

Early tennis rackets were made from solid wood (ash or maple). Because of its cellular structure, wood is **anisotropic**, i.e. its properties are not the same in each direction. This **limited** the size and stiffness of the rackets. The anisotropy was overcome by the introduction of wood **laminates**, but there was still the problem of water **absorption**, which **caused** the deformation of the racket. In the 1970s aluminium alloy frames were introduced. The greater stiffness of the aluminium meant that frames could be lighter. However, these were soon replaced by even stiffer and lighter carbon-fibre rackets. The research continues and materials engineers have not said their last word yet.

2. Выбрать правильный вариант ответа.

1. Since 1896 the Olympic record in the pole vault...
 - a) has decreased from 6 to 3 metres.
 - b) has increased from 3 to 7 metres.
 - c) has increased from 3 to 6 metres.
2. The poles used in 1896 were made from ...
 - a) bamboo
 - b) hickory wood
 - c) glass-fibre composites.
3. The performance in pole vaulting has increased greatly because ...

- a) composite poles were made from aluminium.
- b) composite poles were lighter and less stiff.
- c) composite poles were made longer.
- 4. First hockey sticks were made from ...
 - a) wood
 - b) carbon-fibre composites
 - c) carbon-fibre and glass-fibre composites.
- 5. Anisotropy is ... of solid wood rackets.
 - a) an advantage b) a disadvantage c) an improvement
- 6. In order to improve tennis rackets ... was introduced in the 1970s,
 - a) carbon-fibre composites b) aluminium c) solid wood

3. Дополнить текст приведенными снизу словами.

The materials technology has ... a lot over the past years. New more reliable materials have ... the old ones. Other advances in materials science may lead to farther... in performance. Let's have a look at some examples of sport... .

Poles are often ... from glass-fibre ... that increase their.... Such poles are lighter and less ... than ... poles.

... and glass-fibre composites are also used for ... hockey sticks. This helps to ... stiffness. ..., such hockey sticks can be ... for players. That is why researchers are trying to ... their performance.

Carbon-fibre composites have also replaced aluminium in tennis Such composite rackets have a higher ... than aluminium ... , so rackets can be even stiffer and

*changed performance made improvements improve
equipment carbon-fibre replaced aluminium alloys
composites producing increase dangerous stiff
stiffness lighter rackets however*

4. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию»

Вариант 8

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

Plastics

Whether you are aware of it or not, **plastics** play an important part in your life. From the car you drive to work to the television you watch when you get home, plastics help make your life easier and better. How?

Plastics are **polymers** - long **chains** of many units that are usually made of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and/or silicon. Polymers have been with us since the

beginning of time – tar, amber and horns are the easiest examples. In the 1800s these natural polymers were chemically modified and many materials such as vulcanized rubber and celluloid were produced. The first truly **synthetic** polymer Bakelite was developed in 1909 and was soon followed by the first synthetic fibre, rayon, in 1911.

Polymers come in a great variety of **characteristics** and colours. This fact alone must be considered as an advantage of these materials. They are cheaper and easier to make than, say, paper. Besides, polymers possess the properties of easy processing, **durability**, light weight, **sufficient** strength, thermal and electrical **insulation** and resistance to chemicals, corrosion and **shock**. These valuable qualities of polymers can be further enhanced by a wide range of **additives**, which broaden their uses and applications.

Unfortunately, we have to admit that plastics pollute the environment. Luckily, most polymers are **thermoplastic** (e.g. **nylon, polythene**), i.e. they can be heated and reformed again. The recycled plastics **keep** all their properties when they are combined with *virgin plastics*. The other group of polymers, **thermosets** (e.g. **bakelite, phenolic resin**), must not be recycled, as reheating causes their deformation. However, the controlled **incineration** of thermosets **converts** waste into heat energy.

The usefulness of plastics can only be measured by our imagination. These are definitely the materials of past, present, and future generations.

1. Пластмассы, которые ранее не перерабатывались

2. Выписать предложения, соответствующие тексту. Перевести.

1. Plastics influence our life greatly. 2. Conventional polymer constituents include carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and/or silicon. 3. Tar, amber and horns are the easiest examples of synthetic polymers. 4. Plastics both conserve and produce energy. 5. Polymers do not conduct electricity and heat. 6. All polymers are divided into two distinct groups: thermoplastics and thermoplastics. 7. Unwanted thermoplastics should be recycled. 8. Bakelite and phenolic resin produce heat energy when they are incinerated.

3. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения.

1. Would they come if we (to invite) _____ them?
2. The boss (be) _____ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
3. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack _____ (stop) talking."
4. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He _____ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.
5. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she _____ (arrive) with a delay.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию?»

Вариант 9

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

Welding is one of the most important operations that are used in industry. Many parts of machines, automobiles, airplanes, ships, bridges and buildings are welded.

In order to join two metal pieces it is necessary to **soften** them with heat and then to press, hammer or **fuse** them together. The most widely used method of welding is **electric arc welding** where the workpieces are joined by **means of** electricity at the temperature of about 7,232 CF. This is the hottest heat that can be obtained for engineering purposes.

In electric arc welding two workpieces are welded by an **electric arc**. In order to create the arc a powerful electric current should be provided. The current must be at least 60A and for thicker workpieces it may be 250A or more.

To supply the current it is necessary to use a **transformer**. **The latter** must be switched on to **strike** the arc. To join the workpieces the **electrode holder** should contain an electrode **rod**. When the arc is struck the electrode must brush **against** the workpiece at 80° to its **surface**. As the current flows between the electrode and the workpiece the **tip** of the electrode melts and falls onto the workpiece. Thus a joint is created.

It is essential to hold the electrode approximately 4 mm from the surface of the workpiece. One should not leave the electrode too long in the same position because it will become **attached** to the workpiece. The electrode must be moved across the joint continuously backwards in a **straight** line. However, if it is moved too quickly **neither** the electrode **nor** the workpiece will melt.

And it is important to remember that to weld plates by an electric arc is quite dangerous. In order to protect yourself you should always follow certain safety rules. For example, it is absolutely necessary to **wear overalls** with long sleeves, **gloves**, an **apron**, a cap, and rubber **boots**. A mask or **helmet** is used to protect the face and especially eyes from sparks.

2. Ответить на вопросы к тексту.

1. What is welding? What processes does it involve? 2. What method of welding is the most widely used today? 3. What device is used to supply the current? 4. How is a joint created? 5. How far should the electrode be held from the workpiece? 6. Why is it dangerous to leave the electrode in the same position? 7. In what way is it necessary to move the electrode across the joint? 8. What safety rules should you follow in the process of welding?

**3. Дополнить предложения подходящими по смыслу словами.
Перевести.**

1.... two workpieces an electric ... is used. 2. It is necessary ... a powerful electric... for arc welding. 3.... the workpieces the electrode holder must contain an electrode 4. The electrode should be ... some millimeters from the ... of the workpiece. 5.... a strong joint the workpieces must be of the same 6. The electrode can become ... the workpiece. 7. The electrode must be ... across the ... continuously.

4. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию?»

Вариант 10

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

Laser Beam Welding

The unique properties of lasers account for their widespread application in manufacturing industry. Laser beam welding is currently used in order to weld steels, aluminum alloys and dissimilar materials. This high power density welding process has unique advantages of cost effectiveness, deep penetration and narrow bead in comparison with conventional welding processes. As the thermal cycles of laser beam welding are generally much faster than those of arc welding it is possible to form a rather small weld zone that exhibits locally high hardness.

However, it is important to point out that the metallurgical and mechanical properties of laser welds and the response of conventional materials to this new process have not been fully established yet. It is currently difficult to determine the tensile properties of the laser welded joint area owing to the small size (2—3 mm) of the fusion zone. Therefore an experimental investigation of the mechanical properties of laser-welded joints was carried out. To determine the hardness profile of the welded metal three similar joints were produced by a CO₂ laser and microhardness measurements were conducted at three locations. It is important to mention that the microhardness test results, however, exhibited no significant difference between these three locations for all the welded joints.

The welding process may lead to drastic changes in the microstructure with accompanying effects on the mechanical properties and, hence, on the performance of the joint. Laser welded joints, like all other welded joints, may contain defects in the form of cracks in the narrow weld area. The size and location of such cracks directly affect the joint performance and the life time of a structure. Nevertheless, it is essential to remember that laser beam welding has a number of advantages over conventional processes. Despite the high investment cost of laser welding equipment, it is expected that laser beam welding will have a great impact on fabrication and manufacturing industries within the next decade.

2. Выписать соответствующие тексту предложения. Перевести.

1. Laser beam welding is widely used at present. 2. Arc welding is less advantageous than laser beam welding. 3. Laser beam welding is very hard. 4. The research on laser welding has been carried out recently. 5. It is currently difficult to establish the properties of the laser welded joint area because the workpiece is very thin. 6. Laser beam welding may lead to dramatic changes in the micro structure and the performance of the joint. 7. Laser welded joints may contain defects in the form of crackers. 8. Laser beam welding is rather expensive, that is why it will not be widely used in industry in the near future.

3. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения.

1. If the plane had left on time, they _____ (be) in Minsk now.
2. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they _____ (not / be) exhausted now.
3. What would have become of us, if I _____ (come) to you then!'
4. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) _____ !
5. What is the answer if you (add) _____ 17 to 75?
- 6.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию?»

Вариант 11

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

It is not a secret that energy consumption has increased **immensely** in the last decades. But do we have enough fossil fuels to **satisfy** our **needs**? As fossil fuels are **nonrenewable** we are highly interested in developing alternative sources of energy.

Solar Power is renewable. It is used for heating houses. Solar cells and furnaces make electricity from sunlight. Solar cells are expensive. Solar power isn't much use unless you live somewhere sunny. It doesn't cause pollution and doesn't need fuel.

Wind Power is renewable as well. It doesn't cause pollution, doesn't need fuel. However, a lot of generators are needed to get a **sensible** amount of power. It is necessary to put them where winds are **reliable**. And the noise can drive you nuts.

Hydroelectric Power plants are built for getting energy from flowing water. Usually we build a dam, and let the water turn turbines and generators as it goes through pipes in the dam. Renewable. No pollution, no fuel needed no waste. Very expensive to, build. Building a dam we flood a lot of land.

Waves Power. There's a lot of energy in waves on the sea. However it is not easy to get it. A wave power station needs to be able to stand really rough weather, and yet still be able to generate power from small waves. This source of energy is renewable — the waves will come whether we use them or not.

Geothermal Energy means heat from underground hot rocks. Hot water comes up and we use the heat to make steam to drive turbines, or to heat houses. It is renewable - so long as we don't take out too much, the energy | keeps on coming. However, there are not many places you can do it - the rocks must be suitable. Sometimes we get poisonous gases coming up too.

"Biomass" means burning wood, dung, sugar cane or similar. It is renewable – we can always plant more trees. We burn the fuel to heat water into steam, which drives turbines, which drive generators. Burning anything we pollute the environment.

Nuclear (atomic) power stations use uranium as fuel. It is nonrenewable. Heat from the reactor **turns** water **into** steam, which drives turbines, which I drive generators. It doesn't cause pollution unless something goes wrong.

2. Ответить на вопросы.

1. Why do we have to develop alternative sources of energy? 2. What is solar energy used for? 3. What are the disadvantages of wind power? 4. What requirements should hydroelectric power stations meet? 5. Why can the use of geothermal energy be dangerous? 6. Are nuclear power plants considered safe?

3. Образуйте условные предложения, употребив нужную форму глагола.

1. Molly (be) _____ a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!
2. The evening will be fine, if only we _____ (not have) a storm.
3. You might be of interest to me, if only I (have) _____ time to waste on you.
4. If you (leave) _____ at two, you will be there before dark.
5. When he is *drowning*, a man (clutch) _____ at any straw.

4. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге.

Предложения перевести.

- 1 . The telegram (receive) tomorrow.
- 2 . I (give) a very interesting book last week.
- 3 . He always (laugh at)
- 4 . Nick (invite) to the conference last week.
- 5 . Flowers (sell) in the shops.
- 6 . This text (translate) from 5 p.m. till 7 p.m. yesterday.

Вариант 12

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

Contact welding concerns to kinds of welding with short-term heating a junction without flashing off or with flashing off and settlement warmed-over preparations. Prominent feature of these processes - plastic deformation during which welded connection is formed.

The junction is warmed up by an electric current taking place on metal, and the maximum quantity of heat is allocated in a place of welding contact. On a surface of welded metal are available a film oxide and pollution with small electro-conductivity which also increase electro-resistance of contact.

In result in points of contact metal is heated up to a thermoplastic condition or up to flashing off. At continuous squeezing the heated up preparations new things in common are formed, there will be no yet a full rapprochement up to internuclear distances, welding of surfaces.

Contact welding classify as the welded connection determining a kind of the welding machine, and on a sort of the current having the welding transformer. As welded connection distinguish butt welding, dot, seam.

2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

3. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге.

- 1 . Our mother already (give) a present.
- 2 . The letter (send) before they arrived.
- 3 . His new book (finish) by next year.
- 4 . Many houses (burn) during the fire.
- 5 . Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
- 6 . Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.

4. Подчеркните правильный вариант ответа. Предложения перевести.

1. If the employees of a company are/were happy, they work harder.
2. We might sell our business if it makes / would make another loss this year.
3. It looks like Molly'll be okay, unless something new will happen / happens.
4. Unless Shelly had read him wrong, Jack would find /would have found her unorthodox approach irresistible.
5. Mat would not trust/ didn't trust that unless he had to.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию?»

Вариант 13

1. Прочитать перевести текст письменно.

Metalworking is the process of working with metals to create individual parts, assemblies, or large scale structures. The term covers a wide range of work from large ships, bridges and oil refineries to delicate jewellery. It therefore includes a correspondingly wide range of skills and the use of many different types of metalworking processes and their related tools.

Butt welding - a version of contact welding, at which preparation are welded on all surface of contact. Welded preparations fix in clips butt machines. The clip 1 is established on the mobile plate, moving in directing, a clip 2 solidified on a motionless plate. The welding transformer is connected to plates flexible trunks and eats from a network through including device.

Plates move, and preparations are compressed under action of the effort developed by the mechanism deposits. Butt welding with heating-up a joint up to a plastic condition and the subsequent upsetting name - flashing off welding. Flashing off welding has advantages before welding by resistance.

In process flashing off all roughnesses of a joint are leveled, and oxide and pollution leave, special preparations of a junction therefore are not required. It is possible to weld preparations with section, diverse metals. The most widespread products, made butt welding, elements of tubular designs, wheels and rings, the tool, rails, ferro-concrete armature serve.

2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме условного наклонения.

1. If Felix (to be) _____ here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) _____ him.
3. If they (mention) _____ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) _____ that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) _____ him.

4. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге. Предложения перевести.

- 1 . Our mother already (give) a present.
- 2 . The letter (send) before they arrived.
- 3 . His new book (finish) by next year.
- 4 . Many houses (burn) during the fire.
5. Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
- 6 . Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию?»

Вариант14

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

Spot welding - a version of contact welding, at which preparation incorporate in separate points. At spot welding preparation collect lapped and clamp between the electrodes bringing a current to a place of welding. Surfaces of welded preparations adjoining with copper electrodes are heated up more slowly their internal layers.

Heating proceeds up to a plastic condition of external layers and before fusion of internal layers. Then switch off a current and remove pressure. In result the cast welded point is formed. Spot welding depending on an arrangement of electrodes in relation to welded preparations can be bilateral and unilateral. Multidot contact welding - a version of contact welding when for one cycle some points are welded. Spot welding carry out by a principle of unilateral spot welding.

Multidot machines can have from one pair up to 100 pairs electrodes, accordingly weld 2-200 points simultaneously. Spot welding weld simultaneously and consistently. In the first case all electrodes at once press to a product that provides smaller warpage and the big accuracy of assembly. The current is distributed between pressing electrodes special sequence switch, including electrodes in pairs.

In the second case of pair electrodes lower serially or simultaneously, and a current connect serially to each pair electrodes from the welding transformer. Spot welding apply basically in mass production where the big number of welded points on preparation is required.

2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

3. Раскройте скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге.

Предложения перевести.

1. Switch on the radio. The President's speech (broadcast) now.
2. My husband just (offer) an interesting job in this firm.
3. For two years Tyler (tell) that his brother was dead.
4. The injured man couldn't walk and had (carry).
5. She (ask) to come here tomorrow, too.
6. The museum (not open) by last April.
7. Brian told me he (rob) in the street.

4. Образуйте условные предложения, употребив нужную форму глагола.

1. Molly (be) _____ a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!
2. The evening will be fine, if only we _____ (not have) a storm.
3. You might be of interest to me, if only I (have) _____ time to waste on you.
4. If you (leave) _____ at two, you will be there before dark.
5. When he is *drowning*, a man (clutch) _____ at any straw.
- 6.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию?»

Вариант 15

1. Прочитать, перевести текст письменно.

Metalworking is the process of working with metals to create individual parts, assemblies, or large scale structures. The term covers a wide range of work from

large ships, bridges and oil refineries to delicate jewellery. It therefore includes a correspondingly wide range of skills and the use of many different types of metalworking processes and their related tools.

Metalworking is an art, hobby, industry and trade. It relates to metallurgy, a science, jewellery making, an art-and-craft, and as a trade and industry with ancient roots spanning all cultures and civilizations. Metalworking had its beginnings millennia in the past. At some point in history, modern man's ancestors discovered that certain rocks now called ores could be smelted, producing metal.

Further, they discovered that the metal product was malleable and ductile and thus able to be formed into various tools, adornments and put to other practical uses. Humans over the millennia learned to work raw metals into objects of art, adornment, practicality, trade, and engineering.

Metalworking predates history. No one knows with any certainty where or when metalworking began. The earliest technologies were impermanent to say the least and were unlikely to leave any evidence for long. The advance that brought metal into focus was the connection of fire and metals. Who accomplished this is as unknown as the when and where.

2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов различных типов.

3.Образуйте условные предложения, употребив нужную форму глагол.

1. Fred (come) _____ if he has time.
2. If you (take) _____ a taxi, you'll be in time.
3. If Mark (have) _____ enough money, he will go to the university.
4. They won't unless you (ask) _____ them to come
5. What remains if you (subtract) _____ 5 from 10?

4.Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, обратите внимание на изменение местоимений и видовременных форм глаголов.

1. She said, "I am reading."
She said that _____.
2. They said, "We are busy."
They said that _____.
3. He said, "I know a better restaurant."
He said that _____.
4. She said, "I woke up early."
She said that _____.
5. He said, "I will ring her."
He said that _____.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию?»

Вариант 16

1. Прочитайте, переведите текст письменно.

Metalworking predates history. No one knows with any certainty where or when metalworking began. The earliest technologies were impermanent to say the least and were unlikely to leave any evidence for long. The advance that brought metal into focus was the connection of fire and metals. Who accomplished this is as unknown as the when and where.

Isaac Asimov speculated that gold was the first metal. His reasoning is that gold by its chemistry is found in nature. Stone hammer and stone anvil will suffice for technology. This is the result of gold's properties of malleability and ductility. The earliest tools were stone, bone, wood, and sinew. They sufficed to work gold.

As time progressed metal objects became more common, and ever more complex. The need to further acquire and work metals grew in importance. Skills related to extracting metal ores from the earth began to evolve, and metalsmiths became more knowledgeable. Metalsmiths became important members of society.

Fates and economies of entire civilizations were greatly affected by the availability of metals and metalsmiths. Today modern mining practices are more efficient, but more damaging to the earth and to the workers that are engaged in the industry. Those that finance the operations are driven by profits per ounce of extracted precious metals.

2. Составить к тексту 5 вопросов.

3. Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи.

1. 1. They said, "We have never been here before."
2. They said _____.
3. 2. They said, "We were in London last week."
4. They said _____.
5. 3. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow."
6. He said _____.
7. 4. He said, "They won't sleep."
8. He said _____.
9. 5. She said, "It is very quiet here."
10. She said _____.

4. Раскрыть скобки, используя глагол в пассивном залоге.

Предложения перевести.

- 1 . Our mother already (give) a present.
- 2 . The letter (send) before they arrived.
- 3 . His new book (finish) by next year.
- 4 . Many houses (burn) during the fire.
- 5 . Doctors (give) a new pay rise by the government.
- 6 . Usually I (pay) my salary twice a month.

5. Запишите 5 – 6 предложений на тему «Почему я выбрал данную профессию?»»

Содержание

Введение	3
Требование к практическому владению видами речевой деятельности	6
Примерный тематический план	8
Общие методические рекомендации по изучению дисциплины и выполнению домашней контрольной работы	9
Таблица для выбора варианта контрольной работы	10
Варианты контрольных работ	11