

Министерство образования и науки Нижегородской области

Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
**«НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И
ПРАВА»**

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств

учебного предмета

**ОГСЭ.04 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности»**

специальность

09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование»

Нижний Новгород
20__г.

Контрольно - оценочные средства по учебному предмету «Иностранный язык» разработаны на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование, утвержденного Приказом Министерства Просвещения России от 9 декабря 2016 года № 1547.

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Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности», обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС умениями и знаниями по специальности СПО 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование».

умения:

- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний в пределах литературной нормы на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые);
- понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые);
- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.

знания:

- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

Вышеперечисленные умения, знания и практический опыт направлены на формирование у студентов следующих общих компетенций:

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

Код компетенции	Знания	Умения
ОК 01 ОК 04 ОК 06 ОК 10	правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности	понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые) писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы. правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих компетенций:

Таблица 1.

Результаты обучения: умения, знания и общие компетенции	Показатели оценки результата	Форма контроля и оценивания
Уметь:		
У1. - общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; ОК 1 ОК 4 ОК 6 ОК 10	- Выполнение практических заданий с целью закрепления теоретического материала; – Написание конспектов и докладов с целью расширения знаний обучающихся; - Подготовка устных сообщений и презентаций;	Устный опрос Текущий контроль умения высказываться по предложенной теме Сочинения Творческие задания Рефераты

У2. - переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности ОК . ОК 4 ОК 6 ОК 10	- Перевод текстов технической направленности; -Домашнее задание по учебному пособию с целью закрепления пройденного материала; - Составление англо-русского словаря технических терминов	Контроль перевода текстов общенаучного и профильного характера. - контроль упражнений на словообразование, словосложение, конверсии
У3. - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; ОК 1 ОК 4 ОК 6 ОК 10	- Проведение письменных работ, сочинений по пройденным темам; - Проведение словарной работы; -Проведение индивидуальных и фронтальных опросов с целью проверки усвоения пройденных разделов и тем;	Практические задания Контроль высказываний по предложенной теме
Знать:		
З1. - лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности ОК 1 ОК 4 ОК 6 ОК 10	- Заучивание лексики и речевых образцов по темам; - Тестовые задания по соответствующим темам с целью усвоения пройденной темы и выявление показателей успеваемости; - Проведение лексических диктантов.	Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения на овладение лексическими единицами

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Таблица 2. Формы и методы оценивания

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля					
	Текущий контроль		Рубежный контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З
Тема 1.1. Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i> <i>Выполнение письменных упражнений</i> <i>Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, З1,</i> <i>ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>				
Тема 1.2. Различные виды искусств. Моё хобби.	<i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i> <i>Ответы на вопросы</i> <i>Выполнение письменных упражнений</i> <i>Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, З1,</i> <i>ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>				
Тема 1.3. Здоровье и спорт.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i> <i>Выполнение письменных упражнений</i> <i>Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	<i>У1, У2, З,</i> <i>ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>				
Тема 1.4. Путешествие. Поездка за границу.	<i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i> <i>Перевод предложений</i> <i>Выполнение письменных упражнений</i> <i>Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	<i>У1, У2, З1, З2,</i> <i>ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>				
Тема 1.5. Моя будущая профессия. Карьера.	<i>Устный опрос</i> <i>Чтение и перевод текстов</i> <i>Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, З1,</i> <i>ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>				

Тема 1.6. Компьютеры и их функции.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Работа с активной лексикой раздела</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>				
Тема 1.7. Подготовка к трудоустройству.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Работа с активной лексикой раздела Письменный ответ на вопросы Выполнение письменных упражнений</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>				
Тема 1.8. Правила телефонных переговоров.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Работа с активной лексикой раздела Письменный ответ на вопросы Выполнение письменных упражнений</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>				
Тема 1.9. Официальная и неофициальная переписка.	<i>Устный опрос Чтение и перевод текстов Работа с активной лексикой раздела Письменный ответ на вопросы Выполнение письменных упражнений</i>	<i>У1, У2, У3, З1, ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>	<i>Итоговая контрольная работа</i>	<i>У1, У3, З1, ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>	<i>Дифференцированный зачет</i>	<i>У1, У3, З1, ОК 1, 4, 6, 10</i>

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений (текущий контроль)

Существительное.

Задание 1. Измените форму выделенных существительных на множественное число и внесите соответствующие изменения в предложения по необходимости.

1. Jack received a copy of his last order. – Джек получил копию своего последнего заказа.
2. The last car was sold yesterday. — Последний автомобиль был продан вчера.
3. This red glove is too large for her hand. – Эта красная перчатка слишком велика для ее руки.
4. What is his neighbor`s name? – Как зовут его соседа?
5. You have to buy a pencil and a drawing block for Henry. – Ты должна купить карандаш и альбом для рисования для Генри.
6. The little girl singing a song is a daughter of my sister. – Маленькая девочка, поющая песню, — это дочь моей сестры.
7. Yves has bought a very uncommon present for his wife. – Ив купил очень необычный подарок для своей жены.
8. The copy-book was on the bookshelf. – Тетрадь была на полке.
9. This beautiful house is made of bricks. – Этот чудесный дом сложен из кирпича.
10. Valery has hurt her leg. – Валерия повредила свою ногу.

Задание 2. Перестройте предложения, используя притяжательный падеж существительных.

1. There is a swimming-pool of their workers. – Здесь находится бассейн их рабочих.
2. Your colleagues will discuss the proposals of Mrs. Smith next week. – Твои коллеги будут обсуждать предложения миссис Смит на следующей неделе.
3. The mobile phones of Jack and Mary are not very modern. – Мобильные телефоны Джека и Мэри не очень современные.
4. Our company has not yet discussed the viewpoint report of the customer. – Наша компания пока еще не обсудила доклад о позиции покупателя.
5. George taught the son of Mr. Brown to read. – Джордж учил сына мистера Брауна читать.
6. The country house of her parents is very modest. – Загородный дом ее родителей очень скромный.
7. The old computer of their chief is now upgraded. – Старый компьютер их начальника теперь модернизирован.
8. Elisabeth is hanging the wet clothes of her daughters on the drying rack. – Элизабет развешивает мокрую одежду своих дочерей на сушилке для белья.
9. His son read very many fantastic stories of Robert Sheckley. – Его сын прочитал очень много фантастических рассказов Роберта Шекли.
10. The leaky boat of the old man was near the lake. – Дырявая лодка старика находилась около озера.

Задание 3. Раскройте скобки, употребите в нужном числе и согласуйте предложение при помощи глагола to be (где необходимо).

All the dirty (одежда)... in the washing machine.

These two (перекрестка) ... dangerous places for (водителей) and (пешеходов)...

Both the (средства)... of transport save energy.

(Эти деньги)... not mine. I can't take it.

The bad (новость)... that the train is delayed by an hour.

Many (видов)... of aquatic plants need very little light.

She got some (советов) ... from the tourist agency. (Они) ... very useful.

Several (пешеходов)... injured during the accident.

There (много полезных советов) ... in the book on baby care.

(Эти виды)... of birds are very rare.

The (полиция) ... investigating a series of attacks in the area.

We found with a sense of relief that there ... no (комаров) ... at the campsite.

(Физика) ... her favourite subject.

(Фонетика)... a branch of linguistics.

In summer (скот) ... mainly fed on green grass.

Ответы:

Задание 1.

1. There is their worker's swimming-pool.
2. Your colleagues will discuss Mrs. Smith's proposals next week.
3. Jack and Mary's mobile phones are not very modern.
4. Our company has not yet discussed the customer's viewpoint report.
5. George taught Mr. Brown's son to read.
6. Her parents' country house is very modest.
7. Their chief's computer is now upgraded.
8. Elisabeth is hanging her daughters' wet clothes on the drying rack.
9. His son read very many Robert Sheckley's fantastic stories.
10. The old man's leaky boat was near the lake.

Задание 2.

1. Jack received copies of his last orders.
2. The last cars were sold yesterday.
3. These red gloves are too large for her hands.
4. What are his neighbors' names?
5. You have to buy pencils and drawing blocks for Henry.
6. The little girls singing a song are daughters of my sister.
7. Yves has bought very uncommon presents for his wife.
8. The copy-books were on the book-shelves.

9. These beautiful houses are made of bricks.

10. Valery has hurt her legs.

Задание 3.

clothes are, 2 crossroads are / drivers / pedestrians, 3 means, 4 this money is, 5 news is, 6 species, 7 advice / it is, 8 pedestrians were, 9 is much useful advice, 10 These species, 11 police are, 12 were no mosquitoes, 13 Physics is, 14 phonetics is, 15 cattle are

The British educational system

The basic features of the British educational system are the following:

Education is compulsory for all children from 5 to 16;

The academic year usually begins in September and runs to early July; it has 3 terms, divided by Christmas and Easter holidays. In addition, all schools have a “half-term holiday”, lasting a few days or a week, in the middle of each term;

Compulsory education is free of charge, but parents may spend money on educating their children if they want to;

There are three stages of education. children move from the first stage (primary) to the second stage (secondary) at around the age of eleven or twelve. The third stage is “further” education at university or college.

At the age of 5 children go to infant schools which are the first stage of primary education. there is no written timetable and classes are informal. From 7 to 11 they attend junior schools, the second stage of primary education. In primary school children are taught the so-called 3 R's: reading, writing and arithmetic. They also have music, physical training and art classes.

At the age of 11 children enter secondary schools. There are four types of state secondary schools in Britain: grammar schools (for the most intelligent children), modern and technical schools and comprehensive schools (for children of all abilities). Grammar schools lead towards higher education, and the others give general or vocational education to prepare students for employment or for further technical education. The regular secondary schools offer 7 years of schooling, with students from 11 to 18 years of age. The last two years (16-18) they may spend in a separate sixth form college, which concentrates on career training.

In 1988, for the first time in British history, a National Curriculum was introduced. The National Curriculum tells pupils which subjects they have to study, what they must learn and when they have to take assessment tests.

Between the ages of 14 and 16, pupils study for their GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams. Pupils must take the English language, Math, and Science for GCSE, as well as half GCSE in a foreign language and Technology. In addition, they must also be taught Physical Education, Religious Education and Sex Education, although they do not take exams in these subjects.

Those who get good GCSE grades can stay at their school for another two years, if it has a sixth form and teaches the desired subjects, and then take “A” Level (Advanced Level) exams. Otherwise they have to leave their school and go to a sixth form college or a college of further education. further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry and offer courses in engineering, cooking or hairdressing.

The GCE Advanced (A) Level is normally taken after a further two years of study. Good “A” Level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. Universities choose

their students after interviews. There are about 100 universities in Britain. The most famous are Oxford and Cambridge universities.

Along with the state schools, there are about 500 private schools in Britain. Most of them charge fees. Some private schools are boarding schools, where children actually live in the school. Many schools admit day pupils as well as boarders. Private schools usually offer only the most academic line, and select those students who are most likely to succeed. The most expensive private schools are called “public” schools and they have a long history and traditions. Among the most famous public schools are Winchester, Eton, Westminster, Rugby and Harrow.

1. True/False

There are four basic features in the educational system.

School education is compulsory.

The academic year is divided into 4 terms.

Education isn't free of charge.

There are three stages of education.

Infant schools are the first stage of secondary education.

There is no written timetable in primary school.

Children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and some other subjects.

There are four types of secondary schools in Britain.

Comprehensive schools are for any children.

Grammar schools are for those who want to enter a university.

In the National Curriculum one can find information about time to have assessment tests.

At sixteen you can get GCSE.

There are two ways after finishing secondary school.

Good “A” level results can lead you to a university.

There are ninety universities in Britain.

There are private schools in Britain.

All private schools are boarding schools.

The cheapest schools are called “public schools”.

Eton is one of public schools.

2. Make up a report

There are 4 basic....

At the age of 5...

From 7 to 11 they...

At the age of 11 they...

There are 4 types of secondary schools:...

At 16 pupils take ...exams.

After getting secondary education you can...or...

To enter a university you must take ...

There are ... private schools in Britain.

Some of them are .. because pupils...there.

Прилагательное.

Задание 1. Поставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу прилагательные. Переведите предложения.

valuable (ценный) – delicious (вкусный) – English (английский) – leather (кожаный) – Russian(русский) – tired (уставший) – careful (осторожный) – free (свободный) – cotton (хлопковый) – good (хороший) – cold (холодный)

Novgorod is a ... city.

Please be ... with a knife.

Sherlock Holmes was an ... detective.

Good bye! Have a ... time in Mexico.

I like going shopping in my ... time.

Don't leave ... things in your bags.

I'm going to bed. I'm so ...

These peaches are very ...

Will you close the window? I feel ...

I'm looking for a white ... dress and a pair of red ... shoes.

Задание 2. Поставьте в предложения подходящие по смыслу фразы с прилагательными.

Н-р: His car is ... - His car is as slow as a turtle.

as slow as a turtle (медленный как черепаха) – as pretty as a rose (красивый как роза) – as high as a mountain (высокий как гора) – as white as snow (белый как снег) – as hot as fire (горячий как огонь) – as pale as the moon (бледный как луна) – as brave as a lion (отважный как лев) – as clear as a bell (чистый как колокольчик) – as blue as the sky (синий как небо) – as busy as a bee (занятой как пчела) – as clumsy as a bear (неуклюжий как медведь) – as strong as steel (крепкий как сталь) – as light as a feather (легкий как пушинка) – as free as a bird (свободный как птица) – as true as a dog (верный как пес) – as cold as ice (холодный как лед)

My friends are ...

Those buildings are ...

Her voice is ...

She has got 5 children and she is always ...

You look ill, your face is ...

Put on your coat. Your hands are ...

Her teeth are ...

Bob is a real man. He is ... and his character is ...

Their daughter looks like an angel, she is ...

What colour are her eyes? – They are ...

You have broken my chair. You are ...

I can't stand on the sand. It's ...

When I am in love I feel ...

At the top of the mountain I started feeling ...

Ответы:

Задание 1

Russian (Новгород – русский город.)

careful (Пожалуйста, будь осторожен с ножом.)

English (Шерлок Холмс был английским детективом.)

good (До свидания! Хорошо проведите время в Мексике.)

free (Я люблю ходить по магазинам в свободное время.)

valuable (Не оставляйте ценные вещи в своих сумках.)

tired (Я иду спать. Я так устал.)

delicious (Эти персики очень вкусные.)

cold (Ты не закроешь окно? Мне холодно.)

cotton – leather (Я ищу белое хлопковое платье и пару красных кожаных туфель.)

Задание 2.

as true as a dog
as high as a mountain
as clear as a bell
as busy as a bee
as pale as the moon
as cold as ice
as white as snow
as brave as a lion – as strong as steel
as pretty as a rose
as blue as the sky
as clumsy as a bear
as hot as fire
as light as a feather
as free as a bird

Задание 3. Выберите правильную часть речи (прилагательное или наречие) и закончите предложения.

- 1 Jane`s answer wasn`t (correct, correctly). – Ответ Джейн был неправильным.
- 2 The pupils have to spell English words (correct, correctly). – Учащиеся должны правильно произносить по буквам английские слова.
- 3 It was (cold, coldly) in the garden. – В саду было холодно.
- 4 Your wife looks very (cold, coldly) at my sister. – Твоя жена смотрит очень холодно на мою сестру.
- 5 It was not so (warm, warmly) a day before yesterday. – Позавчера было не так тепло.
- 6 Her husband can cook very (good, well). – Ее муж умеет очень хорошо готовить.
- 7 James` idea was (good, well). – Идея Джеймса была хорошей.
- 8 His neighbors never greet us (warm, warmly). – Его соседи никогда нас тепло не приветствуют.
- 9 Barbara can translate these texts (easy, easily). – Барбара с легкостью может перевести эти тексты.
- 10 His task wasn`t (easy, easily). – Его задание было нелегким.

Ответы: 1. Correct. 2. Correctly. 3. Cold. 4. Cold. 5. Warm. 6. Well. 7. Good. 8. Warmly. 9. Easily. 10. Easy.

Задание 4. Поставьте предложенные в скобках прилагательные в соответствующую форму (степень сравнения) и закончите предложения.

- 1 Mary is (young) than her sister Jane. – Мэри младше, чем ее сестра Джейн.
- 2 Barbara is (young) of four sisters. – Барбара – самая младшая из четырех сестер.
- 3 John is (clever) than his friend Bob. – Джон умнее своего друга Боба.
- 4 Richard is (clever) boy in this group. – Ричард – самый умный мальчик в этой группе.
- 5 Sirius is (bright) than the polar star. – Сириус ярче полярной звезды.
- 6 The polar star is (bright) star in the north hemisphere. – Полярная звезда является самой яркой звездой в северном полушарии.
- 7 The bedroom is (dark) than the kitchen. – Спальня темнее кухни.
- 8 The wallpapers in the hall are (dark) ones in our flat. – Обои в прихожей самые темные в нашей квартире.
- 9 Your answer was (unusual) than the answer of her son. – Твой ответ был более необычным, чем ответ ее сына.
- 10 Elisabeth suggested (unusual) way out. – Элизабет предложила наиболее необычный (самый необычный) выход из ситуации.

Ответы: 1. Younger. 2. The youngest. 3. Cleverer. 4. The cleverest. 5. Brighter. 6. The brightest. 7. Darker. 8. The darkest. 9. More unusual. 10. The most unusual.

A Hobby Makes Your Life Much More Interesting

Our life would be hard without rest and recreation. People have quite different ideas of how to spend their free time. For some of them the only way to relax is watching TV or drinking beer. But other people use their spare time getting maximum benefit from it. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than you have a hobby. A person's hobbies are not connected with his profession, but they are practiced for fun and enjoyment. A hobby gives one the opportunity of acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience. A hobby is a kind of self-expression and the way to understand other people and the whole world. A person's hobbies depend on his age, intelligence level, character and personal interests. What is interesting to one person can be trivial or boring to another. That's why some people prefer reading, cooking, knitting, collecting, playing a musical instrument, painting, photography, fishkeeping or playing computer games while others prefer dancing, travelling, camping or sports.

Collecting things is a very popular hobby and it may deal with almost any subject. Some people collect stamps, coins, badges, books, clocks or toys. Other people collect beer cans, key rings, stones, matchboxes, thimbles and all sorts of things. Once you've got a small collection you keep adding to it. Some people don't even remember how their collection started but now their house is crammed full of different knick-knacks which they can't use but keep for the sake of having them. But some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it to be a good investment of their money.

If you are active and tired of town life, if you long for changes and want to get away from civilization, than camping is for you. It is a cheap way to rest, to improve your health, to train

yourself physically and to enjoy nature. Some people prefer more extreme camping when they have to survive out-of-doors, orient themselves, obtain food from the wild, build shelters and adapt themselves to extremely cold weather. They learn to overcome any obstacles and become strong and self-reliant.

Ecotourism is becoming popular and fashionable all over the world, especially with people who try to damage the environment as little as possible. Tourists visit places of natural beauty and they usually travel on foot, by bicycle or boat so that there is no pollution. They stay in local houses or hotels and eat local food. Their aim is to enjoy nature, to experience the local culture and to get unforgettable impressions without polluting and wasting or destroying natural resources. They must keep places that they visit clean and safe. The principles of eco-tourism are 'Leave nothing behind you except footprints and take nothing away except photographs' and 'Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home'. If people remember these simple rules, we will be able to save our planet and to conserve the wildlife.

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

1. Complete each sentence (A— H) with one of the endings (1—8):

- A. If you enjoy doing some activity in your free time, than
 - B. A hobby gives one the opportunity of
 - C. A person's hobbies depend on his
 - D. What is interesting to one person
 - E. Some people collect valuable and rare things as they consider it
 - F. Camping is a cheap way
 - G. Ecotourism is popular with people who
 - H. A hobby plays a very important
- 1. age, intelligence level, character and personal interests.
 - 2. educational, simulational and psychological role.
 - 3. acquiring substantial skill, knowledge and experience.
 - 4. try to damage the environment as little as possible.
 - 5. you have a hobby.
 - 6. can be trivial or boring to another.
 - 7. to rest, to improve your health, to train yourself physically and to enjoy nature.
 - 8. to be a good investment of their money.

2. Give the definitions of the following words

- recreation • self-reliance
- self-expression • pollution
- knick-knack • simulation

3 Answer the questions

- 1) How does a hobby influence a person's life?
- 2) What kinds of hobbies do you know?

- 3) Why do people collect different things?
- 4) What is your attitude to extreme camping?
- 5) Why is ecotourism fashionable today?
- 6) What are the principles of eco-tourism?
- 7) Why is it important to everybody to have a hobby?
- 8) How do you spend your spare time?

4. Read what other people say about their hobbies and fill in the table below

Kate, 43, bank manager

I can say that my hobby is dog training. I have a dog Jerry and we are best friends. Jerry follows all my commands and performs some simple tricks. We understand each other perfectly. I spend 2-3 hours a day training Jerry and it takes me a lot of effort but it's so much fun! Dogs are very devoted and understanding creatures and it is a great pleasure and entertainment to communicate with them. When Jerry is disobedient I never punish him but ignore his bad behaviour. And I often give him sweets and cookies as a reward.

Adam, 72, pensioner

I started collecting milk-jugs 12 years ago. At first my collection was small but today I have more than 200 items in it. I like drinking tea with milk and I have all sorts of milk-jugs in my collection. Most of them are attractively displayed on the shelves in my living-room. My relatives and friends know about my passion and they often add to my collection. My granddaughter often travels abroad on business and for pleasure and she always presents milk-jugs to me. I also collect antique clocks and icons, but my collection is still very small.

Daniel, 63, cook

My favourite pastime is amateur astronomy. When a school boy I liked physics and astronomy and dreamt of becoming astronaut. Observing and studying celestial objects is very interesting and romantic. Viewing the night sky you can see stars, the Moon, planets, comets and meteor showers. Of course you won't see much looking at the sky with the naked eye, that's why I use optical telescopes. I often keep records of my observations and share useful information with other amateur astronomers. Now my dream is to discover a new comet and to make some useful contribution to astronomy.

Simon, 25, messenger

Parkour teaches you to move quickly and efficiently and to overcome obstacles such as concrete walls, high fences or rocks. It has no set of rules or competitiveness. Parkour helps me develop my body and mind and gives me much energy. I learn to trust myself and to be strong. Parkour teaches me to overcome everyday difficulties and to approach problems differently. My friends and I practice in parks and abandoned structures. We try to avoid injuries but of course everything happens. You need no particular equipment: just a T-shirt, light trousers and comfortable athletic shoes. I think parkour has changed my life and my attitude to everything.

5. Read the quotations below. Choose any statement and comment on it.

- 'Life's a hobby.' (Joshua Lederberg)

- A hobby a day keeps the doldrums away.' (Phyllis McGinley)
- 'Making money is a hobby that will complement any other hobbies you have, beautifully.' (Scott Alexander)
- 'People are spending more on their hobbies to make their free time more enjoyable.' (Steve Wagner)

Make the most of today. Get interested in something. Shake yourself awake. Develop a hobby. Let the winds of enthusiasm sweep through you. Live today with gusto.' (Dale Carnegie)

6. Choose any topic and make up a short composition on it. Find some extra information on the subject.

1. My hobby.
2. As many people as many hobbies.
3. Strange hobbies.

Числительные, даты, время.

Задание 1. Преобразуйте количественные числительные в порядковые.

Н-р: one (один) – the first (первый), thirty (тридцать) – the thirtieth (тридцатый), sixty-four (шестьдесят-четыре) – the sixty-fourth (шестьдесят четвертый)

two
 eighty-three
 seven hundred and sixteen
 twelve
 eleven
 twenty-five
 ninety-six
 thirty-eight
 ten
 two thousand and nine

Ответы:

1. the second 2. the eighty-third 3. the seven hundred and sixteenth 4. the twelfth 5. the eleventh 6. the twenty-fifth 7. the ninety-sixth 8. the thirty-eighth 9. the tenth 10. the two thousand and ninth

Задание 2. Переведите следующие предложения на английский.

1. Мы читаем урок шестой, упражнение пятое.
2. Джон пишет сегодня четвертое письмо.
3. Сегодня одиннадцатое декабря.
4. Вчера было девятое января 2013 года.
5. Джек должен выучить сорок семь слов.
6. Сегодня шестьсот двадцать третий день с начала шоу.
7. Джейн родилась в 1980 году.
8. Это была вторая попытка Джеймса сдать этот экзамен.

Ответы:

1. We read lesson 6 (six), exercise 5 (five).
2. John writes the 5 th (fifth) letter today.
3. Today is the 11 th (eleventh) of December.
4. Yesterday was the 9 th (ninth) of January 2013 (two thousand thirteen (англ. вариант)).
5. Jack has to learn forty-seven words.
6. Today is the six hundred twenty-third day from the beginning of the show.
7. Jane was born in 1980 (nineteen eighty).
8. It was James` second attempt to pass this examination.

SPORT

Archery-стрельба из лука **climbing** - альпинизм; скалолазание **hiking** - пешие прогулки на природе **hunting** охота **ice skating** - фигурное катание **martial arts** - боевые искусства **motor racing** -гонки **ten-pin bowling** - боулинг **weightlifting** - поднятие тяжестей **booking** - нарушение правил, за которое игрок получает жёлтую карточку **to score a goal** - забить гол **to send off** - удалить с поля **to take a penalty** - бить пенальти **to play away** - играть "в гостях" или не на своём поле **to play at home** - играть на своём поле; "дома" **competition** - состязание; соревнование **league table** - табло **to break a record** - побить рекорд **to set records** - устанавливать рекорды **world champion**— чемпион мира **world record**— мировой рекорд **national team**— сборная страны **to go in for sport** — заниматься спортом **to play in a draw**- сыграть вничью

SPORTS IN BRITAIN

Sports play an important part in the life of the English people. All sports are very popular among them. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, snooker, steeplechase, racing, darts.

Football the most popular game in the world is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer played almost in all countries remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players may carry the ball. Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball.

Golf, one of the popular sports in Britain, originated in Scotland.

Englishmen are fond of cricket. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities. Test matches with other countries are held regularly. The game is very slow.

Table tennis was invented in England in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in tennis international championships.

Wimbledon is known world-wide as the centre of lawn tennis. Wimbledon championships begin on the nearest Monday to June 22, when the weather is fine. The Championships are watched on TV live and at full length by millions of people.

Steeplechase, a cross country running, is popular in European countries. The first cross country race took place in 1837.

Englishmen like all kinds of racing. Horse-racing, motor-car racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing are very popular in England. The most famous boat race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It first started in 1820 and has been held almost every spring since 1836. A lot of people come to watch it.

1. Can you answer the following questions?

1. What kinds of football are there in Great Britain?

2. What is one of the most popular sports in Britain? Where did it originate?
3. What is the second most popular sporting activity in England?
4. What is Wimbledon famous for?
5. What kinds of racing do you know?
6. What is the most famous race in England? When and where was it first held?

2. «Skateboarding»

Задание. Read the text. Complete the passages using the words: **board, becomes, practice, sport, foot, sometimes, body, balance, feet**

Skateboarding has become a very popular 1. _____. All a person needs to enjoy this sport is a skateboard, good 2. _____, and some 3. _____. It is a good idea to use safety helmets and kneepads because even the best skateboarders fall 4. _____. To begin skateboarding, put one foot on the skateboard and push forward with the other 5. _____. When you get moving fast enough put both 6. _____ on the 7. _____. You keep your balance by moving your arms and 8. _____. The more you practice the easier it 9. _____.

3. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the list below.

captain coach draw fair
football ground (or pitch) footballer fouls free (or penalty) kick
goal kick-off league opponents
referee score soccer

1. What Europeans call "football", Americans call _____.
2. The instructor of the team is the _____.
3. When you play in a football team you are a _____.
4. The games take place on a _____.
5. The leader of the team is the _____.
6. The man in the _____ is the goal-keeper .
7. The beginning of the match is the _____.
8. During the match each team tries to _____ as many goals as possible.
9. When the teams have scored the same number of goals we say it's a _____.
10. The players of the other team are the _____.
11. The man who enforces the rules during the game is the _____.
12. Playing correctly is called _____ play.
13. Unfair moves are called _____.
14. When a player breaks the rules the other team may get a _____.
15. A federation of football clubs is called a football _____.

Местоимения.

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски подходящими личными местоимениями.

Н-р: John drinks apple juice because ... likes (Джон пьет яблочный сок, потому что ... любит) – John drinks apple juice because he likes it. (Джон пьет яблочный сок, потому что он любит его.)

My uncle has a new car, but ... doesn't drive

Anna has three sons. ... often goes skiing with ... in winter.

That's my notebook. I want to have ... back, please?

Sara's teacher is Mr.Bond. ... likes ... very much.

Kate lives near her parents. ... visits ... at weekends.

Tom buys a newspaper every morning and ... reads ... in the bus.

This is a photo of ... and my friends.

Mary and I finish our work at 5 p.m. Then ... have dinner in a pub.

Where is Jane? Have you seen ...?

Peter and I are going to the night club. Let's go with

Задание 2. Поставьте указательное местоимение this или these. Переведите предложения.

Jack, ... is my wife. And ... are my children.

How much are ... roses?

I don't like ... magazine.

Sam, take ... suitcases into the car.

... test is very difficult.

Is ... spoon yours? And are ... plates yours too?

Задание 3. Поставьте указательное местоимение that или those. Переведите предложения.

Do you know ... singer?

How much are ... teapots?

Is ... your sister over there?

Look at ... wonderful birds!

Are ... shoes yours?

Do you see ... strange house?

Задание 4. Преобразуйте предложения с притяжательными местоимениями по образцу.

Н-р: It's our college. (Это наш колледж.) – The college is ours. (Колледж наш.)

It's my wallet. (Это мой бумажник.)

This is our present. (Это наш подарок.)

They are her sunglasses. (Это ее солнечные очки.)
It's his bike. (Это его байк.)
These are your jeans. (Это твои джинсы.)
They are their train tickets. (Это их билеты на поезд.)
These are my trainers. (Это мои кроссовки.)
They are her children. (Это ее дети.)

Задание 5. Поставьте верное неопределенное местоимение.

We haven't got ... (some/any/no) toilet paper.
I am going to buy ... (some/any/something) olive oil for the salad.
Is there ... (some/any/anything) petrol in our car?
Sorry. We don't have ... (some/any/no) free time now.
Would you like ... (something/anything/nothing) to drink?
Is there ... (somebody/anybody/everybody) in the house?
You can wish ... (something/anything/nothing) you want on your birthday.
... (somebody/everybody/nobody) knows that two plus two is four.
Does ... (someone/anyone/nobody) know the name of this film?
It's very cold here, so ... (somebody/anybody/nobody) wants an ice-cream.
... (somebody/anybody/everybody) phoned you while you were in the bathroom.
Your face seems familiar to me. Have I seen you ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere) before?
The café is closed. Can we eat ... (somewhere/anywhere/nowhere) else?
What would you like for dessert? - ... (something/anything/nothing). I don't mind.
It was raining cats and dogs. ... (somebody/anybody/nobody) was outside.

Задание 6. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на возвратные местоимения.

I devoted myself to painting.
Make yourselves comfortable and help yourselves to the biscuits.
He found himself alone in a deep forest.
John defended himself with all his might.
Anna herself knitted a sweater.

Ответы:

Задание 1.

he – it (У моего дяди новая машина, но он ее не водит.)
she – them (У Анны трое сыновей. Она часто катается с ними на лыжах зимой.)
it (Это мой ноутбук. Я хочу его забрать обратно.)
she – him (Учитель Сары – мистер Бонд. Она его очень любит.)
she – them (Кэйт живет рядом с родителями. Она навещает их по выходным.)
he – it (Том покупает газету каждое утро, и он читает ее в автобусе.)
me (Это фото меня и моих друзей.)
we (Мэри и я заканчиваем работу в 5 вечера. Затем мы ужинаем в пабе.)
her (Где Джейн? Ты видел ее?)
us (Питер и я идем в ночной клуб. Пойдем с нами.)

Задание 2.

this – these (Джэк, это моя жена. А это мои дети.)
these (Сколько стоят эти розы?)
this (Мне не нравится этот журнал.)
these (Сэм, забери эти чемоданы в машину.)
this (Этот тест очень сложный.)
this – these (Эта ложка ваша? А эти тарелки тоже ваши?)

Задание 3.

that (Ты знаешь того певца?)
those (Сколько стоят те чайники?)
that (Это твоя сестра вон там?)
those (Посмотри на тех удивительных птиц!)
those (Те туфли твои?)
that (Ты видишь тот странный дом?)

Задание 4.

The wallet is mine.
The present is ours.
The sunglasses are hers.
The bike is his.
The jeans are yours.
The train tickets are theirs.
The trainers are mine.
The children are hers.

Задание 5.

any (У нас нет никакой туалетной бумаги.)
some (Я хочу купить немного оливкового масла для салата.)
any (В нашей машине есть немного бензина?)
any (Извини. У нас совсем нет свободного времени сейчас.)
something (Хочешь что-нибудь попить?)
anybody (В доме есть кто-нибудь?)
anything (Ты можешь пожелать все что угодно в свой день рождения.)
everybody (Все знают, что два плюс два – это четыре.)
anyone (Кто-нибудь знает название этого фильма?)
nobody (Здесь очень холодно, поэтому никто не хочет мороженого.)
somebody (Кто-то звонил тебе, пока ты был в ванной.)
somewhere (Ваше лицо кажется мне знакомым. Я видела вас где-то раньше?)
somewhere (Кафе закрыто. Мы можем поесть где-нибудь еще?)
anything (Что ты будешь на десерт? – Что угодно. Мне все равно.)
nobody (Шел дождь как из ведра. На улице никого не было.)

Задание 6.

Я посвятила себя живописи.
Устраивайтесь поудобнее и угощайтесь печеньем.
Он очутился один в глубоком лесу.
Джон защищался изо всех сил.
Анна сама связала свитер.

Trans-Siberian Railway

There's no doubt that the most famous railway in Russia is The Trans-Siberian Railway. It's short name is the Trans-Sib. It was called The Great Siberian Way in the past. And it really deserves to be called great. This railway passes through whole Russia.

It plays a very important role for the country. Don't forget about its economic importance. The Trans-Sib connects the Central part of Russia with the Eastern part of the country. This helps quicker development of the Siberian territories.

Look at the map and you'll realize what a distance the trains covers travelling by The Trans-Siberian Railway. It connects Moscow and Vladivostok. Also this way it passes many Russian cities and towns. Yaroslavl, Yekaterinburg, Omsk, Irkutsk, Chita are among them. The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest in the world. Its length is 9288.2 kilometers.

There is no other Railway that crosses practically 2 continents of the world. By the way, 20 per cent of The Trans-Siberian is in Europe and 80 per cent is in Asia. On the board between these continents, there is a sign outside the window of the train going on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It's called "The board of Europe and Asia".

There are some special excursion tours along The Trans-Siberian Railway. They are very popular among foreigners. They suit those who are interested in going through all the country. You can see how rich and diverse nature and geography of Russia. Here you'll be able to feel how tremendous its territory is. This is a very exciting and unusual tour.

Those who will decide to go through The Trans-Siberian Railway will have visited 87 Russian cities and towns. Monuments and signs installed near the railroad will inform about coming from one region to another. I think it's enough big experience. Apart from the cities you'll find a lot of interesting things during the trip. For example, you will pass the Urals. They divide Europe and Asia. You'll see a lot of Russian rivers. For example, the Volga, the Ob, the Irtysh, the Yenisey, Amour and many others.

Of course, Lake Baikal is one of the main sightseeing attractions, which you can see during your trip on the Railway. Lots of people overcome hundreds of kilometers especially to see it. This lake is unique. This is the deepest lake in the world (its deepness achieves 1637 meters). And it's also the purest one. Going through The Trans-Siberian Railway, you get an opportunity to have a look at this lake. The train goes about 200 kilometers parallel to the lake. Sometimes the road goes very close to the bank. And this makes an unforgettable impression.

The Trans-Siberian Railway crosses 8 time zones. So be attentive or you'll get lost in time. If to note that the road takes about 10 days then you'll have to correct your watches practically every day.

The choice of the trains going on the Railway is quite big. But the most comfortable are of course the firm trains. There are air conditioners and television. Such trains make fewer stops. Sometimes they even go 400 kilometers without stopping at any station. This class is often used by foreigners and Russians for traveling.

1. Translate the words and phrases given in brackets.

1. I hate flying and always prefer to travel (**на поезде**).
2. (**самый удобный способ**) to get there is by plane.

3. Modern planes have very comfortable (**сиденья**) in all cabins.
4. I like (**походы / пеший туризм**) because it's an easy way to keep fit.
5. Going on this tour you can see many interesting places (**за короткое время**).

2. Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below:

by sea on foot expensive advantages walking tours cars business trips by car pleasure journeys anywhere you wish by air by train

1. Travelling _____ is the fastest way to get somewhere.
2. You can easily get there _____.
3. The most pleasant but the most _____ way to travel to Solovki is _____.
4. Travelling _____ has one big advantage: you can stop _____ and make an ordinary meal a picnic.
5. In the last decade, ecotourism has developed in Russia. Almost every region can offer you _____ in the protected corners of nature.
6. _____ are better to take by plane or train, and _____ – by sea or _____.
7. Traveling in the Russian reserved-seat car is terrible, but there are also sleeping and a dining _____, which will greatly facilitate your existence.

3. Find the synonyms.

1	journey	a	wagon-lit
2	dining car	b	by road
3	by air	c	flight
4	voyage	d	way
5	walking tour	e	trip
6	mean	f	hike
7	sleeping car	j	by plane
8	by car	h	buffet car

4. There are some differences between a travel, a trip, a journey, a tour, a voyage, and a crossing. Study the definitions below and check the correct answer below.

TRAVEL – the activity of travelling; a journey (*air/space travel business travel; travel about the Far East*).

JOURNEY – the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle (*I love going on long journeys*).

TOUR – 1. A visit to a place or area, especially one during which you look around the place or area and learn about it (*We went on a guided tour of the cathedral/museum/factory*); 2. A journey made for pleasure, especially as a holiday, visiting several different places in an area (*a cycling tour of Provence*); 3. A planned visit to several places in a country or area made for a special purpose, such as one made by a politician, sports team, or group of performers (*a lecture/concert tour*).

TRIP – a journey in which you go somewhere, usually for a short time, and come back again (*The trip from York to Newcastle takes about an hour by train*).

VOYAGE – a long journey, especially by ship (*He was a young sailor on his first sea voyage*).

CROSSING – a journey across a large area of water, from one side to the other (*It was a really rough crossing – I threw up three times*).

1. A _____ is a long trip for pleasure and sightseeing often consisting of visits to different places.
2. A _____ is a travel made by water - sea or ocean.
3. Our _____ included England, France and Germany.
4. It would be impossible to imagine modern life without _____.
5. In 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg on its first _____ across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.
6. You can _____ by train, by bus, by plane, by ship or in a car, and finally you can go on foot.
7. Unfortunately that _____ ended in a shipwreck, and Robinson Crusoe found himself on a deserted island.
8. Mr. Dower has visited many countries and now he is writing a book about his _____.
9. One day I came back from a few days' _____ made on foot through the island.
10. As far as I am concerned, I prefer _____ by air.

Оборот There is/are

Задание 1. Опишите маленький английский городок, используя обороты There is/There are. Составьте утвердительные (+) и отрицательные (-) предложения.

Н-р: a theatre (+) – There is a theatre in the town. (В городе есть театр.)

two cinemas (+)

a lake (-)

four castles (+)

ten restaurants (-)

a zoo (+)

5-star hotels (-)

three banks (+)

many tourists (+)

Задание 2. Согласитесь или опровергните следующие утверждения. Дайте правильный ответ.

Н-р: There are 50 minutes in one hour. (В одном часе 50 минут.) – No, there aren't. There are 60 minutes in one hour. (Нет. В одном часе 60 минут.)

There are 10 planets in the Solar system.

There are 7 days in a week.

There are 20 months in a year.

There are 7 fingers on one hand.

There is one nose on the face.

Задание 3. Расставьте слова в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях по порядку.

a market – is – the river – there – near

TV – there – a good film – on – is

any – in the sky – there – clouds – aren't

in my coffee – is – sugar – any – there ?

sailors – are – in the boat – five – there

Задание 4. Переведите предложения.

Рядом с отелем есть чистый пляж.

На диване три кошки.

В холодильнике есть бутылка молока.

В корзине нет клубники.

На автобусной остановке есть люди?

В твоей сумке есть зеркало?

В этом парке нет туалета.

В нашем саду много цветов.

Под столом зеленый мяч.

За дверью никого нет.

Задание 5. Задайте к предложениям вопросы, начиная с предлагаемых слов.

There are four elephants in the zoo. (How many ...?)

There is a lot of snow in February. (Is ...?)

There is some fish on the plate. (What ... ?)

There are no cars in the car park. (Are ... ?)

There are ancient walls around the city. (What ... ?)

Задание 6. Переведите пословицы и поговорки.

There is no place like home.

Where there is love there is life.

There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.

There are plenty of other fish in the sea.

There are two sides to every question.

Ответы:

Задание 1.

There are two cinemas in the town. (В городе есть два кинотеатра.)

There is no lake in the town. (В городе нет озера.)

There are four castles in the town. (В городе есть 4 замка.)

There aren't ten restaurants in the town. (В городе нет 10 ресторанов.)

There is a zoo in the town. (В городе есть зоопарк.)

There aren't any 5-star hotels in the town. (В городе нет 5-звездочных отелей.)

There are three banks in the town. (В городе есть три банка.)

There are many tourists in the town. (В городе много туристов.)

Задание 2.

No, there aren't. There are 9 planets in the Solar system. (Нет. В Солнечной системе 9 планет.)

Yes, there are. There are 7 days in a week. (Да. В неделе 7 дней.)

No, there aren't. There are 12 months in a year. (Нет. В году 12 месяцев.)

No, there aren't. There are 5 fingers on one hand. (Нет. На одной руке 5 пальцев.)

Yes, there is. There is one nose on the face. (Да. На лице один нос.)

Задание 3.

There is a market near the river. (У реки находится рынок.)

There is a good film on TV. (По ТВ идет хороший фильм.)

There aren't any clouds in the sky. (В небе нет облаков.)

Is there any sugar in my coffee? (В моем кофе есть сахар?)

There are five sailors in the boat. (В лодке 5 моряков.)

Задание 4.

There is a clean beach near the hotel.

There are three cats on the sofa.

There is a bottle of milk in the fridge.

There aren't any strawberries in the basket.

Are there any people at the bus stop?

Is there a mirror in your bag?

There is no toilet in this park.

There are many (a lot of) flowers in our garden.

There is a green ball under the table.

There isn't anyone behind the door.

Задание 5.

How many elephants are there in the zoo? (Сколько слонов в зоопарке?)

Is there a lot of snow in February? (В феврале много снега?)

What is there on the plate? (Что находится на тарелке?)

Are there any cars in the car park? (На автостоянке есть машины?)

What is there around the city? (Что находится вокруг города?)

Задание 6.

Нет такого же места, как дом. (В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.)

Там, где любовь, там и жизнь.

Нет плохой погоды, есть плохая одежда.

В море есть много другой рыбы. (Свет клином не сошелся.)

У каждого вопроса есть две стороны. (У медали две стороны.)

Времена группы SIMPLE.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.

Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.

We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.

I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.

Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?

British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.

Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?

Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?

... you (have) a big family?

Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.

When ... this accident (happen)?

I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.

Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.
How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?
Stanley ... (have) two sons and a daughter.

Задание 2. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

... your girlfriend Italian?
I ... afraid of spiders.
There ... a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.
Peter ... in Africa next winter.
We ... never late for our Drawing classes.
I ... 70 years old in 2050.
She ... my neighbor last year.
It ... usually very hot in Egypt.
I ... born in September.
My parents ... doctors.

Задание 3. Выпишите из текста глаголы в форме Present Simple, Past Simple и Future Simple. Переведите текст.

Clara had a car accident when she was ten years old. When she grew up she was afraid of cars. Then she met Brad who was a professional racing driver. He wanted to help her and drove her in his car every day. So in five years Clara became a racing driver too. Now she drives 200 km per hour and takes part in sports championships. She really enjoys driving and has a lot of future plans. Next year she will open a driving school. And Clara and Brad will get married quite soon.

Задание 4. Превратите утвердительные предложения в отрицательные, обращая внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого.

This coat belongs to Jane.
I drive to Moscow once a month.
Your boss is very impudent.
The car stopped near the bank.
The soup was delicious.
The concert will start at 7 p.m.
Her shoes are dirty.
I bought the curtains for my bedroom.
I am a football fan.
Their wedding will be in spring.

Ответы:

Задание 1.

went (Мы ходили кататься на роликах в прошлую субботу.)
bakes (Наша бабушка печет пирожки с мясом каждые выходные.)
will write (Мы будем писать сочинение завтра.)
enjoyed (Мне очень понравилась опера вчера.)
Where did your husband work five years ago? (Где работал твой муж 5 лет назад?)
prefer (Британцы предпочитают чай кофе.)
Tom, will you meet me at the railway station next Sunday? (Том, ты встретишь меня на ж/д вокзале в следующее воскресенье?)
Where does she usually celebrate her birthdays? (Где обычно она празднует свои дни рождения?)

Do you have a big family? (У тебя большая семья?)
invented (Ньютон изобрел телескоп в 1668 году.)
When did this accident happen? (Когда произошел этот несчастный случай?)
send (Я всегда посылаю рождественские открытки своим бабушке с дедушкой.)
will get married (Нина и Ник поженятся через две недели.)
How many books will they bring tomorrow? (Сколько книг они принесут завтра?)
has (У мистера Стэнли два сына и одна дочь.)

Задание 2.

is (Твоя подруга итальянка?)
am (Я боюсь пауков.)
were (Вчера в нашем кафе было много туристов.)
will be (Питер будет в Африке следующей зимой.)
are (Мы никогда не опаздываем на уроки рисования.)
will be (В 2050 году мне будет 70 лет.)
was (В прошлом году она была моей соседкой.)
is (Обычно в Египте очень жарко.)
was (Я родился в сентябре.)
are (Мои родители – врачи.)

Задание 3.

Present Simple: drives, takes, enjoys, has

Past Simple: had, was, grew up, was, met, was, wanted, drove, became

Future Simple: will open, will get married

Клара попала в автомобильную аварию, когда ей было 10 лет. Когда она выросла, она боялась машин. Затем она познакомилась с Брэдом, который был профессиональным автогонщиком. Он хотел ей помочь и катал ее на своей машине каждый день. Так, через 5 лет Клара тоже стала автогонщиком. Теперь она ездит со скоростью 200 км/ч и принимает участие в спортивных чемпионатах. Ей очень нравится вождение, и у нее много планов на будущее. В следующем году она откроет школу вождения. И Клара и Брэд довольно скоро поженятся.

Задание 4.

This coat doesn't belong to Jane. (Это пальто не принадлежит Джейн.)
I don't drive to Moscow once a month. (Я не езжу в Москву раз в месяц.)
Your boss isn't very impudent. (Твой начальник не очень дерзкий.)
The car didn't stop near the bank. (Машина не остановилась возле банка.)
The soup wasn't delicious. (Суп был невкусным.)
The concert won't start at 7 p.m. (Концерт не начнется в 7 вечера.)
Her shoes aren't dirty. (Ее туфли негрязные.)
I didn't buy the curtains for my bedroom. (Я не купила занавески для своей спальни.)
I am not a football fan. (Я не фанат футбола.)
Their wedding won't be in spring. (Их свадьба будет не весной.)

Времена группы Continuous.

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

to shine

The sun ... yesterday morning.

The sun ... brightly now.

Tomorrow the sun ... all day long.

to write

I ... a postcard at the moment.

I ... a postcard when you phoned.

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

to sit

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

This time tomorrow we ... in the garden.

We ... in the garden now.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bob ... (feel) much better today.

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

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

We ... (have) tea soon?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ответы:

Задание 1.

was shining (Вчера утром светило солнце.)

is shining (Сейчас ярко светит солнце.)

will be shining (Завтра весь день будет светить солнце.)

am writing (Я пишу открытку в данный момент.)

was writing (Я писал открытку, когда ты позвонил.)

will be writing (Я буду писать много рождественских открыток завтра вечером.)

were sitting (Мы сидели в саду в 3 часа, вчера днем.)
will be sitting (В это время завтра мы будем сидеть в саду.)
are sitting (Сейчас мы сидим в саду.)

Задание 2.

will be studying (Я буду изучать японский онлайн с 5 до 6 завтра вечером.)
Why are the dogs barking? (Слушай! Почему лают собаки?)
was wearing (Она была одета в желтое пальто, когда я ее видел.)
will be taking (Они будут сдавать экзамен по вождению в следующий понедельник.)
was getting (Я выронил свой бумажник, когда садился на автобус.)
What were you doing in my office yesterday? (Что ты делал вчера в моем офисе?)
is feeling (Сегодня Боб чувствует себя намного лучше.)
are watching (Дети смотрят мультфильмы в своей комнате сейчас.)
will be sleeping (Боюсь, что через 10 минут она будет спать.)
Shall we be having tea soon? (Мы будем скоро пить чай?)

Задание 3.

We aren't enjoying the party.
He won't be playing chess in an hour.
They were not planting flowers in the garden last May.
I'm not looking for a job.
The phone wasn't working yesterday.
Margaret won't be working as a waiter during her summer holidays.
The secretary isn't typing a contract.

THE FIRST COMPUTERS

Study new words and word-combinations.

analog computer — аналоговый компьютер;
digital computer — цифровой компьютер;
to aim guns — наводить орудия на цель;
to figure out — вычислять;
at a fast rate — с высокой скоростью;
memory / storage — запоминающее устройство;
to store data and instructions — запоминать информацию и команды;
stored program computer — компьютер с занесенной в память программой;
binary code — двоичный код;
condition — режим, состояние, условие;
vacuum tube — электронная (вакуумная) трубка (лампа);
to amplify — усиливать;
to perform computations — выполнять вычисления.

Read and translate.

Text. THE FIRST COMPUTERS

In 1930 the first analog computer was built by American named Vannevar Bush. This device was used in World War II to help aim guns.

Many technical developments of electronic digital computers took place in the 1940s and 1950s. Mark I, the name given to the first digital computer, was completed in 1944. The man responsible for this invention was Professor Howard Aiken. This was the first machine that could figure out long lists of mathematical problems at a very fast rate.

In 1946 two engineers at the University of Pennsylvania, J. Eckert and J. Maushly, built their digital computer with vacuum tubes. They named their new invention ENIAC (the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator).

Another important achievement in developing computers came in 1947, when John von Neumann developed the idea of keeping instructions for the computer inside the computer's memory. The contribution of John von Neumann was particularly significant. As contrasted with Babbage's analytical engine, which was designed to store only data, von Neumann's machine, called the Electronic Discrete Variable Computer, or EDVAC, was able to store both data and instructions. He also contributed to the idea of storing data and instructions in a binary code that uses only ones and zeros. This simplified computer design. Thus computers use two conditions, high voltage, and low voltage, to translate the symbols by which we communicate into unique combinations of electrical pulses. We refer to these combinations as codes.

Neumann's stored program computer as well as other machines of that time were made possible by the invention of the vacuum tube that could control and amplify electronic signals. Early computers, using vacuum tubes, could perform computations in thousandths of seconds, called milliseconds, instead of seconds required by mechanical devices.

1) Answer the questions to the text.

1. When was the first analog computer built? 2. Where and how was that computer used? 3. When did the first digital computers appear? 4. Who was the inventor of the first digital computer? 5. What could that device do? 6. What is ENIAC? Decode the word. 7. What was J. Neumann's contribution into the development of computers? 8. What were the advantages of EDVAC in comparison with ENIAC? 9. What does binary code mean? 10. Due to what invention could the first digital computers be built?

2) Translate into English.

Цифровые компьютеры; технические усовершенствования; совершенствование компьютеров; ответственный за изобретение; математические задачи; электронные трубки; важное достижение; запоминающее устройство; значительный вклад; двоичный код; высокое напряжение; низкое напряжение; электрические импульсы; тысячная доля секунды, происходить; завершать; вычислять хранить команды внутри компьютера; запоминать информацию; запоминать команды; содействовать; использовать единицу и ноль; упрощать дизайн; усиливать сигналы; выполнять вычисления.

3) Make pairs of close-meaning words from the list below.

Verbs: to name, to complete, to calculate, to develop, to keep, to interpret, to communicate, to fulfill, to apply, to translate, to improve, to build, to call, to store, to communicate, to figure out, to perform, to use, to finish, to construct, to connect.

Nouns: speed, aim, storage, information, machine, significance, computation, data, device, rate, calculation, purpose, memory, importance.

4) Fill in the gaps with the words from the text.

1. The first digital computer could solve a lot of mathematical problems at a fast _____. 2. Vannevar Bush built the firsts _____ computer in 1930. 3. Babbage's analytical engine was designed to _____ data. 4. John Neumann invented a machine that was able to _____ not only data but also _____. 5. Neumann _____ the idea of storing data in a _____. 6. Computers use two conditions for symbols. 7. The invention of _____ made computers possible to control _____ and _____ electronic signals. 8. Due to _____ computers could perform _____ much faster.

Reading. Read the text and try to guess the meaning of the words in bold. Check your variants in the dictionary.

A computer

The word “computer” has been part of the English language since 1646, but if you look in a dictionary printed before 1940, you might be surprised to find a computer defined as a *person* who performs calculations! Prior to 1940, machines designed to perform calculations were referred to as calculators and tabulators, not computers. The modern definition and use of the term “computer” **emerged** in the 1940s, when the first electronic computing devices were developed.

Most people can formulate a mental picture of a computer, but computers do so many things and come in such a **variety** of shapes and sizes that it might seem difficult to distill their common characteristics into an all-**purpose** definition. At its core, a **computer** is a **device** that **accepts** input, **processes** data, **stores** data, and produces output, all according to a series of stored instructions.

Computer **input** is whatever is typed, **submitted**, or transmitted to a computer system. Input can be **supplied** by a person, the environment, or another computer. Examples of the kinds of input that a computer can accept include words and symbols in a document, numbers for a calculation, pictures, temperatures from a thermostat, audio signals from a microphone, and instructions from a computer program. An input device, such as a keyboard or mouse, gathers input and **transforms** it into a series of electronic signals for the computer to store and manipulate.

In the context of computing **data** refers to the symbols that represent facts, objects, and ideas. Computers manipulate data in many ways, and this manipulation is called **processing**. The series of instructions that tell a computer how to **carry out** processing tasks **is referred to as** a **computer program**, or simply a “program”. These programs form the **software** that **sets up** a computer to do a specific task. Some of the ways that a computer can process data include **performing** calculations, sorting lists of words or numbers, modifying documents and pictures, **keeping track** of your score in a fact-action game, and drawing graphs. In a computer, most processing takes place in a component called the **central processing unit** (CPU), which is sometimes described as the computer’s “brain”.

A computer stores data so that it will be **available** for processing. Most computers have more than one place to put data, depending on how the data is being used. **Memory** is an area of a computer that **temporarily** holds data waiting to be processed, stored, or output. **Storage** is the area where data can be left on a **permanent** basis when it is not immediately needed for

processing. **Output** is the result produced by a computer. Some examples of computer output include reports, documents, music, graphs, and pictures. An output device displays, prints, or **transmits** the results of processing.

Take a moment to think about the way you use a simple handheld calculator to balance your checkbook each month. You're forced to do the calculations in stages. **Although** you can **store** data from one stage and use it in the next stage, you cannot store the sequence of formulas – the program – required to balance your checkbook. Every month, therefore, you have to perform a similar set of calculations. The process would be much simpler if your calculator remembered the sequence of calculations and just asked you for this month's checkbook entries.

Early "computers" were really no more than calculating devices, designed to carry out a specific mathematical task. To use one of these devices for a different task, it was necessary to rewire its circuits. In a modern computer, the idea of a **stored program means** that a series of instructions for a computing task can be **loaded** into a computer's memory. These instructions can easily be replaced by a different set of instructions when it is time for the computer to perform another task.

The stored program concept **allows** you to use your computer for one task, such as **word processing**, and then easily **switch** to a different type of computing task, such as **editing** a photo or sending an e-mail message. It is the single most important characteristic that **distinguishes** a computer from other simpler and less **versatile** devices, such as calculators and pocket-sized electronic dictionaries.

Comprehension check. Mark the following statements as True or False.

1. A computer can be defined by its ability to perform different mathematical and logical operations according to a set of instructions.
2. Computers had already been used before WWII.
3. There is no any significant difference between memory and storage.
4. Computer programs and software mean the same.
5. CPU is a part of a computer that controls all other parts of the system.
6. Computers and calculators are very similar devices which are based on the stored program concept.

Vocabulary practice

1. Match the words with their synonyms.

supply unit
distinguish appear
purpose but
device open
emerge goal
available differentiate
although provide

2. Which word does not belong to the group?

- a) input carry out output process
- b) hold store keep perform
- c) edit data transmit set up

- d) software storage supply memory
- e) accept refer input load
- f) unit device software equipment

3. Complete the following sentences choosing one out of the variants given.

1. If you don't back up regularly, you can lose all your
a) CPU b) programs c) data d) storage
2. A computer ... input, processes and stores data, produces output according to a series of instructions.
a) accepts b) submits c) emerges d) transmits
3. Reports, documents, graphs and pictures can be ... to as computer output.
a) performed b) supplied c) transformed d) referred
4. A computer can perform various tasks such as word processing or sending messages that ... it from any calculator.
a) set up b) distinguish c) keep track d) mean
5. Memory is the part of a computer where data and instruction are stored
a) permanently b) available c) temporarily d) versatile
6. Data is processed in the ... according to the instructions that have been loaded into the computer memory.
a) CPU b) variety c) storage d) output

4. Make two-word expressions connected with computing by combining words from two lists: A and B. Then match each expression with the appropriate phrase.

A: stored B: processing
 permanent device
 word output
 handheld storage
 input calculator
 computer program

1. A small electronic instrument allowing you to do mathematical functions.
2. A set of instructions understood by a computer and kept in its memory.
3. A piece of equipment, such as a mouse or keyboard.
4. A form of volume in which information can be stored for a long time.
5. The use of a computer to edit, format, store or print a piece of text.
6. Reports, music, documents and pictures produced by a computer.

5. Restore the instructions for switching a computer by matching the beginnings with the endings and put them into the correct order.

Beginnings Endings

1. if a message asks a) for your computer and turn it on.
2. locate the power switch b) desktop to appear.
3. then press the Enter key c) for your user ID or password, type them in.
4. wait for the Windows d) connected to your computer and turn them on.
5. locate the power switch e) on your computer's keyboard.

for any devices

6. Fill in the gaps in the text.

A computer is a ___ that accepts input, ___ data, stores data, and produces out put according to a series of stored instructions. Before a computer processes data, it is temporarily held in ___. This data is processed in the ___. The idea of ___ program means that a series of instructions for a computing task can be loaded into a computer's memory.

Speaking. Discuss the following questions.

1. How old is the word "computer"?
2. What is a computer?
3. What can be called "computer input"?
4. What input devices can you name?
5. Why do we need software?
6. What is the purpose of the CPU?
7. How do memory and storage differ?
8. What computer output can we get?
9. What's so significant about a computer's ability to store instructions?
10. What does a stored program mean?

Match the terms with the appropriate definitions.

a desktop computer	a) this computer is especially suited for storing and distributing data on a network; these machines do not include features such as sound cards, DVD players, and other fun accessories; they don't require specific hardware and just about any computer can be configured to perform such work;
a notebook	b) these are powerful desktop computers designed for specialized tasks; they can tackle tasks that require a lot of processing speed, most have circuitry specially designed for creating and displaying three-dimensional and animated graphics and often dedicated to design tasks;
a tablet computer	c) it's a large and expensive computer capable of simultaneously processing data for hundreds or thousands of users; used by businesses or governments to provide centralized storage, processing and management for large amount of data in situations where reliability, data security and centralized control are necessary;
a handheld computer	d) it fits on a desk and runs on power from an electrical wall outlet; its keyboard is typically a separate component, connected to the main unit by a cable;
a workstation	e) it's a portable computing device featuring a touch-sensitive screen that can be used as a writing or drawing pad;
a mainframe computer	f) it's one of the fastest computers in the world; can tackle complex tasks such as breaking codes, modeling worldwide weather systems and simulating nuclear explosions;

a supercomputer	g) it features a small keyboard or touch-sensitive screen and is designed to fit into a pocket, run on batteries and be used while you are holding it; also called a PDA (personal digital assistant), it can be used as an electronic appointment book, address book, calculator and notepad;
a server	h) it's a small lightweight personal computer that incorporates screen, keyboard, storage and processing components into a single portable unit, also referred to as a "laptop".

Времена группы PERFECT.

Задание 1. Поставьте глагол в форму Present Perfect, Past Perfect или Future Perfect.

to arrive

Our taxi ... by 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Let's go. The guests already

They ... by the time the meeting starts.

to be

I am tired of waiting. Where you ... ?

By the time I'm 30 I ... a famous scientist.

He didn't remember where he ... before the accident.

to paint

We ... the house by next Tuesday.

She ... more than 10 pictures already.

I wondered if they ... the room.

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

Sam ... (lose) his keys. So he can't open the door.

When I woke up in the morning, the rain already ... (stop).

I hope I ... (finish) my test by midnight.

The film turned out to be much longer than we ... (expect).

My sister just ... (leave) for the bank.

The girls were good friends. They ... (know) each other for 5 years.

Mother ... (lay) the table before we come.

I never ... (try) Japanese food.

Ted was so happy because his dream ... (come) true.

We ... (be) to Paris many times.

Задание 3. Выберите в скобках подходящее слово или словосочетание. Переведите предложения.

She will have finished her resume ... (on Monday/by Monday/last Monday).
The aircraft hasn't landed ... (yet/just/already).
We have lived in New York ... (since/from/for) three years.
... (After/Already/Ago) they had eaten the cake, they cleared the table.
They will have decorated the Christmas tree ... (by the time/before/by then).
My uncle has ... (already/yet/ago) repaired his car.
I haven't met them ... (from/since/for) their wedding.
... (By the time/Already/Just) the sun set, the farmers had already stopped working.
Have you ... (just/ever/yet) been married, Kelly?
... (When/How much/How long) has he known her?

Ответы:

Задание 1.

had arrived (Наше такси приехало к 9 часам вчера утром.)
The guests have already arrived. (Пойдем. Гости уже прибыли.)
will have arrived (Они придут к тому времени, когда начнется собрание.)
Where have you been? (Я устал ждать. Где ты был?)
will have been (К тому времени, когда мне будет 30, я буду знаменитым ученым.)
had been (Он не помнил, где был до несчастного случая.)
will have painted (Мы покрасим дом к следующему вторнику.)
has painted (Она уже нарисовала более 10 картин.)
had painted (Мне было интересно, покрасили ли они комнату.)

Задание 2.

has lost (Сэм потерял ключи. Поэтому он не может открыть дверь.)
had already stopped (Когда я проснулся утром, дождь уже закончился.)
will have finished (Надеюсь закончить контрольную к полуночи.)
had expected (Оказалось, что фильм шел намного дольше, чем мы ожидали.)
has just left (Моя сестра только что ушла в банк.)
had known (Девушки были хорошими подругами. Они знали друг друга 5 лет.)
will have laid (Мама накроет на стол до того, как мы придем.)
have never tried (Я никогда не пробовал японскую еду.)
had come (Тэд был так счастлив, потому что его мечта исполнилась.)
have been (Мы были в Париже много раз.)

Задание 3.

by Monday (Она закончит свое резюме к понедельнику.)
yet (Самолет еще не приземлился.)
for (Мы живем в Нью-Йорке три года.)
After (После того, как они съели торт, они убрали со стола.)
by then (Они украсят елку к тому времени.)
already (Моя дядя уже починил машину.)
since (Я не встречал их после свадьбы.)
By the time (К тому времени как солнце село, фермеры уже закончили работу.)
ever (Ты была когда-нибудь замужем, Келли?)
How long (Как долго он знает ее?)

Пример резюме на английском– программист

Имя Фамилия

Улица

Город, Штат, Почт. индекс

Тел.

E-mail

ЦЕЛЬ

Специалист по вычислительной технике / программист

ОПЫТ РАБОТЫ

«Компьютерная компания», инженер-программист

Август 03 г. – по настоящее время

Инженер-программист в компании «Софт Менеджер». Обязанности включают развитие текущей версии с использованием C++ и Java, оказание помощи в разработке следующей версии (J2EE), поездки на регулярные совещания в SNIA (Storage Networking Industry Association – Ассоциация сетевых технологий хранения) для представления компании «Софт Менеджер», и полугодовые конференции потребителей для презентации продукта, а также тесное сотрудничество с новыми разработчиками в Индийском техническом центре.

Учебная программа «Компьютерной компании»

Июль 03 г. – Август 03 г.

Участник программы в учебном центре «Компьютерной компании» – интенсивной 3-х месячной учебной программы для лучших инженеров-программистов. Трехмесячная программа охватила передовые темы в разработке программного обеспечения, SQL, C++, J2EE, XML, Windows 2000 Server, Unix, UML, а также различные продукты Компании.

Консультант

Январь 03 г. – Июнь 03 г.

Консультант высшей школы в окрестностях Бостона. Обучал инструкторов по программированию для курсов программирования на языке Java. Помог создать проектную среду для учебного класса.

«Компания Инк.», инженер-программист

Январь 01 г. – Сентябрь 01 г.

Разработчик в команде инженеров Компании. Работал над новой функциональностью версии 7.0 динамического движка Компании. Разрабатывал в C++ в Unix и Windows Visual Studio. Также работал над единоличным проектом по добавлению многопоточных возможностей движкам Компании.

СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ЗНАНИЯ

Языки: C++, Java, C, ASP.NET, SQL

Приложения: MS Visual Studio, Eclipse

Сервер приложений: JBoss, Tomcat

Операционные системы: Windows, Unix, Linux

Системы баз данных: SQL Server, MySQL

Сертификация: CCNA (Cisco Certified Network Administrator – сертифицированный администратор сети Cisco), Сертифицированный инженер Unicenter

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Колледж «ABC» г. Трой, штат Нью-Йорк, май 2002 г.

Основная специализация: вычислительная техника

Дополнительный курс: Менеджмент

ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

Член студенческого общества «Братство землячества «Дельта»

- Президент (Январь 2001 г. – Май 2002 г.)

- Лауреат именной стипендии Конференции по лидерству «Дельта»

Член студенческой футбольной команды колледжа (Сент. 1998 – дек. 2000 г.)

FirstName LastName

Street

City, State, Zip

(555) 555-5555

name@email.com

OBJECTIVE

Computer Engineer / Programmer

EXPERIENCE

Computer Company, Software Engineer

August '03 – present

Software Engineer on Company Soft Manager. Duties include developing current release using C++ and Java, assisting in design of next release (J2EE), traveling to standard meetings at SNIA to represent Company Soft Manager and semi-annual consumer conference to showcase product, and working closely with new developers in India Tech Center.

Computer Company Training Program

June '03 – August '03

Member of the Computer Company Bootcamp program, an intensive 3 month training program for choice software engineers. The three month program covered advanced topics in software engineering, SQL, C++, J2EE, XML, Windows 2000 Server, Unix, UML, and various Company products.

Consultant

January '03 – June '03

Consultant for high school in the outer Boston area. Tutored the programming instructors for the programming class in the Java programming language. Helped to set up development environment for the classroom.

Company Inc, Software Engineer

January '01 – September '01

Developer on the Company engine team. Worked on new functionality in the 7.0 release of the Company Dynamic Engine. Developed in C++ in Unix and Windows Visual Studio. Also worked on a solo project to add multithreaded capabilities to Company's engines.

TECHNICAL

- Languages: C++, Java, C, ASP.NET, SQL
- Applications: MS Visual Studio, Eclipse
- Application Server: JBoss, Tomcat
- Operating Systems: Windows, Unix, Linux
- Database Systems: SQL Server, MySQL
- Certifications: CCNA, Unicenter Certified Engineer

EDUCATION

ABC College, Troy, NY, May 2002

Major: Computer Science, Minor: Management

ACTIVITIES

Brother of Delta Chapter Fraternity

- President (January 2001 – May 2002)

- Scholarship winner at Delta Leadership Conference

Member of College Varsity football team (Sept. 1998 – Dec. 2000)

Computer Engineer – инженер / специалист по вычислительной технике

Software Engineer – инженер-программист, разработчик программного обеспечения

software engineering – проектирование программного обеспечения

develop – развивать, разрабатывать

current release – текущая версия

design – план, проект / планировать, проектировать

showcase product – презентовать, представлять продукт

bootcamp – учебный лагерь, начальная учебная программа

advanced – передовой, продвинутый

programming language – язык программирования

set up – установить, настроить

development environment – среда разработок, среда проектирования

Engine – движок, ядро

multithreaded – многопоточный

Chapter – здесь: землячество, студенческое сообщество

Fraternity – братство, студенческая организация

varsity – студенческая спортивная команда

План письма на английском языке: стандартные фразы

Стандартные речевые обороты и популярные фразы помогут быстро и правильно написать письмо на английском языке. Для удобства мы собрали типичные вводные слова для каждой части английского письма.

Приветствие

Каждое английское письмо начинается с приветствия, а завершается вежливым прощанием.

Так можно обратиться к англоговорящему собеседнику в письме:

Dear Nick! — обращение к родственнику, бойфренду, другу;

Dear Sir — официальное обращение (если уже знакомы);

Dear Mr. John-son — официальное обращение (если не знакомы).

После каждого обращения следует ставить запятую, а вводную часть письма начинать с новой строки. Например:

Dear Nick,

I am writing you to...

Если письмо неформальное, вместо dear можно просто назвать адресата по имени или использовать стандартные hello и hi.

Что еще важно учесть при написании письма по-английски:

если вы обращаетесь к адресату женского пола и не знаете, замужем она или нет, от чего зависит форма приписки Miss (незамужняя) или Mrs (в браке), то укажите нейтральное обращение Ms;

нельзя сокращать обращения, которые описывают должность — Gov-er-nor, Pro-fes-sor, Dean, Cap-tain, Admi-ral, Sen-a-tor, Jud-ge. ;

если вы не знаете пол адресата, напишите полное имя без обращения: Dear G. A. Williams ;

если сообщение адресовано нескольким людям, укажите все имена: Dear Mr. Coop-er, Ms. Mor-gan, Aman-da, Michael.

Вводная часть

В первом абзаце следует поблагодарить за предыдущее письмо:

Фраза Перевод

Thanks (a lot) for your (last) letter. Благодарю тебя за последнее письмо.

Your last letter was a real surprise. Твое последнее письмо стало для меня сюрпризом.

I was glad to get your letter. Я был счастлив получить твоё письмо.

It was great to hear from you! Было прекрасно получить весточку от тебя!

It was great to hear that... Было здорово узнать, что...

I was happy to hear... Я был счастлив узнать...

Можно извиниться за долгий ответ:

Sorry I haven't written for so long but... Прости, что я не писал так долго, но..

I must apologize for not writing earlier. Я должен извиниться, что так долго не писал.

Sorry I haven't been in touch for so long. Прости, что я так долго не был на связи.

I'm sorry I haven't answered earlier but.. Мне жаль, что я не ответил раньше, но...

Либо упомянуть какой-то факт из полученного письма:

Sounds like you... Похоже, что ты...

Great news about your... Отличные новости...

Sorry to hear about... Мне жаль слышать о...

Glad to hear that... Рад слышать, что...

Или просто поделиться эмоциями и спросить как дела:

How are you? Как твои дела?

Hope you're well. Надеюсь, ты в порядке.

Для вводной части достаточно 1–3 предложений.

Основная часть

В основной части письма можно ответить на заданные ранее вопросы, рассказать важные факты (новости, события), задать вопросы собеседнику или попросить дать совет.

Начать основную часть помогут вводные конструкции:

You asked me about... Ты спрашивал меня о...

As for your question...(после этой фразы нужна запятая)Что касается твоего вопроса...

You are asking me about... Ты спрашиваешь меня о...

I'll do my best to answer your questions. Я постараюсь полностью ответить на твои вопросы.

As for me...(после этой фразы нужна запятая) Что касается меня...

Listen, did I tell you about... Слушай, я говорил тебе, что...

I thought you might be interested to hear about... Я подумал, что тебе будет интересно узнать

Here are some news about... У меня есть пара новостей о...

I'm writing to ask for... Я пишу, чтобы попросить/спросить о...

Чтобы избежать грамматических ошибок, можно писать основную часть письма простыми предложениями. Для связности используйте вводные конструкции, сокращения, союзы:

well — ну, что ж, хорошо, окей;

unfortunately — к сожалению; жаль, что;

although — хотя, несмотря на;

so — так, вот;

by the way — кстати, к слову;

guess what — знаешь, что; угадай, что.

В неформальной переписке уместно использовать разговорные сокращения, а в деловой лучше придерживаться более сдержанного стиля.

Заключение

По правилам написания писем на английском языке, заключение — это отдельный абзац, в котором нужно указать причину, по которой вы заканчиваете письмо. В нем можно выразить надежды на дальнейшую переписку, передать привет семье или друзьям адресата.

Завершить письмо на английском можно такими фразами:

Well, I'd better go now as I have to... Что ж, мне пора идти, так как я должен...

I must go now... Мне пора идти...

Anyway, I have to go now because... В любом случае, мне нужно заканчивать, потому что...

Well, got to go now. Что ж, пожалуй, на этом все.

Можно предложить продолжить переписку позже:

If you want to know anything else, just drop me a line. Если хочешь узнать что-нибудь еще, просто напиши мне.

Please give my regards to your... Пожалуйста, передай привет твоим..

Looking forward to hearing from you! С нетерпением жду весточку от тебя!

Hope to hear from you soon! Надеюсь вскоре получить от тебя письмо!

Keep in touch! До связи!

Write (back) soon! Скорее напиши мне!

Take care and keep in touch! Береги себя и будем на связи!

Drop me a letter when you can. Отправь мне письмо, когда получится.

Заключительные фразы могут занимать 1–3 строки. Осталось попрощаться, подписаться — и письмо на английском готово.

Завершающая фраза и подпись

Прежде чем подписать письмо своим именем, можно добавить:

yours — твой;

warm regards — с теплым приветом;

kind regards — с наилучшими пожеланиями;

best wishes — с наилучшими пожеланиями;

all the best — всех благ;

take care — береги себя;

sincerely yours — искренне ваш;

respectfully — с уважением;

thank you — благодарю вас;

После прощания ставим запятую, а на следующей строке — имя и подпись отправителя.

Задания для рубежного контроля

Вариант 1

Переведите текст, озаглавьте и письменно опишите главную мысль текста.

There are many interesting and useful professions, and it is really not an easy task to choose the right one.

I began to think about my future profession at the age of 15. My favourite subjects at school were mathematics and English. My teachers were well-educated people with deep knowledge of the subjects. They encouraged me in my desire to become an economist. Now I know well what I'm going to do after leaving school. I didn't make a blind choice. It was not a sudden flash either.

I opted for a career in business economics. I came to this decision little by little. It was my father who aroused my interest in that field. You see, he is a chief economist at a large plant and I often saw him work at home and discuss business matters with his colleagues.

To become a good specialist in economic matters and business one must know many sciences, such as business economics, finance and credits, statistics, history of economic theory and philosophy, mathematics, as well as economic management, trade business and, of course, marketing, which is a modern philosophy of business.

It is very important for a specialist in business matters to be a skillful user of computers and to speak at least one foreign language. It should better be English as it is the most popular language of international business communication.

You'll be able to follow business developments in the world by listening to radio and TV news, by reading newspapers or magazines, or by getting in contact with your business partners abroad.

If I pass my entrance exams successfully and enter the University, I'll try to study to the best of my abilities to achieve my life's ambition and to justify the hopes of my parents. I also hope that I'll never regret my choice and get a well-paid and interesting job afterwards.

Maybe I should consider a job in a world of banking. There's a surprisingly wide range to choose from, in the financial world.

For example, I could work for a big international company, run my own company, write about economics as a financial journalist, run my own International Business Research Agency, raise money for charities or just sell famous paintings.

Вариант 2

Переведите текст, озаглавьте и письменно опишите главную мысль текста.

The United States is the world's greatest economic power, measured in terms of gross national product (GNP). The nation's wealth is partly a reflection of its rich natural resources and its enormous agricultural output, but it owes more to the country's highly developed industry.

Despite its relative economic self-sufficiency in many areas, the United States is the most important single factor in world trade by virtue of the sheer size of its economy. Its exports and imports represent major proportions of the world total. The United States also impinges on the global economy as a source of and as a destination for investment capital.

The country continues to sustain an economic life that is more diversified than any other on Earth, providing the majority of its people with one of the world's highest standards of living.

The United States is relatively young by world standards, being barely more than 200 years old. America was the first of the European colonies to separate successfully from its motherland, and it was the first nation to be established on the premise that sovereignty rests with its citizens and not with the government.

In its first century and a half, the country was mainly preoccupied with its own territorial expansion and economic growth and with social debates that ultimately led to civil war and a healing period that is still not complete. In the 20th century the United States emerged as a world power, and since World War II it has been one of the pre-eminent powers.

Although the United States still offers its residents opportunities for unparalleled personal advancement and wealth, the depletion of its resources, contamination of its environment, and continuing social and economic inequality that perpetuates areas of poverty and blight all threaten the fabric of the country.

Контрольная работа

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя правильную форму прилагательного.

1. We should eat (healthy) food.
2. Today the streets aren't as (clean) as they used to be.
3. It's (bad) mistake he has ever made.
4. This man is (tall) than that one.
5. Mary is a (good) student than Lucy.
6. This garden is the (beautiful) in our town.

Задание 2. Поставьте somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody.

1. Don't tell ... about it.
2. Life is tough! ... has problems.
3. ... has eaten all the ice cream. That's terrible! ... will be able to have it for dessert tonight.
4. I think, ... in our class is honest. That's why we trust
5. Is there ... in the office?

Задание 3. Поставьте many, much, little, few, a little, a few.

1. Have you got ... time before the lessons?
2. After the lessons everybody felt ... tired.
3. I have ... time to finish this work.
4. I don't like ... sugar in my tea.
5. I never eat ... bread with soup.
6. She wrote us ... letters from the country.

Задание 4. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. My mother comes from Paris. ... French.

- a). He is
- b). She is
- c). It is
- d). They are

2. I am studying English. ... fifteen students in my class.

- a). Have
- b). Are
- c). There are
- d). There is

3. Your English is very good. ... American?

- a). You`re
- b). Are you
- c). Do you
- d). You

4. I work in a bank. My wife ... in a school.

- a). working
- b). works
- c). work
- d). is work

5. I live in London. Where ... ?

- a). you live
- b). you do live
- c). live you
- d). do you live

6. John likes coffee, but he ... like tea.

- a). no
- b). not
- c). don`t
- d). doesn`t

7. We have a son and a daughter. Do you have ... children?

- a). The
- b). any
- c). some
- d).any of

8. I didn`t see you at the party ... there?

- a). You were
- b). You went
- c). Did you
- d). Were you

9. I ... a great movie last night.

- a). saw
- b). had seen
- c). was seeing

d). did see

10. We had a lovely holiday last year! Really? Where ...?

a). did you go

b). were you going

c). went you

d). have you gone

Задание 5. Переведите на русский язык:

The role of foreign languages in education.

During the educational process we learn different subjects and get different skills. It will help us in our future life to get interesting well-paid job and we want. But as usual there is always a foreign language in every educational curriculum. So why do we need foreign languages for? The answer is rather simple. There are for about 6 billions of people on our planet and all of them speak a great number of languages. Most popular of them are very necessary for every person in modern life. The reason is simple – to understand people from others countries and make communication with them easier. It is very important because people don't live separately from each other. But it isn't enough to know only popular languages. People also need to study ancient languages. Why? Because they are maternal to modern languages and learning them help us to understand modern languages better.

4. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для итоговой аттестации по учебной дисциплине

Итоговая контрольная работа для 3 курса

Reading:

Environment Bug was walking the streets of Calgary, Alberta, and he noticed it was extremely cool, damp and rainy this summer. Everyone was complaining about it.

“What happened to summer?” Fran, a little girl asked her friend, Kelly.

“I don't know,” said Kelly. “It has done nothing but rain here in Calgary for the last two months.”

“I heard it is supposed to be a nice weekend,” said Fran.

“I doubt it,” said Kelly. “I think this is the Summer of Rain.”

“More like the Summer of Storms,” said Fran. “We have had so many thunder, lightning and hail storms this summer. I have almost forgotten what a blue sky looks like.”

“Girls!” exclaimed Environment Bug. “What seems to be the issue here? I overheard you talking about the weather.”

“Who are you?” asked Fran, looking down at the Environment Bug.

“I am the Environment Bug,” said the Environment Bug.

“What does that mean?” asked Kelly.

“I take care of the environment,” said the Environment Bug. “I go around picking up litter, checking the weather and explaining to people about different environmental issues.”

“Except for picking up litter,” said Fran. “Your job sounds like fun.”

“How come we have never heard of you before?” asked Kelly.

“Probably because I just moved to Calgary,” said Environment Bug.

“Welcome to our stormy city,” said Fran. “Are you able to tell us when this rain will stop?”

A) to throw litter away

Б) to pick the litter up

В) to cover with litter

Г) to fall litter

8. Guess the word:

Precipitation in the form of small balls or lumps usually consisting of concentric layers of clear ice and compact snow.

A) hail

Б) frost

В) dew

Г) sleet

Grammar:

9. Find the mistake: It is supposing to be a nice weekend.

A) supposing

Б) it is

В) to be

Г) a

11. What does *how come* mean in the following sentence:

So how come you missed the train?

A) is used to ask how or why something has happened

Б) is used to ask when or where something has happened

В) is used to ask how much or where something has happened

Г) is used to ask when or how often something has happened

12. Match two parts of the sentences:

A	He can't help	1	to go to Europe this summer.
Б	She considered	2	to be better.
В	His health appeared	3	moving to New York.
Г	We plan	4	talking so loudly.

A) A - 2, Б - 4, В - 1, Г - 3

Б) A - 4, Б - 3, В - 2, Г - 1

В) A - 2, Б - 4, В - 3, Г - 1

Г) A - 1, Б - 3, В - 2, Г - 4

Тест по английскому языку для студентов 3 курса

Задание 1

Choose the correct answer.

1. ... you already (to finish) doing your homework?

(a) have you already finished (b) are you already finishing

(c) have you been already finishing (d) has you been already finishing

2. He(to watch) a TV-set now.

(a) watch (b) watches

(c) is watching (d) watched

3. He ...not (to eat) an ice cream yet .
 (a) have not eaten (b) has eaten
 (c) has not been eating (d) has not eaten
4. Two heads are... than one. (good)
 (a) worse (b) nice
 (c) less (d) better
5. This is the...shop in Moscow. (expensive)
 (a) expensivest (b) most expensive
 (c) more expensive (d) expensive
6. The weather has become ... It looks like raining. (bad)
 (a) the worst (b) better
 (c) worse (d) less
7.USA is very large country.
 (a) an (b) the
 (c) - (d) a
8. I go by ...car very often.
 (a) an (b) the
 (c) - (d) a
9. There are ...pictures in the book.
 (a) any (b) no
 (c)some (d) every
10. Are there new students in your group?
 (a) any (b) no
 (c)some (d) every

Задание 2

Установите соответствие тем А-Е текстам 1-5. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

1. Eating traditions.
2. A treat and a song go together.
3. Celebrate to get many presents.
4. Holiday decoration business.
5. Holiday food business.
6. Cooking special holiday dishes.
1. Many stories in the USA stock a large range of holiday house decorations for a month before the holiday itself. For instance, on Thanksgiving Day they sell pumpkins and leaves specially designed for adorning. As for Halloween, stores offer flashlights, masks and skeletons for decorating the gardens and for scaring one's guests. Thus, people alter the attire of their houses several times a year. The wealthier families change not only the season's outside decorations but even the interior of their houses such as curtains, carpets and pictures.
2. On the Eve of Thanksgiving day, most supermarkets are flooded with turkeys selling at lower prices. Turkey producers have to decrease their price because they must sell all the turkeys as soon as possible, otherwise they will still have them when

Christmas comes to even longer. Almost nobody buys turkey for an ordinary meal (during the rest of the year).at Christmas Americans also cook a turkey or they can choose another traditional dish, e.g. roasted ham.

3. One of the peculiarities of Americans is that do not usually sit around the table for a holiday meal. For larger groups, all the food usually stands on a special, separate table that is beautifully decorated. Everyone can serve themselves with the food they want. What is more, they do not usually have salads, which may seem rather strange for the Russians living there. Salads, to Americans, may be nothing more than tossed leaves of lettuce with a few other vegetables.
4. One more type of celebration, which is connected with presents, are “showers”, for instance a baby shower or a wedding shower. For a baby- shower, a pregnant woman is given presents for her future child, whereas for a wedding- shower a bride receives presents for her household. These showers are popular because on the one hand, it is usually a moderate price to rent a café or a restaurant and order some kind of snacks such as crisps and sauces and salads. On the other hand, it is very pleasant to be “showered” witch presents. Many people are usually invited to such parties.
5. As for Birthdays, it is worth mentioning that this holiday is for both friends and family. Often an additional party is organized by a company of friends at which time the one having the birthday is invited to a restaurant to celebrate. Besides a meal, they order a birthday cake and a ‘happy birthday song’ is performed by the staff of the restaurant. Guests are not expected to give presents at this kind of necessarily have a family feast; of course it depends on your family

1	2	3	4	5
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Задание 6
Translate into English

1. Я встаю в семь часов утра.
2. Время вставать.
3. Я иду в ванную, принимаю душ, чищу зубы, затем возвращаюсь в комнату, включаю телевизор, чтобы послушать новости, в это время я причесываюсь, бреюсь и одеваюсь.
4. Я завтракаю со своей семьей: мамой, папой, братом и сестрой.
5. Моя сестра замужем. Она с мужем живет недалеко от нас.
6. Я приезжаю в колледж в 8.30. Как правило, у меня три или четыре пары каждый день.
7. Суббота и воскресенье — это мои выходные дни.
8. В час дня у нас большая перемена и мы идем в столовую обедать.
9. Занятия заканчиваются в 3 часа дня. Иногда после занятий я иду в библиотеку.
10. Я приезжаю домой, ужинаю с семьей, смотрю телевизор, затем читаю книгу. Я ложусь спать в 11 часов вечера.

1. Шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Критерии оценивания знаний и умений учащихся по дисциплине «Иностранный язык».

Оценка подготовки сообщения обучающихся

оценка «5»

- студент рассказывает, а не читает сообщение;
- тема раскрыта в заданном объеме;
- рассказ аргументированный, четкий;
- словарный запас адекватен поставленной задаче;
- студент не делает грубых фонетических и грамматических ошибок.

оценка «4»

- студент рассказывает, заглядывая в текст сообщения;
- тема раскрыта не в полном объеме;
- словарный запас достаточный, но наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов;
- студент допускает фонетические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание.

оценка «3»

- тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме;
- студент демонстрирует неспособность логично и связно высказываться;
- словарный запас ограниченный;
- студент делает многочисленные фонетические и грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание.

оценка «2»

- тема не раскрыта;
- словарный запас недостаточен для выполнения поставленной задачи;
- студент демонстрирует неправильное использование грамматических структур;
- речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества ошибок.

Оценка написания письма обучающихся

оценка «5»

- текст соответствует заданному объему, логично выстроен;
- корректно использованы средства логической связи;
- студент использует разнообразную лексику и различные грамматические структуры (простые и сложные);
- лексико-грамматические ошибки отсутствуют;
- имеются единичные ошибки в правописании.

оценка «4»

- текст логично выстроен, однако допущены неточности в использовании средств логической связи;
- студент использует лексику и грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче;
- допущены отдельные лексико-грамматические и орфографические ошибки.

оценка «3»

- текст не логично выстроен, имеются ошибки в использовании средств логической связи;
- студент использует однообразную лексику и примитивные грамматические структуры;
- допущены лексико-грамматические и орфографические ошибки, при этом некоторые ошибки могут затруднять понимание текста.

оценка «2»

- текст не соответствует заданному объему;
- текст не логичен;
- многочисленные лексико-грамматические и орфографические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание текста.

Оценка устного выступления обучающихся

оценка «5»

- выступление точно соответствует всем пунктам плана;
- тема раскрыта в заданном объеме;
- рассказ аргументированный, четкий;
- словарный запас адекватен поставленной задаче;
- студент не делает грубых фонетических и грамматических ошибок.

оценка «4»

- выступление не соответствует отдельным пунктам плана;
- студент рассказывает, заглядывая в текст сообщения;
- тема раскрыта не в полном объеме;
- словарный запас достаточный, но наблюдается некоторое затруднение при подборе слов;
- студент допускает фонетические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание.

оценка «3»

- тема раскрыта в ограниченном объеме;
- студент демонстрирует неспособность логично и связно высказываться;
- словарный запас ограниченный;
- студент делает многочисленные фонетические и грамматические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание.

оценка «2»

- тема не раскрыта;
- словарный запас недостаточен для выполнения поставленной задачи;
- студент демонстрирует неправильное использование грамматических структур;
- речь почти не воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества ошибок.

Оценка тестовых заданий

Таблица. Шкала оценки

Шкала оценки образовательных достижений Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
86/100	5	отлично
66/85	4	хорошо
50/65	3	удовлетворительно
менее 50	2	неудовлетворительно

Рекомендуемые источники:

Основные источники:

- 1) Агабекян И. П. Английский язык для ССУЗов. Москва: Проспект, 2018.
- 2) Бутенко Е.Ю. Английский язык для ИТ- специальностей. IT – English: учеб.пособие для СПО. – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – М.: Юрайт, 2019 г. – 119 с.3)

Дополнительные источники:

- 1) Кузнецова, Т. С. Английский язык. Устная речь. Практикум : учебное пособие для СПО / Т. С. Кузнецова. — 2-е изд. — Саратов, Екатеринбург : Профобразование, Уральский федеральный университет, 2019. — 267 с. — ISBN 978-5-4488-0457-1, 978-5-7996-2846-8. — Текст : электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS.

Интернет ресурсы

www.window.edu.ru (Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам)

www.iprbookshop.ru (Электронно-библиотечная система IPRbooks)

<https://englex.ru>

www.macmillanenglish.com – интернет-ресурс с практическими материалами для формирования и совершенствования всех видео-речевых умений и навыков

www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish

www.britishcouncil.org/learning-elt-resources.htm

Словари английского языка онлайн

Abbyy Lingvo

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Meriam Websters Learner's Dictionary (American (and British) English)

The Free Dictionary by Farlex

Электронные ресурсы:

1. <http://www.studv.ru> Портал для изучающих английский язык;
2. <http://www.lanR.ruEnglishOnline> = ресурсы для изучения английского языка;
3. <http://www.englishonline.co.uk> - ресурсы для изучения английского языка;
4. <http://www.eslcafe.com>- портал для студентов и преподавателей: грамматика, тесты, идиомы, сленг;
5. <https://my.1september.ru/> - личные кабинеты наиболее активных педагогов на сайте "1 сентября";
6. <http://professionali.ru> - сообщество "Профессионалы";
7. www.openclass.ru/ - сообщество "Открытый класс";
8. <http://click.email.livemocha.com> - обучающий сайт Livemocha;
9. www.angloforum.ru - специализированный Англофорум;
10. www.angloforum.ru/forum/6 - форум "Лексика";
11. www.angloforum.ru/forum/16/ - форум "Аудирование";
12. www.angloforum.ru/forum/13 - форум «Деловой английский».