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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ РАБОТЫ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Для специальности

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Содержание

Введение

Дисциплина «Английский язык» является общеобразовательной дисциплиной, в процессе изучения которой обучающиеся должны приобрести определенные знания. Наряду с изучением теоретического материала по дисциплине «Английский язык» большое внимание должно быть уделено практическим занятиям.

Общие методические рекомендации и указания по выполнению практических работ

1.1 Подготовка к практической работе

Для выполнения практических и лабораторных работ обучающийся должен руководствоваться следующими положениями:

1. Внимательно ознакомиться с описанием соответствующей практической работы и установить, в чем состоит основная цель и задача этой работы;
2. По лекционному курсу и соответствующим литературным источникам изучить теоретическую часть, относящуюся к данной работе.

1.2 Выполнение практических работ

Успешное выполнение практических работ может быть достигнуто в том случае, если обучаемый представляет себе цель выполнения практической работы, поэтому важным условием является тщательная подготовка к работе.

Практическая работа № 1.

Тема: Моя семья.

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: выполните упражнения.

№ 1. Выпишите номера под которыми, даны переводы следующих английских слов.

а) 1. surname; 2. parents; 3. grandfather; 4. member; 5. turner; 6. experienced; 7. part-time student; 8. full-time student; 9. to want; 10. to tell; 11. tall; 12. to come.

б) 1. бабушка; 2. студент дневного отделения; 3. рабочий; 4. студент; 5. хотеть; 6. имя; 7. токарь; 8. родители; 9. неопытный; 10. говорить; 11. дедушка; 12. идти; 13. фамилия; 14. студент вечернего отделения; 15. приходить; 16. член; 17. рассказывать; 18. техник; 19. опытный; 20. высокий.

№ 2. Переведите предложения. Знаком \cap отмечайте предложения, соответствующие тексту "My Family".

I am Peter Smirnov. 2. Our family is small. 3. My mother is a doctor. 4. She works at a hospital. 5. My father is a worker. 6. He is a turner. 7. His hobby is football. 8. I play the guitar and we sing together. 9. My grandpa is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. 10. My granny is a pensioner. 11. Ann is a full-time student. 12. My brother Nick is a student. 13. I go to the technical school. 14. I am a part-time student. 15. I want to be a technician.

Практическая работа № 2.

Тема: Почему я выбрал свою профессию.

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: перевести текст «My future career»

My future profession and career

What do you want to be when you grow up? We have heard this question many times during our school years. Perhaps, it was difficult for us to give a definite answer earlier. But now we understand that the time to choose our future profession has come. Finishing school is the beginning of an independent life for millions of school-leavers. Many roads are open before us: technical schools, colleges and universities. Centuries ago there were only a few jobs: people were farmers, bakers, butchers or carpenters. Today there are thousands of different kinds of jobs, and new ones are constantly appearing. No wonder that it is not an easy thing to make the right choice.

When choosing a future career, we should consider different factors. In my opinion, money is one of the most important factors when you make a choice. There

are highly paid jobs and low-paid jobs. For example, a businessman, a president or a film star, are highly paid jobs. A worker, a doctor or an engineer, are low-paid jobs. I think everybody wants to earn as much money as possible. Training, promotional prospects and conditions should be also taken into account.

On the other hand, it's good when you get satisfaction from your job. It is very important to choose a profession that suits your interests. In my opinion, a job should be interesting and socially important. Some jobs are considered to be more suitable for men and others for women. For example, the professions of secretary or nurse are more suitable for women. A lifeguard or a pilot are more likely the jobs for men. You should also decide whether you want to work indoors or outdoors.

To make the right choice, you should take into account your traits of character. It goes without saying that to become a good doctor you must be patient, caring and kind. Teacher's work requires love for children, profound knowledge of subjects, and the ability to explain. A secretary has to be efficient and careful in order to do her work quickly and accurately. Salespeople need to be friendly and persuasive, to get people buy their products.

There are so many people who influence us in choosing our occupation. Parents and friends play a very important role in our choices.

My father works for an international company as a managing director. It is a highly paid job and it offers a lot of opportunities. You can travel abroad and meet different people. My father is a friendly person and he is easy to talk to. He thinks that I must choose my future profession according to my taste and preferences. I respect him and I want to become a businessman, too.

I have always been interested in economics and I am good at Maths. I have an aptitude for working with people, and I think I'm rather communicative and have good social skills. I have good analytical abilities and I am good at problem-solving. Besides, I am good at English. English has become the standard language for all kinds of international business communications. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every businessman.

To become a successful businessman you should know a lot. So after finishing school I want to enter the university and to study marketing or management. Management deals mainly with people. A manager is a person who directly supervises people in an organization. Managers spend a great deal of time communicating, coordinating and making decisions affecting the daily operations of their organization. Almost everything, a manager does, involves decisions, and in decision-making there is always uncertainty and risk. So managing is a very interesting, but difficult, job.

Marketing deals with market research and commercial activity in general. It involves analyzing business situations, evaluating market opportunities, developing market strategies and controlling their implementation. It is important for a specialist in marketing to be flexible and prepared to make adjustments where necessary, as it is

unlikely that any marketing plan will succeed exactly as planned. I haven't decided yet what to study. But I still have time to think and to choose.

Практическая работа № 3.

Тема: Мой рабочий день

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: выполните упражнение.

Напишите короткий рассказ о своем типичном рабочем дне, ответив на следующие вопросы.

1. When do you usually get up? Do you get up early?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Does your alarm clock wake you up or do you wake up yourself?
4. Who usually makes breakfast for you?
5. What do you usually have for breakfast?
6. When do you usually leave your house?
7. How long does it take you to get to your college?
8. Do you go there by bus/trolley-bus or walk?
9. How many lectures do you usually have every day?
10. Where do you usually have lunch (dinner)?
11. What time do you come back home?
12. How long does it take you to do your homework?
13. How do you usually spend your evenings?
14. Do you have much free time on weekdays?
15. What time do you usually go to bed?

Практическая работа № 4.

Тема: Погода и климат

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов при написании графического диктанта.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: выполните упражнение.

Выпишите номера, под которыми даны переводы следующих русских слов.

- а) 1. каникулы; 2. неприятный; 3. на открытом воздухе; 4. прекрасный; 5. трудный; 6. занятой; 7. забывать; 8. в помещении; 9. время года; 10.

студенческий строительный отряд; 11. весна; 12. лето; 13. осень; 14. зима; 15. месяц.

б) 1. marvelous; 2. busy; 3. winter; 4. to spend; 5. out-of-doors; 6. be fond of; 7. to forget; 8. autumn; 9. month; 10. vacation; 11. spring; 12. sunny; 13. windy; 14. fresh; 15. season; 16. student's labour team; 17. summer; 18. indoors; 19. nasty.

Напишите графический диктант.

1. Summer is the hottest season in our country. 2. June is the busiest month for students. 3. In June students have their vacations. 4. Some people like autumn better than any other season. 5. In autumn the students return to technical schools and institutes. 6. The coldest month is January. 7. In winter the days are longer. 8. In winter the air is cold. 9. Most people have their vacations during the summer month. 10. In autumn is often rains.

Практическая работа № 5.

Тема: Великобритания

Цель: отработка лексики.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: Перевести и ответить устно на вопросы после текста.

Great Britain

The full name of the country the United Kingdom of [Great Britain](#) and Northern Ireland. [The United Kingdom](#) is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and a great number of small islands. Their total area is over 314 000 sq. km. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland occupies one third of the island of Ireland. It borders on the Irish Republic in the south. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales (a mountainous peninsula in the West) and Scotland (the northern part of the island).

There are no high mountains in Great Britain. In the north the Cheviots separate [England](#) from Scotland, the Pennines stretch down North England along its middle, the Cambrian mountains occupy the greater part of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland are the tallest of the British mountains. There is very little flat country except in the region known as East Anglia. Most of the rivers flow into the North Sea. The Thames is the deepest and the longest of the British rivers. Some of the British greatest ports are situated in the estuaries of the Thames, Mersey, Trent, T Clyde and Bristol Avon. Great Britain is not very rich in mineral resources, it has some deposits

of coal and iron ore and vast deposits of oil and gas that were discovered in the North Sea.

The warm currents of the Atlantic Ocean influence the climate of Great Britain. Winters are not severely cold and. summers are rarely hot. The population of the United Kingdom is over 58 million people. The main nationalities are: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish. In Great Britain there are a lot of immigrants from former British Asian and African colonies. Great Britain is a highly industrialized country. New industries have been developed in the last three decades. The main industrial centres are [London](#), Birmingham, [Manchester](#), Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol. The capital of the country is London. The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy.

Вопросы:

1. What islands do the British Isles consist of?
2. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
3. How many parts does the Island of Great Britain consist of and what are they called?
4. What ocean and seas are the British Isles washed by?
5. Are there any high mountains in Great Britain?
6. What country does Northern Ireland border on?
7. What mineral resources is Great Britain rich in?
8. What sea do most of the rivers flow into?
9. What is the population of Great Britain?
10. What is the climate like in Great Britain?
11. What kind of state is Great Britain?
12. What city is the capital of the U. K.?

Словарь

current - течение
deposits - залежи
decade - десятилетие
estuary - устье реки
european - европейский
island - остров
iron ore - железная руда
mountainous peninsula - гористый полуостров
monarchy - монархия
severely- чрезвычайно
the English Channel - Ла-Манш
to be washed by - омываться
to border on - граничить с...
to consist of - состоять из...

to discover - обнаруживать
to separate - разделять
to stretch - простираться

Практическая работа № 6.

Тема: США

Цель: отработка лексики.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: Перевести и ответить устно на вопросы после текста

The USA is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The total area is over 9 million square kilometers. The Pacific Ocean washes its western coast and the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico in the south washed its eastern coast. It borders on Canada in the north and Mexico in the south. The USA is a federal republic of fifty states and the District of Columbia. At first it consisted of only 13 states of the Atlantic coast of America. That were English colonies, but they fought against England and in 1776 became an independent state. They won the victory and a new nation was born. As the time went on, settlers from all the countries of Europe moved to the west until the nation reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One by one new states were added to the first 13. Much land was taken from the Indians. Some of the territories were bought from France in 1803, others were taken from Mexico. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1817. It became the 49th state of the USA, in 1859. The same year in 1859 the territory of Hawaii was to the USA as the 50th state. The USA is divided into three areas: Eastern area-a high land, Central area-a plane, and western area is mountainous and includes the Rocky mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The Northern part of the USA embraces the region of the five Great Lakes. (Lake Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario) which are connected by natural channels, cut by rapids.

The greatest of these rapids is the Niagara Falls. The water of the five lakes have their outlet into the Atlantic Ocean by the St-Lawrence River. The principal rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the longest river in the world (17.800 kilometers) which flows into the Gulf of Mexico, the Colorado and the Columbia, which flows into the Pacific Ocean, and the Hudson river, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean. The climate of the USA differs greatly from one part of the country to another. The coldest climate is in the north, when there is heavy snow in winter and the temperature may go down to 40 degrees below zero. The south has a subtropical climate, with temperatures as high as 49 degrees in summer. The climate along the pacific coast is much warmer than that in the Atlantic coast. The capital of the USA is Washington, in the District of Columbia. The USA Congress has its seat in the Capitol, and the White

House is the residence of the President. Washington, is a beautiful administrative city without much industry. It has many famous monuments: the Library of the Congress of the USA, the Washington Monument, the Abraham Lincoln and others.

New York is the largest city and port. It is the financial and business center. It is famous of its sky-scrapers. Chicago is one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA. San Francisco on the Pacific coast, is a big port and ship building center. The USA is one of the greatest industrial nations in the world. With only about 5 percent of the world's population and about 6 percent of its land area, the U.S. produces around 25 percent of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods, and services. The USA is the world leader in many branches, for instance, biochemical and genetic engineering, aerospace research and development, communications, computer and information services, and similar high-technology fields. The USA is also the world's leading agricultural nation, which not only feeds her own people but many other people in the world as well. There are many reasons, which can explain why the USA has been able to become the leading industrial and agricultural resources. Another very important reason is America's vitality, its so-called spirit of enterprise and initiative. The rapid progress of American industry and agriculture is also the result of the constant willingness to experiment and to find new solutions to old problems. The USA is divided into regions that have different kinds of land and climate, different ways of living and working, and their own characteristics and problems. And each has its own groups of people whose origin and traditions make them different from any of the others. However, out of these differences the American people were able to create a political and social system in which all of these regions and groups were represented and which forged one nation out of many parts.

1. Answer the questions.

- 1) What is the capital of the USA?
- 2) Which are the highest mountain ranges?
- 3) Where are the Great Lakes situated?
- 4) Which are the largest rivers?
- 5) The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it?

Практическая работа № 7.

Тема: Пресса

Цель: перевод статей из журнала.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, словарь, письменные принадлежности.

Задание: перевести статью.

Robert Burns

Robert Burns was born on the 25th of January, 1759, in a cottage built by his father, in Alloway, Scotland. This cottage is now a museum. His parents were poor farmers. There were seven children in the family and Robert was the eldest.

Although Robert's father was a poor farmer, he knew the importance of a good education and tried to give his children the best schooling possible. From a very young age Burns was a fanatical reader. His mother sang to him the songs and ballads of Scotland, and his mother's friend Betty told the boy many fantastic tales about ghosts, fairies and witches. Later, Burns turned many of these stories into poems.

Just like his father, Robert Burns became a farmer. At thirteen he was out in the fields all day helping his parents, at fifteen he did most of the work on the farm.

Robert Burns first began to write poetry in his sixteenth year. He wrote about love, the countryside, the life of working people, and his love of Scotland. His first love song *Handsome Nell* was dedicated to the girl who helped him in the fields.

After the death of his father in 1784, Burns inherited the farm but by 1786, he was in terrible financial difficulties. The young man

King Edward VIII did something that kings usually don't do - he gave up the throne because he was in love

The eldest son of George V, Prince Edward (known to his family as David) was very popular with the British people. He served in World War I and was the first member of the British Royal Family to become a pilot. He was also a very good-looking man, with fair hair, blue eyes and a boyish look on his face.

When George V died in 1936, Prince Edward became King. The government and the British people had high hopes for him. He had seen the war, travelled the world and had a good memory.

But Edward was in love with an American woman called Wallis Simpson and wanted to marry her.

It isn't easy for a British king to marry. As the king is Head of the Church of England, he cannot marry a Catholic or marry a divorced woman. (However, King Henry VIII, who was the first Head of the Church of England, divorced his first wife! And then he beheaded his second and fourth wives!)

Edward's love wasn't a Catholic, but she was American and divorced - twice! The foreign press was full of the story, but the British newspapers didn't write about Mrs Simpson (there was a 'gentlemen's agreement' between the lead

Практическая работа № 8.

Тема: Известные зарубежные писатели

Цель: чтение биографии писателей и их литературы

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, словарь, письменные принадлежности.

Задание: перевод биографии Вальтера Скотта

Walter Scott (15.08.1771 - 21.09.1832) - British writer.

Walter Scott was a famous British writer, poet, historian and the founder of historical novel. During his life he combined writing with being a legal administrator and a member of Tory fraction. He was born in Scotland, on August 15th, 1771. His family was rather rich and noble. His father was a successful lawyer and his mother was the daughter of a professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh. He was the ninth child in the family. When he was little, he had polio, which left him lame. This condition had a significant effect on his further life and writing.

As a child, he spent lots of time at his grandfather's farm at Sandyknowe, which was close to Scottish Borders. Despite his poor health, he was an active boy with lively mind and phenomenal memory. Starting from 1779 he studied at the Royal High School. Prior to that, he received private education. At the age of 14, he entered the Edinburgh College, where he became popular among the peers for his excellent storytelling. As a student, he got interested in mountaineering. This activity helped him to become physically fit and healthier. At his free time he liked reading books, including the works of ancient authors.

He was fond of novels, poetry, ballads and legends of Scotland. For that reason, together with his peers he organized a poetic society. In 1792, he passed the most important exam in his life and became a lawyer. Since then he practiced law and became a respectable man in Edinburgh. It was then that he visited the Scottish Highlands for the first time and was highly impressed. He started his literature career in 1796. Soon, he published a three-volume set of collected ballads. His narrative poem "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" (1805) became very popular not only in Scotland, but in England. Writing his first novel "Waverley" (1814), he preferred to hide his real name and did so for the subsequent 10 years.

In 1820, the writer was awarded the title of a baronet. During the 1820s and 1830s he wrote many other outstanding novels, including "Ivanhoe", "Quentin Durward", "Count Robert of Paris". At the same time he was leading a series of historical studies. In 1829-1830, he published the two volumes of "History of Scotland". The art of writing has brought Walter Scott financial independence and fame. However, at some point of his life he was trapped in debts and had to work day and night to pay them. He worked at the limit of his intellectual and physical abilities. In 1830, he

suffered a stroke, which left his right hand paralyzed. It was followed by another two strokes and the writer died of a heart attack in September, 1832.

Практическая работа № 9.

Тема: Система образования в России

Цель: отработка лексики.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: Перевести и ответить письменно на вопрос: «What do you think about the education of Russia?»

Russian education system was originally inherited from the Soviet Union without any significant changes. In the Soviet Union, education of all levels was free for anybody who could pass entrance exams; students were provided with small scholarships and free housing. It has produced nearly 100 % literacy. In the Soviet Union institutions were funded entirely from the federal and regional budgets. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, institutions found themselves unable to provide adequate teachers' salaries, students, scholarships, and to maintain their facilities. Many state institutions started to open commercial positions. The number of those positions has been growing steadily since then. Many private higher education institutions have emerged, too. In 2004, 35 % of all first-year students were paying for their own education in state institutions and 20 % were enrolled in private universities.

Education in [Russia](#) may be arranged into three major groups: secondary education, higher education, and postgraduate education. Secondary [education in Russia](#) usually takes eleven years to complete. After graduation from the 9th grade, which is compulsory, a pupil obtains a Certificate of Incomplete Secondary Education. After that a pupil has can either continue education for two more years at the secondary school, or to go to a Community College.

The latter variant usually takes three to four years to complete and provides a pupil with qualification sufficient for most blue-collar jobs.

After obtaining a Certificate of Complete Secondary Education a student can enter a University or a Community College. Nowadays, the country has 685 governmental higher education institutions and 619 nongovernmental higher education establishments (1,162 of which are state-accredited). In 2003—2004, the total number of students of higher education institutions was 5,947,500.

There are three different degrees that are conferred by Russian universities: Bachelor's Degree (4 years), Specialist's Degree (5—6 years), and Master's Degree (6 years). Bachelor's degrees were introduced relatively recently and are not offered by many six-year institutions. After obtaining a Specialist's or Master's Degree, a student

may pursue postgraduate education. The first level of postgraduate education is aspirantura that usually results in the Candidate of Sciences Degree, roughly equivalent to the Ph. D. in the United States. The second stage would result in the Doctor's Degree. A Candidate of Sciences Degree may be accompanied by honorary degree of assistant professor and a Doctor's Degree may be accompanied by honorary degree of professor.

Практическая работа № 10.

Тема: Система образования в США

Цель: отработка лексики.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: Перевести и ответить письменно на вопросы: What do you think about the education of the USA?, What is the difference between Russia and The USA?

Education is not mentioned in the Constitution, nor is there any federal department of education, so the matter is left to individual states. Education is free and compulsory in all states, however, from the age of 6 till 16 (or 18).

At 6 years of age children go to elementary school, or first grade (the second year is "grade 2" etc.). At elementary school the emphasis is placed on the basic skills (speaking, reading, writing, and arithmetic), though the general principle throughout the American school system is that children should be helped to develop their own interests.

Children move on to high school in the ninth grade, where they continue until the twelfth grade. There are two basic types of high school: one with a more academic curriculum, preparing students for admission to college, and the other offering primarily vocational education (training in a skill or trade).

The local school board decides which courses are compulsory. There is great freedom of choice, however, and an important figure in high schools is the guidance counsellor, who advises the students on what courses to take on the basis of their career choices and the frequent tests defining abilities and propensities.

In order to receive the high school diploma necessary in most states to get into college, students must accumulate a minimum number of credits, which are awarded for the successful completion of each one- or half-year course. Students hoping to be admitted to the more famous universities require far more than the minimum number of credits and must also have good grades (the mark given on the basis of course work and a written examination).

Extracurricular activity (such as playing for one of the schools sports teams) is also very important in the American school system and is taken into consideration by colleges and employers.

Практическая работа № 11.

Тема: Праздники и традиции

Цель: отработка лексики.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: перевод текста

British nation is considered to be the most conservative in Europe. It is not a secret that every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain people attach greater importance to traditions and customs than in other European countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. The best examples are their queen, money system, their weights and measures.

There are many customs and some of them are very old. There is, for example, the Marble Championship, where the British Champion is crowned; he wins a silver cup known among folk dancers as Morris Dancing. Morris Dancing is an event where people, worn in beautiful clothes with ribbons and bells, dance with handkerchiefs or big sticks in their hands, while traditional music- sounds.

Another example is the Boat Race, which takes place on the river Thames, often on Easter Sunday. A boat with a team from Oxford University and one with a team from Cambridge University hold a race.

British people think that the Grand National horse race is the most exciting horse race in the world. It takes place near Liverpool every year. Sometimes it happens the same day as the Boat Race takes place, sometimes a week later. Amateur riders as well as professional jockeys can participate. It is a very famous event.

There are many celebrations in May, especially in the countryside.

Halloween is a day on which many children dress up in unusual costumes. In fact, this holiday has a Celtic origin. The day was originally called All Halloween's Eve, because it happens on October 31, the eve of all Saint's Day. The name was later shortened to Halloween. The Celts celebrated the coming of New Year on that day.

Another tradition is the holiday called Bonfire Night.

On November 5, 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament where the king James 1st was to open Parliament on that day. But Guy Fawkes was unable to realize his plan and was caught and later, hanged. The British still remember that Guy Fawkes' Night. It is another name for this holiday. This day one can see children with figures, made of sacks and straw and dressed in old clothes. On November 5th, children put their figures on the bonfire, burn them, and light their fireworks.

In the end of the year, there is the most famous New Year celebration. In London, many people go to Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. There is singing and dancing at 12 o'clock on December 31st.

A popular Scottish event is the Edinburgh Festival of music and drama, which takes place every year. A truly Welsh event is the Eisteddfod, a national festival of traditional poetry and music, with a competition for the best new poem in Welsh.

If we look at English weights and measures, we can be convinced that the British are very conservative people. They do not use the internationally accepted measurements. They have conserved their old measures. There are nine essential measures. For general use, the smallest weight is one ounce, then 16 ounce is equal to a pound. Fourteen pounds is one stone.

The English always give people's weight in pounds and stones. Liquids they measure in pints, quarts and gallons. There are two pints in a quart and four quarts or eight pints are in one gallon. For length, they have inches» foot, yards and miles.

If we have always been used to the metric system therefore the English monetary system could be found rather difficult for us. They have a pound sterling, which is divided into twenty shillings, half-crown is cost two shillings and sixpence, shilling is worth twelve pennies and one penny could be changed by two halfpennies.

Практическая работа № 12

Тема: Выдающиеся деятели науки.

Цель: отработка лексико-грамматических навыков.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Isaac Newton was one of the world's greatest scientists. He did research in mathematics, physics, astronomy and many other fields.

Newton was born in 1642. He worked on his family's farm but was not really interested in farming. His father died before Isaac was born. In his childhood he spent much time with his grandmother. Newton didn't have many friends and never married.

Newton did most of his scientific work at Cambridge, where he was a professor for many years. Although some other scientists criticized his work, he was admired throughout Europe. Queen Anne made Newton a knight. He died in 1727 and was buried at Westminster Abbey in London.

Isaac Newton was very ambitious young scientist who carried out his experiments very accurately. His main theory was that everything in nature could be explained through mathematics. Not all scientists had the same opinion.

Newton was an astronomer, who studied the Earth, the planets and stars. He became well-known for theories of gravity, in which he claimed that all objects of the universe have a gravitational force that pulled other objects towards them. An apple is pulled to the Earth's surface just like the Earth is being pulled towards the sun. He also showed that planets move around the sun in ellipses. His theory of gravity dominated physics for some time.

He also conducted experiments with light and found out that normal light is made up of many colors. He used prisms to break up light into a rainbow of colors. Newton invented a new kind of telescope that used lenses. It made objects look bigger.

In his book "The Mathematical Principles" Newton describes the three laws of motion:

- Every moving object keeps moving until something stops it. An object that lies on the ground continues to lie there until a force sets it in motion.
- Acceleration happens when a force acts on a mass. The greater the mass the more force must be applied to move the object. For example, you need more force to push a car than you need to push a bike.
- For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. A rocket, for example, pushes down on the ground with its engines; the opposite action moves the rocket into the sky.

These principles were very difficult to understand at that time. Only few people really knew what Newton meant.

Newton also devoted a great deal of his life to alchemy. He studied it closely and believed that he was a special person who had magic powers and secret wisdom to change substances and objects. Newton wanted to keep these studies to himself; therefore he did not publish any of his alchemist works. At that time alchemy was a much-discussed topic that not everyone accepted.

Although Newton was one of the great scientists of his time, he based his work on the discoveries of Galileo and other scientists who lived before him. Scientists of following generations admired Newton's work. Albert Einstein, 20th century scientist, thought highly of Newton's work although his theory of general relativity moved away from his ideas.

Практическая работа № 13

Тема: Моя будущая профессия

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: написание сообщения на тему: «Моя будущая профессия-теплоэнергетик»

Практическая работа № 14

Тема: История энергетики

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: перевод текста

Using energy has been a key issue in the process of the development of our human society since the old times when people started to control fire. But one of the most

prominent sources that changed the life of the whole world was the discovery of the most efficient energy source – the electricity. In our modern world electricity is used for industry and agriculture, communication and transportation, and for everyday use.

The development of electricity dates back to the late 17th century and the great discovery of the power source of energy was made by William Gilbert. A great number of further important discoveries were made over the next two centuries – among them are a light bulb and electromagnetic induction principle. The start of the electrical industry began in 1881 when the first power station in the world was constructed at Godalming in England. Then in 1882 the great inventor Thomas Edison and his Edison Electric Light Company started their first steam-powered station in New York. That was the beginning of the new era of electricity that changed the way people lived. By 1890 there were thousands of power systems in Europe and the USA.

But what is the electricity? From the scientific point of view, the electricity is a particular set of physical phenomena which is characterized by the presence and the distinctive flow of electric charge. It is created when the small particles – electrons move between the atoms. This process creates an electric current. And this current is used to energize different kinds of equipment. Electrical Power Industry can be fair enough called a backbone of the modern industry and everyday life.

We use electrical power for heating, cooling and lighting our houses, for cooking food, and for numerous devices and gadgets such TV-sets, computers and smartphones. Electrical power has become the essential necessity for the modern society. But unfortunately not all people in the world have an access to this source of energy. Millions of people in poor countries have to survive without the advantages of electrical power.

Besides the obvious advantages that electrical power brings to our life there is a definite set of threats that this modern technology causes. The process of electricity generation on different kinds of power stations often is not so harmless to the nature. One of the most efficient but dangerous means of electricity generation is a nuclear power station. Though this is one of the most effective ways to generate electricity for the needs of the society, the disastrous catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukusima showed us how dangerous nuclear power is.

The process of nature friendly electricity generation has been developing greatly these days. Wind power, solar power and the power of the ocean are used to generate safe and cheap electricity that will be able to bring our life to the next level of evolution.

Практическая работа № 15

Тема: Основы электротехники

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: чтение профессиональных текстов.

Практическая работа № 16

Тема: Устройство на работу

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: написание резюме

Curriculum Vitae (часто как *CV*) – это краткие автобиографические данные, краткое описание жизни и профессиональных навыков. По своим функциям *CV* и резюме очень похожи: и то, и другое используется для предоставления информации о соискателе работы потенциальному работодателю, но эти два документа сильно отличаются размером. Резюме, как правило, не превышает нескольких страниц, в то время как *CV* может занимать десятков и более страниц, и содержит намного более подробную информацию о соискателе.

Структура и содержание

Персональные данные. Имя, адрес, номер телефона, адрес электронной почты, национальность, дата рождения.

Квалификационные данные (если уместно).

Опыт работы (от текущей работы к предыдущим). Период работы, название компании и адрес, занимаемая должность, краткое описание обязанностей и достижений.

Образование и курсы (от недавних к более давним). Период обучения, наименование учебного учреждения, квалификация, специальность.

Дополнительная информация. Другие навыки (например, знание иностранных языков), дополнительные сведения, которые могут помочь соискателю в получении работы.

Emily Bronte

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Larswick

Somerset

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Profile

Enthusiastic, responsible graduate with a Postgraduate Printing and Publishing

Certificate and good organizational skills. Able to work independently using initiative and as part of a team to tight deadlines. With editing, desktop publishing, and keyboard skills.

Qualifications and training

Postgraduate Certificate in Printing and Publishing, London Institute

BA (Honours) Economics, University of Sheffield

'A' level English, History, French

Experience

- Three months' work experience with World-English Press, a company involved in writing, editing, and publishing English as a second and foreign language texts.
- Word Processing and general office administration.
- Work with an Apple Mac using Claris works and QuarkXpress.
- Work experience at Reed Promotional Publishing and Oxford University Press.
- Currently working with World-English Press as a paid employee with increased responsibility.

Interests

Music: playing the flute.

Mountain walking and rock climbing.

Cinema and theatre going.

Referees

Dr J. M. Eastwood

World-English Press

Castle Street

London SE1 7EX

Mrs S. Cruise

29, Lower Redhill Lane

Mulcheney

Somerset BA11 2DZ

Практическая работа № 17

Тема: Деловые бумаги

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание:

Составление любого делового письма на английском языке подчиняется общим правилам:

- Весь текст разделяется на абзацы без использования красной строки.
- В верхнем левом углу письма указывается полное имя отправителя или название компании с адресом.
- Далее указывается имя адресата и название компании, которой письмо предназначено, а также ее адрес (с новой строки).

- Дата отправления указывается тремя строками ниже или в верхнем правом углу письма.
- Основной текст должен быть помещен в центральной части письма.
- Главная мысль письма может начинаться с причины обращения: "I am writing to you to ..."
- Обычно письмо заканчивается высказыванием благодарности ("Thank you for your prompt help...") и приветствием "Yours sincerely," если автор знает имя адресата и 'Yours faithfully', если нет.
- Четырьмя строками ниже ставится полное имя автора и должность.
- Подпись автора ставится между приветствием и именем.

Образец делового письма на английском:

Mr	Nikolay	Roshin
ABC-company		
Office	2002,	Entrance
Tverskaya		1B
Moscow		Street
RUSSIA	20 June 2004	

Dear Nikolay,

I'm writing to you in regard of your enquiry. Please find enclosed our information pack which contains our brochures and general details on our schools and summer centres.

In England we have two schools, Brighton and Bath, both beautiful locations which I am sure you and your students will like. Our schools are located in attractive premises in convenient, central positions. Brighton is a clean and safe town with a beautiful bay and countryside nearby. Bath is one of the most famous historic cities in England, famous for its Georgian architecture and Roman Baths.

Accommodation is provided in host families chosen for the ability to provide comfortable homes, a friendly welcome and a suitable environment, in which students can practice English and enjoy their stay. We have full-time Activities Organisers responsible for sports, cultural activities and weekly excursions.

Please complete and return the enclosed registration form in order to receive more brochures and other promotional materials.

I look forward to hearing from you and later hope to welcome your students to our schools and summer centres.

Yours sincerely,

Tomas

Managing Director

Green

Практическая работа № 18

Тема: Техника безопасности при работе с током

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: работа с профессиональными текстами

Практическая работа № 19

Тема: Источники и потребители электроэнергии.

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: работа с профессиональными текстами

Практическая работа № 20

Тема: Типы и принципы работы электростанций.

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, письменные принадлежности, словарь.

Задание: работа с профессиональными текстами

Практическая работа № 21

Тема: Экология

Цель: употребление и понимание новых слов, формирование у студентов навыков самостоятельной работы с текстом.

Перечень оборудования для проведения работы: тетрадь, словарь, письменные принадлежности.

Задание: перевести текст.

The Problem of Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established in the public mind lately. Ten years ago the word 'ecology' hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we can't help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development of the natural world which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact the state of environment has greatly worsened of late.

There is no doubt that soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence.

Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up process and its major reason — the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is created by carbon dioxide emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars. Thus it is of vital importance that the world should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. What is the reason for people getting so much worried about the state of environment? The answer to this question is fairly simple. The thing is the deterioration of the environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. And it is obvious what all people need is a healthy environment.

To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state of environment and set up an international centre for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous illnesses and diseases.

Vocabulary:

Environmental protection — охрана (защита) окружающей среды

humanity — человечество firmly established — укорениться

hardly — вряд ли, едва ли majority — большинство

soil — почва toxic wastes — токсичные отходы

drought — засуха

to contaminate — заражать, инфицировать (в том числе отравляющими и радиоактивными веществами)

chemicals — химические вещества

to be concerned about — беспокоиться

drastic — радикальный, глубокий; резкий

devastating — опустошительный, разрушительный

to be rare occurrence — происходить редко

the greenhouse effect — парниковый эффект

to create — создавать carbon dioxide — двуокись углерода

industrial facilities — промышленные предприятия

to be of vital importance — быть необычайно важным

to cut down — сокращать the release of gases — выброс газов

to contribute to — содействовать, способствовать

fairly — довольно deterioration — ухудшение

to tell on — сказываться на to solve — решать

to raise safety standards — поднимать требования к технике безопасности

to adequately process by-products of industry — хорошо перерабатывать промышленные отходы

to monitor — контролировать to prevent — защищать, предохранять

an international centre for emergency environment assistance —
международный центр по оказанию срочной экологической помощи

Контрольные вопросы:

1. What can cause air pollution?
2. What does acid rain harm?
3. What do you call scientists who study the weather?
4. Is there a lot of trash in your town?
5. What do you think you should do to protect the environment?

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