Документ полтисан простой алектронной полтиство НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Котова Лариса Анатольевна

Должность: Директор филиала

Дата подписания: 20. Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение Уникальный программный ключ: высшего образования

10730ffe6b1ed03417444669d97700b86e⁵504e7eдовательский технологический университет «МИСиС» Новотроицкий филиал

Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Иностранный язык

Закреплена за подразделением Кафедра гуманитарных и социально-экономических наук (Новотроицкий филиал)

Направление подготовки 38.03.02 Менеджмент

Профиль

Квалификация Бакалавр Форма обучения заочная 9 3ET Общая трудоемкость Часов по учебному плану 324 в том числе: 32 аудиторные занятия 271 самостоятельная работа 21 часов на контроль

Формы контроля на курсах:

экзамен 2 зачет 1, 2

Распределение часов дисциплины по курсам

1	1	2		IA.	OFO
УП	РΠ	УП	РΠ	111010	
16	16	16	16	32	32
16	16	16	16	32	32
16	16	16	16	32	32
120	120	151	151	271	271
8	8	13	13	21	21
144	144	180	180	324	324
	16 16 16 120 8	16 16 16 16 16 16 120 120 8 8	уп РП УП 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 120 120 151 8 8 13	УП РП УП РП 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 120 120 151 151 8 8 13 13	VII PII VII PII VII PII 16 16 16 16 32 16 16 16 16 32 16 16 16 16 32 120 120 151 151 271 8 8 13 13 21

Программу составил(и):

к.пс.н., Доцент, Петренко С.С.

Рабочая программа

Иностранный язык

Разработана в соответствии с ОС ВО:

Самостоятельно устанавливаемый образовательный стандарт высшего образования Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Национальный исследовательский технологический университет «МИСиС» по направлению подготовки 38.03.02 Менеджмент (уровень бакалавриата) (приказ от 02.12.2015 г. № № 602 о.в.)

Составлена на основании учебного плана:

Направление 38.03.02 Менеджмент Профиль: Управление человеческими ресурсами, 38.03.02_19_Менеджмент_Пр2_заоч_2020.plz.xml , утвержденного Ученым советом ФГАОУ ВО НИТУ "МИСиС" в составе соответствующей ОПОП ВО 21.05.2020, протокол № 10/зг Утверждена в составе ОПОП ВО:

Направление 38.03.02 Менеджмент Профиль: Управление человеческими ресурсами, , утвержденной Ученым советом ФГАОУ ВО НИТУ "МИСиС" 21.05.2020, протокол № 10/зг

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании

Кафедра гуманитарных и социально-экономических наук (Новотроицкий филиал)

Протокол от 08.06.2022 г., №11

Руководитель подразделения к.э.н., доцент Измайлова А.С.

	1. ЦЕЛИ ОСВОЕНИЯ
1.1	Цель: овладение системой иностранного языка как средством межъязыковой коммуникации за счет знаний особенностей функционирования фонетических, лексико-грамматических, стилистических и социокультурных норм родного и иностранного языков в разных сферах речевой коммуникации, и в первую очередь в сфере профессиональной коммуникации.
1.2	Задачи дисциплины:
1.3	1. Формирование у обучающихся представления о специфике артикуляции звуков, интонации, акцентуации и ритма нейтральной речи в изучаемом языке; навыков в чтении транскрипции; навыков в чтении текстов профессиональной направленности;
1.4	2. Формирование способности к восприятию аудиальной информации элементарного характера на изучаемом языке.
1.5	3.Овладение лексическим минимумом в объеме 3000 учебных лексических единиц общего характера; привитие навыков диалогической и монологической речи с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых лексико-грамматических средств в основных коммуникативных ситуациях;
1.6	4.Ознакомление с основными грамматическими явлениями изучаемого языка в объеме, необходимом для понимания текстов при чтении и переводе; а также привитие грамматических навыков, обеспечивающих коммуникацию общего характера без искажения смысла при письменном и устном общении;
1.7	5.Повышение уровня культуры речи, воспитание толерантного отношения и уважение к духовным ценностям других народов.

2. МЕСТО В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ									
	Блок ОП:	Б1.Б							
2.1	Требования к предварительной подготовке обучающегося:								
2.2	Дисциплины (модули предшествующее:) и практики, для которых освоение данной дисциплины (модуля) необходимо как							
2.2.1	Государственная итого	вая аттестация							

3. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ, COOTHECEHHЫЕ С ФОРМИРУЕМЫМИ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯМИ

УК-2.1: способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия

Знать:

УК-2.1-31 1. Лексический минимум в объеме 3000 учебных лексических единиц общего и терминологического характера, основные грамматические структуры английского языка, основные культурные реалии страны изучаемого языка

Уметь:

УК-2.1-У1 1. Вести диалогическую и монологическую речь на иностранном языке в рамках изучаемых тем, применять навыки изучающего, просмотрового чтения текстов на иностранном языке, навыки письма для реферирования, аннотирования и перевода текстов профессиональной напрвленности

Владеть:

УК-2.1-В1 1. Навыками работы с отраслевыми словарями, дифференциации лексики по сферам применения (бытовая, терминологическая, общенаучная, официальная и другая), применения свободных и устойчивых словосочетаний и фразеологических единицах, знаниями об обиходно-литературном, официально-деловом и научном стилях речи грамматическими навыками, обеспечивающими коммуникацию общего характера без искажения смысла при письменном и устном общении; а также основными грамматическими явлениями, характерными для профессиональной речи

	4. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ											
Код занятия	Наименование разделов и тем /вид занятия/	Семестр / Курс	Часов	Формируемые индикаторы компетенций	Литература и эл. ресурсы	Примечание	КМ	Выполн яемые работы				
	Раздел 1. Вводный фонетический курс.											
1.1	Специфика артикуляции звуков, интонации, акцентуации и ритма нейтральной речи в английском языке. Чтение транскрипции. /Пр/	1	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3							

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1.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Тренировка фонетических упражнений на сайте по аудированию. Формирование способности к восприятию аудиальной информации элементарного характера на изучаемом языке /Ср/	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM1,K M2	
	Pаздел 2. My future profession is an engineer.						
2.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме. Побудительное предложение. Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения. Понятие о падежах существительных и местоимений. Род и число имен существительных. Личные местоимения. Притяжательные местоимения. Глагол to be в настоящем времени. Выражение отношения родительного падежа с помощью	1	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM2	
2.2	предлога of. /Пр/ Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Му future Profession /Ср/	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	КМ3	
	Раздел 3. My Family.						
3.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Семья». Представление личной информации. /Пр/	1	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
3.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. /Ср/	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM2,K M3	
3.3	Причастие I. Настоящее время группы Continuous.Much/many/little /few /Пр/	1	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	КМ3	

3.4	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Торіс. Му Friend. Ніз Family /Ср/ Подготовка к выполнению контрольной работы /Ср/	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1 УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1-	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	M	M1,K 2,KM 3 M1,K 2,KM
				B1	1 ЛЗ.2 ЛЗ.3 ЛЗ.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		3
4.1	Раздел 4. My Flat Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Квартира» /Пр/	1	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
4.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. /Ср/	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		M3,K M4
4.3	Оборот there is/there are. (was/were) Предлоги места и направления. Some/any/no /Пр/	1	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		ΚΜ4
4.4	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Our Flat /Cp/ Раздел 5. My Working Day	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		M4,K M5
5.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Му Working Day». /Ср/	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	I I	M1,K M2
5.2	Questions. Общий вопрос. Альтернативные вопросы. Специальные вопросы. Past Simple /Пр/	1	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		M3,K M4

				1			
5.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Му Working Day /Ср/ Раздел 6. Holidays.	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM4,K M5	
6.1	Самостоятельное изучение	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК-	Л1.1	КМ5,К	
0.1	учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Holidays». /Ср/		10	2.1-V1	л1.2л2.1л3. 1 л3.2 л3.3 л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	M6	
6.2	Future Simple	1	2	УК-2.1-31 УК-	Л1.1	KM6	
	Конструкция to be going to do smth. /Пр/			2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
6.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Лексика и базовый текст по профессиональной тематике. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Торіс. New Year /Cp/	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM4,K M6,KM 5	
6.4	Выполнение контрольной работы. /Ср/	1	10	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э3		P1
6.5	Сдача зачета. /Зачёт/	1	8	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э3		
	Раздел 7. Clothes.						
7.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Clothes». /Пр/	2	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
7.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM7	

				1	·		
7.3	Articles. Понятие о подлежащем, сказуемом, дополнении, определении. / Cp/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM4	
7.4	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Clothes /Cp/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM4,K M5,KM 6,KM7	
	Раздел 8. Shopping.		_	XXX			
8.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Shopping» /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM6,K M7	
8.2	Have and have got Причастие II. Настоящеевремягруппы Perfect. Безличное местоимение it. /Пр/	2	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
8.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуав. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Лексика и базовый текст по профессиональной тематике. Торіс. Shopping. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM6	
8.4	Подготовка к выполнению контрольной работы /Ср/	2	3	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM4,K M6,KM 7	
	Раздел 9. My Hobby. Sport.						
9.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Hobby.Sport.» Модальныеглаголы can/may/must/have to. /Cp/	2	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
9.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM8	

9.3	Модальныеглаголы	2	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1	КМ7,К	
	can/may/must/need. Эквиваленты модальных глаголов to have to/ to be able to. /Пр/	-	_		Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	M8	
9.4	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуав. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Лексика и базовый текст по профессиональной тематике. Торіс. Му Ноbby. Sport. /Ср/ Раздел 10. Weather.	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM8,K M9	
	Раздел 10. Weather. Climate.						
10.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Weather. Climate.» Adjectives. Comparative and superlative degree /Cp/	2	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
10.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Weather. Climate. /Cp/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM10	
	Раздел 11. Appearance.Character.						
11.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Арреагапсе. Character.» /C p/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM9	
11.2	The Infinitive.Verb patterns. /Πp/	2	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM10	
11.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Арреагance.Character. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM9,K M10,K M11	

11.4	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Лексика и базовый текст по профессиональной тематике. Составление индивидуального глоссария. /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM11	
11.5	Контрольная работа /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		P2
11.6	Подготовка к сдаче зачета /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
	Раздел 12. Necessary skills.						
12.1	Понятие о предложении. Понимание порядка слов в английском языке. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях. Сложные предложения. Придаточные времени и условия /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM3	
12.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуах. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Revision. Grammar. Общие правила образования множественного числа существительных. Образование множественного числа у существительных латинского и греческого происхождения. Понимание степеней сравнения. Неопределенные местоименияю Основы словообразования. Понимание значений основных предлогов местоимения. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM3,K M10	

12.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Описание технической системы; составление инструкции; описание технических планов; составление резюме технического специалиста. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM11,K M12
	Раздел 13. Insight into Profession					
13.1	Прошедшее время группы Continuous. /Пр/	2	2	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM10
13.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Revision. Grammar. Simple tenses. Perfect tenses. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM10,K M11
13.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Описание системы технических правил; написание технических отчетов; сравнение технических характеристик двух объектов; коммуникация в сфере технического обслуживания. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM9,K M11,K M12
13.4	Подготовка к выполнению контрольной работы /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM10
	Раздел 14. Global Science.			****		
14.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Articles. Infinite Verbs. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM11

14.2	Торіс. Meeting foreign colleagues. (применение профессиональной технической терминологии при письменном и устном общении с зарубежными коллегами и партнерами; организация встреч с зарубежными партнерами и клиентами) /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM12	
	Technology.						
15.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Reading Genres in Engineering. Tactics. Prereading Stage. Tactics. While - and Post-reading Stages. Vocabulary List /Cp/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	КМ12	
15.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Составление отчета о производственном браке; описание этапов работы над проектом; объяснение различных производственных явлений; объяснение стадий производственного процесс /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	КМ13	
	Раздел 16. Science and our World.						
16.1	Понимание разных жанров аудиотекста. Listening as a Skill Listening Techniques. Listening Practice. /Пр/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM2,K M5,KM 8	
16.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Времена группы Perfect Continuous. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM7,K M9	
16.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Торіс. Science and our World. /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM13,K M12	

16.4	Выполнение контрольной работы /Ср/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4		P4
16.5	Сдача зачета /Зачёт/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Э1 Э2 Э3 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э3		
	Раздел 17. Science and Travelling.						
17.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме. Science and Travelling. Система времен английского языка. Страдательный залог /Пр/	2	2	УК-2.1-У1 УК -2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
17.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс.Science and ravelling.Projects. Presentations. /Ср/	2	6	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM13	
17.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Написание доклада о причинах и следствиях производственного инцидента; ответ на технические жалобы. /Ср/	2	6	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM9,K M10,K M12	
	Processes						
18.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Косвенные вопросы. Согласование времен. Косвенная речь. /Ср/	2	8	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM11	
18.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Составление текста технической презентации производимого товара/услуг; обработка технической информации. /Ср/	2	8	УК-2.1-У1 УК -2.1-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM4,K M5	

18.3	Подготовка к выполнению	2	8	УК-2.1-31 УК-	Л1.1		KM7
10.3	контрольной работы /Ср/	-		2.1-Y1 YK-2.1- B1	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
	Раздел 19. New Opportunities						
19.1	Conditional Sentences /Πp/	2	2	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		KM3,K M7
19.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		KM12
19.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Составление технических документов: отчет, таблица, лекция. /Ср/	2	6	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		KM13
	Раздел 20. Inventions and Discoveries						
20.1	Неличные формы глагола /Ср/	2	8	УК-2.1-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	F	M10,K M11
20.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	F	M11 M11
20.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Составление технических документов:презентация резюме отзыв. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	F	M13,K M12

20.4	Выполнение контрольной работы. /Ср/	2	4	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-У1 УК-2.1- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э3		P4
20.5	Подготовка к экзамену. /Ср/	2	8	УК-2.1-31 УК- 2.1-В1 УК-2.1- У1	Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э3	KM14	
20.6	Сдача экзамена /Экзамен/	2	11		Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4		

		5 क 0111 011	ІЕНОНІН IV МАТЕРИА ПОР			
	5. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ 5.1. Контрольные мероприятия (контрольная работа, тест, коллоквиум, экзамен и т.п), вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки					
Код КМ	Контрольное мероприятие	Проверяемые индикаторы компетенций	Вопросы для подготовки			
KM1	контрольное чтение 1	УК-2.1-31	1. Напишите транскрипцию выделенных в тексте слов. Safety engineers, also known as safety managers, work for companies where job safety is critical, such as manufacturing plants, mining operations and virtually anywhere heavy equipment and machinery is used. They are largely responsible for the safety record of a company, so they must be ever-vigilant to detect signs of potential accidents. To perform their professional functions, safety engineering professionals must have education, training and experience in a common body of knowledge. They need to have a fundamental knowledge of physics, chemistry, biology, physiology, statistics, mathematics, computer science, engineering mechanics, industrial processes, business and communication. 2. Объясните правила чтения по тексту. Professional safety studies include industrial hygiene and toxicology, design of engineering hazard controls, fire protection, ergonomics, system and process safety, safety and health program management, accident investigation and analysis, product safety, construction safety, education and training methods, measurement of safety performance, human behavior, environmental safety and health, and safety, health and environmental laws, regulations and standards. Many safety engineers have backgrounds or advanced study in other disciplines, such as management and business administration, engineering, education, physical and social sciences and other fields. Others have advanced study in safety. This extends their expertise beyond the basics of the safety engineering profession.			
KM2	контрольное чтение 2	УК-2.1-31	1. Прочитать текст и перевести. Safety engineers develops programs and processes for safety in a workplace. Once the program are develop, they mays also be charged with puting a new process in writing in the form of a manual. They presents a new program to management ensured they have a thorough understanding so that they coud to implement the program in their specific work areas. They may be to involved with planing and conductting training clases and seminares for workeres. 2. Найти и выписать ошибки, исправить их.			

KM3	тест 1		1. Complete the sentences using the present or past passive.
		31	Present passive 1) the plates (make) from recycled
			naper?
			2) The date (announce) today. 3) Shampoo (not sell) at the bank.
			3) Shampoo (not sell) at the bank.
			4) The news (read) by a man. 2. Complete the sentences using the present or past passive.
			Past passive
			5) The article (write) yesterday. 6) The parents (not invite).
			6) The parents (not invite).
			7) My house (build) last year. 8) The man (identify) by a child.
			8) The man (identity) by a child.
			3. Complete the questions and answers.
			1)What?I'm watching TV. 2)Did they see the match yesterday? Yes,
			4. Complete the questions and answers.
			1) How? I slept really badly last night.
			2) What? We were talking about football when you called.
			5. Complete the questions and answers.
			1) How? I see my grandparents about once a week.
			2) Did you go to the museum?Yes,
			2) Did you go to the museum?Yes,6. Rewrite the sentences using the going to or will form of the verb in
			brackets.
			1) I (go) shopping tomorrow, so I (be) poorer when I get
			home.
			2) I (attend) the school meeting tonight, so I (know)
			all the school's plans.
			7. Rewrite the sentences using the going to or will form of the verb in
			brackets.
			1) They (build) on the park, so we (lose) our green
			space. 2) We (not see) you tonight because we (get) home
			late.
			8. Choose the correct words:
			1) I went / goes shopping yesterday.
			2) You must / should wear a coat – it's cold.
			9. Choose the correct words:
			1) We not write / didn't write the essay.
			2) He occasionally sends / sends occasionally me an email.
			10. Choose the correct words:
			1) Do you like / Like you watching TV?
			2) Where was / were they going?
			11. Choose the correct words:
			1) Are they having / Do they have dinner at the moment?
			2) Was he making / Did he making a sculpture?
			12. Choose the correct words: 1) I feeled / felt a bit stupid.
			2) Do you must / Do you have to take an exam to go to university?
			3) How often are you visiting / do you visit your cousins?
			13. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is managed, is
			made, isn't spoken, was painted, was written, was opened, were
			awarded, weren't paid:
			1) The gallery by the Queen.
			2) The shop by my brother. 3) The house last month. 14. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is managed, is
			3) The house last month.
			14. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is managed, is
			made, isn't spoken, was painted, was written, was opened, were
			awarded, weren't paid:
			1) Spanish in Brazil.
			1) Spanish in Brazil. 2) The children first prize. 15. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is managed, is
			15. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is managed, is
			made, isn't spoken, was painted, was written, was opened, were
			awarded, weren't paid:
			1) The birthday card from recycled paper. 2) The actors for their work.
			16. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is managed, is
			made, isn't spoken, was painted, was written, was opened, were
		ı	I made, ion i oponem, was panned, was written, was opened, were

awarded, weren't paid:
1) The winners last night.
1) The winners last night. 2) The book last year.
17. Rewrite the sentences using the future form in brackets. She plays
tennis (going to). She's going to play tennis.
1) She doesn't know the answer. (will)
1) one doesn't know the distret. (Will)
2) They go on holiday. (going to)
18. Rewrite the sentences using the future form in brackets. She plays
tennis (going to). She's going to play tennis.
1) I organize a meeting. (will)
) 1 8 1 1 1 8 (
2) We set up an email campaign. (going to)
10 Complete the conditional content with the major of content of the f
19. Complete the conditional sentences with the pairs of verbs: not be /
listen, do / win, find / call, get / invite, know / meet, not tease / not be,
see / give, sell / have
1) What you if you if you if you the lottery?
the lottery?
2) They me if I so
shy.
20. Complete the conditional sentences with the pairs of verbs: not be /
listen, do / win, find / call, get / invite, know / meet, not tease / not be,
see / give, sell / have
1) If I a good mark tomorrow, I you to
dinner.
2) If I him later, I him the book.

) 1 21.37	VV 212	W 2.1 Parant ra arreve	ти вна это наобходима:
2.1- 3 1, y	УК-2.1-3		пи, где это необходимо:
	У1	1. Choose the co	
		ISmiths have	•
		a) b) The c) A	
			v to work on computer.
		a) a b) an c)	
		 	rst woman to swim across English Channel.
		(a) a b) c) the	
		4. Go down I	Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street.
		a) the b) a c)	
		5. I don't like m	ilk in tea.
		a) b) the c) a	
		6. At the end of.	busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your
		energy.	
		a) the b) a c)	
		7. We'll go for a	walk if weather is fine.
		a) a b) c) the	
			re me information I asked for in my letter?
		a) the b) c) a	·
		9war is a terr	rible thing.
		a) The b) c) A	
			ry interesting holiday in England.
		a) the b) a c)	, g, g
		2. Fill in the cor	rect article.
			. friend?" — "No, it isn't my friend, it is my sister".
			r. My sister is teacher. My sister's husband is
		pilot.	
		3. I have no ca	ar
		<u> </u>	terrible headache.
			log and two cats.
			says he is going to be manager one day.
		7. Would you like	
		8. This is tree.	
			e children children are playing in yard.
			car is white. My friend has no car.
			cles in the proverbs if necessary.
			ay keeps doctor away.
		2 apple do	
			nies with eating. ning makes good ending.
			nand is worth two in bush.
		 	
		 	
		10 curiosity	aneu cat.
		5. Among bli 6 brevity is . 7 cat has nin 8 charity beg 9 clothesmal 10 curiosityk	e lives. gins at home. de man.

T/N/IS		VIV 2.1.21.VIV 2.1	Промуто у породомуто помот Иродио породомуто
KM5	контрольное чтение	УК-2.1-31;УК-2.1-	Прочитайте и переведите текст. Краткоперескажите.
	3	У1	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
			The conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem.
			Unless we solve that problem, it will avail us little to solve all others.
			Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the environment, on
			individual, organizational or governmental level, for the benefit of the
			natural environment and (or) humans. Due to the pressures of
			population and our technology the biophysical environment is being
			degraded, sometimes permanently. This has been recognized and
			governments began placing restraints on activities that caused
			environmental degradation. Since the 1960s activism by the
			environmental movement has created awareness of the various
			environmental issues. There is not a full agreement on the extent of the
			environmental impact of human activity and protection measures are
			occasionally criticized. Academic institutions now offer courses such as
			environmental studies, environmental management and environmental
			engineering that study the history and methods of environmental
			protection. Protection of the environment is needed from various human
			activities. Waste, pollution, loss ofbiodiversity, introduction of invasive
			species, release of genetically modified organisms and toxics are some
			of the
			issues relating to environmental protection.

VM4	тост 2	VIV 2.1.21.VIV 2.1	1 Hayruma ayyayya ayaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaa
KM6	тест 2	УК-2.1-31;УК-2.1-	1. Найдите синоним словосочетания "to finish school":
		У1;УК-2.1-В1	1) To leave school
			2) To have school
			3) To enter school
			4) To get school
			2. Вставьте подходящее по смыслу слово wrote that letter?
			1) Why
			2) Whose
			3) Whom
			4)Who
			3. Выберите правильно написанную 2 форму глагола "tostop":
			1) Stopped
			2) Stopped
			3) To stopped
			4) To stoppd
			4. Антонимомслова "Absence" является:
			1) Delay
			2) Adjustment
			3) Presence
			4) Substance
			5) Isolation
			5. Выберитеглаголвформе Present Continuous:
			1) Is did
			2) Is do
			3) Is doing
			4) Is done
			6. Is Mary at home? No, she
			1) doesn't
			2) left
			3) has just left
			4) has never left
			5) have just left
			7. I my best friend for ten years.
			1) know
			2) hasn't known
			3) has known
			4) have known
			8. She off her bike yesterday
			1) has fallen
			2) have fallen
			3) hasn't fallen
			4) fell
			5) fall
			9. How is Lucy? Fine, we her on our way home.
			1) has met
			2) have met
			3) hasn't met
			4) met
			5) meet
			10. My brother a lot when he was young.
			1) has played hockey
			2) have played hockey
			3) hasn't played hockey
			4) played hockey
			5) play hockey
			11. The Statue of Liberty by Gustave Eiffel.
			1) design 2) was designed
			2) was designed
			3) designed 4) have been designed
			4) have been designed 12. Where are your brothers? They as swimming need in our garden
			12. Where are your brothers? - They a swimming-pool in our garden.
			a) are digging
			c) were digging
			b) dig
			d) have been digging
			13. How do your parents like their new house? - My mother likes it, but
			my father our old one.
			a) miss

VII. 00.00.02_17_11.00.044.00.01_11p2_0001_2020.pi2	
	c) missed
	b) misses
	d) doesn't miss
	14. I didn't believe that you short of money.
	1) are
	2) were
	3) is
	4) have been
	15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you.
	1) won't touch
	2) didn't touch
	3) haven't touched
	4) don't touch
	16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is
	the perfect place for a holiday.
	1) laid
	2) is lying
	3) lies
	4) lay
	17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday.
	1) looks
	2) are looking
	3) looked
	4) were looking
	18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds.
	1) damage
	2) has been damaged
	3) damaged
	4) was damaged
	19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize.
	1) had discovered
	2) has been discovered
	3) discovered
	4) was discovering
	20 we have something to eat? - Yes, but not here.
	1) will
	2) do
	3) would
	4) shall
	L L

1. birthday/is/when/your? 2. many/How/cards/did/get/you? 3. do/What/like/you/presents? 4. mum/What/make/did/cake/your? 5. at the party/you/did/what/do? 6. like/you/parties/do/Why? 7. summer/are/this/where/you/going? 8. there/going/How/you/are? 9. take/going/to/what/you/are? 10. with/are/you/Who/going? 11. do/going/to/you/there/What/are? 12. you/stay/going/to/are/Where? 13. what/playing/dad/sports/your/games/is/of/fond? 14. roller-skate/when/learn/you/to/did? 15. of/afraid/are/swimming/you? Упражнение 2. Напишите вопросы к предложениям, начиная слова в скобках. 1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who) 2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will) 3. We were advised to come. (What?) 4. I haven't seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?) 5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They) 6. She made a beautiful dress for herself last week. (What?) 7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was) 8. By the end of the year, he had read about twenty books. (How 9. He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By whom?) 10. He didn't know how he could help his friend. (Why?)				. 1.
2. many / How / cards / dul / get / you? 3. do / What / like / you / presents? 4. mum / What / make / did / cake / you? 5. at the party / you / did / what / do? 6. like / you / parties / do / Why? 7. summer / arc / this / where / you / going? 8. there / going / How / you / are? 9. lake / going / How / you / are? 10. with / are / you / Who / going? 11. do / going / fo / you / where / What / are? 12. you / stary / going / Io / wou / you / games / is / of / fond? 14. roller-skate / when / learn / you / lor / did? 15. of / afraid / arc / swimming / you? Whypasenente 2. Hammurre nonpocts κ πρεμιοκειняки, начинак cross a cooficax. 1. My sister eats sweets every day, (Who) 2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will) 3. We were advised to come. (What?) 4. They are planning to have a boliday soon. (They) 6. She made a beautiful dress for herself last week (What?) 7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was) 8. By the end of the year, he lad read about twenty books. (How 9. He is followed by his firend everywhere. (By whom?) 10. He is followed by his firend everywhere. (By whom?) 11. his followed by his firend everywhere. (By whom?) 12. for it is followed by his firend everywhere. (By whom?) 13. who were advised for a good-looking boy too. Mar (4) admire his dark hrown (5) eyes and curly hair. The only problem is new yourself of the firest books (7) but he has no money to buy them. Vipasenenne 4. Write special and alternative questions to the ans Example: He is from England. What country is he from? Is he for England or Scotland? 1. We went to the library. 2. He is a driver. 3. We were playing a game. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. 5. They are (The Adams bought a computer.) 6	KM7	проверочная работа	УК-2.1-31	
3. do / What / Itke / you / presents? 4. mum / What / make / did / cake / your? 5. at the party / you / did / what / do? 6. like / you / parties / do / Why? 7. summer / are / this / where / you / going? 8. there / going / How / you / are? 9. take / going / to / what / you / are? 10. with / are / you / Who / going? 11. do / going / to / you / there / What / are? 12. you / stay / going / to / are / Where? 13. what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond? 14. roller-skate / when / learn / you / to / did? 15. of / afraid / are / swimming / you? Vnpazaments 2. Hammurre aoripocta κ πρεαποжениям, начиная слова а cno65ax. 1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who) 2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will) 3. We were advised to come. (What?) 4. I haven't seen Peter since Starday, (Since when?) 5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They) 6. She made a beautified dress for hierael flast week. (What?) 7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Wis) 8. By the end of the year, he had read about twenty books. (How 9. He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By whom?) 10. He didn't know how he could help his friend (Why?) Vnpazaments 3. Write questions to the underlined parts of the tex John is my cousin (1). He is only Is, but he is afford a student (I John is very intelligent (3) and he is a good-looking by too. Mar (4) admire his dark brown (5) eyes and curly hair. The only probl that John hasn't got enough money (6). He likes books (7) but he has no money to buy them. Vnpazaments 4. Write special and alternative questions to the anse Example: He is from England. What country is he from P is he from England or Scouland? 1. We went to the hibrary. 2. He is a driver. 3. We were playing a game. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. 3. Yupaxenene 5. Hammurre outpoos κ corseram. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. 3. Yupaxenene 6. Hammurre outpoos κ corseram. 5. They have They have already met Mr Smith.) 6. They have They have already met Mr Smith.) 7. They have They h				
5. at the party / you/ idid / what / do? 6. like / you/ partices / do / Why? 7. summer / are / this / where / you / going? 8. there / going / How / You/ are? 9. lake / going / How / You/ are? 10. with / are / you / Who / going? 11. do / going / to / you / there? 12. you/ stary / going / to / aro / Where? 13. what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond? 14. roller-skate / when / learn / you / to / dd? 15. ot / afraid / are / swimming / you? Упражнение 2. Напишите вопросы к предложениям, начиная слова в свобках. 1. My sister cuts sweets every day. (Who) 2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will) 3. We were advised to come. (What?) 4. I haven't seen Peter since Saturday (Since when'?) 5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (they) 6. She made a beautiful dress for herself last week. (What?) 7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was) 8. By the end of the year, he had read about twenty books. (How 9. He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By whom?) 10. He didn't know how he could help his friend. (Why?) Vnpaxmenne 3. Write questions to the underlined parts of the tex John is my cousin (1). He is only 18, but he is already a student (1 John is very intelligent (3) and he is a good-looking boy too. Mar (4) admirc his dark brown (5) eyes and curly hair. The only probl that John hasn't got enough money (6). He likes books (7) but he has no money to buy them. Vnpaxmenue 4. Write special and alternative questions to the ans Example: He is from England. What country is he from? Is he fro England or Scotland? 1. We went to the library. 2. He is a driver. 3. We were playing a game. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. 5. They have. They have already met Mr Smith.) 5. They have. They have already met Mr Smith.) 7. They are. (They are going to there again). 5. Finglish. She teaches English. 6. 7 7 7 Travelling. (He was interested in travelling.) 7. They do. (They have to get up early.) 8. At the airport. (He had to meet them a				
6. like / you/ parties / do / Why? 7. summer / are / this / where / you / going? 8. there / going / How / you / are? 9. take / going / How / you / are? 10. with / are / you / Who / going? 11. do / going / to / you / there / What / are? 12. you / stay / going / to / are / What / are? 13. what / playing / dad / your / hor / did? 14. roller-skate / when / learn / you / ho / did? 15. of / afraul / are / swimming / you? Vingasineine 2. Haminimer a compocia is предгожениям, начиная слова в скобахх. 1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who) 2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will) 3. We were advised to come. (What?) 4. I haven't seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?) 5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They) 6. She made a beautiful dress for herself flast week. (What?) 7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was) 8. By the end of the year, he had read about twenty books. (How) 9. He is followed by his firiend everywhere. (By whom?) 10. He didn't know how he could help his friend. (Why?) Vingasaneine 3. Write questions to the underlined parts of the text John is very intelligent (3) and he is a good-looking boy too. Mar (4) admire his dark brown (5) eyes and eurly hair. The only proof that John hasn't got enough money (6). He likes books (7) but he has no money to buy them. Vingasaneine 4. Write special and alternative questions to the ans Example: He is from England. What country is he from? Is he fro England or Scotland? 1. We went to the library. 2. He is a driver. 3. We were playing a game. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. Vingasaneine 5. Haminimer sompocia is orderam. 1. ———————————————————————————————————				4. mum / What / make / did / cake / your?
7. summer/ are / this / where / you / going? 8. there / going / How you / are? 9. take / going / to / what / you / are? 10. with / are / you / Who / going? 11. do / going / to / you / there / What / are? 12. you / stay / going / to / are / Where? 13. what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond? 14. roller-skate / when / leam / you 1 to / did? 15. of / afraid / are / swimming / you? Vinpawhehhe 2. Hammure nonpoch k предложениям, начиная слова в скобрахх. 1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who) 2. He worn go to the country this summer (Will) 3. We were advised to come (What?) 4. I haven't seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?) 5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They) 6. She made a beautiful dress for herself last week. (What?) 7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was) 8. By the end of the year, he had read about twenty books. (How 9. He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By when?) 10. He didn't know how he could help his friend. (Why?) Vinpawhehhe 3. Write questions to the underlined parts of the tex John is my cousin (1). He is only 18, but he is already a student (John is very intelligent (3) and he is a good-looking boy too. Mar (4) admire his dark brown (5) eyes and curty hair. The only probl that John hasn't got enough money (6). He likes books (7) but he has no money to buy them. Vinpawhehhe 4. Write special and alternative questions to the ans Example. He is from England. What country is he from? Is he from England or Scotland? 1. We went to the library. 2. He is a driver. 3. We were playing a game. 4. They came to his place a long time ago. Vinpawhehhe 5. Hammurre nonpocal & ormeram. 1				
8. there/ going / How / you/ are? 9. take/ going / to / what / you/ are? 10. with / are / you / Who / going? 11. do / going / to / you / there / What / are? 12. you / stay / going / to / are / Where? 13. what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond? 14. roller-skate / when / learn / you / to / did? 15. of / affaad / are / swimming / you? Viparamenue 2. Harumurure aompoch is ripeano-kennam, nauman chosa is casoбax. 1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who) 2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will) 3. We were advised to come. (What?) 4. I haven't seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when') 5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They) 6. She made a beautiful dress for hersel' flast week. (What?) 7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was) 8. By the end of the year, he had read about twenty books. (How 9. He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By whom?) 10. He didn't know how he could help his friend. (Why?) Viparamenue 3. Wite questions to the underlined parts of the tex John is my cousin (1). He is only 18, but he is already a student (1 John is very intelligent (3) and he is a good-looking boy too. Mar (4) admire his dark brown (5) eyes and eurly hair. The only probl that John hasn't got enough money (6). He likes books (7) but he has no money to but them. Viparamenue 4. Write special and alternative questions to the ans Example: He is from England. What country is he from? Is he froe England or Scotland? 1. We went to the library. 2. He is a driver. 3. We were playing a game. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. 4. They came to his place a long time ago. 5. Yuparacenue 5. Hamtumure soupocus to sucram. 1				
9. take / going / to /what / you / arc? 10. with / arc / you / Who / going? 11. do / going / to /you / there / What / are? 12. you / sat y going / to / arc / Where? 13. what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond? 14. roller-skate / when / learn / you / to / did? 15. of / afraid / are / swimming / you? Vippazinense 2. Hammure Bompocia k предложениям, начиная слова в сокобах. 1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who) 2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will) 3. We were advised to come. (What?) 4. I haven's scen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?) 5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They) 6. She made a beautiful dress for herself last week. (What?) 7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was) 8. By the end of the year, he had read about twenty books. (How) 9. He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By wom?) 10. He didn't know how he could help his friend. (Why?) Vippazinense 3. Write questions to the underlined parts of the tex John is my cousin (I). He is only 18, but he is already a student (I John is very intelligent (3) and he is a good-looking boy too. Mar (4) admire his dark brown (5) eyes and curly hair. The only probl that John hasn't got enough money (6). He likes books (7) but he has no money to buy them. Vippazinense 4. Write special and alternative questions to the ans Example: He is from England. What country is he from? Is he from Fingland or Scotland? 1. We went to the library. 2. He is a driver. 3. We were playing a game. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. Vippazinense 5. Hammurner anonpocia k orneram. 1				
10. with / are / you / Who / going? 11. do / going / to / you / there / Whart / are? 12. you / stay / going / to / are / Where? 13. what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond? 14. roller-skate / when / kearn / you / to / did? 15. of / afraud / are / swimming / you? Упражнение 2. Hanumure вопросы к предложениям, начиная слова в свобках. 1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who) 2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will) 3. We were advised to come (What?) 4. I haven't seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?) 5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They) 6. She made a beautiful dress for herself last week. (What?) 7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was) 8. By the end of the year, he had read about trenty books. (How 9. He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By whon?) 10. He didn't know how be could help his friend. (Why?) Упражление 3. Write questions to the underlined parts of the tex John is my cousin (1). He is only 18, but he is already a student (I John is very intelligent (3) and he is a good-looking boy too. And (4) admire his dark brown (5) eyes and currly hair. The only probl that John hasn't got enough money (6). He likes books (7) but he has no money to buy them. Упражление 4. Write special and alternative questions to the ans Example: He is from England. What country is he from? Is he from England or Scotland? 1. We went to the library. 2. He is a driver. 3. We were playing a game. 4. They came to this place a long time ago. Упражление 5. Напишите вопросы к ответам. 2. ———————————————————————————————————				
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The baby's room. (Mary has to clean the baby's room every morning				
Boots. (They have to wear boots.)				The baby's room. (Mary has to clean the baby's room every morning.)
Упражнение 6. 1. What Tony is writing?				

			2. What is writing?
			3. What Julia want to do?
			4. Who does wants a cup of tea?
			5. Who President John F. Kennedy killed?
			6. Who did invented the telephone?
			7. Whose your favorite actor?
			8. Who's is this coat?
			9. What hand do you write with?
			10. Arthur is 21, hasn't he?
			11. You're a student, isn't it?
			12. They live in Milan, doesn't it?
		УК-2.1-31;УК-2.1-	13. Does Diana like golf, doesn't she?
	4	У1	правила английского языка, объяснить их использование: Evolving approaches to environmental protection. Discussion concerning environmental protection often focuses on the role of government, legislation and enforcement, owever in its broadest sense
			environmental protection may be seen to be the responsibility of all
			people and not simply that of government. Decisions that impact on the
			environment will ideally involve a broad range of stakeholders
			including industry, indigenous groups, environmental group and
			community representatives. Gradually environmental decision-making
			processes are evolving to reflect this broad base of stakeholders and are
			becoming more collaborative in many countries. Environmental
			protection is influenced by three interwoven factors: environmental
			legislation, ethics and education. Each of these factors plays its part in
			influencing national level environmental decisions and personal level
			environmental values and behaviours. For environmental protectionto
			become a reality it will be important for societies to develop each of
			these areas that together will inform and drive environmental decisions.
			Although environmental protection is not simply the role of government
			agencies they are however generally seen as being of prime importance
			in establishing and maintaining basic standards that protect both the
			environment and the people interacting with it. Outlined below are
			several approaches to environmental protection that are currently
			evolving.
			Voluntary Environmental agreements. In industrialised countries
			voluntary environmental agreements often provide a platform for
			companies to be recognised for moving beyond the minimum regulatory
			standards and thus support the development of best environmental
			practice. In developing countries such as throughout Latin America,
			these agreements are more commonly used to remedy significant levels
			of non-compliance with mandatoryregulation. The challenges that exist
			with these agreements lie in establishing baseline data, targets,
			monitoring and reporting. Due to the difficulties inherent in evaluating
			effectiveness their use is often questioned and indeed the environment
			may well be adversely affected as a result. The key advantage of their
			use in developing countries is that their use helps to build
			environmental management capacity.
			Ecosystems approach. An ecosystems approach to resource
			management and environmental protection aims to consider the
			complex interrelationships of an entire ecosystem in decision-making
			rather than simply responding to specific issues and challenges. Ideally
			the decision-making processes under such an approach would be a
			collaborative approach to planning and decision-making that involves a
			broad range of stakeholders across all relevant government departments
			as well as representatives of industry, environmental groups and
			community. This approach ideally supports better exchange of
			information, development of conflict resolution strategies and improved
			regional conservation.
КМ9	проверочная работа	УК-2.1-У1;УК-2.1-	Составить диалог на следующие темы: Environmental protection,
	2	B1	Innovation, Optical engineering, How to be a better manager
			, - r

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KM10	тест 3	УК-2.1-31;УК-2.1-	1. Choose one option (100-150 words)
		У1;УК-2.1-В1	Write an opinion essay with this title: Are you in favour of using mobile
			phones in the classroom? 2. Choose one option (100-150 words)
			Write an email to a friend telling him or her what you would like to
			study in the future and why.
			3. Choose one option (100-150 words)
			Write the advantages and disadvantages of social networks.
			4. Choose one option (100-150 words)
			Write about the role of science in our world.
			5. Choose one option (100-150 words)
			Write the role of the scientific progress in the area you have chosen. 6. Составьтесловосочетание: a broken
			1) meal
			2) light
			3) banana
			4) window
			5) mood
			6. Выберите фразовый глагол со значением «вставать»:
			1) Get into
			2) Get up 3) Get from
			4) Getdown
			5) Getoff
			7. Найдите лишнее слово в данном тематическом ряду.
			1) singer
			2) luggage
			3) passport
			4) customs
			5) aircraft 8. Выберите исчисляемое существительное:
			1) Sugar
			2) Wheat
			3) Butter
			4) Peace
			5) Republic
			9. Определите функцию придаточного предложения в следующем
			пред-ложении:Hesays,thathisfatherisill. 1) определение
			2) сказуемое
			3) обстоятельство
			4) дополнение
			5) подлежащее
			10. Выберите правильный вариант. His hobby is stamps.
			1) Collected
			2) Collects 3) Collect to
			4) Collecting
			5) Collect
			11. Поставьтепредложениевотрицательнуюформу: I usually get to
			work by bus.
			1) I usually didn't get to work by bus.
			2) I don't usually get to work by bus.
			3) I usually not get to work by bus. 4) I usually won't get to work by bus.
			5) I usually doesn't get to work by bus.
			12. Выберите слово с четвертым типом слога.
			1) Car
			2) Dress
			3) Tulip
			4) Fire
			5) Burn 13. Purposure of Human Proposition of the State o
			13. Выразитеоднимсловом: You dry yourself with it: 1) Paper
			2) Dress
			3) Towel
			4) Leaves
			5) Water
	-	•	•

У11: 38.03.02_19_Mенеджмент_11p2_3a04_2020.piz.xmi	CTP. 24
	14 Drygonyma zmanymy vy vý namycym americ n myorom
	14. Выберите правильный вариант ответа в диалоге.
	- Do you like pop music?
	- Let's go to the pop concert at new college.
	1) I would/ All right.
	2) Yes, we are/ We go.
	3) Yes, a lot/ All right.
	4) I would/ You are going.
	5) No, I like it./ Good bye.
	15. Выберитеподходящийпредлог. Millions of people were killed
	World War II.
	1) of
	2) from
	(3) on
	4) during
	(5) by
	16. Закончитепредложение: The weather was
	1) bad
	2) well
	3) badly
	4) brightly
	5) nicely
	17. Найдите имя прилагательное:
	1) eat
	2) slowly
	3) organization
	4) nine
	5) fruitful
	18. Выберите правильный вариант степени сравнения
	прилагательного:Lastweekwas asthisweek.
	1) Less cold
	2) Much cold
	3) Colder
	4) As cold
	5) More cold
	19. Вставьтепропущенноеместоимение: It was a very hard time for
	him. He used to work a lot days.
	1) their
	2) that
	3) these
	4) this
	5) those
	20. Выберите правильный вариант местоимения: Ihavenotseen
	English films.
	1) no
	2) nothing
	3) some
	4) any
	5) every
	0,0,0,0

KM11	тест 4	УК-2.1-31;УК-2.1-	1. Mary hasn't been in London, she?
Kiviii	1001	У1;УК-2.1-В1	1) hasn't
		3 1,3 K-2.1-D1	2) did
			3) has
			4) didn't
			2 breakfast yet? – Yes, I
			1) Did you have, have
			2) Had you had, have
			3) Have you had, have
			4) Do you have, had
			3. I a new house last year, but I my old house yet, so at the
			moment I have two houses.
			1) buy, don't sell
			2) bought, haven't sold
			3) have bought, sold
			4) had bought, didn't sell
			4. After failing his driving test four times, he finally trying to pass.
			1) gave in
			2) gave off
			3) gave away
			4) gave up
			5. I all of the questions correctly since I began this grammar
			exercise.
			1)am answering
			2)answer
			3)have answered
			4)had answered
			6. I have my English class Monday morning.
			1)in
			2)at
			3)for
			4)on
			7. I was late. The teacher the test when I to class.
			1) has already given, got
			2)had already given, got
			3)has already given, get
			4)was already giving, get
			8. They can't have more strawberries. I want to make jam.
			1) some, any
			2)no, some
			3)any, any
			4)any, some
			9. We all his story as a joke.
			1)thought
			2)intended
			3)treated
			4)found
			10. They to return next Monday.
			1) are sure
			2)was sure
			3)will be sure
			4)would sure
			11. My hair very long.
			1) grow
			2) has grown
			3) have grown
			4) are growing
			12. Nothing was stolen,?
			1) was it
			2) wasn't anything
			3) wasn't it
			4) was anything
			13. I enjoyed the film last night
			1) Neither do I
			2) Neither did I
			3) So do I
			4) So did I
		I	14 You are always excuses for not your homework on time

1)making, making
2)doing, doing
3)making, doing
4)doing, making
15. I can't speak French. I wish I
1)can
2)would
3)could
4)had been able
16. What time does your plane take?
1)off
2)out
3)to
4)from
17. When I for my passport, I this old photograph.
1)look, found
2)was looking, found
3)will look, will find
4) looked, found
18. I to the theatre for ages.
1) wasn't
2)hadn't been
3)won't be
4)haven't been
19. Did you notice Nick another student's paper during the exam?
1) looked at
2)to look at
3)has looked at
4)looking at
20. I to live with my family, but now I live alone.
1) amused
2)used
3)amaccustomed
4)wasused

KM12	тест 5	УК-2.1-31;УК-2.1- У1;УК-2.1-В1	1. Complete the conditional sentences with the pairs of verbs: not be / listen, do / win, find / call, get / invite, know / meet, not tease / not be,
			see / give, sell / have 1) If I your sister, I her at the
			station. 2) You able to work if you to music at the
			same time. 2. Complete the conditional sentences with the pairs of verbs: not be / listen, do / win, find / call, get / invite, know / meet, not tease / not be, see / give, sell / have
			1) If we the car, you to walk to school.
			2) If we your umbrella, we you.
			3. Make passive sentences.1) The local residents set up the market in 2005.
			2) Plastic poisons the earth. 4. Make passive sentences.
			4. Make passive sentences.1) They publish the newspaper once a week.
			2) My friend didn't paint the picture.
			5. Make passive sentences. 1) They grow oranges in Valencie
			Valencia. 2) The Ice Age wiped out some animals.
			animals
			2) The council recycles paper and
			glass7. Write present perfect sentences from the prompts. Include the word in brackets.
			1) He / tell me (already) 2) I / not see / my cousin / three years (for)
			8. Write present perfect sentences from the prompts. Include the word in brackets.
			1) They / hear / the news (just) 2) She / work / for that company / 1999 (since)
			9. Write present perfect sentences from the prompts. Include the word in brackets.
			1) We / not do / the shopping (still) 2) you / send the email / ? (yet)
			10. Write present perfect sentences from the prompts. Include the word in brackets.
			1) They / know / my parents / a long time (for) 2) I / not take / the dog for a walk (still)
			11. В каком слове окончание читается не так как в остальных: 1) Needed
			2) Waited 3) Developed
			4) Wanted 5) Expected
			12. Выберитеправильнонаписанноеслово
			1) Diffecult 2) Dufficult
			3) Difficalt
			4) Deefficult 5) Difficult
			13. Слово "Dry" являетсяантонимомдля:
			1) Wet 2) Fast
			3) Old
			4) Neat
			5) Light 14. Синонимдляслова "To worry":

1) To appeal
2) To go on
3) To apply
4) To trouble
5) Toturn
15. Подберитенужноеслововместовыделенного: You put it into your
tea or coffee.
1) Salt
2) Sugar
3) Sand
4) Flour
5) Juice
16. Найдите лишнее слово для данной группы слов:
1) Arm
2) Body
3) Finger
4) Palm
5) Hand
17. Выберите правильный вариант перевода слова: невозможный
1) Possible
2) Impossible
3) Inpossible
4) Dispossible
5) Unposssible
18. Выберитесложноеслово:
A) Expensive
B) Graduation C) Beautiful
D) Demonstration
E) Postman
19. Дополните предложение существительным в притяжательном
падеже: Thisismy coat.
1) wifes's
2) wife's 3) wifes'
4) wife
5) wives
20. Завершите разделительный вопрос. The weather was changing the whole day yesterday?
1) haven't it?
2) wasn't it?
3) did it?
4) don't it?
5) were it?

KM13	тест 6	УК-2.1-31;УК-2.1- У1;УК-2.1-В1	1. Поставьте предложение в Past Continuous: My mother at 7 o'clock yesterday.
			1) have been watching TV
			2) is watching TV
			3) was watching TV
			4) am watching TV
			5) will be watching TV
			2. Закончитепредложение: The children haven't finished their work
			1) yesterday.
			2) yet.
			3) tomorrow.
			4) last year.
			5) then.
			3. Выберитеправильную формуглагола в страдательном залоге: Last
			week I (to ask) to write an article.
			1) Has asked
			2) Is asked
			3) Was asked 4) Was ask
			5) Amasked
			4. Выберите правильный вариант написания порядкового
			числительного: 22
			1) the twenty second
			2) the twenty-second
			3) twenty two
			4) twenty-two
			5) twenty-second
			5. Дополнитепредложение:Look at this couple. I know his name. But I
			don't know
			1) hers
			2) me
			3) her
			4) she
			5) his
			6. Выберитеправильнуюформуглагола "to be": We at the theatre
			tomorrow.
			1) be
			2) were
			(3) are
			4) will be
			5) was
			7. Задайте вопрос к выделенному слову: Hespeaks English very well.
			1) What language does he speak well?
			2) When does he speak English?
			3) Who speaks English well?
			4) What does he do well?
			5) How does he speak English?
			8. Выберите правильный модальный глагол: The children livealone.
			They are too young to look after themselves.
			1) Mustn't be
			2) Wasn't able to
			3) Shouldn't be
			4) Had to be 5) Shouldn't
			5) Shouldn't
			9. Выберите слово, правильно составленное из следующих букв:s,
			e, h, t, l, o, c 1) cehotel
			2) hesclot
			3) teclosoh
			4) eltohsc
			5) clothes
			10. "Nobody" являетсяантонимомслова:
			1) Everything
			2) Everybody
			3) Any
			4) Everytime
			5) Anything
			11. Выберитеправильныйвариантпредлога:Go reading the story. I
L			

			want to know its end.
			1) Out
			2) Through
			3) About
			4) In
			5) On
			12. Вставьте подходящее по смыслу слово в
			предложение: Myfathercan atractor.
			1) pull
			2) push
			3) take
			4) drive
			5) pickup
			13. President of United States lives in White House in
			Washington D.C.
			1) – , the, the, –
			2) – , the, – , the
			3) -, -, the, the
			4) The, the, the, –
			14 not any glass in the windows, that is why so cold in the
			room.
			1) There is, it is
			2) It is, there is
			3) There are, it is
			4) There was, there is
			15. When the fog, we to see where we are.
			1) lifts, may
			2) will lift, will be able
			3) lifts, will be able
			4) lifts, must
			16. You looked very busy when I you last night. What?
			1) see, do you do
			2) see were you doing
			3) have seen, are you doing
			4) saw, were you doing
KM14	вопросы к экзамену	УК-2.1-31;УК-2.1-	1. Read, translate and retell the text.
		У1;УК-2.1-В1	2. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new friends about
			yourself.
			3. Explain to your friends why you have chosen a profession of an
			economist.
			4. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new friends about
			your family.
			5. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new friends about
			your flat.
			6. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new friends about
			your working day.
			7. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new friends about
			your favourite holidays.
			8. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new friends about
			holidays in Russia.
			9. Speak about your friend.
			10. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new friends about
			your future profession.
			11. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new friends about
			the flat, you would like to live.
5 A II	nofic=		Стрелка ВнизСтрелка ВверхСтрелка ВлевоСтрелка ВправоСкрыть
5.2. Переч	ень раоот, выполняе		Курсовая работа, Курсовой проект, РГР, Реферат, ЛР, ПР и т.п.)
Код	Название	Проверяемые	
работы	работы	индикаторы	Содержание работы
	1	компетенций	

P1	контрольная работа	УК-2.1-У1;УК-2.1-	Упражнение 1. Join the two parts of sentences.
	1	31;УК-2.1-В1	1. Fred plays tennis a) every Monday.
	1	31,3 K 2.1 B1	
			2. Fred is playing tennis b) for several times.
			3. Fred has played tennis c) at the moment.
			4. Fred played tennis d) at that time.
			5. Fred was playing tennis e) next Monday.
			6. Fred will play tennis f) when he was 15.
			o. Fred will play termis 1) when he was 13.
			Упражнение 2. Copy the sentences and note if they refer to the present,
			past or future. Write the tense against each sentence.
			Example: He cut his finger with a knife. (Simple Past)
			1. He often cuts himself.
			2. What time did John arrive?
			3. I never forget any thing.
			4. Are you sitting comfortably?
			5. We drank a lot of Coke at the party.
			6. It was raining all night.
			7. The train will leave in a few minutes.
			8. I put on a clean shirt yesterday.
			Упражнение 3.Put the following sentences into the correct
			tense:Simple Past,Simple Present,Present ContinuousorPast
			Continuous, Present Perfect.
			1. I (listen) to the radio while Mary (cook)
			dinner
			2 Voy (hyv) this heads vesterday?
			2. You (buy) this book yesterday?
			dinner. 2. You (buy) this book yesterday? 3. Last Friday Jill (go) home early because she
			(want) to see a film. 4. When your brother usually (get) home in the evening?
			4. When your brother usually (get) home in the evening?
			5. Jane always (bring) us a nice present.
			6. What these meanles (do) in the middle of the mad?
			6. What those people (do) in the middle of the road?
			7. You (read) this book?
			8. While Fred (sleep), Judy (watch) TV. 9. When I (be) young, I (think) Mary (be) nice — but now I (think) she's fantastic. 10. Jill (walk) home when she (see) her
			9. When I (be) young, I (think) Mary
			(be) nice — but now I (think) she's fantactic
			10 Till (oc) free — but flow i (think) she s failtastic.
			10. Jili (walk) nome when she (see) her
			husband's car outside the cinema
			11. Look there! Sue and Tim (run) to school.
			12. Jack's father (not work) in London — he
			(not speak) English.
			13. Joe (buy) a car yesterday.
			14. Their father often (go) to rock concerts.
			15. While you (sleep), mother (arrive).
			V 477
			Упражнение 4.Исправьте ошибки.
			1. When she was younger, she has played tennis every day.
			2. It's already 10:00, but Jane hasn't finished her homework already.
			3. Joe crashed his car three times since Christmas.
			4. Did you done your homework, or have you been watching TV?
			5. Karl has been driving since five years.
			6. This hotel has been already in business for twenty years.
			Was a S. D. (day of a local state of a second st
			Упражнение 5.Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form
			(Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past
			Continuous).
			1. Alice (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually (to
			walk) to school
			2. (to take) you the bus to get to school or (to walk) you?
			3. Who is this man? I (to think) that I (to know) him, but I (to
			forget) his name.
			4. The children (to have) a good time in the park yesterday. They
			(to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they (to take)
			pictures of themselves.
			5. Where are the children? They (to watch) TV in the room now.
			Some minutes ago they (to play) a game.
			6. Now I am in my class. I (to sit) at my desk. I always (to sit) at the
	i .	İ	same desk.

УП: 38.03.02 19 Менеджмент Пр2 заоч 2020.plz.xml P2 УК-2.1-31;УК-2.1контрольная работа I. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголв Present Simple, Past Simple У1;УК-2.1-В1 или Future Simple. 1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday. 2. When ... this accident (happen)? 3. ... (to be) your father at work yesterday? 4. Next week he ... (to be) in New Orleans. 5. At the moment he (to be) in Amsterdam. II. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол tobe в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple 1. Они были здесь час назад. 2. Мой сын очень любит играть в футбол. 3. Вчера была прекрасная погода. 4. Мы решили прочитать эту статью и обсудить ее. 5. Последний раз я играл в волейбол пять лет назад. III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или FutureSimplePassive. 1. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 2. Two million books (to send) to Russia every year. 3. All the letters (to post) yesterday. 4. The bread (to wrap) automatically. 5. I (to paid) a lot of money to do the job. IV. Переведите на английский язык, используя устойчивые сочетания с инфинитивом. 1. Не может быть и речи о том, чтобы идти туда. 2. Ей не с кем поговорить. 3. Мне нечего читать. 4. На нее приятно смотреть. 5. С ними трудно иметь дело. V. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Выполните следующие задания по тексту: 1. Задайте по одному вопросу каждого типа. 2. Выпишите по одному предложению в Past, PresentorFuture Simple. 3. Выпишите несколько предложений в Passivevoice. People often said that Thierry Boyle was the most boring man in the world. Thierry didn't know why people thought he was so boring. Thierry thought he was quite interesting. After all, he collected stamps. What could be more interesting than stamps? It was true that he didn't have any other hobbies or interests, but that didn't matter for Thierry. He had his job, after all. He had a very interesting job. At least Thierry thought it was interesting. Everybody else said that his job was boring. But he was an accountant! Why do people think that accountants are boring? thought Thierry. Thierry thought his job was fascinating. Everyday, he went to his office, switched on his computer and spent seven and a half hours looking at spreadsheets, and moving numbers around on them. What could be more interesting than that? But Thierry was unhappy. He was unhappy because people thought he was boring. He didn't want to be boring. He wanted people to think that he was a very interesting person. He tried to talk to people about his stamp collection. But every time he talked about his stamp collection he saw that people were bored. Because people were bored when he talked about his stamp collection, he talked about his job instead. He thought

decided

He wrote a letter to a local newspaper, and asked them if they wanted to come and write an article about a local man with the biggest stamp collection in the world. The local newspaper wrote a letter back to

people would be very interested when he talked about his job, but no. People thought his job was even more boring than his stamp collection.

Sometimes, people even went to sleep when he talked to them. Thierry thought about how to make himself more interesting. He decided that he needed to be famous for something. He thought about his stamp collection, and decided that perhaps his stamp collection could make him famous. Perhaps he had the biggest stamp collection in the world, or perhaps he had a very valuable stamp. Yes, this was it, he

Thierry telling him that actually the Queen of England had the biggest stamp collection in the world. Thierry was very sad to learn this, but wrote back to the newspaper telling them that he thought he had the most valuable stamp in the world. The newspaper wrote back to him telling him that the most valuable stamp in the world cost 2, 240, 000 dollars, and asking him if he was sure that he had it. Thierry wasn't sure that he had it. In fact, he was sure that he didn't have it. Perhaps his whole collection was very valuable though...

"Is it worth 10 million dollars?" asked the man from the newspaper on the telephone when Thierry called him.

"Erm, no, I don't think so..."

"Forget it then" said the man from the newspaper.

Thierry thought about other things to make himself famous. Perhaps he could be the best accountant in the world! Yes, this was it, he decided. He told a friend that he was the best accountant in the world.

"How do you know?" asked his friend.

"Well" thought Thierry, "I have a good job, I like it ...it's very interesting ... spreadsheets ... numbers ... taxes ... finance ..." He saw his friend going to sleep. "Hmmm" he thought. "Perhaps I'm not the best or the most interesting accountant in the world."

"Listen Thierry" said his friend when he woke up again. "Perhaps you don't have the biggest or the most valuable stamp collection in the world. Perhaps you aren't the best or the most interesting accountant in the world. But there is one thing – Thierry, you are probably the most boring man in the world."

Yes! Of course! This was it. Thierry could be famous because he was the most boring man in the world. Now he saw that his friends were right. He phoned the newspaper again.

"Hello!" he said. "Would you like to do an interview with the most boring man in the world?"

"The most boring man in the world...?" said the man from the newspaper. "Now that's interesting!"

Next week there was a big article in the newspaper. "The Most Boring Man in the World!" There was a picture of Thierry in his office. There was a picture of Thierry with his stamp collection. There was an interview with Thierry, and interviews with his friends. His friends said they went to sleep when Thierry talked about his job or his stamp collection.

The next day the BBC and CNN called Thierry. They wanted stories about the most boring man in the world. "The most boring man in the world!" they said. "That's so interesting!"

And so, finally, Thierry Boyle, became the official Most Boring Man in the World. You won't find his name in the Guinness Book of Records, because they said that it was impossible to decide exactly how boring somebody is, but it was no problem for Thierry. Now he was famous, now he was so boring that he was interesting.

P3	контрольная работа		1. Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present
	3	У1;УК-2.1-В1	continuous.
			a. He (not want) to study languages at university. b. They (visit) China for a month. c. It often (rain) in England in spring. d. I (play) tennis with Martin tomorrow. e. My mother (make) bread every morning. f. Where (you / meet) your friends tonight? g. I normally (work) on Mondays but I (stay) at home
			b. They (visit) China for a month.
			c. It often (rain) in England in spring.
			d. I (play) tennis with Martin tomorrow.
			e. My mother (make) bread every morning.
			f. Where (you / meet) your friends tonight?
			g. I normally (work) on wiondays, but I (stay) at nome
			today.
			h. (your sister / go) to the cinema every
			Saturday?
			2. Complete the telephone conversation. Use the present simple or the
			present continuous.
			Martha Hi Tim. Are you having a good weekend?
			Tim No, not really.I (1 tidy) my room at the moment.
			Martha I (2 not believe)you! You never (3 do) any housework.
			Tim I (4 know), but Adam (5 stay) at our
			house tonight and he usually (6 sleep) on my floor. Martha Who's Adam? I (7 not remember) him.
			Martha Who's Adam? I (7 not remember) him.
			Tim My cousin, Adam. He (8 study) medicine at university at the
			moment.
			Martha Oh, that Adam! Mmm! What (9 you / do) with him tonight?
			Tim There (10 be) football on TV, so we (11 not go) out.
			Martha Really?
			Tim Yes, but don't forget. You (12 hate) football!
			3. Expand the questions. Use the present simple or the present
			continuous. Then write answers.
			- What / you / do / next weekend?
			- How often / you / go / to the cinema?
			- What time / you / usually / get up?
			- What / you / wear / today?
			- You / like / surfing / the Internet?
			- How much / English / you / understand?
			4. Write the questions. Use the words given.
			A What / do? 1?
			B I'm a student.
			A Oh really. What / study? 2?
			B English.
			C you / go out / last night? 3?
			D Yeah – I went to the cinema.
			E I'm going on holiday next week.
			F Really? Where / go? 4?
			E To Zakopane, in Poland.
			G I like your watch. Be / new? 5
			H I bought it yesterday.
			5. Underline the correct verb form.
			a. He lives in Barcelona but he stays / is staying with us for a week.
			b. My car's at the garage so I get / am getting the bus to work at the
			moment.
			c. She usually sits / is sitting at the front of the class because her
			eyesight is not very good.
			d. They're on holiday. I think they travel / are travelling around Canada.
			e. My mum doesn't like driving so my dad always drives / is driving the
			car.
			6. Read the text. Translate it.
			6. Read the text. Translate it. SAFETY ENGINEER JOB DESCRIPTION
			Definition and Nature of the Work. Safety engineers are responsible for
			keeping people free from danger, risk, or injury in the workplace. They
			develop safety programs to minimize losses due to injuries and property
			damage. They try to eliminate unsafe practices and conditions in
			industrial plants, mines, and stores as well as on construction sites and
			throughout transportation systems. Safety engineers work for a wide

variety of industrial and commercial companies. Many work for insurance companies. Others are employed by government agencies or safety organizations. Still others teach in colleges and universities or work as independent consultants.

Safety engineers work in many different types of industrial and commercial companies to ensure safety in the workplace as well as in the products the companies make. Safety engineers often have other titles, such as director of safety, safety manager, or safety coordinator. Sometimes technicians assist them. The duties of safety engineers vary depending on where they work. Engineers employed in large manufacturing plants often develop broad safety programs. They study the buildings, equipment, procedures, and records of accidents in their plant and point out safety hazards. They may suggest ways to fix unsafe structures or recommend changes in the layout of the plant. Sometimes they draw up plans for the regular maintenance of machinery or teach safe work habits to managers and workers.

Other safety engineers work with designers to make sure that their company's products are safe. They may be responsible for seeing that a new automobile model meets safety standards. Or they may check the design and production of children's toys. Safety engineers who work for insurance companies usually provide consulting services to their clients. They are experts who canspot hazards and recommend ways to eliminate them. For example, they may review plans for a shopping center that is o be insured by their company and point out dangerous traffic patterns. Once the center is built, they inspect it and check that theelevators have been installed properly so that there will not be accidents. They also study maintenance procedures and may recommend that floors be cleaned when customers are not present. The shopping center owners may be able to lower their insurance rates by following the safety engineer's suggestions.

In the trucking industry, safety engineers review patterns of traffic accidents. They study routes, schedules, loads, and speeds to determine how these factors affect accidents. They also inspect trucks for safety hazards. Safety engineers in the mining industry must check to see that underground or open-pit mines meet the requirements set by state and federal laws. They also design equipment, such as lamps that are used underground. During mining emergencies they may be in charge of rescue teams.

- 7. Ask 5 questions to the text and answer them.
- 8. Write out the sentences, containing verbs in Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Perfect and Present Continuous.
- 9. Write sentences from the prompts using the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous tense.
- 1 you / watch TV / at the moment / ?
- 2 They / not see / the match / yesterday
- 3 We / sleep / badly / last night
- 4 What / they / talk about / when I called /?
- 5 How often / you / see / your grandparents / ?

10. Read the text. Translate it.

WORKPLACE SAFETY

Workplace Safety and health laws establish regulations designed to eliminate personal injuries and illnesses from occurring in the workplace. Workplace safety refers to the working environment at a company and encompasses all factors that impact the safety, health, and well-being of its employees; this covers managers, supervisors, partners, stockholders, officers, and family members of the workers. It does not cover independent contractors or family members of a farm operator. Safety violations can include environmental hazards, unsafe working conditions or processes, drug and alcohol abuse, and workplace violence.

The leading authority administering workplace safety is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). OSHA requires the Secretary of Labor to propagate regulations and safety and health standards to protect employees from having to work in dangerous or hazardous conditions. Every private employer who engages in

interstate commerce is subject to OSHA regulations. Standards made by OSHA are published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The federal guidelines imposed by OSHA are complemented by state regulations, although federal laws and regulations pre-empt state laws where they overlap or contradict one another. Under OSHA, states can pass their own workplace health and safety laws and standards, but they must meet OSHA criteria and approval if they regulate an area directly covered by OSHA regulations. Though, they may regulate in areas not governed by federal OSHA regulations. The amount of state regulation varies greatly.

States with their own workplace conditions law are called "state plan states". Penalties for OSHA violations can be civil or criminal and vary depending on the nature of the violation. OSHA must refer cases to the U.S. Justice Department for criminal enforcement. Typically, however, OSHA relies on civil penalties as a deterrent to violators. Construction safety and health. Construction workers build our roads, houses and workplaces and repair and maintain our nation's physical infrastructure. This work includes many hazardous tasks and conditions such as work at height, excavations, noise, dust, power tools and equipment, confined spaces and electricity. Construction workers incurred the most fatal injuries of any industry in the private sector in 2009, but this number declined in both 2009 (by 16%) and 2008 (by 19%). With this decrease, private sector construction fatalities are down by more than a third overall since peaking in 2006. Economic conditions may explain much of this decline – the total hours worked in construction also went down 17 per cent in 2009 and 10 per cent the year before. These decreases were more pronounced in some construction subgroups. Fatal injuries involving workers in the construction of buildings, for example, were down more than a quarter (27%) from 2008, with most of the decrease occurring in nonresidential building construction (down 44%). Fatalities in heavy and civil engineering construction were down 12 per cent, and the subsector with the largest number of fatal work injuries – specialty trade contractors – had 16 per cent fewer fatalities in 2009 than in 2008.

- 11. Write out the words with the same root from the text, define their part of speech and translate them into Russian: Example: develop (v) development (n) развиватьразвитие
- 12. Write a short summary of the text.

P4	контрольная работа		1. Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present
	4	У1;УК-2.1-В1	continuous.
			a. He (not want) to study languages at university.
			b. They (visit) China for a month.
			c. It often (rain) in England in spring.
			d. I (play) tennis with Martin tomorrow.
			f. Where (you / most) bread every morning.
			a. He (not want) to study languages at university. b. They (visit) China for a month. c. It often (rain) in England in spring. d. I (play) tennis with Martin tomorrow. e. My mother (make) bread every morning. f. Where (you / meet) your friends tonight? g. I normally (work) on Mondays, but I (stay) at home
			g. I normany (work) on Wondays, but I (stay) at nome
			today. h. (your sister / go) to the cinema every
			Saturday?
			2. Complete the telephone conversation. Use the present simple or the present continuous.
			Martha Hi Tim. Are you having a good weekend?
			Tim No, not really. I (1 tidy) my room at the moment.
			Martha I (2 not believe) you! You never (3 do) any housework.
			Tim I (4 know), but Adam (5 stay) at our
			house tonight and he usually (6 sleep) on my floor.
			Martha Who's Adam? I (7 not remember) him.
			Tim My cousin, Adam. He (8 study) medicine at university at the
			moment.
			Martha Oh, that Adam! Mmm! What (9 you / do) with him tonight?
			Tim There (10 be) football on TV, so we (11 not go) out.
			Martha Really?
			Tim Yes, but don't forget. You (12 hate) football!
			3. Expand the questions. Use the present simple or the present
			continuous. Then write answers.
			- What / you / do / next weekend?
			- How often / you / go / to the cinema?
			- What time / you / usually / get up?
			- What / you / wear / today?
			- You / like / surfing / the Internet?
			- How much / English / you / understand?
			4. Write the questions. Use the words given.
			A What / do? 1?
			B I'm a student.
			A Oh really. What / study? 2?
			B English.
			C you / go out / last night? 3
			D Yeah – I went to the cinema.
			E I'm going on holiday next week.
			F Really? Where / go? 4?
			E To Zakopane, in Poland.
			G I like your watch. Be / new? 5?
			H I bought it yesterday.
			5. Underline the correct verb form.
			a. He lives in Barcelona but he stays / is staying with us for a week.
			b. My car's at the garage so I get / am getting the bus to work at the
			moment.
			c. She usually sits / is sitting at the front of the class because her
			eyesight is not very good.
			d. They're on holiday. I think they travel / are travelling around Canada.
			e. My mum doesn't like driving so my dad always drives / is driving the
			car.
			6. Read the text. Translate it.
			Quantitative metallography
			A number of techniques exist to quantitatively analyze metallographic
			specimens. These techniques are valuable in the research and
			production of all metals and alloys and non-metallic or composite
			materials. Microstructural quantification is performed on a prepared,
			two-dimensional plane through the three-dimensional part or
			component. Measurements may involve simple metrology techniques,

e.g., the measurement of the thickness of a surface coating, or the apparent diameter of a discrete second-phase particle, e.g., spheroidal graphite in ductile iron; or, it may require application of stereological methods to assess matrix and second-phase structures. Stereology is the field of taking 0-, 1- or 2-dimensional measurements on the twodimensional sectioning plane and estimating the amount, size, shape or distribution of the microstructure in three dimensions. These measurements may be made using manual procedures with the aid of templates overlaying the microstructure, or with automated image analyzers. In all cases, adequate sampling must be made to obtain a proper statistical basis for the measurement. Efforts to eliminate bias is required. Some of the most basic measurements include determination of the volume fraction of a phase or constituent, measurement of the grain size in polycrystalline metals and alloys, measurement of the size and size distribution of particles, assessment of the shape of particles and spacing between particles. ASTM Committee E-4 on Metallography, and some other national and international standards organizations, have developed standard test methods describing how to characterize microstructures quantitatively. For example, the amount of a phase or constituent, that is, its volume fraction, is defined in ASTM E 562; manual grain size measurements are described in ASTM E 112 (equiaxed grain structures with a single size distribution) and E 1182 (specimens with a bi-modal grain size distribution); while ASTM E 1382 describes how any grain size type or condition can be measured using image analysis methods. Characterization of nonmetallic inclusions using standard charts is described in ASTM E 45 (historically, E 45 covered only manual chart methods and an image analysis method for making such chart measurements was described in ASTM E 1122. The image analysis methods are currently being incorporated into E 45). A stereological method for characterizing discrete second-phase particles, such as nonmetallic inclusions, carbides, graphite, etc., is presented in ASTM E 1245.

- 7. Ask 5 questions to the text and answer them.
- 8. Write out the sentences, containing verbs in Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Perfect and Present Continuous.
- 9. Write sentences from the prompts using the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous tense.
- 1 you / watch TV / at the moment /?
- 2 They / not see / the match / yesterday
- 3 We / sleep / badly / last night
- 4 What / they / talk about / when I called /?
- 5 How often / you / see / your grandparents /?
- 10. Read the text. Translate it.

Metallurgy.

Metals are the most abundant of materials to supply man's present needs. Modern civilized mankind lives in the Metal Age and the development of all branches of industry, science and culture as well as way of man's life is unthinkable without tools, machines, devices and other metal objects. Man's going from stone to metal was long and complicate. The first metal to be used by man was copper. It made the lives of the people much easier. The first records about copper go back to 6500-5700 BC. The art of blending metals was gradually developed and some alloys formed in this way were stronger, harder and tougher than the metals of which they were compromised. Probably the first alloy to be made was a bronze; consisting of copper, with about one part in ten of tin. The primitive metallurgists discovered that if a greater proportion of tin were used the alloy was harder, while less tin gave a softer alloy.

The following stage in metallurgy was using iron (the Iron Age). It was in use as early as 2000 BC. There are also occasional references to iron in even earlier periods, but this material was of meteoric origin. Producing pure iron and its alloys was made possible with the accumulated experience in smelting of copper, bronze, gold and other metals and alloys. Mastering iron production gave a powerful incentive

to the development of productive forces and technical progress. In ancient times the man knew eight metal-copper, gold, silver, tin, mercury and antimony. By the end of the eighteenth century their number had increased by twenty, but nowadays about 80 metals are produced and used.

The proportion of the chemical elements contained in the Earth's crust is different. The combined amount of ten most spread elements (oxygen -47 percent, silicon-29.5 percent, aluminium-8.05 percent, iron-4.65 percent, calcium-2.96 percent, sodium-2.5 percent and potassium-2.5 percent, magnesium-1.87 percent, titanium-0.45 percent, hydrogen-0.15 percent) makes up 99.63 percent of the Earth's crust, the other elements form only 0.37 percent of the crust.

The availability of metals does not depend on the amount present in the Earth, but on the ease with which their ores can be obtained and smelted. Although one twelfth of the Earth's crust by weight consists of aluminum, many compounds of this metal are unsuitable to be used as ores

The majority of useful metallic ores contain the metal combined with oxygen, Sulphur, or other elements. Pure minerals are rarely found in nature; they are generally contaminated with gravel, limestone, sand, clay and stone. This are comparatively rich, other contain large amount of gangue.

- 11. Write out the worlds with the same root from the text, define their part of speech and translate them into Russian:

 Example: develop (v) development (n) развиватъразвитие life (n), industrial (adj), blend (n), composition (n), discovery (n), metallurgy (n), impure (adj), power (n), production (n), chemistry (n), available (adj), dependence (n), weigh (v), suitable (adj), major (adj), use (n), rare (adj), contamination (n), want (v), term (n), easy (adj), exploit(v).
- 12. Find the English equivalents for the worlds and world-combinations given below: наиболее распространённый вид материалов; удовлетворять

наиоолее распространенный вид материалов; удовлетворять жизненные потребности; век металлов; немыслимы без машин; переход человека от использования камня к металлу был длительным и сложным; первые сведения о меди относятся к ... годам; искусство смешения металлов; одна десятая часть олова; начало его использования относятся к ...; редкие упоминания железа метеоритного происхождения; стало возможным благодаря накопленному опыту по выплавке меди; освоение производства железа послужило мощным толчком к развитию; к концу 18 века; земная кора; суммарное содержание десяти наиболее распространённых элементов; производством металлов из руд занимается металлургия.

- 13. Answer the following question:
- What was the first metal used by man?
- What was the first alloy?
- When did people start to use iron?
- How many metals did the man known in ancient times?
- How many metals are produced and used nowadays?
- What are the tan most spread elements?
- What does the availability of metals depend on?
- What does metallurgy deal with?

5.3. Оценочные материалы, используемые для экзамена (описание билетов, тестов и т.п.)

Зачет проводится в конце I,II семестра на I курсе, III семестра на II курсе с целью выявления уровня сформированности у студентов языковых умений и навыков.

Экзамен предусмотрен в конце IV семестра на II курсе

Формой промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине является экзамен.

Ниже представлен образец билета для экзамена, проводимого в устной форме.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ «МИСиС»

НОВОТРОИЦКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

Кафедра гуманитарных и социально – экономических наук

БИЛЕТ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ № 0

Дисциплина: «Иностранный язык»

Направление: 38.03.02 «Менеджмент»

Форма обучения: заочная

Форма проведения экзамена: устная

- 1. Read, translate and retell the text.
- 2. Tell your new friends about your working day. How will it change when you've graduated from the Institute?
- 3. What are the problems of Global Science? How do they affect the scientific area you have chosen

Составил доцент:	
Зав. кафедрой ГиСЭН:	
«01» сентября 2020 г.	

Дистанционно экзамен проводится в LMS Canvas. Экзаменационный тест представляет собой итоговую контрольную работу, целью которой является проверка навыкоы владения английским языком по всем видам речевой деятельности. Образец заданий для экзамена, проводимого дистанционно в LMS Canvas

УК-2.1, 3-1:

1. Choose the correct answer.

УК-2.1, У-1:

- 1.Read the text. Then read the sentences and write true or false.
- 2.Read the text. Then answer the questions using your own words.

УК-2.1, В-1:

- 1. Choose one option (100-150 words)
- a. Write an opinion essay with this title: Are you in favour of using mobile phone into the classroom?
- b. Write an email to a friend telling him or her what you would like to study in the future and why.
- c. Write the advantages and disadvantages of social networks.

5.4. Методика оценки освоения дисциплины (модуля, практики. НИР)

Критерии оценки контрольных работ: достижение поставленной цели и задач, уровень эрудированности автора по изучаемой теме, культура изложения и оформления работы, использование литературных источников.

Продемонстрировано понимание содержания прочитанного текста. Дано 80-85 % правильных ответов на все вопросы по содержанию текста. 80% заданий выполнено в полном объеме и без ошибок. Не допускается сдача работ, скачанных из сети Internet. В подобном случае работа не принимается к защите и вместо нее выдается новая тема.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ НА ЭКЗАМЕНЕ ПО ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ

для студентов заочной формы обучения

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПОНИМАНИЕ ТЕКСТА

«ОТЛИЧНО» Задание выполнено полностью: продемонстрировано полное понимание содержания прочитанного текста; Даны правильные ответы на все вопросы преподавателя по содержанию текста; Речь правильно оформлена, ошибок нет.

УСТНАЯ ТЕМА

«ОТЛИЧНО» Задание выполнено полностью, речь имеет логическое построение, правильно аргументирована, понятна, в ней отсутствуют фонетические, лексико-грамматические ошибки, демонстрирует способность логично и связно вести беселу.

ГРАММАТИКА

«ОТЛИЧНО» 100% заданий выполнено в полном объеме и без ошибок.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПОНИМАНИЕ ТЕКСТА

«ХОРОШО» Задание выполнено: продемонстрировано общее понимание содержания прочитанного текста; дано 80-85 % правильных ответов на все вопросы преподавателя по содержанию текста; речь в целом оформлена правильно, но допускаются ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание

УСТНАЯ ТЕМА

«ХОРОШО» Задание выполнено: речь, в целом, имеет логическое построение, правильно аргументирована, понятна, содержит ряд фонетических, лексико-грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание.

ГРАММАТИКА

«ХОРОШО» 80% заданий выполнено в полном объеме и без ошибок.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПОНИМАНИЕ ТЕКСТА

«УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Задание выполнено частично: продемонстрировано частичное понимание содержания прочитанного текста; дано 50-79 % правильных ответов на все вопросы преподавателя по содержанию текста; в речи отмечены ошибки, затрудняющие понимание

УСТНАЯ ТЕМА

«УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Задание выполнено частично: речь не имеет логического построения и правильной аргументации, отражает наиболее общие идеи в ограниченном контексте, в значительной степени зависит от помощи со стороны преподавателя. В речи есть ошибки, затрудняющие понимание.

ГРАММАТИКА

«УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» 60-79% заданий выполнено в полном объеме и без ошибок.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПОНИМАНИЕ ТЕКСТА

«НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Задание не выполнено: продемонстрировано полное непонимание содержания прочитанного текста; дано менее 50 % правильных ответов на все вопросы преподавателя по содержанию прочитанного; речь не воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества ошибок

УСТНАЯ ТЕМА

«НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Задание не выполнено: речь не имеет логического построения и правильной аргументации. Словарного запаса не хватает для общения в соответствии с заданием. Понимание речи не возможно из-за большого количества фонетических, лексико-грамматических ошибок.

ГРАММАТИКА

«НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Менее 60% заданий выполнено верно.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ЗАЧЕТА.

Зачтено

- 1. выставляется обучающемуся, если он глубоко и прочно усвоил программный материал, исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически его излагает, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, использует в ответе профессиональные термины, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач.
- 2. выставляется обучающемуся, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения.
- 3. выставляется обучающемуся, если он имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических задач. Не зачтено

выставляется обучающемуся за отсутствие знаний по дисциплине, представления по вопрос, непонимание материала по дисциплине, отсутствие решения практической задачи, наличие коммуникативных «барьеров» в общении, отсутствие

ответа на предложенный вопрос

6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ							
		6.1. Рекомендуе	мая литература				
6.1.1. Основная литература							
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Библиотека	Издательство, год, эл. адрес			
Л1.1	И.В.Орловская, Л.С.Самсонова, А.И.Скубриева	Учебник английского языка для технических университетов и вузов		М.: МГТУ им. Н.Э.Баумана, 2010,			
Л1.2	И.П. Агабекян, П.И.Коваленко	Английский для технических вузов: Английский для технических вузов		Ростов-на-Дону "Феникс, 2015,			
		6.1.2. Дополнител	ьная литература				
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Библиотека	Издательство, год, эл. адрес			
Л2.1	Г.В.Шевцова, Л.Е.Москалец	Английский язык для технических вузов: Учебн.пособие		М.: Флинта, Наука, 2009,			
Л2.2	А.И. Милостивая	Практический курс устного последовательного перевода с иностранного языка на русский: учебное пособие		Северо-Кавказский Федеральный университет, 2016, :http://biblioclub.ru/index.php? page=book&id=459226			
Л2.3	И.Б. Кошеварова, Е.Н. Мирошниченко, Е.А. Молодых	Иностранный язык профессионального общения (английский язык): учебное пособие:		Воронежский государственный университет инженерных технологий, 2018, http://biblioclub.ru/index.php? page=book&id=488007			
	1	6.1.3. Методичес	ские разработки				
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Библиотека	Издательство, год, эл. адрес			
Л3.1	Тусина Н.В.	Иностранный язык: методические указания по практической грамматике по дисциплине "Иностранный язык" для студентов очной и заочной форм обучения всех направлений подготовки: Методические указания		Новотроицк: НФ НИТУ МИСиС, 2018, http://elibrary.misis.ru; www.nf.misis.ru			
Л3.2	Тусина Н.В.	Инстранный язык: методические указания по дисциплине "Иностранный язык" для студентов I-II курса менеджмент: Методические указания		НИТУ "МИСиС", 2019,			
Л3.3	Боброва Н.В.	Иностранный язык для 1 курса: Методические указания по организации самостоятельной работы для студентов направления подготовки 38.03.02 "Менеджмент" заочной формы обучения: Методические указания		, 2018,			
Л3.4	Боброва Н.В.	Иностраннный язык для 2 курса: Методические указания по организации самостоятельной работы для студентов направления подготовки 38.03.02 "Менеджмент": Методические указания		, 2018,			
21	6.2. Переч КиберЛенинка	ень ресурсов информационно-т	елекоммуникацион www.cyberleninka.ru	нои сети «интернет»			
Э1	киосрятенинка	w	v vv w .cy oci iciiiiiKa.i u				

Э2	НФ НИТУ "МИСиС"	www.nf.misis.ru			
Э3	Российская научная электронная библиотека	www.elibrary.ru			
6.3 Перечень программного обеспечения					
П.1	ПО Microsoft Office 365 ProPlusEdu ShrdSvr ALNG SubsVL MVL PerUsr STUUseBnft				
П.2	Браузер Google Chrome				
П.3	ΠΟ Microsoft Teams				
6.4. Перечень информационных справочных систем и профессиональных баз данных					
И.1	1. Online словарь и тезаурус Cambridge Dictionary: https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/				
И.2	2. British National Corpus (BNC) http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/Корпус английского языка.				
И.3	3. Все о языках, лингвистике, переводах. http://linguistic.ru/				
И.4	4. Oxford language dictionaries online (oldo) https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/ Инновационные лингвистические двуязычные словари Оксфордского университета				
И.5	5. Курс: Английский язык для инженеров: https://openedu.ru/course/misis/ENG/				

7. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ						
Ауд.	Назначение	Оснащение				
134		Компьютер в сборе, 1 шт.				
	лекционного типа, практических	Проектор Асег с потолочным креплением, 1 шт.				
	занятий	Экран Lumien Eco Picture 200х200сv, 1 шт.				
		Колонки Genius SP-S110, 1 шт.				
		Веб-камера Logitech, 1 шт.				
		Доска ученическая, 1 шт.				
		Стол ученический, 21 шт.				
		Стул ученический, 37 шт.				

8. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Методические указания

Учебный план дисциплины «Иностранный язык» не предусматривает её теоретического изучения, т.е. лекционного курса, и ограничивается практическими занятиями в аудитории (под руководством преподавателя) и вне учебной аудитории (самостоятельная работа студентов с последующим контролем преподавателя). Обучение иностранному языку в техническом вузе осуществляется на протяжении двух этапов.

Первый этап начинается с корректирующего подэтапа, на котором осуществляется повторение и систематизация языковых знаний, навыков и речевых умений, а также закрепление страноведческих и культурологических знаний, приобретенных учащимися в процессе обучения в средней школе. Указанные знания, навыки и умения являются базой для перехода к вузовскому курсу иностранного языка, что соответствует требованию преемственности подготовки по иностранному языку в средней и высшей школах.

Основным направлением последующего обучения (вторая часть первого этапа и весь второй этап) является достижение практических, образовательных, развивающих и воспитательных целей. При этом на протяжении всего курса обучения иностранному языку продолжается работа по усвоению языковых знаний (фонетических, лексических, грамматических и орфографических), формированию и совершенствованию языковых навыков и речевых умений, а также по углублению и расширению культурологических знаний. Наряду с этим в связи с ограниченной сеткой часов аудиторных занятий при реализации практической цели обучения — формировании способности и готовности будущего специалиста к межкультурной коммуникации — рекомендуется постепенное и последовательное усиление профессионально-деловой направленности обучения в строгом соответствии с реально необходимыми для будущей профессиональной деятельности специалиста адекватными умениями иноязычной речевой деятельности.

Главное различие между первым и вторым этапами состоит в том, что второй этап характеризуется прагматической ориентацией, увеличением объема приобретаемой студентами профессионально значимой информации, а также в расширении иноязычных навыков и умений в разных видах речевой деятельности. Учебное время, отводимое на каждый из указанных этапах, определяется в зависимости от стартового уровня подготовки студентов по иностранному языку.

При обучении практическому курсу «Иностранный язык» в МИСиСе следует учитывать следующее: обучение разбито на два этапа. При обучении соблюдается принцип преемственности: каждый предыдущий раздел курса интегрируется в последующий, на каждом последующем этапе закрепляются навыки и умения, приобретенные на предыдущем. Обучение ориентировано на коммуникативно-функциональный подход к языку и осуществляется по четырем видам речевой деятельности: чтению, аудированию, говорению, письму. Содержание обучения соотнесено с различными сферами делового общения; соотношение часов, выделенных на аудиторную и самостоятельную работу варьируется от формы обучения: очной, очно-заочной, заочной.

Освоение дисциплины предполагает как проведение традиционных аудиторных занятий, так и работу в электронной информационно-образовательной среде НИТУ «МИСиС» (ЭИОС), частью которой непосредственно предназначенной для осуществления образовательного процесса является Электронный образовательный ресурс LMS Canvas. Он доступен по URL адресу https://lms.misis.ru/enroll/KGF6TE и позволяет использовать специальный контент и элементы электронного обучения и дистанционных образовательных технологий. LMS Canvas используется преимущественно для асинхронного взаимодействия между участниками образовательного процесса посредством сети «Интернет».

Чтобы эффективно использовать возможности LMS Canvas, а соответственно и успешно освоить дисциплину, нужно:

- 1) зарегистрироваться на курс. Для этого нужно перейти по ссылке ... Логин и пароль совпадает с логином и паролем от личного кабинета НИТУ МИСиС;
- 2)в рубрике «В начало» ознакомиться с содержанием курса, вопросами для самостоятельной подготовки, условиями допуска к аттестации, формой промежуточной аттестации (зачет/экзамен), критериями оценивания и др.;
- 3)в рубрике «Модули», заходя в соответствующие разделы изучать учебные материалы, размещенные преподавателем. В т.ч. пользоваться литературой, рекомендованной преподавателем, переходя по ссылкам;
- 4)в рубрике «Библиотека» возможно подбирать для выполнения письменных работ (контрольные, домашние работы, курсовые работы/проекты) литературу, размещенную в ЭБС НИТУ «МИСиС;
- 5)в рубрике «Задания» нужно ознакомиться с содержанием задания к письменной работе, сроками сдачи, критериями оценки. В установленные сроки выполнить работу(ы), подгрузить здесь же для проверки. Удобно называть файл работы следующим образом (название предмета (сокращенно), группа, ФИО, дата актуализации (при повторном размещении)). Например, Иностранный язык Иванов И.И. БМТ-19 20.04.2020.

Работа, подгружаемая для проверки, должна:

- содержать все структурные элементы: титульный лист, введение, основную часть, заключение, список источников, приложения (при необходимости);
- быть оформлена в соответствии с требованиями.

Преподаватель в течение установленного срока (не более десяти дней) проверяет работу и размещает в комментариях к заданию рецензию. В ней он указывает как положительные стороны работы, так замечания. При наличии в рецензии замечаний и рекомендаций, нужно внести поправки в работу, подгрузить ее заново для повторной проверки. При этом важно следить за сроками, в течение которых должно быть выполнено задание. При нарушении сроков, указанных преподавателем возможность подгрузить работу остается, но система выводит сообщение о нарушении сроков. По окончании семестра подгрузить работу не получится;

6)в рубрике «Тесты» пройти тестовые задания, освоив соответствующий материал, размещенный в рубрике «Модули»; 7)в рубрике «Оценки» отслеживать свою успеваемость;

8)в рубрике «Объявления» читать объявления, размещаемые преподавателем, давать обратную связь;

9)в рубрике «Обсуждения» создавать обсуждения и участвовать в них (обсуждаются общие моменты, вызывающие вопросы у большинства группы). Данная рубрика также может быть использована для взаимной проверки; 10)проявлять регулярную активность на курсе.

Преимущественно для синхронного взаимодействия между участниками образовательного процесса посредством сети «Интернет» используется Microsoft Teams (MS Teams). Чтобы полноценно использовать его возможности нужно установить приложение MS Teams на персональный компьютер и телефон. Старостам нужно создать группу в MS Teams. Участие в группе позволяет:

- слушать лекции;
- работать на практических занятиях;
- быть на связи с преподавателем, задавая ему вопросы или отвечая на его вопросы в общем чате группы в рабочее время с 9.00 до 17.00:
- осуществлять совместную работу над документами (вкладка «Файлы).

При проведении занятий в дистанционном синхронном формате нужно всегда работать с включенной камерой. Исключение — если преподаватель попросит отключить камеры и микрофоны в связи с большими помехами. На аватарках должны быть исключительно деловые фото.

При проведении лекционно-практических занятий ведется запись. Это дает возможность просмотра занятия в случае невозможности присутствия на нем или при необходимости вновь обратится к материалу и заново его просмотреть.

Методика преподавания иностранных языков основывается на применении активных методов обучения. Принципами организации учебного процесса являются:

- выбор метод преподавания в зависимости от различных факторов, влияющих на организацию учебного процесса;
- активное участие студентов в учебном процессе;
- проведение практических занятий, направленных на приобретение практических навыков владения языком.

Содержание практических занятий определяется учебными календарными планами.

Для контроля знаний студентов необходимо проводить оперативный, рубежный и итоговый контроль.

Оперативный контроль осуществляется на каждом практическом занятии в виде фронтального или индивидуального устного опроса студентов. При проведении оперативного контроля могут также использоваться письменные самостоятельные работы, тестовые задания.

Рубежный контроль осуществляется раз в два месяца. Студенты выполняют контрольную работу, которая включает в себя работу с текстом и грамматические задания, содержащие структуры, изученные в данном семестре. Критерии оценок выполнения модуля:

- «отлично» количество правильных ответов от 80 до 100%
- «хорошо» от 70 до 80%
- «удовлетворительно» от 60 до 70%

Итоговый контроль осуществляется в форме экзамена или зачета в конце каждого семестра по завершении обучения дисциплине «Иностранный язык».