**Министерство образования и науки РК**

**БПОУ РК «Калмыцкий государственный колледж нефти и газа»**

**Английский язык**

**Методические указания и контрольные задания**

**для студентов заочной формы обучения**

**по всем специальностям**

**Элиста**

**2020**

Методические рекомендации и контрольные задания для студентов заочной формы обучения составлены в соответствии с федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования по всем специальностям и рабочей программой по учебной дисциплине **Английский язык**

Методические указания и контрольные задания рассмотрены и одобрены на заседании методического объединения «Общеобразовательных дисциплин», утверждены заместителем директора по учебной работе.

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**ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

 Методические указания и контрольные задания по учебной дисциплине предназначены для студентов заочной формы обучения по всем специальностям среднего профессионального образования при освоении программы учебной дисциплины «Английский язык» на 1-4курсах. Дисциплина общегуманитарного цикла.

Основной целью данных методических рекомендаций является методическое обеспечение реализации федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования в части освоения студентами заочной формы обучения вышеуказанной учебной дисциплины в соответствии с рабочей программой.

Студентам следует помнить, что все требования федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования к результатам освоения учебной дисциплины и к ее содержанию является обязательными дляизучения и освоения. Содержание этих требований отражено в данных методических рекомендациях.

Согласно учебного плана студентами выполняются домашние контрольные работы. Домашняя контрольная работа является одной из форм проверки и оценки усвоенных студентом знаний, а также средством самоконтроля. Выполнять их следует в соответствии с установленными учебным планом и графиком учебного процесса сроками сдачи. Работа, выполненная не по своему варианту, не засчитывается и возвращается без оценки.

Для выполнения домашней контрольной работы необходимо:

- ознакомиться с общими вопросами организации и выполнения самостоятельной работы студентов заочной формы обучения;

- ознакомиться со структурой и содержанием данных методических указаний;

- определить свой вариант, выбор которого зависит от последней цифры шифра студента **(если шифр заканчивается на нечетную цифру, то выполняется первый вариант, на четную цифру – второй вариант;**

 - выполнить все задания по всем пунктам.

Контрольная работа выполняется письменно в соответствии с установленными требованиями, сдается для проверки преподавателем.

**ТРЕБОВАНИЯ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО СТАНДАРТА СРЕДНЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ К РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

(выдержка из стандарта)

В соответствии с федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего профессионального образования по специальности 100701.51 «Коммерция» (по отраслям)освоение учебной дисциплины «Английский язык». Дисциплина должно обеспечить:

формирование у студентов **общих компетенций**, включающих в себя способность (выбери компетенции по Дисциплине):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ОК 4. | Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития. |
| ОК 9. | Пользоваться иностранным языком как средством делового общения |
| ОК 10. | Логически грамотно и аргументировано излагать устную и письменную речь |

приобретение студентами предметных **знаний и умений**:

студент должен знать:

 лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

студент должен уметь:

 общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

 **ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

 Изучение учебной дисциплины обеспечивается следующими информационными источниками:

**Основные источники:**

**Английский язык.**

Агабекян И. П. Английский язык для ссузов: учебное пособие. – М.: Проспект, 2010. – 288 с.

Восковская А.С. Английский язык для экономических колледжей: учебное пособие / А.С. Восковская – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2006. – 352 с. – СПО.

Восковская А.С. Английский язык / А.С. Восковская, Т.А. Карпова. – Изд. 9-е. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2011. – 376, [1] с. – (Среднее профессиональное образование).

Емельянова О.В. Грамматика современного английского языка. – С.-Пб.: Академия, 2003.

Щепеткова И.Н. Применение пассивного залога в темах «Заключение контракта», «Деловая переписка»: учебное пособие. – Ярославль: ГОУ СПО ЯО Ярославский региональный торговый колледж, 2007 г.

**Дополнительные источники:**

**Анлийский язык.**

Андрюшкин А.П. Деловой английский язык для переписки. – С.-Пб.: Академия, 2008.

Богацкий И.С., Дюканова И.М. Бизнес курс английского языка. – Киев: Логос, 2003.

Шевелева С.А., Скворцова М.В. Английский язык для бизнесменов (ускоренный курс). – М.: Профиздат, 2005.

**Интернет ресурсы**

Интернет ресурсы. Форма доступа. <http://www.wikipedia.org>

Интернет ресурсы. Форма доступа. <http://www.britannika.com>

Интернет ресурсы. Форма доступа. [http:// www.encyclopedia.com](http://www.encyclopedia.com)

 4.Интернет ресурсы. Форма доступа. http://www.englishforbusines.ru…

 **СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ**

(выдержка из рабочей программы)

Формирование общих компетенций, обозначенных в ФГОС по дисциплине «Английский язык», а также приобретение необходимых умений и знаний обеспечивается предметным содержанием, которое включает в себя:

Тематический план и содержание учебной дисциплины «Английский язык»

 **1 КУРС**

*Наименование тем. Содержание учебного материала, самостоятельная работа обучающихся*

Тема 1. Educational topics. Общеобразовательные темы.

Чтение и перевод текстов: «About Family», «My Friend», «My Native Town (Village)», « Where would you like to go to?» «My College», «Sports in Great Britain» («Спорт в Великобритании»), «At a Hotel», «Travelling» («Путешествие»), «My Favourite Book», «Sport in my life»(«Спорт в моей жизни»)

Изучение грамматики:

Временные формы глаголов be, have . Порядок слов в предложении . Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple.

Модальные глаголы. Заменители модальных глаголов. Present, Past, Future Continious. Безличные предложения. Числительные. Предлоги. Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect.

Выполнение контрольной работы.

Зачет

 **МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

**Методические указания по выполнению контрольной работе** № **1**

Чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 1 необходимо усвоить следующие темы курса английского языка:

1. Образование множественного числа существительных

2.Временные формы глаголов be, have . 3.Порядок слов в предложении . 4.Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple.

5.Модальные глаголы. Заменители модальных глаголов. 6.Present, Past, Future Continious. 7.Безличные предложения. Числительные. Предлоги. 8.Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect.

**Образец выполнения задания №1**

A company-companies;

A toy- toys;

A child- children

**Образец выполнения задания №2**

1**/** His brother…my friend **-** His brother is my friend

2/ They…in the classroom - They are in the classr00m

3 I..a teacher. - I am a teacher

**/**

 **Образец выполнения задания №3**

1. It is (she) notebook. Это её записная книга

It is her notebook

**Контрольная работа № 1 по дисциплине Английский язык**

**для студентов 1 курса заочного отделения**

 Вариант 1

**Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных**

Student, manager, family, mother, son, man, child, shelf, potato, foot, ticket.

 **2. Заполните пропуски глаголами” to be“ to have” в правильной форме.**

I… a student.

 She… a student too.

They… managers.

 It… a bank.

We… at the office.

 I… a family.

 It… large.

He … a ticket.

They… a new flat.

10.She… daughter.

 **3.Напишите притяжательное местоимение вместо личного местоимения, указанного в скобках. Переведите предложения** **на** **русский язык**

It is ( I ) book.

 (They ) office is near (he) house.

 Who is she?- She is (our) sister.

Is mr. Bell (you) teacher.

Is ( she) textbook new or old. It is new.

 **4**. **Определите видовременную форму сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

I will speak with him.

We heard about it.

He does it for us.

They saw me with you.

We go abroad without him.

 **5. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**.

 At a Hotel

 As soon as you are through with the customs, you will most probably take a taxi to a hotel. It is best to book a room in advance. In this case you will be sure to stay at a hotel without any problem. You can book a room by telephone or telegram.

 In many hotels a porter takes your luggage and shows you the way to the receptionist’s desk. The receptionist will ask you for how many days are you going to stay at the hotel. He may offer you a room (a single room or a double room, a suite) with all modern conveniences (bath, telephone, TV). Then he will he will ask you to sign in. In this case you have to sign your name in a hotel register (book). In the USA you have to put down your name, nationality and address in a special registration form (fill in the form).

 When the formality is over, the receptionist gives you your key and the porter shows you up to your room. Now you are referred to as “guest”. When going out you are supposed to leave your key on the desk.

All keys are hung on a special key-rack.

 The room charge (price) usually includes your breakfast.

 The guests are requested to warn the receptionist in advance about the day and hour of signing out so that he could have the bill ready for them in time. Make sure that the bill is ready one day before leaving.

 Слова и словосочетания

as soon as как только

through with the customs через таможню

most probably вероятнее всего

to book a room заказать номер

in advance заранее

In this case в этом случае

be sure быть уверенным

a porter портье

luggage багаж

receptionist’s desk стойка администратора

are you going to stay остановитесь

may offer может предложить

a single room одноместный номер

a double room, двухместный номер

a suite номер люкс

modern conveniences современные удобства

to sign in регистрироваться

have to должны

put down указать

registration form бланк регистрации

key ключ

show up to проводить

you are referred to as к вам относятся как

you are supposed предполагается

to leave покидать

are hung вешаются

a key-rack вешалка для ключей

charge плата

include включать

are requested попросят

to warn предупреждать

signing out выписка, регистрация

 отъезда

the bill счет

in time в срок

make sure убедитесь

is ready готов

before leaving до отъезда

 **Контрольная работа № 1 по английскому языку**

 **для студентов 1 курса заочного отделения**

 Вариант 2

1. **Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных**

House, man, company, daughter, shop, toy, city, shelf, child, tooth, tomato/

 **2. Заполните пропуски глаголами” to be”и “ to have” в правильной форме.**

They… at the office.

 I… a manager.

 It… a college. It… near my house.

She … a ticket.

We…students.

 He… a daughter.

 You… pupils.

They… students.

 She… a student too.

We …a good flat.

 **3.Напишите притяжательное местоимение вместо личного местоимения, указанного в скобках. Переведите предложения** **на** **русский язык**

.

 Who is she? - She is (I) sister.

Is Mr. Bell (he) teacher?

Is (you) textbook new or old. It is new.

(We) office is near (I) house

Where are (they) books?

**4**. **Определите видовременную форму сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

We saw you with him.

They will go abroad without him.

I spoke about it with him.

Do you live here?

She does it for them.

**5. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**.

 Travelling

 Modern life is not impossible without travelling. Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and ruins of ancient towns. It is always interesting to discover new things, to see different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food.

 People who wish to travel either for pleasure or on business have at their disposal various means of transport. If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible, the best way is to travel by plane. It is better to

 book tickets in advance. On the appointed day you go to the airport by car. Soon you will be boarding the big airline and it will carry you to new lands.

 Travelling by train is slower than by plane. But it has its advantages. When on the train, you can see the country around you.

 Travelling by sea mostly for those who are going on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. On board a large cruise ship people traverse oceans and visit the countries.

 Many people prefer traveling by car. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like and you are not bound by any schedule. You start own your front of door and take any road you like.

 All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages, People choose one according to their plans and destination. When traveling,

we see and learn lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

**Слова и словосочетания**

аll over the world во всем мире

ancient towns древние города

to discover открывать

to travel on business путешествовать по делу

to travel for pleasure путешествовать ради удовольствия

at their disposal в распоряжении

various means of transport различные виды транспорта

as quickly as possible настолько быстро насколько возможно

book tickets in advance заказать билеты заранее

on the appointed day в указанный день

to board a airline/ plane сесть на самолет

advantages преимущества

to prefer предпочитать

traverse oceans пересекать океаны

schedule расписание/ график

disadvantages недостатки

 **2 КУРС**

*Наименование тем. Содержание учебного материала, самостоятельная работа обучающихся*

 Тема 1. Russia. Россия. Чтение и перевод текстов: «Russian Federation», «Moscow», « My Country».

 Тема 2. Great Britain. Великобритания.

Чтение и перевод текстов: «Great Britain», «London», «British Scientists».

 Тема 3. USA. Америка.

Чтение и перевод текстов: «USA», «Washington», «NewYork»

 Тема 4. Review of the English-Speaking Countries. (Обзор англо-говорящих стран.)

Чтение и перевод текстов:

«Canada. Geographical Peculiarities», «Australia. Geographical Peculiarities»

*Грамматика:* Условные предложения. Инфинитив. Герундий. Модальные глаголы. Заменители модальных глаголов. Сложносочиненные предложения. Сложное дополнение. Cложноподчиненные предложения. Условные предложения. Типы вопросов.

Контрольная работа.

 Зачет

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ № 2**

Чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 2 необходимо усвоить следующие темы курса английского языка:

Инфинитив. Герундий. Модальные глаголы. Заменители модальных глаголов. Сложносочиненные предложения. Сложное дополнение. Cложноподчиненные предложения. Условные предложения. Типы вопросов.

 Используйте следующие образцы выполнения заданий

**Образец выполнения зад.1**

1. You must work hard at your English. - You must not work hard at your English. – Must you work hard at your English?

**Образец выполнения зад.2**

1. Children can borrow books from the library. - Children could borrow books from the library. - Children will be able to borrow books from the library.

Задания 3и 4выполняются в соответствии с образцами к зад 1 и 2: сначала пишется заданное затем правильное предложение.

 **Контрольная работа № 2 по английскому языку**

 **для студентов 2 курса заочного отделения**

 Вариант 1

1. Сделайте следующие предложения отрицательными и вопросительными.

 1. He can speak Italian well. 2. You must come home early. 3. We

had to wait long for the bus at the bus stop. 4. She will be able to bring

her children with her. 5. We have to change the room.

 2. Перепишите предложения, заменив модальные глаголы в

будущем и прoшедшем времени, если это возможно:

 1.They must study hard to know English well. 2. She can read

this story. 3. My sister is to return tomorrow. 4. It may rain today. 5. I can play football every day.

3. Перепишите следующие предложения, раскрывая скобки

и используя глагол в правильной форме.

 1. You won’t know English until you (begin) to work hard. 2. As

soon as I (come) home I’ll write to you. 3. I wonder, when it (become)

warmer. 4. I will come to your place if I (have) some time. 5. We’ll call

you when we (arrive) in Paris.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык :

 1. If you learn the words, you will write the test well. 2. If you

worked better, you would get a higher salary. 3. If he got seriously ill,

I would be very sorry. 4. Will you tell him the truth, if he asks you? 5.

If he were at home he would answer the phone. 6. If I knew German, I would answer him. 7. If Dad had been here, we would have asked him.

**5.Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**.

 GREAT BRITAIN The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Great Britain occupies a large island to the West of Europe. To the east of Great Britain is the North Sea, to the west - the Atlantic Ocean and to the south - the English Channel. The total area of the United Kingdom is 244,000 square kilometres with a population of 57 million. The climate of the country is mild. The winters are warm, the summers are cool and the weather is very changeable. The seas around the British Isles are always free from ice, even in the coldest winter; therefore all the ports are open all the year 27 round. There are many rivers and beautiful lakes in the country. The rivers in Britain are not long. Many of them are connected by canals. London is the capital of Britain. It is largest industrial and cultural centre. Its population is about 7 million people. The river Thames divides London into two parts: the West End with the City and the East End. There are many museums and theatres. London is a very old city. London is also a large seaport. Great Britain is not very rich in natural resources and its economy greatly depends on foreign trade. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. Shipbuilding, machine building, electronic engineering are the main branches of Great Britain’s industry. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy; the present monarch is Queen Elizabeth II. The monarch has very little power and can only reign with the support of Parliament. Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The head of the British Government is the Prime Minister.

II. Ответьте на вопросы: 1. What is the territory of Great Britain? 2. What is the population of Britain? 3. What is the climate of the country?

 **Контрольная работа № 2 по английскому языку**

 **для студентов 2 курса заочного отделения**

 Вариант 2

**1**. Перепишите предложения, заменив модальные глаголы в

будущем и прoшедшем времени, если это возможно:

1. He is to go to the South next week. 2. I have to translate the article today.

3. We are able to buy some food at this station. 4. It may rain today. 5. You must come home early.

 **2.** Сделайте следующие предложения вопросительными.

1. In my childhood I could play football every day. 2. He is to come at 7. 3. We had to wait long for the bus at the bus stop. 4. We must change the room. 5. He can speak Italian well.

 **3.** Перепишите следующие предложения, раскрывая скобки

и используя глагол в правильной форме.

 1. We’ll call you when we (arrive) in Paris. 2. If the weather (be) bad we’ll stay at home. 3. You won’t know English until you (begin) to work hard. 4. Do you know when he (call back)? 5. I wonder, when it (become)

warmer.

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык :

 1. If I were you I wouldn’t find fault with him. 2. If I had had more time, I would have made a larger cake. 3. If you were younger, you couldn’t go to seethis film. 4. If I meet him, I shall ask him to see to the tickets. 5. If I

were you, I wouldn’t have my hair cut. 6. If the weather were fine

tomorrow I would go to the country. 7. If I had had more money, I

would have gone to a restaurant.

 **Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**.

 **USA**

The United States of America is composed of 50 states joined in a federal republic with the population of 260 million people. The USA is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. In the north the USA borders on Canada and in the south on Mexico. The capital of the US is Washington on the Potomac River. The flag of the USA, the Stars and Stripes, has fifty starts on blue background. Each of these stars represents one of the fifty states. The population of Washington is about a million people. The US president lives and works at the White House, the Capitol is the home of the Congress and the Supreme Court.The Congress of the USA is composed of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The executive power belongs to the President. There are two main political parties: the Democratic and the Republican. The USA is highly developed industrial country. It has coal, iron, oil and natural gas. The heavy industries are in Detroit and Chicago. Also highly developed industries are automobile industry, machine building and shipbuilding. New York is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River. France presented the bronze Statue of Liberty to the US in 1886 in the 100th anniversary of American independence. New York is a center of finance, a city of skyscrapers. The highest of them is the Empire State Building. It has 102-storey; its height is 380 m.

 II. Ответьте на вопросы: I. Where is the USA situated? 2. What is the capitol? 3. What are the main cities?

 **3 курс**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ № 3**

Чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 3 необходимо усвоить следующие темы курса английского языка:

Passive Voice Сложносочиненные предложения. Сложное дополнение. Cложноподчиненные предложения. Условные предложения. Типы вопросов.

 Используйте следующие образцы выполнения заданий

**Образец выполнения зад.1**

The price *is confirmed* – The price *was confirmed* **last week** - The price *had been confirmed* **when I came in.**

 The price *will be**confirmed* **in a week**.

**Образец выполнения зад.2**

1. Контракт подписан партнерами.

а) **is signed** в) was signed c) had been signed

Задания 3и 4 выполняются в соответствии с образцами к зад 1 и 2: сначала пишется заданное , затем правильное предложение.

Задание5. **Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**.

- ТЕКСТ №1 -для нефтяных специальностей-

 ТЕКСТ №2 - для специальностей «Экономика…» и «Страховоедело» -

ТЕКСТ №3 -для специальности «Программирование…»

ТЕКСТ №4 - для специальности «Техническое обслуживание….»

 **Контрольная работа № 3 по английскому языку**

 **для студентов 3 курса заочного отделения**

 Вариант 1

 Повторите грамматический материал из раздела «The Passive Voice» и сделайте следующие упражнения.

 **I. Употребите следующие предложения во всех временных формах страдательного залога. Выберите указанные после упражнения индикаторы времени.**

 1. The dress is made by mother. 2. This problem is discussed bythe scientists. 3.The song is sung by a popsinger.

 just, usually, by 10 o’clock, next Sunday, at 9 o’clock tomorrow, before New Year, tomorrow, when I came in, yesterday, at 6 o’clock, yesterday.

 **II. Выберите правильную форму глаголов из предложенных после каждого предложения вариантов.**

 1. Письмо было послано вчера.

 а) is sent в) was sent c) had been sent

 2. Когда вошел директор, диктант писался учениками.

 а) was written в) was being written c) were being written

 3. Обед уже был приготовлен, когда я пришел.

 а) had been cooked в) has been cooked c) had cooked

 4. Упражнение будут проверять завтра на уроке.

 а) will be tested в) will have been tested c) is being tested

 **III. Переведите на русский язык.**

 1. An American high-school is headed by a principal. 2. Light is given to us by the sun in the daytime and by the moon and, the starsat night. 3. The radio was invented by a Russian scientist. 4. The girl was brought up properly. 5. We were not told about your arrival. 6. The guests of Moscow are always shown the Kremlin. 7.Many houses were destroyed by the storm. 8. This village was completely rebuilt after the war.

**IV. Преобразуйте следующие предложения из действительного залога в страдательный.**

 1. I published the article two years ago. 2. They use this uniform

only to work in the garden. 3. The woman switched on the light and

closed the door. 4. They will answer you in a week.

**V. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**.

 **ТЕКСТ №1** Natural gas

 Natural gas is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and non-hydrocarbons that exists as a gas at atmospheric conditions. It is inflammable and occurs in the earth’s crust with or near accumulations of crude oil. Its principle component is methane. This is a compound, which is often found in nature in marshy places, so it is sometimes called ―marsh gas‖. Also present in natural gas are smaller amounts of ethane, propane and butane. A gas may be defined as a homogeneous fluid which would occupy all the space in a container. It is known that gases have weight similar to any other fluid. Gas is always compared to air as liquid is compared to fresh water. Any sample of natural gas is likely to contain one or more of the following components: water vapour, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, helium and carbon disulphide. The volume occupied by a quantity of natural gas is inversely proportional to the absolute pressure exerted upon it, if temperature is held constant. The volume is directly proportional to its absolute temperature if the pressure is held constant. To accurately define a volume of gas it is necessary to define the conditions of pressure and temperature at which it is measured. Natural gas is a valuable raw material. It is also widely used as fuel for domestic and industrial needs.

**ТЕКСТ №2**. Surprising Money

Have you ever heard of "coins" so heavy that it takes several men to carry them? It's too surprising but you'll find such coins on the Island of Yap, In the East Pacific Islands. They are made of stones with hole in the centre. The natives still use them as money.

These coins are probably the heaviest and the biggest known. The lightest and the smallest were the gold coins used in Southern India at the beginning of the last century. They were "pin-head" size.

What Is the Origin of the Dollar Sign?

Historians are not certain how the United States began using the $ as a dollar sign. The probably explanation is that it comes from a design marked on old Spanish coins called "pieces of eight." Before Americans had their own dollars, they used this Spanish coin for a silver dollar. One side of the coin was stamped with the symbol of Philip V of Spain - a ribbon winding around the two Pillars of Hercules, Gibraltar and Ceuta. The $ formed by the ribbon around each pillar may have led to the dollar sign, $. Dollars became America's official currency in 1792.

VIII. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы:

1. Who introduced the name "natron" into Europe? 2. When was a distinction between the two classes of ash made? 3. What is sodium? 4. What are the heaviest coins made of? 5. When did dollars become America's official currency?

**ТЕКСТ №3** The Internet

The Internet, a global computer network which embraces millions of users all over the world, began in the United States in 1969 as a military experiment. It was designed to survive a nuclear war. Information sent over the Internet takes the shortest path available from one computer to another. Because of this, any two computers on the Internet will be able to stay in touch with each other as long as there is a single route between them. This technology is called packet swithing. Vowing to this technology, if some computers on the network are knocked out (by a nuclear explosion, for example), information will just route around them. One such packet-swithing network already survived a war. It was the Iraqi computer network which was not knocked out during the Gulf War.

Most of the Internet host computers (more than 50%) are in the United States, while the rest are located in more than 100 other countries. Although the number of host computers can be counted fairly accurately, nobody knows exactly how many people use the Internet, there are millions, and their number is growing by thousands each month worldwide.

In many developing countries the Internet may provide businessmen with a reliable alternative to the expensive and unreliable telecommunications systems of these countries. Commercial users can communicate over the Internet with the rest of the world and can do it very cheaply. When they send e-mail messages, they only have to pay for phone calls to their local service providers, not for calls across their countries or around the world.

But saving money is only the first step. If people see that they can make money from the Internet, commercial use of this network will drastically increase. For example, some western architecture companies and garment centers already transmit their basic designs and concepts over the Internet into China, where they are reworked and refined by skilled - but inexpensive - Chinese computer-aided-design specialists.

**ТЕКСТ №4** Cars Can Drink and Drive

Seriously though, a Volkswagen Beetles (popular type of Volkswagen car) is part of modern technology - part of the search for new fuels to replace oil. It runs on a mixture of petrol and alcohol - called gasohol. And it's one of six million cars in Brazil now using that fuel. Brazil is already in the post-petro­leum age. Some of the trains in Brazil even use gasohol. And the steel factories there will soon run on gasohol.

It is quite easy to make alcohol. All you need is sugar cane and vegetable matter. And Brazil has a lot of land on which to grow vegetable matter. The government of Brazil plans to export alcohol and the technology to make gasohol. So instead of importing petrol costing five billion dollars a year, one day Brazil's exports of fuel may be worth more than her imports.

So far, alcohol is more expensive than petrol. But it is a cleaner fuel and cars get a better mileage from it. And experts believe that soon it will be cheaper than petrol.

Brazil believes that gasohol is one of the fuels of the future. And even the US is now spending money on programmes to develop the production of gasohol. "This is one area of energy research in which the Brazilians have an advantage over everyone else," said a US official to Newsweek magazine. "There are a lot of things for us to learn from Brazil."

 **Контрольная работа № 3 по английскому языку**

 **для студентов 3 курса заочного отделения**

 Вариант 2

 Повторите грамматический материал из раздела «The Passive Voice» и сделайте следующие упражнения.

 **I. Употребите следующие предложения во всех временных формах страдательного залога. Выберите указанные после упражнения индикаторы времени.**

 1The use of the article is explained by the teacher. 2. Lunch is cooked by grandmother. 3. The text is translated by the student.

 just, usually, by 10 o’clock, next Sunday, at 9 o’clock tomorrow, before New Year, tomorrow, when I came in, yesterday, at 6 o’clock, yesterday.

 **II. Выберите правильную форму глаголов из предложенных после каждого предложения вариантов.**

 1.Близнецы были доставлены домой их старшей сестрой. а) were brought в) are brought c) had been brought

 2. Когда вошел директор, диктант писался учениками.

 а) was written в) was being written c) were being written

 3. Обед уже был приготовлен, когда я пришел.

 а) had been cooked в) has been cooked c) had cooked

 4. Упражнение будут проверять завтра на уроке.

 а) will be tested в) will have been tested c) is being tested

 **III. Переведите на русский язык.**

 1. The teacher is always listened to carefully. 2. This book is

much spoken about. 3. The old parents will be looked after. 4. His wife

will be operated on. 5. The keys are being looked for everywhere. 6. She

must go. She is being waited for. 7. The girl was often laughed at. 8. My

friend can always be relied on.

 **IV. Преобразуйте следующие предложения из действительного залога в страдательный.**

1. They have looked for the letter everywhere. 2. Our friend had visited us. 3. We will have papered the room by 12 tomorrow. 4. I published the article two years ago. 5. Some people don’t look after their pets properly.

 **V. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**. ( смотрите вариант 1)

 **4 КУРС**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ № 4**

Чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 4 необходимо усвоить следующие темы курса английского языка:

Условные предложения. Типы вопросов.

Задание5. **Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**.

ТЕКСТ №1 -для нефтяных специальностей-

 ТЕКСТ №2 - для специальностей «Экономика…» и «Страховоедело» -

ТЕКСТ №3 -для специальности «Программирование…»

ТЕКСТ №4 - для специальности «Техническое обслуживание….»

 **Контрольная работа № 4 по английскому языку**

 **для студентов 4 курса заочного отделения**

 Вариант 1

 **I. Употребите нужную форму сослагательного наклонения в придаточном предложении.**

 1. Mother would take me with her if I \_\_\_\_.

 a) had wanted b) wanted c) would want

 2. He would have told you the whole story if it \_\_\_\_ worth of it.

 a) were b) had been c) was

 3. She would have understood this grammar rule if the teacher

\_\_\_ it properly.

 a) have explained b) would explain c) had explained

 **II. Употребите нужную форму сослагательного наклонения в главном предложении.**

 1. If she had known that you were ill she \_\_\_\_ to see you.

 a) would come b) will come c) would have come

 2. If I knew that it was sli ppery I \_\_\_\_.

 a) didn’t drive b) wouldn’t have driven c) wouldn’t drive

 3. If you had followed the instructions you \_\_\_\_ a bad mark.

 a) wouldn’t get b) won’t get c) wouldn’t have got

 4. If I had got up early I \_\_\_\_ the bus.

 a) would catch b) would have caught c) caught

 **III. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму сослагательного наклонения.**

 1. If I (know) about the film, I would have watched it. 2. If she

didn’t call me, I (not know) about your arrival. 3. If he (to let to

know) about the meeting yesterday, I (come). 4. If I (be) you, I

would have seen them off. 5. You wouldn’t have had so many accidents

if you (drive) more carefully.

 **IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык**

 1. If you learn the words, you will write the test well. 2. If you

worked better, you would get a higher salary. 3. If he got seriously ill,

I would be very sorry. 4. Will you tell him the truth, if he asks you? 5.

If he were at home he would answer the phone. 6. My favourite team

wouldn’t have lost the last game, if they had trained more.

**V. Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**.

№1. - Для нефтяных специальностей-

№2. - Для специальностей «Экономика…» и «Страховоедело» -

№3. - Для специальности «Программирование…»

№4. - Для специальности «Техническое обслуживание….»

 **ТЕКСТ №1** The history of oil barrel. (Для нефтяных специальностей)

Oil Barrel In the worldwide oil industry, an oil barrel is defined as 42 US gallons, which is about 159 liters. Oil companies that are listed on American stock exchanges typically report their production in terms of volume and use the units of bbl, Mbbl (one thousand barrels), or MMbbl (one million barrels) and occasionally for widest comprehensive statistics the Gbbl (or sometimes Gbl) denoting a billion. The measurement of an “oil barrel” originated in the early Pennsylvania oil fields. The Drake Well, the first oil well in the US, was drilled in Pennsylvania in 1859, and an oil boom followed in the 1860s. When oil production began, there was no standard container for oil, so oil and petroleum products were stored and transported in barrels of different shapes and sizes. Some of these barrels would originally have been used for other products, such as beer, fish, molasses or turpentine. Both the 42-US-gallon (159 l) barrels (based on the old English wine measure), the tierce (159 litres) and the 40-US-gallon (151.4 l) whiskey barrels were used. Also, 45-US-gallon (170 l) barrels were in common use. The 40-gallon whiskey barrel was the most common size used by early oil What Can be Made From One Barrel of Oil?

Many people think of crude oil as a thick, black liquid that is used to source our unquenchable thirst for gasoline. However, the reality is that each barrel of oil is refined to be used in a variety of applications that includes fuel, cosmetics, plastics, rubber, and candle wax. Here is everything that can be made from just one barrel of oil: Enough gasoline to drive a medium-sized car over 450 km (280 miles). Enough distillate fuel to drive a large truck for almost 65 km (40 miles). If jet fuel fraction is included, that same truck can run nearly 80km (50 miles). Nearly 70 kWh of electricity at a power plant generated by residual fuel. About 1.8 kg (4 lbs) of charcoal briquettes. Enough propane to fill 12 small (14.1 ounce) cylinders for home, camping or workshop use. Asphalt to make about 3.8 L (one gallon) of tar for patching roofs or streets. Lubricants to make about a 0.95 L (one quart) of motor oil. Wax for 170 birthday candles or 27 wax crayons. But that’s not all. After producing all of the above products, there’s also enough petrochemicals leftover to be used as a base for one of the following: • 39 polyester shirts; • 750 pocket combs; • 540 toothbrushes; • 65 plastic dustpans; • 23 hula hoops; • 65 plastic drinking cups; • 11 plastic telephone housings; • 135 four-inch rubber balls. Oil has thousands of applications. The above serves as one example of how a barrel could be used, but here’s a list of many other oil applications. It includes everything from guitar strings to antihistamines. Whatever your opinion is of fossil fuels, it’s still pretty astonishing what can be produced out of each barrel of oil.

**ТЕКСТ №2.**  Marketing

As defined by the committee on definitions of the American Marketing Association, marketing is "the performance of business activities directed toward and incident to, the flow of goods and services from producer to consumer or user."

Today discovering demand, managing demand, and physically supplying demand constitute the three major divisions of Marketing effort undertaken by many firms. Marketing management approached this status in the 1950's when the General Electric Company enunciated a policy declaring that "marketing begins with the consumer." By discovering and filling unmet wants, its marketing program was designed to produce what General Electric could sell because customers had certain unmet wants. Subsequently, having what you could sell instead of trying to "high pressure" customers into buying what you have required provided the use of marketing research and environment "scanning" of conditions affecting business.

The key concept of market selection and product planning is the Product Life Cycle. It predicts that any product passes through various stages between its life and death (introduction - growth - maturity - decline). So companies can make better marketing decisions if they find out where each of their product stands in its life cycle.

 **ТЕКСТ №3.** «INTRODUCTION TO THE WWW

 AND THE INTERNET».

 Millions of people around the world use the Internet to search for and retrieve information on all sorts of top­ics in a wide variety of areas including the arts, business, government, humanities, news, politics and recreation. People communicate through electronic mail (e-mail), discussion groups, chat channels and other means of in­formational exchange. They share information and make commercial and business transactions. All this activity is possible because tens of thousands of networks are con­nected to the Internet and exchange information in the same basic ways.

 The World Wide Web (WWW) is a part of the Inter­net. But it's not a collection of networks. Rather, it is information that is connected or linked together like a web. You access this information through one interface or tool called a Web browser. The number of resources and services that are part of the World Wide Web is grow­ing extremely fast. In 1996 there were more than 20 mil­lion users of the WWW, and more than half the infor­mation that is transferred across the Internet is accessed through the WWW. By using a computer terminal (hard­ware) connected to a network that is a part of the Inter­net, and by using a program (software) to browse or retrieve information that is a part of the World Wide Web, the people connected to the Internet and World Wide Wide Web through the local providers have access to a variety of information. Each browser provides a graphical inter­face. You move from place to place, from site to site on the Web by using a mouse to click on a portion of text, icon or region of a map.

 All sorts of things are available on the WWW. One can use Internet for recreational purposes. Many TV and radio stations broadcast live on the WWW. Essentially, if something can be put into digital format and stored in a computer, then it's available on the WWW. You can even visit museums, gardens, cities throughout the, world, learn foreign languages and meet new friends. And of course you can play computer games through WWW, competing with partners from other countries

and continents.

 **ТЕКСТ №4.** The Attack on Britain's Environment

Most of the Western nations have the same basic environmental problems, but they take different forms in each country. Here you can read about some of the dangers facing Britain's environment.

Air Pollution

One of Britain's environmental successes has been the control of air pollution, especially in London. Thirty years ago hundreds of people died every year from the dreadful London smogs. Since then London and some other cities have become "smokeless zones", areas where no coal fires are allowed. But now the increase in traffic is threatening serious air pollution in our cities again.

Noise Pollution

Traffic and aircraft can cause serious noise pollution. Aircraft are very noisy when they take off and the noise spreads over a wide area. Heathrow airport, near London, is one of the busiest airports in the world. Planes are only allowed to take off and land at Heathrow between six in the morning and eleven at night, but during the day fifty planes take off and land there every hour.

Water Pollution

There has been bad pollution of Britain's rivers, and the government has tried to stop it. There are now strict laws against water pollution, though it still quite often happens accidentally. Britain and France share the problem of oil pollution from the Channel. This has caused great damage to beaches and wildlife.

Cars and Roads

The need for new roads causes great environmental difficul­ties. They often spoil the countryside and bring noise and air pollution to thousands of homes. Since 1958 the population of Britain has increased by 11 per cent, but the number of cars has increased by 400 per cent.

Cars cause other problems too: thousands of people die in car accidents; car parks use valuable space in towns and cities; cars use a lot of our limited amount of oil.

Friends of the Earth suggest that the bicycle is the best way to travel because it's cheap, quiet and riding it keeps you healthy. However, there are far fewer cyclists in Britain than in some other European countries, so our roads aren't built for cycling. It can be dangerous to cycle in large cities as British motorists don't seem to notice cyclists. Some people think that only buses and bicycles should be allowed in our city centres.

 **Контрольная работа № 4 по английскому языку**

 **для студентов 4 курса заочного отделения**

 Вариант 2

 **I. Употребите нужную форму сослагательного наклонения в придаточном предложении.**

 1. I wouldn’t have translated the text if I \_\_\_\_ all the grammar

rules concerning conditional sentences.

 a) didn’t know b) haven’t known c) hadn’t known

 2. She would have understood this grammar rule if the teacher

\_\_\_ it properly.

 a) have explained b) would explain c) had explained

 3. He would have told you the whole story if it \_\_\_\_ worth of it.

 a) were b) had been c) was

 **II. Употребите нужную форму сослагательного наклонения в главном предложении.**

1. If she works hard, she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English well.

 a) will know b) had known c) was know

 2. If they are hungry, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_their lunch.

 a) had have b) will have c) have been

3. If you had followed the instructions you \_\_\_\_ a bad mark.

 a) wouldn’t get b) won’t get c) wouldn’t have got

 4. If I had got up early I \_\_\_\_ the bus.

 a) would catch b) would have caught c) caught

 **III. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму сослагательного наклонения.**

1. If mum were in, she (answer) the phone. 2. If you (pass) your examination, I would give you a present. 3. I wouldn’t have taken the dictionary home if I (know) that it was the only one you had. 4. If he knew that the road was dangerous he (not drive). 5. I would have helped them if I (be) you.

 **IV. Переведите предложения на русский язык**.

1. If I were you I wouldn’t find fault with him. 2. If I had had more time, I would

have made a larger cake. 3. If you were younger, you couldn’t go to see

this film. 4. If I meet him, I shall ask him to see to the tickets. 5. If I

were you, I wouldn’t have my hair cut. 6. If the weather were fine

tomorrow I would go to the country.

**Прочитайте текст и письменно переведите на русский язык**. ( смотрите вариант 1)

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