

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Национальный исследовательский ядерный университет «МИФИ»
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филиал федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего
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(НТИ НИЯУ МИФИ)
Колледж НТИ

Цикловая методическая комиссия
естественнонаучных и социально-гуманитарных дисциплин

ОДОБРЕНО

Учёным Советом НТИ НИЯУ МИФИ

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
СГ.02 «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»

для студентов колледжа НТИ НИЯУ МИФИ,
обучающихся по программе среднего профессионального образования

специальность 09.02.09

«Веб-разработка»

очная форма обучения

на базе основного общего образования

квалификация

разработчик веб-приложений

Новоуральск 2025

ОДОБРЕНО:

на заседании

цикловой методической комиссии

естественнонаучных и социально-

гуманитарных дисциплин

Протокол № 8 от 01.09.2025 г.

Председатель ЦМК ЕН и СГД



И.А. Балакина

Разработан в соответствии с рабочей

программой учебной дисциплины

«СГ.02 Иностранный язык в

профессиональной деятельности» по

специальности 09.02.09 Веб-

разработка

Фонд оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине СГ.02

«Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»–

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по специальности 09.02.09 Веб-разработка на соответствие их персональных достижений поэтапным требованиям программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена по учебной дисциплине СГ.02 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности». Комплектация фонда оценочных средств: паспорт, программа оценивания, оценочные средства для текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине, критерии оценивания. В паспорте фонда оценочных средств указаны: место учебной дисциплины в структуре программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена, требования ФГОС СПО к результатам освоения учебной дисциплины, перечень формируемых компетенций, компоненты фонда оценочных средств

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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ СГ.02 «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»

Фонд оценочных средств является составной частью учебно-методических документов, обеспечивающих реализацию основной профессиональной образовательной программы СПО по специальности 09.02.09 Веб-разработка.

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для проверки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины СГ.02 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

Место дисциплины в структуре основной профессиональной образовательной программы: учебная дисциплина СГ.02 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» принадлежит к социально-гуманитарному циклу.

Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины:

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.2	<u>Уметь:</u> – строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; – взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы; – применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации	<u>Знать:</u> – лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; – лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной

	<p>на иностранном языке при межличностном, межкультурном и профессиональном взаимодействии;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы; – понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; – составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или профессиональные темы; – общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; – переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем); – самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас 	<p>направленности (со словарем);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика); – правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности; – правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; – правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке; – формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном, межкультурном и профессиональном взаимодействии
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Перечень формируемых компетенций в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО:

Общие компетенции (ОК):

ОК.02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач;

ОК.04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

ОК.05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Общие компетенции (ПК):

ПК 3.2 Разрабатывать интерфейс пользователя для ИР с использованием стандартов в области веб-разработки

Фонд оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине «СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» включает оценочные средства для текущего контроля и оценочные средства для проведения промежуточной аттестации. Средства текущего контроля представлены тестовыми заданиями и заданиями практической направленности. Оценочные средства промежуточной аттестации представлены в виде заданий к дифференцированному зачету. К каждому комплекту заданий прилагаются критерии оценивания.

2. ПРОГРАММА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы, темы учебной дисциплины	Контролируемые компетенции (или их части)	Вид оценивания
1	2	3	4
1	Раздел 1 Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности	ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.2	Устный опрос, тестирование, практические работы, самостоятельная работа
2	Раздел 2 Научно-технический прогресс: открытия, которые потрясли мир	ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.2	Устный опрос, тестирование, практические работы
3	Раздел 3 Чемпионатное движение. Государственная итоговая аттестация в форме демонстрационного экзамена	ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.2	Устный опрос, тестирование, практические работы
4	Раздел 4 Профессиональное содержание	ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 05, ОК 09, ПК 3.2	Устный опрос, тестирование, практические работы, самостоятельная работа
5	Промежуточная аттестация по учебной дисциплине	IV семестр промежуточная аттестация в форме дифференцированного зачёта (зачёт с оценкой)	

3. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

3.1 Тестовые задания

Раздел 1. Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности

Текст задания: Правильно ответить на вопросы

Инструкция: Данная работа состоит из 15 заданий. Прежде, чем приступить к его выполнению, подумайте, в чем заключается смысл задания. Выполняя задания, необходимо выбрать один или несколько правильных ответов.

1. If a limited liability company fails the investors will ... their initial investment
 - a) losers
 - b) lose
 - c) loser
 - d) loose
2. An equitable distribution of income means that the fruits of the economy are divided in a way that seems fair to the majority of the
 - a) mignons
 - b) people
 - c) apple
 - d) pupil
3. ... enterprise means that decisions about what and how much to produce are left to the discretion of owners and managers.
 - a) Cool
 - b) Yeah
 - c) Real
 - d) Private
4. Promotion можно перевести как:
 - a) продвижение
 - b) прототип
 - c) передвижение

d) посто

5. Earnings from transportation and from foreign travel ... be an important source of revenue for international airlines

a) have

b) did

c) can

d) why

6. I am afraid I ... agree to that

a) mustnot

b) maynot

c) cannot

d) can not

7. We can completely ... the meaning of phrases

a) changing

b) change

c) to change

d) changed

8. The board ... directors selects the president and vice president

a) at

b) by

c) in

d) of

9. Businessmen ... know the rules of business etiquette and follow them

a) should to

b) want

c) should

d) wants to

10. A corporation is a ... owned by a few persons or by thousands of persons

a) businesses

b) business

c) business

d) business

11. Доход переводится как:

a) come out

b) income

c) come

d) come on

12. Operating as a proprietorship is the ... way to get started in a business activity

a) easier

b) easiest

c) easy

d) ease

13. Joining the euro is ... highly debated

a) be

b) been

c) being

d) was

14. Managers often set the ... of new products too low

a) rice

b) price

c) raise

d) praise

15. Потребитель можно перевести как:

a) resume

b) solicitor

c) consumer

d) presumer

Эталон ответов

№ задания	Правильный ответ
1	b
2	b
3	d
4	a
5	c
6	d
7	b
8	d
9	c
10	b
11	b
12	b
13	c
14	b
15	c

Критерии оценки:

За правильное выполнение каждого из заданий начисляется 1 балл. За неправильный ответ на вопросы баллы не начисляются.

90% – 100% - оценка «отлично»

70% – 89% - оценка «хорошо»

55% – 79% - оценка «удовлетворительно»

менее 55% - оценка «неудовлетворительно»

Текст задания: Правильно ответить на вопросы

Инструкция: Тест состоит из 30 заданий. Прежде, чем приступить к его выполнению, подумайте, в чем заключается смысл задания. Выполняя задания, необходимо выбрать один или несколько правильных ответов.

Вариант I

1. In hot countries people made their homes in the and used leaves to protect themselves from rain or sun.

a) trees

- b) roofs
- c) roads
- d) tables
- e) sun

2. In colder countries they dwelt in _____

- a) mountains
- b) caves
- c) moon
- d) towns
- e) cities

3. Later people left their caves and trees and began to build houses of different materials such as

- a) air, water, sugar
- b) salt, stones, ground
- c) mud, wood, stones
- d) concrete, brick, salt
- e) sugar, milk, coffee

4. Concrete is an artificial kind of stone, much cheaper than _____

- a) wood
- b) leaves
- c) stones
- d) brick
- e) mud

5. Modern buildings have _____

- a) two major parts
- b) three major parts
- c) six major parts
- d) five major parts
- e) four major parts

6. Many thousands of years ago there were no houses people live in _____

- a) houses
- b) palaces
- c) trees or caves
- d) streets
- e) water

7. Egyptian pyramids are made of _____

- a) stone
- b) wood
- c) brick
- d) water
- e) milk

8. The cheapest building material is _____

- a) wood
- b) brick
- c) concrete
- d) sugar
- e) water

9. _____ is a man who erects wood frames, fixed wood floors, stairs and window frames.

- a) carpenter
- b) doctor
- c) teacher
- d) student
- e) driver

10. _____ is a tradesman who builds and repairs brickwork, lays frames.

- a) carpenter
- b) teacher
- c) mason
- d) bricklayer
- e) student

11. _____ is a stone worker or stone setter.

- a) teacher
- b) student
- c) mason
- d) carpenter
- e) doctor

12. _____ is a tradesman who may be a fibrous plasterer or a plasterer in solid work.

- a) Plasterer
- b) Electrician
- c) Crane operator
- d) Mason
- e) plumber

13. There are two couches and an armchair in the _____.

- a) master bedroom
- b) living room
- c) bathroom
- d) utility room
- e) kitchen

14. What is the English for «ПЛОТНИК»?

- a) teacher
- b) brick
- c) use
- d) size
- e) carpenter

15. The low level of monument is situated _____

- a) underground
- b) over ground
- c) in the sky
- d) in the river

e) in the ocean

16. She _____ in the construction site an hour ago.

a) working

b) work

c) worked

d) has worked

e) works

17. We _____ study special subjects next year.

a) shall study

b) studying

c) were studying

d) studies

e) study

18. Wemane houses last year.

a) building

b) was building

c) builds

d) were build

e) built

19. Find international word

a) specialist

b) skilled worker

c) a builder

d) building trade

e) plumber

20. He _____ his leg while riding his bike at the weekend.

a) was break

b) broke

c) breaking

d) was breaking

e) were breaking

21. The dead load of a building _____ the weights of the ceilings the frame the floor roofs and the walls

a) includes

b) included

c) has included

d) will include

e) include

22. When I was young I _____ to be a engineer

a) was wanting

b) were want

c) wanted

d) wanting

e) wants

23. What does construction of a building start with?

a) foundation

b) building material

c) sand

d) decoration

e) excavation

24. We _____ a contract last year.

a) has signed

b) signed

c) haven't sign

d) have sign

e) signing

25. I _____ back from a business trip to France last weekend.

a) come

b) came

c) never came

d) have just come

e) will come

26. Where _____ you go yesterday morning?

a) had

b) have

c) has

d) did

e) is

27. The buildings erected in nowadays can be divided into

a) six general classes

b) three general classes

c) five general classes

d) four general classes

e) two general classes

28. He _____ many instruments.

a) have

b) has

c) haves

d) have got

e) having

29. Who decides the size of the walls the floors the beams the girders?

a) bricklayer

b) Builder

c) Welder

d) Architect

e) Master

30. The water supply and sewerage systems are called

a) Plumbing

b) Electricity

c) Ventilation

- d) Heating system
- e) Building

Вариант II

1. There is silver amulet Tumar at the height _____ with the palm-print of _____
 - a) 100 metre, D. Medvedev
 - b) 198 metre, B. Clinton
 - c) 676 metre, B. Obama
 - d) 97 metre, N. Nazarbayev
 - e) 50 metre, G. Bush
2. The student construction teams first appeared during _____
 - a) the reclamation of Constitution
 - b) the reclamation of virgin lands in 1959
 - c) the laying railways in 1962
 - d) the laying underground in 1959
 - e) the adaptation of the Constitution
3. The first student construction team worked at _____
 - a) a local power station in Altai
 - b) a factory in the USA
 - c) in a capital of our country
 - d) in Great Britain
 - e) a state farm in Kazakhstan
4. The students study builder's professions at _____
 - a) institutes and universities
 - b) factory schools of construction organizations
 - c) the private schools
 - d) Petropavlovsk building-economical college
 - e) schools
5. Each team has foremen of _____
 - a) its own

- b) construction organization
- c) a teacher
- d) private teacher
- e) 2012

6. The student's movement is _____

- a) unused
- b) obligatory
- c) voluntary
- d) economical
- e) easy

7. I study at _____ of our college.

- a) Building Department
- b) Bookkeeping Department
- c) Law Department
- d) Technological Department
- e) I don't know

8. The weight of each brick is from _____

- a) 3 – 6 kg
- b) 1,5 – 2 kg
- c) 3,5 – 4 kg
- d) 0,5 – 1,5 kg
- e) 7 – 8 kg

9. The ancient _____ discovered how to cut stone for building purposes.

- a) Kazakhs
- b) Russians
- c) Americans
- d) Egyptians
- e) Italians

10. The Baiterek monument is situated in _____.

- a) Almaty

- b) Pavlodar
- c) Petropavlovsk
- d) Shymkent
- e) Astana

11. Concrete is _____ in compression but weak when used for stresses.

- a) green
- b) grey
- c) strong
- d) usefulness
- e) black

12. Plastics can be applied _____

- a) only in radio engineering
- b) to almost every branch of building
- c) in all shops yesterday
- d) in our college in recent years
- e) nowhere

13. Plastics are used _____

- a) only for decoration
- b) -
- c) for decoration of our college
- d) for walls and roofs
- e) not only for decoration

14. The contrast between London and Astana is _____

- a) truly remarkable
- b) beautiful
- c) fantastic
- d) usefulness
- e) awful

15. There are 4 rooms in my _____.

- a) flat

- b) book
- c) flower
- d) picture
- e) TV set

16. A builder _____ a lot of countries.

- a) visiting
- b) was visited
- c) visited
- d) was visiting
- e) have visiting

17. A master _____ the window twice last week.

- a) cleaning
- b) was clean
- c) has cleaning
- d) cleaned
- e) will clean

18. Did you _____ the film on TV last night?

- a) watch
- b) watched
- c) watching
- d) have watch
- e) to watch

19. I played tennis yesterday but I _____ win.

- a) do not
- b) does not
- c) did not
- d) was not
- e) am not

20. Yesterday he _____ to work by car.

- a) was going

- b) went
- c) was went
- d) going
- e) gone

21. I _____ my teeth three times yesterday.

- a) cleaning
- b) clean
- c) was clean
- d) was cleaned
- e) cleaned

22. Did she _____ to the theatre last week?

- a) go
- b) went
- c) going
- d) was going
- e) gone

23. He _____ home early yesterday in the evening because he felt ill.

- a) go
- b) going
- c) gone
- d) went
- e) goes

24. The party _____ very good, so we didn't stay long.

- a) was not
- b) did not
- c) were not
- d) do not
- e) will be

25. We _____ a lot of work yesterday.

- a) done

- b) do
- c) was doing
- d) doing
- e) did

26. The party _____ at midnight.

- a) was finishing
- b) was finish
- c) finished
- d) finish
- e) finishing

27. Caroline _____ to the cinema three times last week.

- a) going
- b) was gone
- c) went
- d) go
- e) gone

28. What _____ yesterday?

- a) did you do
- b) you doing
- c) did you doing
- d) had you done
- e) do you did

29. I saw Barbara but I didn't _____ Jane.

- a) to see
- b) saw
- c) seen
- d) seeing
- e) see

30. My friend _____ in the construction site.

- a) works

- b) work
- c) will work
- d) working
- e) has worked

Эталон ответов

№ задания	Правильный ответ	
	Вариант I	Вариант II
1	a	d
2	b	b
3	c	e
4	d	d
5	b	a
6	c	c
7	a	a
8	c	b
9	a	d
10	d	e
11	c	c
12	a	b
13	b	e
14	e	a
15	a	a
16	c	c
17	a	d
18	e	a
19	a	c
20	b	b
21	a	e
22	c	a
23	e	d
24	b	a
25	b	e
26	d	c
27	e	c
28	b	a
29	d	e
30	a	a

Критерии оценки:

За правильное выполнение каждого из заданий начисляется 1 балл. За неправильный ответ на вопросы баллы не начисляются.

90% – 100% - оценка «отлично»

70% – 89% - оценка «хорошо»

55% – 79% - оценка «удовлетворительно»

менее 55% - оценка «неудовлетворительно»

Раздел 2. Научно-технический прогресс: открытия, которые потрясли мир

Текст задания: Правильно ответить на вопросы

Инструкция: Тест состоит из 10 заданий. Прежде, чем приступить к его выполнению, подумайте, в чем заключается смысл задания. Вспомните значения терминов, понятий, указанных в вопросе. Выполняя задания, необходимо выбрать один или несколько правильных ответов.

Соотнесите заголовки с текстами:

1. No longer first
2. New machine of its own
3. Do not worry, just wait
4. Unsatisfied politicians
5. For competition not for customers
6. Do you really need an employment?
7. On-line and private
8. A free letter morning

A. Apple should be a lot more worried about its latest bug than it appears to be. Scheduling the Do Not Disturb function in iOS has been broken since New Year's Day and as with any error from Apple, it's got plenty of press. The bug, caused by the way the underlying operating system handles the change in year,

will fix itself by January 7 but the inconvenience is a sign post to something bigger. This isn't the first time iOS has suffered from date-related bugs. In November 2010, iOS 4 got confused by the switch to Daylight-saving time, left alarms unadjusted and caused users to oversleep. Then in January 2011, iOS 5 suffered from a bug where non-repeating alarms set before the New Year failed to ring. Apple's response then was the same as to the Do Not Disturb issue now – wait and it will fix itself. When something goes wrong with an Apple product, the company's tone is often one of weary surprise that anyone is bothered, as if faults are just features you haven't noticed before.

B. Many people have felt the awful sensation of something they thought was private on a social networking site going public. Facebook's privacy settings are pretty secret, and frequently shift without notice. When you try to set things below the absolute maximum, it becomes difficult to work what is or isn't private. Can friends see it? Can friends of friends see it? What I may have wanted to share as a 19-year-old student I may not want to have seen as a 24-year-old user. Without extreme, painstaking attention, it's very hard for long term users to clean their old potentially embarrassing posts; indeed, the recent flap about private messages being shown online publicly was all traceable to old but very private posts that older users couldn't believe they had shared openly five or six years ago.

C. The Government's attempts to computerise the chaotic Job Centre system have taken a turn today, with the announcement that in future it will use online cookies to follow job seekers around the Internet, and make sure they are actually looking for jobs. The Job Centres will know how many searches you've done on the government jobs website, and if you've turned down any good opportunities. You can turn off the cookies, but that takes away low-skilled jobs, making it even harder for people to get out of being unemployed.

D. Vodafone subscribers were unable to send and receive emails or access the web on Friday morning following a technical fault. The outage lasted for part of the morning with Vodafone customers taking to Twitter to complain about the problem. A BlackBerry spokesman said that the problem was with

Vodafone. —All BlackBerry services are operating normally but we are aware that a wider Vodafone service issue is impacting some of our BlackBerry customers in Europe, Middle East and Africa. We are supporting Vodafone's efforts to resolve the issue as soon as possible.¶ Vodafone said the outage was caused by a router error and that services were being restored.

E. Apple could launch a cheaper version of the iPhone later this year, according to reports. A cheaper iPhone has been rumoured for years but, according to reports, Apple could launch the device later this year. The cheaper handset could be similar to the current model but with a cheaper, less expensive body, the Wall Street Journal reports. Apple is considering an iPhone with a polycarbonate plastic case, which would be cheaper to make than the glass iPhone 4 and 4S or the aluminium iPhone. The paper says Apple might still decide not to launch the device but that a cheaper iPhone is needed to help the company compete with cheap smartphones running Google's Android operating system.

F. The world's biggest technology companies come to Las Vegas every year hoping the products they launch will become international hits. The Japanese giants that used to dominate the industry are now rarely jackpot winners at the international Consumer Electronics Show. In an industry increasingly dominated by Google, Amazon, Apple and Microsoft – Sony, Sharp and Panasonic have all unveiled more misses than hits. As a consequence they are between them battling losses that will top £12bn this financial year alone. Sony hopes that its waterproof, and class-leading, mobile phone will help it turn the corner. Sharp, if it survives its admitted —material doubt¶ that it can service its debts, thinks big TV screens are the way forward.

G. In the land of the coffee maker, the pod is the king. Led by Nespresso and George Clooney, millions of pounds is being spent on machines that meld the convenience of quality coffee in pods with our unending love of coffee. Yet Starbucks, the chain that support that fascination, has not had a machine of its own. Until now. The Verismo 580 is a £149 machine, putting it squarely in the mid-range. Cheaper models are available, but the build quality needed to maintain the

required pressure for decent coffee means this is the sort of price where good quality becomes an expectation. Indeed, with some of the excellent Nespresso machines from companies such as Magimix available for less, the Verismo ought to be fantastic. Sadly, it's not. On the plus side, it heats up water in just 15 seconds, and is quickly ready to use.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки							

Peter the Great

Born in Moscow, Russia on June 9, 1672, Peter the Great was a Russian czar in the late 17th

Stop talking rubbish about 3D printing

Pick up any technology magazine, and you'll find sentimental articles about how the world is going to be completely transformed by 3D printing – everyone from Wired to the Economist has speculated on changes to society that 3D printing will bring. The ability to turn objects into data – to copy physical things – has led many people to predict an attack of 3D piracy. It has been written a lot about the criminal possibilities connected with the machines. Yesterday, the founder of Makerbot came out to say his product will —fuel the next industrial revolution.

Having talked to a bunch of manufacturing engineers, I'm not so sure. All the enthusiasm for the - revolution seems to come from journalist observers of the 3D printing scene, the companies offering the - revolutionary technology, and a handful of Lefty academics thrilled by the idea of abolishing property. People actually involved in manufacturing are not so sure that it's magic. Let's take a British example.

There was a huge internet furore a few months back when Games Workshop, a British toy soldier manufacturer, felt it had been the world's first victim of digital piracy, and issued a takedown notice on a 3D printing pattern for a vehicle similar to one from its Warhammer 40,000 game. A huge wave of copying, a minefield of intellectual property issues, was predicted.

In actual fact, very little of that has happened.

Patterns for model soldiers exist on file-sharing sites like the Pirate Bay. However, the economics just don't support pirating on that scale. Unlike, say, pirating music, where the act of listening is free, printing out models costs money. A box of model soldiers goes for about £20 online, about £25 in the shops – but the plastic to print them out at home currently costs around £35, and the most common printer – the Makerbot – costs about £2,000. So an epidemic of piracy seems unlikely. Printing is also a fairly exacting process – it takes time, effort, and often you get a pile of goo at the bottom of your machine rather than the thing you wanted. Widespread physical copying won't happen, in the same way that photocopiers didn't lead to an epidemic of photocopying books.

The technology just isn't there yet – even successful prints create models that look like they've been left on a radiator for a few hours. And if it's not good enough for model soldiers, it's certainly not good enough for things with complex moving parts. One engineer told me: —You have to appreciate how expensive and how specialised most factory tooling is. You can run a 3D Printer for six months and never make the same item twice.‖

He thought it would be 10 to 15 years before printers able to create factory-quality products would appear, and those ones able to do in metal would probably never make it into the home. He did, however, confidently predict being able to print out parts for his BMW on the factory level ones in a few years' time, but pointed out that those machines weren't going to drop below a million pounds a piece any time soon, and that even if they did, the materials to make the parts at the right tolerance for a car were incredibly expensive to buy.

None of the current methods of home 3D printing – the thermal fusing of plastic filaments, using UV light to cut polymer resin, depositing glue to bind resin powder, cutting and laminating paper, or even using a laser beam to fuse metal particles – are even close to reaching the standards a machine would require. It's all very well to upload weapon parts to the internet, but without the means to do metal you've printed yourself a cool accessory for your Halloween gangster

costume – and if you're stupid enough to press the trigger, it's more likely to take your arm off than actually fire a bullet.

It strikes me that 3D printing is the microwave of manufacturing. If you look back at newspapers from the 1970s, people predicted that microwaves would be the only device in a kitchen, and that every dish would be microwaved. That never came to pass. Like microwaves, 3D printing will be important, but this isn't the industrial revolution that techno-libertarians would have you believe.

A 7. It seems 3D printing has been spoken and argued a lot about in the press.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

A 8. According to the founder of Makerbot 3D printing will make copying physical things possible.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

A 9. The revolutionary technology of the 3D printing will take place in the 21st century.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

A 10. 3D printing will definitely encourage pirating objects.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

A 11. The quality of 3D copied objects is rather doubtful.

- 1) True
- 2) False

3) Not stated

A 12. It will take a quarter of a century to make 3D printing successful.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A 13. 3D printing is technologically so difficult that it will never come home.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

A 14. 3D is comparable to microwaving in its history and development.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

B4	PC sales were down 6.4 per cent in the quarter of last year, to 89.8 million units – a worse performance than many expected and the worst final quarter for_____than five years.	FOUR
B5		MUCH
B6		FAIL
B7	The new Windows 8 operating system to excite buyers, with many operating for tablet computers instead.	BE
B8		INSTALL
B9	There_____a miserable year for PC makers such as Hewlett-Packard Co, Lenovo Group and Dell Inc, which saw the first annual decline for more than a decade with no immediate signs of relief.	COUNT
B1		IT
0		STIMULA
B1	—The sense is that until Windows 8_____fully and prices start to come down, we will be in this state of negative dynamics in the PC market, said Aaron Rakers, an analyst at Stifel, Nicolaus & Co.	TE
1		SECURE
B1		
2	Still, analysts warn against_____out Windows 8 – the most radical change in the operating system in 20 years - as consumers grow more comfortable with _ tile-based interface andtouch features.	
	In the past, a new operating system from Microsoft tended _____a spurt of PC sales, but PC makers simply did not get enough attractive machines into the market, said IDC.	
	—Lost in the shuffle to promote a touch-centric PC, vendors have not forcefully stressed other features that promote a	

	_____, reliable and efficient user experience, said Jay Chou, senior research analyst at IDC.	
B 13 B 14 B 15 B 16 B1 7 B1 8	<p>Amazon offers free MP3s to CD buyers</p> <p>Amazon has launched a new AutoRip service offering free MP3s of CDs _____ have bought, going back to 1998.</p> <p>Whenever a customer buys a new CD that is included in the service, they will also get the digital version. The feature applies to any _____ CDs bought from Amazon since 1998.</p> <p>More than 50,000 albums from EMI, Sony, Warner and "hundreds" of independent labels are included in the service.</p> <p>The AutoRip service is US-only at the moment but Amazon says it plans to bring it to other countries, including the UK, before the end of 2013.</p> <p>Last year Amazon brought its Cloud Player service to the UK. The service provides free cloud _____ for any MP3s bought from Amazon and up to 250 tracks imported from elsewhere. For £21.99 a year, users can upgrade to _____ up to 250,000 songs.</p> <p>_____ rivals Google and Apple offer similar music storage services but, as neither company has ever sold music in a physical format, they can't offer an equivalent of AutoRip. AutoRip will be switched on for Amazon's US customers. Those who have bought CDs from Amazon but never used its Cloud Player software will be sent an email telling them their purchases are available as MP3s.</p>	CUSTOM CHOOSE STORE PORT AMAZON AUTOMA TIC

Эталон ответов

Задание B3

4 – extra

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки	3	7	6	8	5	1	2

Задание A7–A14

A7 – 1;

A8 – 1;

A9 – 3;

A10 – 2;

A11 – 1;

A12 – 1;

A13 – 1;

A14 – 1.

Задание B4–B12

B4 – fourth;

B5 – more;

B6 – had failed;

B7 – was;

B8 – is fully installed;

B9 – counting;

B10 – its;

B11 – to stimulate;

B12 – more secure.

Задания B13–B18

B13 – customers;

B14 – chosen;

B15 – storage;

B16 – import;

B17 – Amazon's;

B18 – automatically.

Критерии оценки:

За правильное выполнение каждого из заданий начисляется 1 балл. За неправильный ответ на вопросы баллы не начисляются.

90% – 100% - оценка «отлично»

70% – 89% - оценка «хорошо»

55% – 79% - оценка «удовлетворительно»

менее 55% - оценка «неудовлетворительно»

Раздел 3. Мировой чемпионат профессионального мастерства (WorldSkills International)

Текст задания: Правильно ответить на вопросы

Инструкция: Тест состоит из 20 заданий. Прежде, чем приступить к его выполнению, подумайте, в чем заключается смысл задания. Вспомните значения терминов, понятий, указанных в вопросе. Выполняя задания, необходимо выбрать один правильный ответ.

1. В каком году основана международная некоммерческая ассоциация WorldSkills International?

А) 1947

Б) 1953

В) 1946

2. В какой стране зародился проект WorldSkills International?

А) Португалия

Б) Германия

В) Испания

3. В каком году была сформирована организация по проведению конкурсов профессионального мастерства - International Vocational Training Organisation (IVTO)?

А) 1947

Б) 1950

В) 1953

4. В каком городе впервые за пределами родины чемпионата в 1958 году состоялся Мировой чемпионат профессионального мастерства?

А) Модена

Б) Брюссель

В) Токио

5. В какой восточной стране в 1970 году состоялся Мировой чемпионат профессионального мастерства?

А) Индия

Б) Китай

В) Япония

6. Сколько магистральных направлений входит в структуру чемпионата WorldSkills?

А) 3

Б) 6

В) 7

7. Что такое компетенция в терминах Ворлдскиллс Россия?

А) Это уровень профессиональных навыков конкурсанта

Б) Это набор знаний и навыков в определенной профессиональной области

В) Это название площадки на чемпионате

8. В каком году нашу страну единогласно выбрали 60-м членом WSI?

А) 2012

Б) 2013

В) 2014

9. В каком городе был организован первый всероссийский конкурс профессионального мастерства «Национальный чемпионат WorldSkills Russia-2013»?

А) Тольятти

Б) Москва

В) Казань

10. Какие задачи преследует демонстрационный экзамен по стандартам WorldSkills?

А) Оценка практических навыков и умений студентов и выпускников образовательных организаций

Б) Определение уровня владения теоретическими знаниями студентами и выпускниками

В) Повышение профессионального уровня преподавателей

11. Чемпионат профессионального мастерства в 2019 году проходил в ...

А) Сан-Паулу, Бразилия

Б) Абу-Даби, Объединенные Арабские Эмираты

В) Казань, Россия

12. Документ, регламентирующий нормы поведения и процесс принятия решений, в соответствии с Международными ценностями и этическими стандартами «WorldSkills»?

А) регламент

Б) кодекс этики

В) техническая компетенция

13. Что такое «EuroSkills»?

А) Чемпионат Европы по стандартам WorldSkills

Б) Чемпионат Мира, который проводится в странах Европы

В) Профессии, наиболее популярные в странах Европы

14. Что такое «Чемпионат Hi-Tech»?

А) Чемпионат для специалистов, работающих на предприятиях России

Б) Чемпионат для специалистов, работающих на передовых мировых предприятиях

В) Финал России для выпускников профессиональных учебных заведений России

15. Какой чемпионат по профессиональному мастерству по стандартам WorldSkills прошел в 2019 в г. Казань?

А) мировой

Б) евро

В) национальный

16. Какое место по результатам 45-го чемпионата мира WorldSkills заняла российская сборная?

А) 1

Б) 2

В) 3

17. Какой документ получают студенты и выпускники по итогам сдачи демонстрационного экзамена по стандартам WorldSkills по соответствующей компетенции?

А) диплом

Б) Skills Passport

В) грамота

18. Какие технологии может содержать Техническое описание компетенции?

А) Актуальные на данный момент и которые могут появиться в ближайшем будущем (Future Skills)

Б) Актуальные на данный момент и выходящие из употребления

В) Только актуальные

19. Что такое «Тулбокс»?

А) Список всего необходимого оборудования, инструмента, расходных материалов, офисного оснащения и принадлежностей, необходимых для работы площадки

Б) Список инструмента и расходных материалов, который должен (или имеет право) привезти с собой участник

В) Документ, в котором графически и схематично с использованием условных обозначений изображается вся необходимая инфраструктура площадки

20. К какому направлению относится компетенция «Предпринимательство»?

А) Сфера услуг

Б) Транспорт и логистика

В) Творчество и дизайн.

Эталон ответов

№ задания	Правильный ответ
1	В
2	В
3	В
4	Б
5	В

6	Б
7	Б
8	А
9	А
10	А
11	В
12	Б
13	А
14	А
15	А
16	Б
17	Б
18	В
19	Б
20	А

Критерии оценки:

За правильное выполнение каждого из заданий начисляется 1 балл. За неправильный ответ на вопросы баллы не начисляются.

90% – 100% - оценка «отлично»

70% – 89% - оценка «хорошо»

55% – 79% - оценка «удовлетворительно»

менее 55% - оценка «неудовлетворительно»

Раздел 4. Профессиональное содержание

Текст задания: Правильно ответить на вопросы

Инструкция: Тест состоит из 16 заданий. Прежде, чем приступить к его выполнению, подумайте, в чем заключается смысл задания. Вспомните значения терминов, понятий, указанных в вопросе. Выполняя задания, необходимо выбрать один правильный ответ.

Вариант I

1. Дополните текст словами из рамки. Ответы запишите под текстом.

service	chain	origin	activities	technology
---------	-------	--------	------------	------------

Logistics management is that part of supply 1) _____ management that plans, implements, and controls the effective forward and reverse flow and storage of goods, services and information between the point of 2) _____ and the point of consumption. Logistics management activities usually include inbound and 3) _____ transportation management, fleet management, warehousing, materials handling, order fulfilment, logistics network design, inventory management, supply/demand planning, etc. The logistics function also includes sourcing and procurement, production planning and scheduling, packaging and assembly, and customer 4) _____. It is involved in all levels of planning and execution – strategic, 5) _____ and tactical. Logistics management is an integrating function, the task of which is to coordinate all logistics 6) _____, as well as integrating logistics activities with other functions including marketing, sales manufacturing, finance, and information 7) _____.

2. Дополните предложения, выбрав один правильный вариант ответа.

1. A supply chain can be defined as a system of _____, people, technology, activities, information and resources involved in making a product.
 - a) reconstruction
 - b) organizations
 - c) notifications
 - d) distribution
2. Supply chain activities transform natural resources, raw materials and components into a _____.
 - a) finished product
 - b) marriage
 - c) money
 - d) expenses
3. The supply chain goal is to reduce the _____, whereas providing the desired level of responsiveness to customers.

- a) profit in creating
 - b) downsizing
 - c) price increases
 - d) total cost
4. The supply chain segment involved with getting the finished product from the manufacturer to the consumer is known as the _____ .
- a) supply
 - b) distribution channel
 - c) call forward
 - d) decentralization
5. For most companies, the supply chain is an essential _____ .
- a) component of success
 - b) facilities
 - c) delay
 - d) activity
6. _____ is a key determinant of a company's responsiveness to emerging opportunities.
- a) Delays
 - b) Increase
 - c) Supply chain
 - d) State-of-the-art
7. The supply chain is an important link with the company's _____
- a) manufacturer
 - b) customers
 - c) agent
 - d) state
8. A simple chain _____ a company that manufactures or assembles a product.
- a) goes over
 - b) mites
 - c) links

d) distinguished

9. Every supply chain start and ends with the _____ .

a) master

b) customers

c) competitor

d) organization

10. A typical supply chain is made up of A number of _____ that are connected by the movement of goods along it.

a) cycle

b) connection

c) elements

d) component

11. The supply chain begins with the _____. He is contacts the Sales Department of the company.

a) inretory

b) production

c) purchasing

d) customers

12. The term _____ refers to the movement of product from one point to another.

a) storage

b) supply

c) purchase

d) transportation

13. In the USA freight transportation costs amount to about _____ % of the GDP.

a) 31

b) 7

c) 6

d) 14

14. Any supply chain's success is closely linked to the appropriate use of _____ .

a) shop

- b) production
- c) people
- d) transportation

15. Logistics companies effectively use _____ transportation systems to lower overall cost.

- a) responsive
- b) purchase
- c) inventory
- d) customers

16. They employ _____ .

- a) substitution
- b) barter
- c) cross-docking
- d) trade in

Вариант II

1. Дополните текст словами из рамки. Ответы запишите под текстом.

services	money	vessels	systems	vehicle	clearance	cargo	costs
----------	-------	---------	---------	---------	-----------	-------	-------

Customers can take advantage of a wide range of terminal services, which help optimize the movement of 1) _____ through the port to its final destination. Depending on the terminal, these services can include customs 2) _____ , pre-delivery inspection, storage, re-forwarding and inland transport. Some terminals also have 3) _____ processing centres that offer additional services such as upgrades, repair and accessory installation. Communication and information 4) _____ within the terminals are linked to the customized information technology solutions. This means that we know the exact location of cargo while at our terminals or on board any of our 5) _____. This knowledge allows customers to control their cargo. By

simplifying and reducing administration and handling 6) _____ , logistics companies help customers save time, energy and 7) _____. Modern companies focus on their customers' needs and continually provide creative new 8) _____ to add flexibility, reliability and efficiency to their businesses.

2. Дополните предложения, выбрав один правильный вариант ответа.

1. The term _____ refers to the movement of product from one point to another.

- a) storage
- b) supply
- c) purchase
- d) transportation

2. In the USA freight transportation costs amount to about _____ % of the GDP.

- a) 31
- b) 7
- c) 6
- d) 14.

3. Any supply chain's success is closely linked to the appropriate use of _____ .

- a) shop
- b) production
- c) people
- d) transportation

4. Logistics companies effectively use _____ transportation systems to lower overall cost.

- a) responsive
- b) purchase
- c) inventory
- d) customers

5. They employ _____ .

- a) substitution
- b) barter

c) cross-docking

d) trade in

6. The growth in shipments to and from _____ is creating both problems and opportunities.

a) USA

b) Russia

c) China

d) Finland

7. Many large corporations have already _____ in buying offices in China and India.

a) inrested

b) sold

c) replaced

d) expanded

8. There are _____ key players in any transportation that faces place within a supply chain.

a) one

b) five

c) six

d) two

9. _____ is that party that requires the movement of the product between the point of origin and the point of consumption.

a) Shipper

b) Recipient

c) Manufacturer

d) Customers

10. The Carrier is the party that _____ the product.

a) prepares

b) delivers

c) loads

d) Moves

11. _____ best suited for low-value and large shipments that don't need to be moved in a hurry.

a) Water

b) Air

c) Auto

d) Pipeline.

12. _____ the modes of transportation includes (don't).

a) Bird

b) Package carriers

c) Air

d) truck

13. Manager should consider an appropriate _____ of company-owned and outsourced transportation to. Meet their needs.

a) probability

b) group

c) combination

d) order

14. Every supply chain start and ends with the _____ .

a) market

b) customers

b) competitor

d) organization

15. A typical supply chain is made up of a number of _____ that are connected by the movement of goods along it.

a) cycle

b) connection

c) elements

d) component

16. The supply chain begins with the _____. He is contacts the Sales Department of the company.

- a) inretory
- b) production
- c) purchasing
- d) customers

Эталон ответов

№ задания	Правильный ответ	
	Вариант I	Вариант II
1	1. chain	1. cargo
	2. origin	2. clearance
	3. outbound	3. vehicle
	4. service	4. systems
	5. operational	5. vessels
	6. activities	6. costs
	7. technology	7. money
		8. services
2	1. b	1. d
	2. a	2. c
	3. d	3. d
	4. b	4. a
	5. a	5. c
	6. c	6. c
	7. b	7. a
	8. c	8. d
	9. b	9. a
	10.b	10.d
	11.d	11.a
	12.d	12.a
	13.c	13.c
	14.d	14.b
	15.a	15.b
	16.c	16.d

Критерии оценки:

За правильное выполнение каждого из заданий начисляется 1 балл. За неправильный ответ на вопросы баллы не начисляются.

90% – 100% - оценка «отлично»

70% – 89% - оценка «хорошо»

55% – 79% - оценка «удовлетворительно»

менее 55% - оценка «неудовлетворительно»

3.2 Практические задания

Практическое занятие № 1. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для последующего чтения текста. Предтекстовые упражнения на отработку лексических единиц. Групповое изучающее чтение текста по теме «Мировая экономика» с извлечением новых речевых оборотов и выражений. Выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики и фразеологических оборотов.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

English is the native language for more than 300 million people on our earth. But nowadays it is widely used not only in those countries where it is a first language. A lot of countries (such as China, Russia, Thailand and many others) have recognized the importance of this language recently as an international means of communication. English is taught in all schools and colleges there. In Russia itself English is gathering pace as a popular second language.

There are also some countries (such as India, Singapore, Pakistan, the Philippines and some African countries) where English is an official second language and it is often used in mass media, courts, parliaments and universities.

Today English is used almost everywhere. It is the language of banking and industry, computers and trade, technology and science. English as an international

language helps people of different nationalities from around the world discuss politics or arrange business meetings. For example, German and Italian businessmen can choose English as their mutual language of communication.

More and more people from non-English speaking countries start learning the language and using it in their daily life, business and travelling. Tourism development has contributed much to English becoming the universal means of communication. However some linguists hold the opinion that the globalization of English as an international language can be quite harmful for the language itself because foreign speakers greatly influence its grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary.

Задание 1. Отработайте чтение следующих слов, запишите их транскрипцию: competition, communication, knowledge, learning, listening, speaking, reading, writing, format, develop, universe, household, background, in-law.

Задание 2. Напишите следующие слова транскрипционными знаками: childcare, extended family, caring, sharing, respect, security, comfort, privacy, trust, family, values, requirement, product, manageable, surface, flexibility, damage, contain, mixing, efficiently, appearance.

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

«English Language is a World Language»

Nowadays English has become the world's most important and most universal language. It is the official language in over forty countries and the most used language in international business, science, medicine, trade and cultural relations. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue. The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the USA, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages in the Irish Republic, Canada, the South Africa Republic. It is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organisation and other political organisations. It is the language of world's scientific literature and computers technology. England's history helps to understand the present

condition of English. Many English words were borrowed from the language of Angles and Saxons. Hundreds of French words came into English. Many new words were brought by traders and travellers. To know the English language today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. English is everywhere in our life. It is in signs, clothing, soft drinks, and household products around the world. The names of pop groups, computers software, and magazines are often written in English. English words are also used as elements of magic to be included on T-shirts, sweaters, caps etc. Some think English is chic, stylish, even when the language on these designed items makes no sense. That is why in order to understand ourselves and the world around us we have to study foreign languages and English in particular.

Questions

1. Has become the English world's most important language? Why?
2. How many people speak it as a mother tongue?
3. In what countries do people use English as native language?
4. Can you any name English words that have entered the Russian language?
5. What is English to you?

Практическое занятие № 2. Предпросмотровые вопросы по теме «Культура, достопримечательности и обычаи страны изучаемого языка». Просмотр учебных видео по теме «Россия и сотрудничество с другими государствами» Ответы на вопросы по просмотренному видео (упражнения лексико-грамматического характера по содержанию видео, тестовые вопросы по содержанию видео, вопросы дискуссионного характера, требующие развернутого ответа)

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

1. Watch the pictures.
2. Read the parts of the text and translate them.
3. Try to match the pictures with their descriptions. Write down the name of the attraction on the line.
4. There is one sentence that is odd in every part. Find and translate them. Write them out in the answer form.
5. Compare the parts of the text with their translations. Find the mistakes and correct them.
6. Put down your answers in the answer form.



_____ is a neighbourhood in Los Angeles . It is known as the home of the US film industry. A lot of film production studios are located here. For example, film studio "Paramount Pictures" is based in Hollywood. Many celebrities live in this neighbourhood. Many men, many minds.	_____ is a square in the centre of Manhattan. It is not only the symbol of New York but the USA as well. This place is one of the most visited places of interest in the world. A lot of Broadway theatres are located in it. A lot of big companies also have their offices there. Stubborn as a mule. This place is full of bright neon advertisement which makes it a very recognizable place.	_____ are located on the border between Canada and the USA. It is a common name for three waterfalls – <i>the American Falls, the Horseshoe Falls and the Bridal Veil Falls</i> . They are not very high (53 metres) but very wide. Every year thousands of people visit this scenic place. Score twice before you cut once. There is the Rainbow Bridge over the river which connects both countries. It is open for pedestrians.	_____ is the official residence of the President of the USA . It is located in Washington. The building consists of 6 floors with different rooms including living space and halls for official receptions. The early bird catches the warm. George Washington was the only American president who didn't live in it. When he was the President, it did not exist. It was built in 1800 . The famous Oval Office where the President of the USA works is located here.
1	2	3	4
_____ is located on Liberty Island in New York . In 1886 American people got it as a gift from the French . Since that time the statue has been the symbol of freedom and of the United States. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. The height of the Statue of Liberty is 93 metres (from ground level to torch). Visitors can admire the view of the harbour from its crown.	_____ is a world-famous bridge over the Golden Gate strait. It is one of the most recognisable places in the world and the symbol of the USA. Its length is 2,7 km . Don't trouble trouble, till trouble troubles you. The bridge was built in 1937 and connects San-Francisco and Marin County.	_____ is one of the deepest canyons in the world. Its depth is 1800 metres . It is located in Arizona on the territory of the national park. The length of the canyon is 446 km and its width varies <i>from 6 to 29 km at the top and is less than 1 km at the bottom</i> . New lords, new laws. This is a very picturesque place. Every year thousands of tourists come here.	_____ is a famous skyscraper in New York. This building was the tallest building in the world for a long time. Out of sight, out of mind. It has 103 floors . There are two observation decks in the building (on floors 86 and 102). The height of the building is 443 metres . 73 lifts serve it. It is designed in a simple but elegant style. It is one of the symbols of American culture.
5	6	7	8

Практическое занятие № 3. Подготовка устного сообщения учащимися по теме «Экономика отрасли» на основе лексико-грамматического материала предыдущих практических занятий. Диалог-дискуссия по теме «Чем определяется выбор профессии?»

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Our modern world is full of technological advances and education is very important today. Human progress mainly depends on well-educated people. They say that those who have information, rule the world.

When we are 7 years old we are sent to schools to get useful knowledge about our world, although that isn't the main purpose of education. The most important thing, to my mind, is learning how to learn in order to use this ability in our future life. At school children also enjoy lots of cultural activities which reveal their personal talents. However some people think that the current system of education isn't able to teach pupils how to become good thinkers and schools are only about passing exams.

Education is very important for me and it goes without saying that I'm planning to get a higher education after finishing school. I'm sure it will enable me to achieve better prospects in career growth. Nowadays you can't find an interesting job with a decent salary without a certain level of education because every company looks for well-qualified specialists. While studying at a university you get essential knowledge for your future profession. Moreover, university life is always exciting and eventful.

I believe it is impossible to overestimate the importance of education. It is one of the most valuable possessions and the most powerful weapons we can get in our life. It develops many sides of human personality and helps us to understand ourselves deeper. Education trains the mind to think, that's why educated people have the ability to change our world and contribute to the well-being of our society.

Answer the questions:

1. Why has English become a world language? Where is English an official language?
2. Why are millions of people learning English today? Why do young people want to learn English?
3. Why do you learn English?
4. What is the necessity of learning English for a specialist?
5. In what careers (jobs) can languages be a tremendous advantage? What do we need foreign languages for?
6. What is the best way to learn a language?
7. What is the most important thing for you in learning a foreign language? Is your written English better than your spoken English?
8. What is your mother tongue?
9. It is easy to learn foreign languages?
10. Which language in the world is spoken by most people? When did you begin learning English?
11. Why is it necessary to learn English?
12. What advantages have the people who know foreign languages?

Match the proverbs:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Live and learn. | Терпение и труд всё перетрут |
| 2. No pains, no gains. | Без труда нет плода. |
| 3. It is never too late to learn. | Меньше слов — больше дела. |
| 4. Industriousness is the mother of good luck. | Учиться никогда не поздно. |
| 5. Knowledge is power. | Век живи, век учись. |
| 6. All things are difficult before they are easy | Знания — сила. |

Практическое занятие № 4. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для последующего чтения текста. Предтекстовые упражнения на фонетическую отработку и закрепление активной лексики и

фразеологических оборотов. Ознакомительное чтение текста по теме «Система образования России». Введение новых лексических единиц по теме. Фразы, речевые обороты и выражения.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Before reading the text answer the questions:

1. Is education compulsory in Russia?
2. What kind of school do you attend?
3. Do you pay for your education?
4. Would you like to study in a private school? Why?

Words for the text:

academic subjects – учебные предметы

competition – зд. конкурс

fierce – жесткий

public – государственный

bachelor's degree – диплом бакалавра

specialist's degree – диплом инженера

master's degree – диплом магистра

higher education – высшее образование

institutions of higher education – высшие учебные заведения

All Russian children have the right to education, but it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Education in our country is compulsory and now lasts eleven years. It consists of primary education and secondary education.

Primary education starts at the age of 6 or 7 and continues for four years. After finishing primary school pupils go on to secondary school. The school year starts in September and ends in May.

Generally there 4 school terms with holidays up to 10 days between them. The summer holidays last from June to September.

Most schools in Russia are comprehensive, which take pupils of all abilities without entrance exams. As a rule, pstudents go to school 5 days a week. But there are also specialized

schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, which give profound knowledge in various academic subjects. In lyceums and gymnasiums students study 6 days a week.

After finishing the 9th form students must take 4 examinations. Then young people can choose to stay at school, enter a college or a technical school. But to enter a university they have to study for two more years (either at school or at college).

Higher education in Russia. There are many colleges and universities in our country, but it is not easy to enter a university or college as the competition is rather fierce. Most of the colleges and universities are public and students do not have to pay for their education.

After 4 years of study students can pass examinations and get a bachelor's degree, after 5 years a specialist's degree and after 6 years a master's degree.

There are a lot of institutions of higher education in our country:

- the Moscow State University (Московский Государственный Университет)
- the Linguistic University, known as Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages (Лингвистический Университет, известный как Институт иностранных языков имени Мориса Терезы)
- People's Friendship University of Russia (Российский Университет Дружбы Народов) They are well-known not only in Russia but also abroad.

Retell the text to make sure that you have remembered the words:

1. study academic subjects
2. there is a fierce competition
3. take entrance exams
4. enter a university
5. get profound knowledge
6. get a bachelor's degree
7. get higher education
8. various institutions of higher education

Практическое занятие № 5. Предпросмотровые вопросы по теме «Образование в современном мире: Китай, США, Европа». Просмотр учебных видео по предложенной теме. Ответы на вопросы по просмотренному видео (упражнения лексико-грамматического характера по содержанию видео, тестовые вопросы по содержанию видео, вопросы дискуссионного характера, требующие развернутого ответа)

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Words for the text:

melting pot - плавильный котел

getting started - положить начало

successful career - успешная карьера

main aim - главная цель

grade - класс, год обучения

elementary school - начальная школа

high school - старшая школа

elective subjects - предметы по выбору

be necessary for - быть необходимым для
public school – государственная общеобразовательная школа
(В Великобритании public school - частная школа для аристократии)
private school – частная школа
religious school - духовное училище (такие школы есть и в Великобритании)
extracurricular activity - внешкольные мероприятия
take into account - учитывать (при поступлении)
institution - учебное заведение
community college - колледж, в котором учатся студенты, живущие дома
additional education - дополнительное образование
to receive a bachelor's degree - получить диплом бакалавра
master's degree - диплом магистра
high school graduate - выпускник школы
Harvard - Гарвард

Americans have always believed in education but in a special American way. The schools' first job was to turn millions of foreign children into Americans. Since they came from dozens of different countries, that's not easy. Schools had to teach the children to speak English, to love their new country and to learn how to live in it. American schools were the – melting pot in which the differences were forgotten. They were the ladder which the poor could climb to a better life. Getting started on a successful career was the main aim.

There is no national curriculum in the USA. Each state has its own system of schools. But there are some common features in the organization of school education in the country.

Compulsory education begins at the age of 6 in most states and continues usually until 16. School consists of 12 grades: 6 years of elementary school and 6 years of high school, but this plan may be different in different states. Children move on to high school in the 7th grade and study there until the 12th grade. There

are elective subjects, and every student can choose the ones which he thinks will be necessary for him in his future work or further education.

The state schools are called public schools, besides there are private schools, which are very expensive, and religious schools which are also fee-paying.

There are no national exams, although some schools and states have their own exams.

Extracurricular activity (such as playing for one of the school's sports teams) is also very important in the American School system and is taken into account by colleges and universities.]

When young people finish secondary school they go on to community colleges, which provide two years of higher education at minimal cost. A number of young people go to colleges and universities that provide four years of higher education necessary to receive a bachelor's degree, as well as additional education for a master's degree.

Generally, the system of higher education includes 4 categories of institutions:

- the community college, which is financed by the local community in different professions
- the technical training institution, at which high school graduates may take courses ranging from 6 months to three-four years, and learn different technical skills, which may include computer programming, accounting (бухгалтерское дело), etc.
- the four-year college, the graduates receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts (BA) or Bachelor of Science (BS).
- the university

Any of these institutions may be either public or private. The public institutions are financed by state. Among the private universities the most famous is Harvard.

Практическое занятие № 6. Просмотровое чтение текста по теме «Я и моя профессия». Дискуссия: «Взаимосвязь иностранного языка и моей профессии».

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Вариант 1

Education plays a very important role in our life. It is one of the most valuable possessions a man can get in his life. During all the periods of human history education ranked high among people. Human progress mostly depended upon well-educated people. Self-education is very important for the development of human's talents.

Only through self-education a person can become a harmonically developed personality. A person becomes a highly qualified specialist after getting some special education. And professionalism can be reached only through it. Even highly qualified specialists from time to time attend refresher courses to refresh their knowledge. We get our knowledge of this world and life through education. Many famous discoveries would have been impossible if people were not interested in learning something.

Education develops different sides of human personality, reveals his abilities. Besides, it helps a person to understand himself, to choose the right way in this world. The civilized state differs from others in the fact that it pays much attention to the educational policy. John Kennedy said: —Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education. But it doesn't concern only one particular nation.

We know that science and art belong to the whole world. Before them the barriers of nationality disappear. So education brings people closer to each other, helps them to understand each other better.

Вариант 2

Our modern world is full of technological advances and education is very important today. Human progress mainly depends on well-educated people. They say that those who have information, rule the world.

When we are 7 years old we are sent to schools to get useful knowledge about our world, although that isn't the main purpose of education. The most important thing, to my mind, is learning how to learn in order to use this ability in our future life. At school children also enjoy lots of cultural activities which reveal their personal talents. However some people think that the current system of education isn't able to teach pupils how to become good thinkers and schools are only about passing exams.

Education is very important for me and it goes without saying that I'm planning to get a higher education after finishing school. I'm sure it will enable me to achieve better prospects in career growth. Nowadays you can't find an interesting

job with a decent salary without a certain level of education because every company looks for well-qualified specialists. While studying at a university you get essential knowledge for your future profession. Moreover, university life is always exciting and eventful.

I believe it is impossible to overestimate the importance of education. It is one of the most valuable possessions and the most powerful weapons we can get in our life. It develops many sides of human personality and helps us to understand ourselves deeper. Education trains the mind to think, that's why educated people have the ability to change our world and contribute to the well-being of our society.

Практическое занятие № 7. Просмотр видео по теме «Профессиональный диалог». Ответы на вопросы по просмотренному видео (упражнения лексико-грамматического характера по содержанию видео,

тестовые вопросы по содержанию видео, вопросы дискуссионного характера, требующие развернутого ответа).

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

One of the most difficult decisions in our life is choosing what to do for a living when we grow up. Finishing school means starting independent lives and choosing one of the roads: a technical school or a university. Starting our life with a right profession is very important because the future of young people depends on this choice. That is why they must choose it with utmost care analyzing all pros and cons. Besides our friends and older relatives can influence our choice or just give a good piece of advice.

It isn't easy to find a good job. You could be a very pleasant personality but still the employers won't give you the position of your dream if you don't have proper qualifications for that kind of job. So it's essential to analyze what education and what skills are required for your job. To be good at computers and to have a good command of English is absolutely necessary for modern jobs.

In our modern fast paced world there are plenty of new interesting and socially important professions. The future profession must not be boring for you. It should suit your interests and your features of character. You might choose working indoors or outdoors, dealing with people or just with papers. In other words you should enjoy the work you do. It should also satisfy your career plans and professional ambitions. It should provide us with a chance of professional growth and personal development.

I am sure that all of us want to earn as much money as possible. However many young people are wise enough to follow a definite career and earn quite a low salary at the beginning. They realize that they have good prospects in a company that trains its staff and soon they can climb the career ladder. At the same

time there are young people who would rather prefer taking any kind of work because they just need an income. Even so we must admit that any temporary jobs help us gain much useful experience and we can learn a lot.

Answer my questions:

1. Where do you study? (school)
2. After finishing the university? What would you like to get? (a job)
3. Where would you like to work? (a firm)
4. To be hire on a job? What must you fill in? (a resume)
5. Where must you discuss your resume with more detail? (an interview)
6. What would be your advantage? (an experience)
7. What language/ as language of international communication must you know? (English)
8. Who must you discuss many questions with? (a customer)
9. What questions must you discuss? (a delivery)
10. What is your future profession?

Практическое занятие № 8. Групповое изучающее чтение диалогов по теме «Светская беседа (Small talk)» с извлечением новых речевых оборотов и выражений. Выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики и фразеологических оборотов. Обсуждение особенностей светской беседы, тематики. Составление диалогов-моделей «Беседа с иностранным партнером».

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Вариант 1

Read the dialogue and fill in the gaps with the most suitable words

Peter: Hi, Sarah! How are you?

Sarah: Hello, Peter! I'm fine, thanks. And how are you _____?

Peter: I'm doing great, thank you. What have you been up to lately?

Sarah: Oh, not much really. Just relaxing and catching up with friends. I went for a walk in the park yesterday, it was so nice!

Peter: That sounds lovely! The weather has been amazing recently, hasn't it?

Sarah: Yes, it's perfect for outdoor activities. Have you tried any new hobbies or sports recently?

Peter: Not yet, but I've been thinking about taking up jogging again. Maybe I'll join one of those running groups.

Sarah: That's a great idea! Running is an excellent way to stay fit and meet new people. Do you need some company next time?

Peter: I'd love that! We'll plan something soon then.

Choose the correct answer:

1. doing
2. feeling
3. looking
4. listening

Вариант 2

Read the dialogue and fill in the gaps with the most suitable words

Jane: Hey, Mark! Long time no see! How's everything going?

Mark: Hey Jane! It's good to see you too. Things are pretty busy at work these days, but otherwise okay. What's new with you?

Jane: Nothing special. I've just started learning Spanish. It's quite challenging, but fun!

Mark: Wow, that's impressive! Are you planning on traveling somewhere where they speak Spanish?

Jane: Actually, yes! My family and I are considering visiting Barcelona next summer. Would be nice to practice my language skills there.

Mark: That sounds like such a wonderful experience! Let me know if you want tips on places to visit in Spain. I've been there several times already.

Jane: Thank you, I will definitely take you up on that offer! So tell me more about your job...

Mark: Well, right now we're working on this big project. _____

Choose the correct option to complete the dialogue

1. It's boring and stressful.
2. It's exciting and rewarding!
3. I don't enjoy it anymore.
4. I'm thinking of quitting.

Практическое занятие № 9. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для снятия языковых трудностей при просмотре видео. Просмотр видео по теме «Составление деловых писем, докладных записок, заявлений». Ответы на вопросы по видео (упражнения на отработку лексического материала по тематическому содержанию) Составление деловых писем на основе просмотренного материала.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Вариант 1: Написание делового письма-приглашения на мероприятие

Напишите официальное письмо-приглашение коллеге из другого отдела вашей компании на конференцию, посвящённую внедрению новых технологий в бизнес-процессы организации. Используйте вежливый стиль и официально-деловую лексику английского языка.

Структура письма должна включать:

- Приветствие адресата.
- Тему приглашения (цель мероприятия).
- Информацию о мероприятии (дате, месте проведения, продолжительности).
- Призыв подтвердить участие.
- Прощание и подпись.

Пример текста письма:

Subject: Invitation to Technology Implementation Conference

Dear Mr./Ms. Lastname,

We would like to cordially invite you to attend our upcoming conference focused on implementing new technologies into business processes within our organization. This event aims to provide insights into modern tools and strategies that can enhance efficiency across various departments.

The conference will take place on Friday, May 18th, from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM at our main office auditorium located at [address]. Please confirm your attendance by replying to this email or contacting us via phone at +7 (XXX) XXX-XX-XX before May 10th.

We look forward to seeing you there and discussing ways we can collectively improve productivity through technological advancements.

Best regards,

Your Name

Position Title

Company Name

Вариант 2: Составление официальной докладной записки руководству

Подготовьте официальную докладную записку своему руководителю о возникших проблемах с поставками оборудования и возможных путях решения ситуации. Докладная записка должна содержать чёткое изложение проблемы, возможные причины задержки поставок и рекомендации по устранению трудностей.

Основные элементы доклада:

- Четко обозначенная тема (заголовок).
- Подробное описание возникшей проблемы.
- Причины возникновения затруднений.
- Предложения по решению проблемы.
- Подпись сотрудника и дата составления документа.

Пример структуры докладной записки:

To: Manager's Full Name

From: Your Full Name

Date: Current Date

Subject: Delayed Equipment Delivery Issue

Dear [Manager's First Name],

This memo serves as an official report regarding the delay in delivery of essential equipment ordered for Project X. As previously scheduled, the shipment should have arrived last week, however, due to unforeseen circumstances beyond our control, it has not reached its destination.

After investigating the issue, we discovered that the primary cause of the delay lies in customs clearance procedures which took longer than anticipated. Additionally, severe weather conditions affected transportation logistics leading to further delays.

In order to address this situation promptly, we recommend exploring alternative shipping routes or temporarily switching suppliers who may deliver faster. We also suggest revising current procurement policies to avoid similar issues in future projects.

Please advise on the best course of action moving forward.

Sincerely,

Your Signature

Your Position Title

Department Name

Практическое занятие № 10-11. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для последующего чтения текста. Предтекстовые упражнения на отработку лексических единиц. Групповое изучающее чтение текста по теме «Поиск работы. Подготовка резюме. Прохождение собеседования» с извлечением новых речевых оборотов и выражений.

Выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики и фразеологических оборотов.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Задание 1: Составление профессионального резюме (CV)

Цель: Подготовить профессиональное резюме для вакансии менеджера по продажам (Sales Manager).

Задача: Создать эффективное CV, которое привлечёт внимание работодателя и подчеркнёт ваши ключевые компетенции и достижения.

Требования к структуре резюме:

1. Контактная информация (Personal Details): полное имя, телефон, электронная почта.
2. Краткая профессиональная цель (Objective Statement): общая характеристика ваших профессиональных целей и ожиданий.
3. Опыт работы (Work Experience): список предыдущих мест работы с указанием должности, названия компании, периода работы и основных обязанностей.
4. Образование (Education): учебные заведения, степени, курсы повышения квалификации.
5. Навыки (Skills): перечислить профессиональные и личные качества, релевантные должности.
6. Дополнительная информация (Additional Information): любые дополнительные данные, полезные работодателю (например, владение языками, сертификаты).

****Пример структуры резюме**:**

John Smith

Phone: +7 (9xx) xxx-xx-xx

Email: john.smith@example.com

Objective: To secure a Sales Manager position where I can utilize my strong sales skills and leadership abilities to drive revenue growth and customer satisfaction.

Experience:

2020-present: Sales Representative, ABC Company

- Achieved consistent over-performance targets exceeding annual goals by 15%.
- Developed and implemented successful marketing campaigns resulting in increased brand awareness.

Education:

Bachelor of Business Administration, XYZ University, Graduated 2018

Skills:

- Strong communication and negotiation skills
- Proficient in CRM systems and MS Office suite
- Fluent English speaker

References available upon request.

Задание 2: Практическое прохождение интервью (Interview Practice)

Цель: Развитие умения уверенно проходить собеседование на английском языке, демонстрируя профессионализм и готовность к работе.

Задача: Провести виртуальное собеседование, имитируя ситуацию реального интервью с потенциальным работодателем.

Типичные вопросы и ожидаемые ответы:

1. Tell me about yourself.

- Answer: Shortly describe your background, education, professional experience relevant to the role you're applying for.

2. Why do you think you're a good fit for this position?

- Answer: Highlight specific skills and experiences matching the job requirements.

3. What are your strengths and weaknesses?

- Answer: Share two-three key strengths and mention one manageable weakness along with steps taken to overcome it.

4. Where do you see yourself in five years?

- Answer: Express long-term career aspirations aligned with company's goals.

5. Do you have any questions for us?

- Answer: Ask thoughtful questions about the team structure, opportunities for growth, challenges faced by the department etc.

Примеры вопросов и ответов:

Question: Why did you apply for this particular job?

Answer: I believe this role aligns perfectly with my passion for helping customers find solutions tailored to their needs. Having worked extensively in client-facing roles, I am confident that I could make a significant impact here.

Question: Describe a difficult challenge you've faced professionally and how you handled it.

Answer: One major challenge I encountered was managing multiple deadlines simultaneously while ensuring quality output. I addressed this by prioritizing tasks using a task management tool and delegating certain responsibilities when necessary. This allowed me to successfully meet all deadlines without compromising on quality.

Практическое занятие № 12. Деловая игра «Собеседование с работодателем в кадровом агентстве» / Составление диалогов и проведение ролевой игры по темам: «Личная встреча с работодателем», «Беседа претендента на вакансию по телефону», «Переписка в интернете», «Основные ошибки при собеседовании», «Деловой стиль одежды»

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Возможный вариант игры:

Job Interview Simulation — Software Developer

Описание: Игроки выступают в роли кандидатов и сотрудников кадрового агентства. Проводится собеседование на позицию разработчика программного обеспечения (Software Developer).

Роли участников:

1. Рекрутер: ставит перед кандидатом ряд технических и личностных вопросов, оценивая уровень владения языком программирования и soft-skills.

2. Кандидат: демонстрирует понимание требований профессии, показывает свои навыки в программировании и умение решать рабочие задачи.

Задания участникам:

Для рекрутера:

1) Начните встречу представившись сотрудником кадрового агентства.

2) Задавайте вопросы кандидату:

- Опишите ваш опыт разработки программного обеспечения.
- Какой основной язык программирования используете чаще всего и почему?
- Можете привести пример проекта, которым гордитесь больше всего?
- Как справляетесь с ситуацией, когда возникают трудности в коде?

3) Оценивайте кандидатские ответы по следующим параметрам:

- Владение техническими аспектами профессии.
- Готовность учиться новому и совершенствовать навыки.
- Уровень самостоятельности и ответственности.

Для кандидата:

1) Коротко расскажите о себе и своём профессиональном пути.

2) Ответьте на вопросы рекрутера, продемонстрировав следующее:

- Ваш опыт разработки проектов.
- Ваше понимание основ программирования и популярных фреймворков.
- Вашу способность находить оптимальные решения сложных задач.

3) Не забудьте задать рекрутеру вопросы:

- Какие технологии используются в проектах компании?
- Существует ли обучение новым технологиям внутри компании?

Практическое занятие № 13. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для последующего чтения текста. Предтекстовые упражнения на отработку лексических единиц. Групповое изучающее чтение текста по теме «Достижения и инновации в науке и технике. Открытия XXI века» с извлечением новых речевых оборотов и выражений. Выполнение

тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики и фразеологических оборотов.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Вариант 1

Breakthroughs in Stem Cell Research in 2025

Recent scientific advancements in stem cell research have brought about unprecedented innovations in the fields of medicine and biology. Here are some notable breakthroughs observed in 2025:

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1. [Retinal Pigment Epithelial Cells]
2. [Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer]
3. [Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells]
4. [CRISPR Gene Editing Techniques]
5. [Global Market Expansion]

Retinal Pigment Epithelial Cells

Scientists have achieved a breakthrough by growing retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells from stem cells. These cells play a vital role in maintaining healthy vision. Using stem cells, researchers can produce large quantities of RPE cells, potentially providing treatment options for age-related macular degeneration and other eye diseases.

Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer

Another significant advancement is the improvement in techniques for somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT). SCNT allows the creation of genetically identical organisms by transferring nuclei from somatic cells into enucleated oocytes. Recent experiments have demonstrated higher success rates in cloning animals, opening doors for therapeutic cloning and organ transplantation.

Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

Researchers have developed advanced protocols for reprogramming mature cells into induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs). iPSCs retain the capability to differentiate into various cell types, offering tremendous potential for regenerative medicine. Studies conducted in 2025 have explored using iPSCs to repair damaged heart muscle after a heart attack, showing promising results.

CRISPR Gene Editing Techniques

CRISPR-Cas9 technology has seen further refinement, allowing precise modifications to DNA sequences. Scientists have applied CRISPR to correct genetic mutations responsible for hereditary diseases such as cystic fibrosis and sickle cell anemia. This technique promises to eliminate inherited diseases entirely in future generations.

Global Market Expansion

The global stem cell market is expanding rapidly, driven by increasing investments in research and development. Major players like Mesoblast and Capricor Therapeutics are actively pursuing FDA approvals for their therapies. The market

is estimated to exceed \$13 billion by 2025, fueling innovation and discovery in stem cell-based treatments.

Conclusion

The year 2025 has witnessed numerous breakthroughs in stem cell research, transforming our understanding of regenerative medicine. From growing retinal cells to refining CRISPR techniques, each step brings humanity closer to curing once-incurable diseases. With continued effort and investment, stem cell research holds enormous promise for improving lives globally.

Вариант 2

CRISPR-Cas9 Gene Editing Technology

CRISPR-Cas9 has transformed the field of genetics by enabling precise manipulation of DNA sequences. This revolutionary technology, initially discovered in bacteria as a defense mechanism against viruses, has evolved into a powerful tool for gene editing in humans, animals, and plants. Here's an overview of CRISPR-Cas9, its mechanisms, applications, and implications.

Mechanism of Action

CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) works similarly to our immune system. When a bacterium encounters a virus, it integrates fragments of the viral DNA into its own genome, forming a genetic memory. Upon reinfection, the CRISPR-associated protein (Cas9) recognizes and cleaves the matching viral DNA, preventing infection.

In laboratory settings, CRISPR-Cas9 is programmed to target specific DNA sequences using guide RNA. Once the DNA is cut, the cell's natural repair

mechanisms either introduce random mutations or insert new sequences depending on the presence of a repair template.

Applications

CRISPR-Cas9 shows immense potential in treating genetic diseases. In December 2023, the FDA approved Casgevy, the first CRISPR-based therapy for sickle cell disease and beta-thalassemia. This breakthrough demonstrates the feasibility of using CRISPR to alter diseased genes.

Agriculture

CRISPR-Cas9 enhances crop yields and resilience. For example, CRISPR-engineered tomatoes exhibit higher concentrations of fructose and glucose, making them sweeter. Similarly, CRISPR-modified crops can tolerate harsh climates and resist pests.

Industrial Fermentation

CRISPR-Cas9 optimizes microbial strains for producing chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and biofuels. Engineered yeast strains increase ethanol production, contributing to sustainable energy sources.

Challenging Aspects

Despite its advantages, CRISPR-Cas9 faces challenges:

1. Off-Target Effects: Unintentional alterations outside the target region.
2. Ethical Considerations: Manipulation of embryos raises concerns about designer babies and inequality.
3. Regulatory Barriers: Strict regulations slow adoption in certain regions.

Future Directions

Advancing CRISPR-Cas9 involves refining techniques to minimize side effects and broaden applicability. Newer methods like base editing and prime editing enhance precision and reduce collateral damage.

Base Editing

Directly converts one nucleotide to another without inducing DNA breaks. Cytosine base editors (CBEs) change C to T, while adenine base editors (ABEs) convert A to G.

Prime Editing

Combines a modified Cas9 enzyme with a reverse transcriptase to rewrite DNA sequences accurately, avoiding double-strand breaks.

FAQs

What is CRISPR-Cas9?

CRISPR-Cas9 is a gene-editing tool that allows scientists to precisely manipulate DNA sequences.

How does CRISPR-Cas9 work?

Guide RNA directs the Cas9 enzyme to cut specific DNA locations, triggering repairs that can delete, insert, or replace genes.

Are there alternatives to CRISPR-Cas9?

Yes, newer techniques like base editing and prime editing offer greater precision and fewer off-target effects.

Can CRISPR-Cas9 cure diseases?

Yes, CRISPR-Cas9 has shown promise in treating genetic disorders like sickle cell disease and beta-thalassemia.

What are the ethical considerations?

Concerns include potential abuse in creating designer babies, unequal access to treatments, and unintended genetic changes.

CRISPR-Cas9 represents a paradigm shift in biomedical research, offering unprecedented opportunities to eradicate diseases, enhance crops, and engineer microbes. While challenges persist, continuous innovation ensures a brighter future for this game-changing technology.

Практическое занятие № 14. Предпросмотровые вопросы по теме «Отраслевая выставка». Просмотр учебных видео по теме. Ответы на вопросы по просмотренному видео (упражнения лексико-грамматического характера по содержанию видео, тестовые вопросы по содержанию видео, вопросы дискуссионного характера, требующие развернутого ответа)

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Вариант 1: Участие в выставке как представитель компании

Представьте, что вы работаете представителем международной промышленной компании и собираетесь посетить выставку «Иннопром» в Екатеринбурге. Ваша задача - подготовиться к участию в мероприятии и провести переговоры с партнерами и клиентами.

Задачи:

1. Составьте короткий вступительный монолог на английском языке, который представит вашу компанию и сферу её деятельности.
2. Подготовьте сценарий переговоров с зарубежным партнером, обсудив вопросы сотрудничества и перспективы дальнейшего взаимодействия.
3. Определите цели вашего участия в выставке и подготовьте перечень потенциальных клиентов и партнеров, которых планируете встретить.

Пример вступления:

Good afternoon everyone, my name is Alexei Ivanov, representing Acme Industries. Our company specializes in advanced robotics and automation solutions for heavy industry sectors. We're excited to showcase our latest products and services at INNOPROM 2025 in Yekaterinburg. Looking forward to meeting you and discussing potential collaborations.

Переговоры с партнёром:

- Обсудите особенности продукции вашей компании.
- Узнайте потребности партнера и выясните, подходит ли ваша продукция под их запросы.
- Договоритесь о дальнейших действиях: встречи, демонстрации продуктов, условия контрактов.

Вариант 2: Посещение выставки как специалист-эксперт

Представьте, что вы посетили международную промышленную выставку «Иннопром» в качестве эксперта в области промышленности и высоких технологий. Вам поручено составить подробный отчет о новшествах и тенденциях отрасли, представленных на выставке.

Задачи:

1. Составьте письменный отчет о пяти наиболее интересных экспонатах, представленных на выставке.
2. Напишите заключение, выделив главные тенденции и направления промышленного сектора, выявленные на выставке.
3. Организуйте круглый стол среди студентов и преподавателей вашего учебного заведения, поделитесь впечатлениями и наблюдениями о событиях на выставке.

Пример отчета:

Report on INNOPROM Exhibition Visit

Date: September 2025

Location: Ekaterinburg, Russia

Introduction:

INNOPROM 2025 offered a wealth of cutting-edge technologies and innovative solutions for the industrial sector. Below are five standouts among the exhibits:

1. Robotics Solutions for Heavy Industry

Acme Industries showcased autonomous robots capable of performing dangerous tasks in hazardous environments.

2. Advanced Materials for Aerospace Manufacturing

Novatech displayed lightweight composite materials specifically designed for aerospace applications.

3. Sustainable Energy Systems

GreenTech unveiled new solar panels with increased efficiency and durability.

4. Smart Factory Automation Tools

AutomationX exhibited smart factory software platforms that optimize production workflows.

5. Virtual Reality Training Simulators

VR Trainings introduced immersive training simulators for workers in hazardous industries.

Conclusion:

Overall, INNOPROM 2025 emphasized trends towards digitization, sustainability, and worker safety. The emphasis on green technologies and automation bodes well for the future of Russian industry.

Практическое занятие № 15-16. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для последующего чтения текста. Предтекстовые упражнения на отработку лексических единиц. Групповое изучающее чтение текста по теме «История чемпионатов России» с извлечением новых речевых оборотов и выражений. Выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики и фразеологических оборотов. Изучающее чтение технической документации Демонстрационного экзамена (определение тематики и назначения текста; знакомство со структурой документов; поиск в тексте запрашиваемой информации, угадывание значения незнакомых слов по контексту)

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Вариант 1: «Анализ эволюции движения WorldSkills в России»

Цель задания: Разобраться в истории появления и развития движений профессионального мастерства в России, проанализировать значимость соревнований WorldSkills для молодежи и экономики страны.

Задача: Члены группы получают общий текст на английском языке, посвященный истории чемпионатов профессионального мастерства в России. Студентам нужно выявить ключевые этапы становления и развития, определить значение таких конкурсов для молодых профессионалов и предприятий, а также отметить современные тренды и будущее движение.

Пример текста для чтения:

WorldSkills Movement in Russia

WorldSkills International was founded in 1950, but it wasn't until 2012 that Russia joined the movement. The first national competition, WorldSkills Russia, took place in 2013 in Kazan. Since then, participation has grown exponentially, reaching thousands of competitors annually.

Significant milestones include:

- 2014: Russia hosted the EuroSkills competition in Leipzig.
- 2015: Competitors from Russia began to win medals consistently.
- 2019: Kazan hosted the WorldSkills Championship, drawing participants from nearly 70 countries.

WorldSkills competitions have boosted vocational education in Russia, inspiring young talent and enhancing workforce readiness.

Вариант 2: «Создание тематического справочника по чемпионатам профессионального мастерства»

Цель задания: Создать информативный справочник по основным этапам и ключевым фигурам чемпионатов профессионального мастерства в России на английском языке.

Задача: Группе предоставляется обобщенный материал о движении WorldSkills и аналогичных конкурсах профессионального мастерства в

России. Им необходимо объединить информацию и оформить её в виде полезного справочника, предназначенного для будущих конкурсантов и интересующихся историей профессиональной подготовки.

Пример общего плана справочника:

WorldSkills Russia Handbook

Overview:

- Brief history of WorldSkills International.
- Reasons for Russia's entry into the movement.
- Timeline of major competitions held in Russia.

Main Sections:

1. Preparation for Competitions:

- Training camps and facilities.
- Mentorship programs.

2. Categories of Competitions:

- Skills categories and disciplines.
- Judging criteria and evaluation standards.

3. Impact on Education and Employment:

- Enhancement of vocational schools.
- Creation of jobs and internships.

Conclusion:

Future prospects and global influence of WorldSkills Russia.

Вариант 3: Пример технической документации демонстрационного экзамена «Web Development» на английском языке. Экзамены такого формата включают практические задания, направленные на проверку навыков проектирования, реализации и тестирования веб-приложений. Этот экзамен направлен на проверку компетенций в создании современного адаптивного

интерфейса, написании функционального клиентского и серверного кода, а также понимании принципов архитектуры веб-приложений.

Web Development Demonstration Exam Example

Task Overview

You are tasked with building a simple web application using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and optionally server-side programming languages (PHP, Node.js, Python/Django, Ruby on Rails, etc.). The exam consists of four sections:

1. Front-end Design & Layout
2. Responsive Web Design
3. JavaScript Interactivity
4. Server-side Logic (Optional)

Section 1: Front-end Design & Layout

Create a basic landing page for a fictional online bookstore (`BookWorm`). Use HTML and CSS to build the layout. Ensure proper usage of semantic elements, grid layouts, and responsive typography.

****Requirements:****

- Header section with logo and navigation menu.
- Main content area featuring books with images, titles, authors, prices, and brief descriptions.
- Footer containing copyright notice and links to social media accounts.
- Mobile-friendly design using Flexbox or Grid.

****Evaluation Criteria:****

- Correct usage of HTML5 tags.
- Clean and maintainable CSS stylesheet.
- Responsiveness across screen sizes.

Section 2: Responsive Web Design

Enhance the layout created in Section 1 to make it fully responsive. Utilize CSS media queries to adjust layout and styling for mobile devices.

Additional Requirements:

- Navigation menu collapses into a burger icon on smaller screens.
- Book details stack vertically instead of horizontally on narrow viewports.
- Adjust font sizes and spacing for optimal readability.

Evaluation Criteria:

- Effective implementation of CSS media queries.
- Smooth transitions and animations when resizing browser window.
- Optimized user interface for touchscreen interactions.

Section 3: JavaScript Interactivity

Add interactivity to the website using vanilla JavaScript or popular libraries (React, Vue.js, AngularJS, etc.).

Task Objectives:

- Implement a search bar filtering books dynamically based on input text.
- Add clickable buttons to sort books by author, title, or price.
- Display detailed modal windows for individual books when clicked.

Evaluation Criteria:

- Functional JavaScript logic.
- Cross-browser compatibility.
- Seamless UI behavior.

Optional Section 4: Server-side Logic

Build a backend API to store and retrieve book data using PHP/MySQL, Node.js/MongoDB, Django/Python, Ruby on Rails, etc.

****Objectives:****

- Create RESTful APIs to fetch, update, and delete book entries.
- Secure authentication for admin panel (optional).
- Validate inputs and handle error cases gracefully.

****Evaluation Criteria:****

- Secure and performant API architecture.
- Appropriate handling of HTTP requests and responses.
- Basic CRUD operations.

Submission Guidelines

Submit your final files (HTML, CSS, JS, database schema, etc.) zipped together. Include comments explaining technical choices and methodologies.

Evaluation Metrics

- Code Quality (Structure, Comments, Readability)
- Functionality (Meeting All Specifications)
- Creativity & Originality
- Performance Optimization

Практическое занятие № 17. Подготовка сообщения «Описание задания Демонстрационного экзамена». Составление диалогов по заданным ситуациям

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Изучить техническую документацию к проведению демонстрационного экзамена по компетенции «Веб-разработка». Составить сообщение, описывающее процедуру проведения этого экзамена.

Пример текста сообщения:

Web Development Demonstration Exam Assignment Description

Purpose:

The purpose of this demonstration exam is to assess your competency in designing, coding, testing, and deploying a fully functional web application. The assignment covers front-end development, back-end logic, responsiveness, and interactivity.

Scenario:

Imagine you are hired by a startup company that wants to launch an online platform for booking appointments with freelancers. Your task is to create a prototype version of this platform, ensuring it meets the minimum viable product (MVP) requirements.

Exam Structure:

The exam consists of three core sections:

1. Frontend Development

Design and implement the frontend using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Focus on clean and organized code, cross-browser compatibility, and responsive design principles.

2. Backend Development

Develop a simple backend using PHP, Node.js, Python/Django, or Ruby on Rails. Build a RESTful API to handle user registration, login, appointment scheduling, and data storage/retrieval.

3. Testing & Debugging

Perform thorough unit tests and debugging to ensure the application runs flawlessly. Document any bugs or issues resolved during the development process.

Minimum MVP Features:

- Users can register/login with valid credentials.
- Registered users can schedule appointments with freelancers.
- Freelancer profiles display their services, ratings, and availability.
- Admin dashboard allows viewing/approving registrations and bookings.

Assessment Criteria:

- Technical Execution: Effectiveness of code, performance optimization, security measures.
- User Interface: Visual appeal, ease of navigation, mobile responsiveness.
- Interactivity: Usability, responsiveness, intuitive interaction flows.
- Documentation: Clarity of comments, instructions, and test reports.

Submission Format:

Prepare a GitHub repository with all source files (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, backend scripts/database schemas). Include README.md file detailing setup instructions, project dependencies, and demo link (if applicable).

Feel free to ask any clarifying questions before beginning the exam. Good luck!

Практическое занятие № 18-20. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для последующего чтения текста. Предтекстовые упражнения на отработку лексических единиц. Групповое изучающее чтение текста по теме «Техническое бюро» с извлечением новых речевых оборотов и выражений. Выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики и фразеологических оборотов. Групповое изучающее чтение технологических карт. Выполнение тренировочных лексических упражнений на закрепление узкоспециализированной лексики. Презентация собственных чертежей, схем, рисунков, презентаций на английском языке перед аудиторией, обсуждение.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Вариант 1: «Технологическая карта сборки изделия»

Текст для чтения:

Перед вами текст технологической карты производства простого бытового прибора - кофеварки. Читайте внимательно и выполните задания ниже.

Sample Text:

Assembly Process of Coffee Maker Model CM-1000

Components:

1. Outer shell (metal case)
2. Water tank
3. Filter holder
4. Power cable
5. Control panel
6. Thermostat
7. Switch button

Steps:

1. Place outer shell onto assembly table.
2. Install water tank inside the metal case.
3. Attach filter holder to the bottom compartment.
4. Connect thermostat wires to corresponding connectors.
5. Mount control panel and switch button.
6. Run power cable through designated holes.
7. Final inspection and packaging.

Задания:

1. Найдите в тексте компоненты, используемые при сборке устройства.
2. Назовите первые три шага процесса сборки.
3. Как называется последний шаг производственного цикла?
4. Из какого материала изготовлен корпус кофеварки?

Вариант 2: «Организация технического бюро»

Текст для чтения:

Читайте текст о работе технического бюро крупного предприятия и выполняйте последующие задания.

Sample Text:

Technical Bureau Operations

A Technical Bureau is responsible for preparing documentation and drawings necessary for the manufacture of mechanical parts and assemblies. It typically includes engineers and draftsmen who collaborate closely with designers and production managers.

Primary Functions:

1. Developing blueprints and schematic diagrams.
2. Conducting technical inspections of finished goods.
3. Providing consultancy on material selection and fabrication processes.
4. Updating and archiving engineering documents.

Staff Composition:

- Chief Engineer
- Draftsmen
- Inspectors
- Technicians

Задания:

1. Перечислите основные обязанности технического бюро.
2. Кто входит в штат сотрудников технического бюро?
3. В каком отделе занимаются разработкой чертежей и схем?
4. Какова роль инженеров в техническом бюро?

Практическое занятие № 21-23. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для последующего чтения текста. Предтекстовые упражнения на отработку лексических единиц. Групповое изучающее чтение текста по теме «Инструменты, оборудование, станки»/ «Программы и программное обеспечение» с извлечением новых речевых оборотов и выражений. Выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики и фразеологических оборотов. Просмотровое чтение текстов по теме «Инструменты, оборудование, станки»/ «Программы и программное обеспечение». Ответы на вопросы. Групповая презентация «Необходимое оборудование в моей работе». Обсуждение, диалог

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Варианты технических текстов для чтения, проработки и обсуждения.

Вариант 1

Understanding Computer Software

Computer software, commonly referred to simply as "software," comprises sets of instructions written in computer programming languages. These instructions are executed by hardware (like CPUs) to carry out specific tasks. There are generally two types of software:

1. System Software: Includes operating systems, device drivers, utilities, and firmware. System software manages the operation of computers and provides services for application software.

2. Application Software: Refers to programs designed to accomplish specific tasks for end users. Examples include word processors, spreadsheets, video games, and web browsers.

Software developers write code using programming languages like Python, Java, C++, and Swift. Each piece of software goes through a lifecycle consisting of design, development, testing, maintenance, and eventual retirement.

Вариант 2

Types of Programming Languages

Programming languages serve as intermediaries between human-readable commands and machine-executable binary code. Some of the most popular programming languages include:

- Python: Known for simplicity and extensive library support. Widely used in data science, web development, and scripting.
- Java: Popular for enterprise-level applications, Android app development, and server-side programming.
- C++: Offers speed and performance. Commonly used in gaming engines, embedded systems, and high-performance computing.
- Swift: Apple-developed language mainly used for iOS and Mac OS apps.
- JavaScript: Essential for interactive websites and front-end development. Also used for server-side programming with Node.js.

Choosing the right programming language depends on the nature of the project, performance requirements, and developer preferences.

Вариант 3

Importance of Updates and Security

Regular updates are crucial for keeping software secure and reliable. Hackers exploit vulnerabilities in outdated versions of software to compromise systems. Therefore, updating software frequently minimizes security risks.

Updates often contain patches for newly discovered flaws ("bugs") and introduce new features to enhance usability. Modern software typically employs automatic update mechanisms, prompting users to install updates periodically.

Moreover, antivirus software, firewalls, and encryption tools contribute to overall cybersecurity. End users should always download updates from trusted sources and avoid installing unauthorized software.

In conclusion, staying vigilant about updates is essential for protecting personal data and ensuring smooth functioning of devices.

Практическое занятие № 24-27. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для последующего чтения текста. Предтекстовые упражнения на отработку лексических единиц. Групповое изучающее чтение текста по теме «Техника безопасности и охрана труда» с извлечением новых речевых оборотов и выражений. Выполнение лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики и фразеологических оборотов. Просмотр видео по теме «Техника безопасности на производстве». Ответы на вопросы по видео (упражнения лексического характера по содержанию видео, тестовые вопросы по содержанию видео, вопросы с развернутым ответом). Поисковое чтение документации «World Skills International Health and Safety documentation» для ответа на заранее предложенные вопросы и упражнения. «Safety first /Безопасность превыше всего». Дискуссия по требованиям техники безопасности на производстве.

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Безопасность на рабочем месте (Safety at Workplace)

Occupational Safety Measures

Every workplace should adhere to strict occupational safety guidelines to prevent accidents and injuries. Employers are legally obligated to provide employees with protective gear, train them on emergency procedures, and enforce regular safety audits.

Some common safety precautions include:

- Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as helmets, goggles, gloves, and respirators.
- Keeping workspaces tidy and clutter-free to avoid tripping hazards.
- Ensuring electrical wiring is properly maintained and grounded.
- Following lockout-tagout procedures to prevent accidental start-ups during maintenance.

Employees themselves bear responsibility for complying with safety regulations, attending mandatory training sessions, and reporting unsafe conditions immediately.

Задание 1: Заполните таблицу новыми речевыми оборотами и выражениями из текста:

Выражение	Значение
Occupational safety	Охрана труда
Prevent accidents	Предотвращать несчастные случаи
Provide employees with...	Предоставлять сотрудникам ...
Emergency procedures	Правила поведения в экстренных ситуациях
Enforce regular safety audits	Регулярно проводить проверки безопасности
Bear responsibility	Нести ответственность
Attending mandatory training	Присутствовать на обязательных тренингах
Report unsafe conditions	Сообщать о небезопасных условиях

Задание 2: Лексические упражнения

1. Дополните предложения подходящими выражениями из таблицы:

- Every employee should ____ (нести ответственность) for adhering to safety regulations.
- Workers are trained to follow specific ____ (правила поведения в экстренных ситуациях) in case of emergencies.
- The employer must ____ (предоставлять сотрудникам) appropriate protective gear.

2. Преобразуйте предложения в пассивный залог:

- Employees receive mandatory training on safety procedures.
- Management implements regular safety checks.

Практическое занятие № 28-30. Введение новых лексических единиц по теме занятия для последующего чтения текста. Предтекстовые упражнения на отработку лексических единиц. Групповое изучающее чтение текста по теме «Стандарты в производстве» с извлечением новых речевых оборотов и выражений. Выполнение тренировочных лексических и лексико-грамматических упражнений на закрепление активной лексики и фразеологических оборотов. Просмотр видео по теме «Проблемы на производстве». Ответы на вопросы по просмотренному видео (упражнения лексического характера по содержанию видео, тестовые вопросы по содержанию видео, вопросы с развернутым ответом). Дискуссия по теме «Возможные нестандартные профессиональные ситуации и пути их решения» для подготовки к ролевой игре следующего практического занятия. Ролевая игра «Обоснование несоответствия рабочего места требованиям охраны труда и поиск выхода из ситуации в условиях дефицита языковых средств»

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Вариант 1: «Производственные стандарты и качество продукции»

Задание 1: Чтение и выделение новых выражений

Production Standards and Product Quality

Manufacturers rely heavily on standardized processes to ensure consistency and reliability in their products. Adhering to recognized standards such as ISO 9001 guarantees conformity to predefined specifications and reduces variability in production outputs.

Here are some common terms and phrases related to production standards:

- Quality Assurance (QA): Processes aimed at ensuring that products meet specified requirements.
- Quality Control (QC): Testing performed to verify whether the product conforms to established standards.
- Continuous Improvement: Efforts to systematically enhance processes and product quality over time.
- Six Sigma Methodology: Statistical framework for minimizing defects and improving operational efficiency.
- Lean Manufacturing: Approach focused on eliminating waste and maximizing value-added activities.

Задание 2: Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Закончите предложения, выбрав подходящее слово из списка: (standards, efficiency, variability, requirements)

- Manufacturers strive to minimize __production__ to achieve uniform quality.
- Compliance with internationally recognized __guarantees__ trustworthiness.
- Lean Manufacturing focuses on enhancing __by removing unnecessary steps.__

2. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (Past Simple или Present Perfect):

- This factory has adopted the ISO 9001 standard (_to adopt_).
- Engineers tested the prototypes thoroughly (_to test_).

Вариант 2: «Международные стандарты и сертификация продукции»

Задание 1: Чтение и выделение новых выражений

International Standards and Certification

Standardization plays a critical role in global trade, ensuring that products meet universal quality and safety requirements. Organizations like ISO (International Organization for Standardization) establish norms covering various aspects of production, from raw materials sourcing to final product inspection.

Certain key terms in this context include:

- Certification Body: Authoritative entity authorized to grant certifications.
- Conformity Assessment: Procedure for verifying compliance with defined standards.
- Supply Chain Traceability: Ability to track products' origins and movements.
- Risk Management: Strategies to identify, analyze, and mitigate potential threats.

Задание 2: Лексико-грамматические упражнения

1. Дополните предложения подходящими выражениями из предложенного текста:

- Consumers benefit from knowing the origin of their purchases through __supply chain traceability__.
- Businesses partner with reputable __certification bodies__ to obtain certification.

2. Измените порядок слов в предложениях, сохранив смысл:

- Raw materials sourcing is regulated by international standards.
- Improved supply chain traceability builds consumer confidence.

Практическое занятие № 31-32. Просмотровое чтение текстов по теме «Профессиональный рост и самосовершенствование в профессиональной деятельности». Ответы на вопросы в форме дискуссии. Дискуссия «Если я буду участвовать во всероссийском чемпионате»

Учебные материалы: учебник, бланки с заданиями, презентация

Характер выполнения работы: Словесный, наглядный, продуктивный

Форма организации занятия: индивидуальная, в малых группах

Задания для практического занятия:

Вариант 1: Дебаты на тему участия в соревнованиях

Цели: Тренировка навыков аргументации, выражения мнения и отстаивания своей точки зрения на английском языке.

Ход занятия:

1. Подготовка:

- Студенты делятся на две группы: одна выступает за участие в соревновании, вторая против.

- Каждой стороне даётся некоторое время на подготовку аргументов.

2. Основные аргументы:

- Аргументы за участие:

- Возможность продемонстрировать свои навыки и таланты.

- Получение опыта конкуренции и преодоления стресса.

- Повышение мотивации и самооценки.

- Новые знакомства и расширение круга контактов.

- Аргументы против участия:

- Высокий уровень давления и риска провала.

- Необходимость многочасовой подготовки, отвлекающей от учёбы и отдыха.

- Недостаточная поддержка и инфраструктура для тренировок.

- Страх неудачи и разочарования.

3. Ход дебатов:

- Первая команда выдвигает аргументы в пользу участия.
- Вторая команда опровергает аргументы первой и выдвигает свои контраргументы.
- Ведущий организует переход инициативы и контролирует соблюдение регламента.

4. Итог:

- Рефлексия: каждый высказывается о преимуществах и недостатках обоих подходов.
- Голосование за лучший аргумент или команду.

Вариант 2: Моделирование обсуждения в кругу друзей

Цели: Развитие разговорных навыков, повышение уверенности в спонтанном говорении на английском языке.

Ход занятия:

1. Постановка задачи:

- Преподаватель объявляет дискуссионную тему: «Стоит ли участвовать во Всероссийском чемпионате?»
- Объявляется правило: ученики должны вести живую беседу, естественно реагируя друг на друга.

2. План обсуждения:

- Все сидят в круге и свободно ведут беседу по теме.
- Один ученик инициирует дискуссию, остальные присоединяются по очереди.
- Используются вопросы и утверждения для поддержания активности.

3. Примерные вопросы и реплики:

- «Would you participate in a nationwide competition?» («Ты бы участвовал в таком чемпионате?»)

- «What are the pros and cons of participating?» («Какие плюсы и минусы участия?»)

- «How do you feel about public speaking and competition pressure?» («Что ты думаешь о публичных выступлениях и стрессе конкуренции?»)

- «Have you ever participated in a competition? Did you enjoy it?» («Ты когда-нибудь участвовал в конкурсе? Понравилось ли тебе это?»)

4. Завершение:

- Подведение итогов дискуссии преподавателем.
- Упоминание полезных фраз и идиом, используемых учениками.
- Обратная связь и рекомендации по улучшению произношения и выразительности.

Критерии оценки результатов выполнения практических заданий

Шкалы оценивания	Критерии оценивания
оценка «ОТЛИЧНО»	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– задание выполнено в установленный срок с использованием рекомендаций преподавателя; показан высокий уровень знания изученного материала по заданной теме;– проявлено умение глубоко анализировать проблему и делать обобщающие выводы;– работа выполнена без ошибок и недочетов или допущено не более одного недочета;
оценка «ХОРОШО»	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– задание выполнено в установленный срок с использованием рекомендаций преподавателя;– показан хороший уровень владения изученным материалом по заданной теме;– работа выполнена полностью, но допущено в ней не более одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочета или не более двух недочетов;

оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – задание выполнено в установленный срок с частичным использованием рекомендаций преподавателя; – продемонстрированы минимальные знания по основным темам изученного материала; – выполнено не менее половины работы либо допущены в ней: не более двух грубых ошибок или не более одной грубой ошибки и одного недочета, или не более двух-трех негрубых ошибок, или одна негрубая ошибка и три недочета, или четыре-пять недочетов;
оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – число ошибок и недочетов превосходит норму, при которой может быть выставлена оценка «удовлетворительно», или правильно выполнено менее половины задания, или обучающийся не приступал к выполнению задания;

3.3 Самостоятельная работа

Самостоятельная работа №1. Подготовка монолога на тему: «Моя траектория образования» / «Почему я выбрал данную специальность»

Задание для самостоятельного выполнения:

Вариант 1: Моя траектория образования

План выступления:

1. Начало моего образовательного пути (школа, увлечения).
2. Выбор колледжа.
3. Моё отношение к учебе и любимым дисциплинам.
4. Мои планы на будущее.

Примерный текст выступления:

Hello everyone,

Let me share my educational journey with you. It all began when I attended kindergarten, where I developed a keen interest in numbers and puzzles. Later, in school, mathematics became my favorite subject. Solving equations gave me joy and helped sharpen my analytical skills.

After completing secondary school, I decided to enroll in a university to deepen my knowledge. Choosing the right institution was crucial, and ultimately, I opted for studying Engineering because it combines creativity with problem-solving.

Throughout my college years, I enjoyed subjects like calculus, physics, and computer-aided design. They equipped me with tools that will be invaluable in my future career.

Looking ahead, I envision myself working in the field of renewable energy. This goal drives me to continuously learn and evolve.

Thank you for listening!

Вариант 2: Почему я выбрал данную специальность

План выступления:

1. Раннее знакомство с предметом будущей специальности.
2. Важность личной заинтересованности и увлеченности.
3. Влияние окружения и наставников.
4. Будущие амбиции и карьера.

Примерный текст выступления:

Good morning everyone,

When choosing my major, I reflected deeply on my interests and passions. Ever since childhood, I loved tinkering with gadgets and figuring out how machines work. This curiosity naturally led me to choose Mechanical Engineering.

One reason I picked this specialty is that it gives me the opportunity to solve real-world problems creatively. Another factor influencing my choice was the encouragement and mentorship I received from teachers and mentors who inspired me.

Now, as I near graduation, I'm eager to put my skills into practice. I aspire to work in aerospace engineering, where I'll contribute to designing safer aircraft.

In conclusion, selecting this profession was a deliberate choice rooted in my genuine enthusiasm and desire to make a difference.

Thank you!

Самостоятельная работа №2. Составление сообщений на электронную почту (приглашение на конференцию, рекламация, согласование договора)

Задание для самостоятельного выполнения:

Вариант 1: Электронное приглашение на конференцию

Задача: Составьте электронное письмо с официальным приглашением на международную онлайн-конференцию по экологии.

Пример письма:

Subject: Official Invitation to EcoSummit 2025 Online Conference

Dear Ms. Greenwood,

On behalf of the organizing committee, I am delighted to extend an invitation to you to attend the EcoSummit 2025 Online Conference. This prestigious event will take place on October 15-17, 2025, and will feature prominent speakers from academia, industry, and NGOs.

During the conference, attendees will have the opportunity to discuss urgent environmental challenges, present innovative solutions, and network with experts from around the globe. Sessions will cover topics ranging from sustainable urban development to carbon capture technologies.

We sincerely hope that you will accept our invitation and join us in this important discussion.

For more information and to RSVP, please visit our website at www.ecosummit2025.org/register.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Brown

Conference Coordinator

Вариант 2: Электронное письмо с рекламацией

Задача: Составьте письмо-жалобу поставщику мебели на дефект купленного дивана.

Пример письма:

Subject: Complaint regarding Defective Sofa Purchase

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my disappointment concerning the sofa purchased from your company on June 12, 2025. Unfortunately, upon receiving the item, I noticed several significant defects:

- Scratches on the surface of the upholstery.
- Loose stitching along the seams.
- Uneven cushion padding.

Given the price paid and expectations set forth in your catalog, I believe these issues represent substandard quality. I kindly request immediate assistance in resolving this matter. Specifically, I expect either a refund or a replacement with a fully functional model.

Please let me know how you intend to address this issue. Awaiting your prompt response.

Yours faithfully,

Victoria Stone

Customer ID: SOFA2025-0612

Самостоятельная работа №3. Подготовка сообщения на тему: «Достижение в области науки и техники, изменившее мою жизнь» / «Посещение отраслевой выставки». Дискуссия

Задание для самостоятельного выполнения:

Вариант 1: Подготовка сообщения на тему «Достижение в области науки и техники, изменившее мою жизнь»

Задача: Приготовьте выступление продолжительностью около трех минут на английском языке, раскрывая достижение в науке или технике, которое существенно повлияло на вашу жизнь.

Требования:

1. Назвать достижение и объяснить, почему оно важно лично для вас.
2. Рассказать, каким образом ваше восприятие мира изменилось после ознакомления с этим достижением.
3. Продемонстрировать понимание значения этого достижения для общества и будущего человечества.

Примерный план выступления:

1. Вступление: название и краткое пояснение выбранного достижения.
2. Основная часть: личный опыт и впечатления, конкретные примеры из собственной жизни.
3. Заключение: глобальная значимость и перспективы достижения.

Вариант 2: Подготовка сообщения на тему «Посещение отраслевой выставки»

Задача: Опишите посещение отраслевой выставки (например, выставка автомобилей, роботов, электроники и др.) и расскажите о впечатляющих экспонатах, которые запомнились сильнее всего.

Требования:

1. Представьте организацию выставки и общее впечатление от нее.
2. Подробно опишите хотя бы два-три экспоната, которые привлекли наибольшее внимание.
3. Рассмотрите, какое влияние данная выставка оказывает на индустрию и отрасль в целом.

Примерный план выступления:

1. Вступление: место проведения выставки, основная направленность и продолжительность.
2. Основная часть: описание конкретных экспонатов, интересные новинки и инновации.
3. Заключение: личное впечатление и оценка значимости выставки для индустрии.

**Критерии оценки результатов выполнения
заданий самостоятельной работы**

Шкалы оценивания	Критерии оценивания
оценка «ОТЛИЧНО»	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – задание выполнено в установленный срок с использованием рекомендаций преподавателя; – показан высокий уровень знания изученного материала по заданной теме; – проявлено умение глубоко анализировать проблему и делать обобщающие выводы; – самостоятельная работа выполнена без ошибок и недочетов или допущено не более одного недочета;
оценка «ХОРОШО»	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – задание выполнено в установленный срок с использованием рекомендаций преподавателя; – показан хороший уровень владения изученным материалом по заданной теме; – самостоятельная работа выполнена полностью, но допущено в ней не более одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочета или не более двух недочетов;
оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – задание выполнено в установленный срок с частичным использованием рекомендаций преподавателя; – продемонстрированы минимальные знания по основным темам изученного материала; – выполнено не менее половины работы либо допущены в ней: не более двух грубых ошибок или не более одной грубой ошибки и одного недочета, или не более двух-трех негрубых ошибок, или одна негрубая ошибка и три недочета, или четыре-пять недочетов;

оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»	– число ошибок и недочетов превосходит норму, при которой может быть выставлена оценка «удовлетворительно», или правильно выполнено менее половины задания, или обучающийся не приступал к выполнению задания
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4. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Промежуточная аттестация по учебной дисциплине СГ.02
«Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»:

– в IV семестре в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Задание дифференцированного зачета Чтение и перевод профессионального текста объемом 400 печатных знаков Ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста Выполнение лексического задания		
Объекты оценки	Критерии оценки результата	Отметка о выполнении
устно и письменно переводить тексты по профессиональной тематике и техническую документацию с использованием разных типов словарей	- научно-популярный текст, объемом 70-100 знаков прочитан и переведен в полном объеме с использованием словаря, отражены все аспекты основного содержания текста	
знать лексический (1000-1200 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	Лексические единицы дифференцированы	

Для проведения дифференцированного зачета предусмотрено выполнение практических заданий:

1. Чтение и перевод профессионального текста объемом 400 печатных знаков;
2. Выполнение тестовых заданий по тексту;
3. Ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста;
4. Составление монологического высказывания по заданной тематике

Критерии оценки выполнения практических заданий:

оценка «ОТЛИЧНО»

Чтение: студент полностью понял содержание текста, может выделить основную мысль, понимает значение незнакомых слов по контексту, либо по сходству с родным языком, может ответить на вопросы по содержанию текста, сформулировать его основную идею, находит точные ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста.

Высказывание в форме рассказа: студент справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его высказывание связанное и логически последовательное, диапазон языковых средств достаточно широк, высказывание достаточно объемное, ошибки практически отсутствуют, достаточно правильное произношение.

Участие в беседе: студент справился с решением задачи, понял партнера, понял вопрос, правильно реагирует на его реплики, правильно и точно отвечает на вопросы, умело поддерживает беседу на заданную тему, правильно употребляет языковые средства, отсутствуют ошибки, нарушения коммуникации.

оценка «ХОРОШО»

Чтение: студент понял основное содержание текста. Может выделить основную мысль, определить основные факты. Однако недостаточно развита догадка, и он затрудняется в понимании некоторых незнакомых слов, темп речи замедлен, находит недостаточно точные ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста.

Высказывание в форме рассказа: студент справился с поставленной задачей, его высказывание связанное и последовательное, употреблен достаточный объем языковых средств, речь правильная, присутствуют небольшие ошибки, затрудняющие коммуникацию, темп речи замедлен, достаточно правильное произношение.

Участие в беседе: студент решил языковую задачу, в речи были паузы, связанные с поиском языковых средств выражения нужного значения, ошибки практически отсутствуют, достаточно правильно и точно отвечает на вопросы.

оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»

Чтение: студент не совсем понял основное содержание прочитанного, умеет выделить некоторые факты и не имеет языковой догадки, находит неточные ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста.

Высказывание в форме рассказа: студент в основном решил поставленную задачу, но диапазон языковых средств ограничен, и объем высказывания не достигает нормы. Допускает в речи языковые ошибки, нарушена последовательность изложения, темп речи замедлен.

Участие в беседе: студент решил поставленную речевую задачу, некоторые реплики партнера вызывали у него затруднения, не достаточно правильно и точно отвечает на вопросы. Наблюдались паузы, мешающие речевому общению.

оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»

Чтение: студент не понял текста или понял содержание текста неправильно, не ориентируется в тексте при поиске отдельных фактов, не умеет анализировать незнакомую лексику, не находит ответы на вопросы в тексте

Высказывание в форме рассказа: студент только частично справился с решением задачи, высказывание небольшое по объему, большое количество языковых и фонетических ошибок.

Участие в беседе: студент не решил задачи, затрудняется отвечать на реплики партнера, не может ответить на поставленные вопросы, коммуникация не состоялась.

4.1 Варианты заданий для дифференцированного зачета

Вариант №1

Задание №1

Прочитайте и переведите текст

A programmer, or a computer programmer, is a person who writes programs to work on a computer. Computer programs are detailed instructions that computers must follow to do their functions. A programmer can be a specialist in one area of computer programming or a generalist who writes codes for many kinds of programs. Programmers also make, design, and test logical structures for solving problems by a computer. Many technical innovations in programming – modern computing technologies and new languages and programming tools - have changed the role of a programmer and enriched much of the programming work today. British mathematician Ada Lovelace (who was the famous British poet Lord Byron's daughter) was the first to write a program for a computing machine. The machine was Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine, and Ada wrote and published an algorithm to make the calculations of Bernoulli numbers in October 1842. Unfortunately, her work never ran because Babbage's machine was never finished in her time. The first person to successfully run a program on a computer was a computer scientist Konrad Zuse, who succeeded in it in 1941. The American ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer) programming team, consisting of Kay McNulty, Betty Jennings, Betty Snyder, Marlyn Wescoff, Fran Bilas and Ruth Lichterman were the first regularly working programmers. International Programmers' Day is celebrated annually on the 7th of January. In Russia starting from the year of 2009 a professional annual holiday known as Programmers' Day is celebrated on the 13th of September (the 12th of September in leap years).

Задание №2

Переведите слова

1. Работа программиста – сложная, но интересная, она подходит для нас.
2. Мы выбрали её из многих других профессий и надеемся стать хорошими специалистами.
3. Хотя некоторые люди думают, что в сфере компьютеров уже больше нечего открывать, мы знаем, что наши открытия ещё впереди.

Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. Who is a programmer?
2. Who was the first programmer in the history of computing? Prove your opinion.
3. When is International Programmers' Day celebrated?
4. Why is Programmers' Day in Russia celebrated on the other date?

Вариант №2

Задание №1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

FROM THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

One of the earliest known computational devices, the abacus was developed. This is a mechanical device composed of a slab (плита) (a box in Greek) with pebbles (камушки из гальки) (calculi in Greek) strung on wires. The position of the pebbles on each wire determines the value of digit. The abacus can be used to add, subtract, multiply and divide. In 1812 Charles Babbage, a Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University, invented the first calculating machine. He decided to build a device which he called an analytical engine. He designed the first programmable computer. It was able to perform only one command. In 1941 in the United States International Business Machines (IBM) built a machine called Mark 1 to perform calculations for the Manhattan Project, which led towards the development of the atomic bomb. It was a relay computer (релейный). Relays are electromechanical devices which operate by means of electromagnets (электромагниты) and springs (пружины). They were still slow and very noisy. First generation computers were extremely large and had poor reliability. They used vacuum tubes to control internal operations and required a lot of floor space. These computers could perform thousands of calculations per second. They were much faster than earlier mechanical machines. But they were very slow compared to today's computers. Punched cards were used to enter data into the computer. Card reader was used to translate them into machine language for the computer. The machine language information was often stored on magnetic drums. A splendid example of these first generation computers is ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator). It was over 90 tons. Its 18 thousand vacuum tubes demanded 140 Kilowatts of electrical power. It is enough to supply a block of buildings of respectable size. In 1948 the transistor came into existence.

Задание №2. Переведите словосочетания

Mechanical, command, design, atomic bomb, electromagnets, major, data, packaged transistor, accelerating, circuit, relay, technology, monitoring, optical filter, vacuum tube, techniques, microminiaturization, microprocessor, artificial intelligence.

Задание № 3 Ответьте на вопросы

1. Who is a programmer?
2. What was the earliest known computing device?
3. What calculating machine was invented by Charles Babbage?
4. What computer did IBM make in 1942?

Вариант №3

Задание №1. Прочитайте и переведите текст

FROM THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

The second generation of computers was developed. They were smaller and faster. The reason for this extra speed was the use of transistors instead of vacuum tube. The transistor switches flows of electricity as fast as vacuum tubes used in computers.

The third generation computers could do a million calculations a second. The integrated circuit (IC) constituted another major step in the growth of computer technology. In the vacuum tubes and relay stages, additional discrete components such as resistors, inductors and capacitors were required in order to make the whole system work. These components were generally each about the same size as packaged transistors. Integrated circuit technology permitted the elimination of some of these components and "integration" of most of the others on the same chip of semiconductor that contains the transistor. Thus the basic logic element is the switch or "flip-flop" ("щелчок-шлепок") could be packaged into a single small unit. The chip was a crucial development (решающим шагом) in the accelerating pace of computer technology.

The fourth-generation computers are based on ICs greatly reduced in size due to microminiaturization which means that the circuits are much smaller than before. As many as 1000 tiny circuits fit on to a single chip. The most recent mainframe computers based on very large scale integration are becoming available in the mid- 1980' s. A major advance in the development of computer technology was the creation of microprocessor and microcomputers. The tiny computing devices are able to control complex operations from the control and

monitoring operation to playing chess. The fifth-generation computers is based on VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration) and SLSI (Super) technologies, optical fibers, videodisks and

artificial intelligence (искусственный интеллект) techniques are incorporated into them.

Задание №2. Переведите предложения

Мировое научное сообщество признаёт достижения Ады Лавлейс и считает её первым программистом.

Уже в 17 веке были первые попытки создания электронных машин; это, например, счётные машины Лейбница и Паскаля.

Считается, что коллегой Конрада Цусе, помогавшим ему с созданием Зед-1 был Гельмут Шрейер.

Задание №3 Ответьте на вопросы

1. What were the second-generation computers like, and how did they differ from the first-generation computers?

2. How many calculations per second could make the computers of the third generation?

3. Why has the integrated circuit (IC) become another important step in the development of computer technology?

4. What computers became available in the mid-1980s?

Вариант №4

Задание №1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

The Internet

The Internet is a magnificent global network with millions and millions of computers and people connected to one another where each day people worldwide exchange an immeasurable amount of information, electronic mail, news, resources and, more important, ideas. It has grown at a surprising rate. Almost everyone has heard about it and an increasing number of people use it regularly. With a few touches at a keyboard a person can get access to materials in almost everywhere. One can have access to full-text newspapers, magazines, , reference works, and even books. The Web is one of the best resources for up-to-date information. It is a hypertext-based system by which you can navigate through the Internet. Hypertext is the text that contains links to other documents. A special program known as «browser» can help you find news, pictures, virtual museums, electronic magazines, etc. and print Web pages. You can also click on keywords or buttons that take you to other pages or other Websites. This is possible because browsers understand hypertext markup language or code, a set commands to indicate how a Web page is formatted and displayed. Internet Video conferencing programmers enable users to talk to and see each other, exchange textual and graphical information, and collaborate. The next generation of Internet-enabled televisions will incorporate a smart-card for home shopping, banking and other interactive services. Internet-enabled TV means a TV set used as an Internet device. The Internet is a good example of a wide area network (WAN). Modern telecommunication systems use fiber-optic cables because they offer considerable advantages. Networks on different continents can also be connected via satellites. Computers are connected by means of a modem to ordinary telephone lines or Fiber-optic cables, which are linked to a dish aerial. Communication satellites receive and send signals on a transcontinental scale.

Задание №2 Переведите словосочетания

1. Internet is a
2. The function of the Internet is
3. The Internet offers the following services
4. An Internet-enabled TV set is
5. WAN is
6. Networks are connected with each other

Задание №3 Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the Internet?
2. What are the advantages of the Internet?
3. What is a browser?
4. What will the next generation of TVs include?

Вариант №5

Задание №1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

Java

Java was developed by James Gosling, in 1990 at Sun Microsystems. Java is one of the most used programming languages in the world, which is reason enough to want to learn it if you're truly considering pursuing a career in programming. One of the things that make Java so great is that it works on a very wide range of platforms. There is always something that can be done with Java. Java further adds to the capabilities of C++ language. It is often said that Java owes a lot to C and C++ in terms of features and capabilities. The special thing about Java is that this is the first purely object oriented programming language. Java was developed on the principle of WORA i.e. "Write Once Run Anywhere". This feature adds to the portability of Java. You just need to compile Java Source code once and then on any machine where JVM (Java Virtual Machine is installed), you can run that code irrespective of the underlying operating system and hardware. Java language is used to develop enterprise level application and video games; it can be employed to develop web based applications when used with JSP (Java Server Pages). Java has huge job market with attractive incentives. This is a must learn language for every programmer. Java has the advantage of a long history of usage. There are lots of "boilerplate" examples, it's been taught for decades, and it's widely used for many purposes (including Android app development), so it's a very practical language to learn.. Developing a deep understanding of Java takes a lot of time and strenuous effort, as it requires deep knowledge of programming and how it works on a highly nuanced level. Coding in Java isn't just following steps until you get the project you want to work; it's knowing how and why the project works because of a complex fundamental knowledge. If a career in programming sounds attractive, just know that Java is going to eventually need to be learned, so why not sooner than later? In the end you will have developed a programmer's mind and will be ready for any obstacle.

Задание №2

Переведите словосочетания

Language level application

attractive incentives the portability

machine-level control the file system

strenuous effort to manipulate the most important computer parts

Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. Who developed Java and when?
2. What are the advantages of Java?
3. What is the principle of Java development?
4. Why Java is a must-learn for every programmer.

Вариант №6

Задание №1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

Python

Python is another high-level programming language and is often considered on the easiest language to learn, owing to its simplicity, readability and straight forward syntax. Python was developed by Guido Van Rossum in 1991. Python wasn't used that widely in the past; however, the language has seen great popularity in the recent years owing to Google's investment in the

language in the past 10 years. Currently, some highly famous and robust sites are operating in Python including pinterest.com, instagram.com, and radio.com. Like, PHP, Python also has associated web frameworks which make it more convenient to develop web based applications in python. Many people recommend Python as the best beginner language because of its simplicity yet great capabilities. The code is easy to read and enforces good programming style, without being too strict about syntax (things like remembering to add a semicolon at the end of each line). One of the truly greatest perks of working with Python is that it's completely open-sourced and free. If you have access to a computer, you can feasibly learn Python. What's even better is that it has a great online community that offers scores of tutorials and other learning tools. The program is straight forward enough that there aren't many variable solutions to mistakes, so troubleshooting usually involves just a quick Google search for a helpful answer. Python may not teach the fundamentals the way C or Java do, but it will give you the satisfaction of actually getting work accomplished, which in the long run may be what keeps a potentially great programmer from giving up.

Задание №2

Переведите словосочетания

high-level programming language

great capabilities.

good programming style

greatest perks of working

make it more convenient to develop web

many variable solutions

Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is Python?
2. Why is it often considered the easiest language to learn?
3. Who developed Python and when ?
4. When did Python become very popular?

Вариант №7

Задание №1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

Where is Wi-Fi heading?

Wi-Fi is the name of a wireless networking technology that uses radio waves to provide wireless high-speed Internet and network connections. A common misconception is that the term Wi-Fi is short for "wireless fidelity," however this is not the case. Wi-Fi networks have no physical wired connection between sender and receiver by using radio frequency (RF) technology -- a frequency within the electromagnetic spectrum associated with radio wave propagation. When an RF current is supplied to an antenna, an electromagnetic field is created that then is able to propagate through space. The Wi-Fi Alliance, the organization that owns the Wi-Fi registered trademark term specifically defines Wi-Fi as any "wireless local area network (WLAN) products that are based on the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' (IEEE) 802.11 standards." Initially, Wi-Fi was used in place of only the 2.4GHz 802.11b standard, however the Wi-Fi Alliance has expanded the generic use of the Wi-Fi term to include any type of network or WLAN product based on any of the 802.11 standards, including 802.11b, 802.11a, dual-band and so on, in an attempt to stop confusion about wireless LAN interoperability. Wi-Fi is supported by many applications and devices including video game consoles, home networks, PDA's, mobile phones, major operating systems, and other types of consumer electronics. Any products that are tested and approved as "Wi-Fi Certified" (a registered trademark) by the Wi-Fi Alliance are certified as interoperable with each other, even if they are from different manufacturers. For example, a user with a Wi-Fi Certified product can use any brand of access point with any other brand of client hardware that also is also "Wi-Fi Certified". Wi-Fi has become very popular very quickly, to the point that in certain sectors of the economy it is almost a prerequisite for doing business. Some hotels would probably lose custom if they didn't offer Wi-Fi to their guests, who expect to be able to log on before they nod off. Wi-Fi less coffee shops might be bypassed by laptop-toting latte drinkers wanting to connect while they

caffeinate. The number of uses to which Waif could be put is almost limitless. In the home, caffeinate such as the refrigerator, television, lighting system, microwave and stereo equipment could all be linked and regulated by Wiki. The technology also has exciting possibilities in environmental science (Box 2: Remote sensors and their applications).

Задание №2

Переведите словосочетания

a wireless networking technology, high-speed Internet and network connections, sender and receiver, interoperability, to be supported by many applications and devices, different manufacturers, interoperable, a registered trademark, can use any brand of access point with any other brand of client hardware, has exciting possibilities

Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the Wi-Fi Alliance?
2. What is wireless?
3. What is Wireless Lan (WLAN)?
4. What is 802.11?

Вариант №8

Задание №1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

How does a computer virus work?

Computer viruses, unlike biological viruses, are created by people. People write code that contains a computer virus, then test it to make sure that it works, and attach some form of action to the virus. That action is whatever the virus will do once it lands on a computer. Attaching this action is when the virus creator either makes the virus come up with a happy face on someone's computer or erase their entire hard drive. There are a few reasons why people write such destructive viral codes. One is simply because they know how. And when they find a security loophole in a computer, they want to take advantage of it before someone else does. Others do it

just for the thrill, just like others draw graffiti or break into cars simply for a thrill. And of course, there's always bragging rights that go along with creating a particularly intricate and complicated virus that's hard to crack. However, because government officials are starting to crack down on these virus creators that cause so much damage, those bragging rights might become a thing of the past! There are two phases in how a computer virus works. The first phase is the infection phase. Once the user runs the infected entity, the virus will load into memory. It then scans for other programs and attempt to spread and infect them as well. It does this by modifying the program to add its code. Depending on its complexity, the computer virus might also attempt to search for, and infect, PCs linked to the infected computer, throughout

the network. After the replication, the virus launches the real program, so the user has no knowledge of the infection. If this were the only thing a computer virus can do, nobody would hate them so much. However, now comes the dangerous phase. Most viruses have an attack phase, which causes the damage. There are viruses know to disable antivirus tools to make sure they are free to do whatever they were programmed to do. In the attack phase, the virus can do

virtually anything from printing a message on the screen to a total erase of the user's hard disk.

Задание №2

Переведите словосочетания

2 phases of a computer virus work, the reasons why people write destructive viral codes, an attack phase of a virus; resemblance of a computer virus to a biological virus, general ways of a computer virus work, the dangerous phase, to disable antivirus tools, printing a message, load into memory, it lands on a computer

Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. What is the difference between a biological virus and a computer virus?
2. What are the reasons for creating viruses?
3. What are the two phases of a computer virus work?
4. What is done during the attack phase?

Вариант №9

Задание №1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

History of Laptops

Laptops had gained popularity toward the end of the 1980s among business people. The NEC Ultralite, released in 1989, is considered by some as the first notebook computer as it contained a 2 MB RAM drive and was compact. The Compaq LTE series computers, released in 1989, were the first notebook computers with standard hard drives and resolution screens. The Mac Portable, released in 1989, was Apple's first portable Macintosh computer. Few PC laptops at the time were as fast or powerful as these laptops. The computers were powered by internal lead acid gel/cell batteries, similar to batteries in cars, which were able to run from 6-12 hours. Data was stored on 40 MB SCSI hard drives and was able to spin down and sleep to conserve energy. The computer was not successful due to its 16 pound weight and was had limited mobility as a result. The PowerBook series was introduced in 1991 by Apple computer and was a significant improvement to its first mobile computer. The PowerBook's introduction saw many innovative designs that soon become the standard for future laptop design. Innovations in design included ergonomic improvements like placing the keyboard at the back of the machine to allow room for a palm rest and a trackball for navigation. A few years later, PowerBooks introduced the first 256 color displays, true touchpad, and first built-in Ethernet networking port. Although, the trend of designing lighter and smaller laptops continues, there are limitations and constraints such as a minimum screen size, which prevents laptops from being too small and creates a need to significantly reduce features or completely eliminate features with ultra light laptops. Aware of this trade-off and people's different needs, computer designers have created laptops to cater to people's specific computer needs and size and weight desires. Laptop users who desire an ultra thin and lightweight laptop may easily purchase one as well, but at the expense of computing power and built in accessories, as these machines tend to have the bare essentials; long battery life but low end processors and sometimes do not have a

built-in optical drive. Average users may purchase laptops that have an even compromise between size, weight (6 pounds on average) and computing power.

Задание №2

2 phases of a computer virus work, the reasons why people write destructive viral codes, an attack phase of a virus; resemblance of a computer virus to a biological virus, general ways of a computer virus work, the dangerous phase, to disable antivirus tools, printing a message, load into memory, it lands on a computer

Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. When did laptops become popular?
2. Which laptop is considered the first?
3. What are the disadvantages and advantages of the first laptop?
4. Which laptops were released later?

Вариант №10

Задание №1 Прочитайте и переведите текст

Size & Weight

The size and weight of laptops have significantly decreased over time. As one may have noticed from our visual history of laptops, the earliest laptops were large and bulky, weighing an average of 20 pounds. Some of them were so large and bulky, that they were not really mobile. In the early stages of laptop design, laptops were the size of large brief cases and were designed to be carried as such. Many were also designed to be stowed away under airplane seats for travel. These early laptops were known as "luggables" because of their suitcase like design. Some early laptops were designed like a calculator and were very portable. The Kyocera Kyotronic 85, a laptop that has a similar design to a calculator, was very popular among professionals because of its compact size and lightweight, two features that contributed greatly to its mobility. Some early laptops, like the GRiD laptop, had the clamshell design from day one and were more portable and light than "luggables". The clamshell design became a standard after a while, because it allowed designers to create lighter and smaller laptops than the "luggable" design. In general, laptops have evolved from suitcase-sized computers to compact machines, small enough to fit in one's suitcase or backpack with minor or little inconvenience to the user. Although, the trend of designing lighter and smaller laptops continues, there are limitations and constraints such as a minimum screen size, which prevents laptops from being too small and creates a need to significantly reduce features or completely eliminate features with ultra light laptops. Aware of this trade-off and people's different needs, computer designers have created laptops to cater to people's specific computer needs and size and weight desires. For example, laptop users who desire a desktop replacement laptop are able to easily purchase one, but at the expense of size and weight, as these fully equipped and powerful machines tend to be bigger and heavier than average laptops. Laptop users who desire an ultra thin and lightweight laptop may easily purchase one as well, but at the expense of computing power and built in

accessories, as these machines tend to have the bare essentials; long battery life but low end processors and sometimes do not have a built-in optical drive. Average users may purchase laptops that have an even compromise between size, weight (6 pounds on average) and computing power.

Задание №2

Переведите словосочетания

a portable computer, a direct access, a matrix screen, data was stored, develop accessible, a limited mobility, a powerful expansion cards, computers were equipped, unplug, charge, capacity

Задание №3

Ответьте на вопросы

1. What were the first laptops?
2. What were the first laptops designed for?
3. What do designers consider when creating laptops?
4. Which laptops do users need?