

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ
ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

Первый проректор

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РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА
дисциплины

«Иностранный язык»

Направление подготовки

05.03.06. Экология и природопользование

Профиль

«Природопользование»

Квалификация

Бакалавр

Грозный – 2020

10	The Industry of Great Britain		2		2
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2 семестр					
13	Basic grammar course		4		4
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22	Revision of studied material. Ecology				
	"What is Ecology ?"		4		4
	"Our planet Earth"		6		6
	"The Earth is our home"		4		4
	"Greenhouse effect"		4		4
23	Revision of studied material. Environment				
	"The protection of nature"		4		4
	"Air Pollution"		4		4
	"Major pollutants and where they come from"		4		4
	"Acid rains"		4		4

5.2. Лекционные занятия не предусмотрены

5.3. Лабораторные занятия не предусмотрены

5.4. Практические занятия

Таблица 3

№	Наименование раздела	Содержание разделов
Семестр 1		
Модуль 1		
1	Phonetic course	Фонетический строй английского языка. Специфика артикуляции звуков, интонации. Монофтонги и дифтонги. Долгота гласных звуков. Чтение транскрипции. Фонетические упражнения
2	Basic grammar course	1. Структура английского предложения. Виды предложений (повествовательное, вопросительное, побудительное и восклицательное). Глаголы <i>to be</i> и <i>to have</i> и оборот <i>have (has) got</i> . Структура <i>there is (are)</i> .

		<p>Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (2) Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p>
		<p>2. Части речи и члены предложения. Артикль <i>a/an, the</i>. Существительное (исчисляемое и неисчисляемое; собственное и нарицательное; Род и число имен сущ.). Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (2)- Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p>
		<p>3. Числительное (количественное и порядковое). Местоимения. Личные местоимения в объектном и притяжательном падежах. Указательные местоимения. Предлоги места и направления. Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (2) Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p>
3	Acquaintance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. «My visit card». 2. «Talking about my family». 3. «Talking about my friend». 4. «Talking about my house». 5. «My working day».
4	Basic grammar course	<p>1. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный). Обучение навыкам чтения и письма Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p>
		<p>2. Числительное (дроби, единицы кубических измерений, меры длины; сложение, вычитание, умножение и деление). Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p>
		<p>3. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Модальные глаголы (<i>can, may, must</i>) Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p>
		<p>4. Система временных форм в английском языке. Present Indefinite и Present Continuous и оборот to <i>be going to</i>. Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.</p>
5	Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. «My Institute». 2. «Why do we learn English». 3. «The British education system». 4. «The Russian education system».

		5. «The American education system».
Модуль 2		
6	Basic grammar course	Система временных форм в английском языке: Past Indefinite Tense. Past Continuous Tense Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (4). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.
7	Welcome	Англоговорящие страны. Российская Федерация. Географическое положение и история. Работа с текстами страноведческого характера Text for reading. -(4) 1. «Russian Federation». 2. «Great Britain». 3. «The USA».
8	Cities like people	1. «Grozny». 2. «Moscow». 3. «London». 4. «Washington».
9	Basic grammar course	1. Система временных форм в английском языке: Future Indefinite Tense. Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (4). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.
10	The Industry of Great Britain.	Industrial misery. Britain's industry, technology and trade.
11	Basic grammar course	3. Система временных форм в английском языке: Present Perfect Tense. Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (4). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.
12	The celebrations	Работа по теме «Праздники англо-говорящих стран». 1. Celebrations in Great Britain. 2. Celebrations in Russia. 3. Celebrations in the USA.
Семестр 2		
Модуль 3		
13	Basic grammar course	1. Система временных форм в английском языке: Past Perfect Tense. Future Perfect Tense. Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (3).
14	Environment	Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи. Работа со словарями. Сообщения по проблемам экологии. 1. «Environment». 2. «Why must technology bring apology to ecology? ». 3. «Seasons».
15	Basic grammar course	2. Система временных форм в английском языке:

		Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Future Perfect Continuous Tense. Word-formation
16	Health	Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (3). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи. 1. «Health and medicine». 2. «Sport in our life».
Модуль 4		
17	Basic grammar course	1. Passive voice (all verb tenses) Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (3). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.
18	Prominent people	1. «Albert Einstein». 2. «Mikhail Lomonosov». 3. «Famous people». (your own specialty)
19	Basic grammar course	2. Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (3). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.
20	Mass media	1. Television. 2. Newspapers and magazines. 3. My scientific work. Обучение навыкам диалогической и монологической речи на бытовые и общепознавательные темы.
21	Basic grammar course	3. Direct and Indirect speech. Sequence of tenses. Types of subordinate clauses. Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.

Семестр 3

Модуль 5

22	Ecology	1.Текст "What is Ecology?" Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой, фразеологией.
		2.Текст "Our planet Earth" Обучение составлению сообщения по теме. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой, фразеологией.

23	Ecology	3.Текст “The Earth is our home” Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой, фразеологией.
		4. Текст: “Greenhouse effect” Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой фразеологией.
		Контрольная точка.
Модуль 6		
24	Environment	1.Текст “The protection of nature” Развитие навыков монологической речи. Овладение лексикой и фразеологией. Подготовка к ролевой игре.
		Разговорная практика по теме. Ролевая игра.
		2.Текст: «Air Pollution” Развитие навыков аудирования. Составление диалогов. Работа над темой
	Моделирование речевых ситуаций по теме "Обработка данных".	
25	Environment	3.Текст “Major pollutants and where they come from” Развитие навыков делового письма. Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой.
		4.Тексты “Acid rains” Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой, фразеологией.

6. Самостоятельная работа студентов по дисциплине

6.1.

Таблица 4

№	Темы для самостоятельного изучения
	1 семестр
1.	Притяжательный падеж существительных.
2.	Местоимения <i>few, a few, little a little</i> .
3.	Предлоги.
4.	Местоимения <i>somebody, anybody, nobody</i> .
5.	Словообразование (прилагательное, наречие)
6.	Модальные глаголы (эквиваленты).
7.	Словообразование.
	Презентации
8.	Climate in England

9.	Great Britain
10.	Newspapers in Great Britain
11.	The Government of Great Britain
12.	Higher and Further Education in Britain
	2 семестр
1.	Возвратные местоимения
2.	Усилительные местоимения
3.	Способы выражения сравнений <i>as...as</i> , <i>not so as</i> и т.д.
4.	Наречие
5.	Функции инфинитива
6.	Формы инфинитива
7.	«Environment».
8.	«Why must technology bring apology to ecology? ».
9.	«What can we do to save the planet? »
10.	«Why is our planet in danger? »
	3 семестр
	Рефераты по страноведению/ Презентации
1	Великобритания
2.	Северная Ирландия
3.	Шотландия
4.	США
5.	Австралия
6.	Канада
7.	Новая Зеландия
8.	ЮАР
	Тексты по специальности
	Ecology
2.	"What is Ecology ?"
3.	"Our planet Earth"
4.	"The Earth is our home"
5.	"Greenhouse effect"
6.	Environment
7.	"The protection of nature"
8.	"Air Pollution"
9.	"Major pollutants and where they come from"
10.	"Acid rains"

6.2 Образцы заданий по самостоятельной работе:

Упражнения по грамматике:

1. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. A test of Ann.
2. A copy-book of my friend.
3. The pages of the book.

4. The tests of the students are on the shelf.
5. These are the bags of Ted.

2. Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты в соответствующей форме.

1. ... I shut the door? – Yes, you
2. She ... translate this article without a dictionary.
3. He ... to send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.
4. You ... not get up so early tomorrow.
5. Your diction is not very good. You ... read aloud.
6. You ... take a taxi if you want to catch that train.

3. Вставьте вместо пропусков *much, many, little, few*:

1. ... people want to see this play.
2. How ... sheets of paper do you want?
3. There are ... rulers on the table.
4. He has ... English books.
5. There is ... water in the bottle.
6. She has got ... bad marks.

4. Вставьте вместо пропусков одно из местоимений *somebody, anybody, someone, something, anything*:

1. Is there ... new?
2. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you.
3. It is late. There isn't ... in the street.
4. I haven't got any more money with me, so I cannot buy ... else.
5. Have you got ... to read?
6. We haven't got ... for supper.

5. Вставьте *some, any, no* или их производные.

1. Have you ... relations? - No, I haven't ..., I have ... relations.
2. Has she ... nephews or nieces? - - She has ... nephews.
3. She has ... sisters, she has only brothers.
4. Do you know ... about Chinese art?
5. They have ... cousins in Minsk.
6. Have you ... brothers? - No, I haven't ..., I have ... brothers.
7. I have ... good friends.

Текст:

Climate of Great Britain

The climate in Great Britain is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The south-western winds carry the warmth and moisture into Britain. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather."

The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. Therefore, it is natural for the people to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. The weather is the favourite topic of conversation in Britain. When two Englishmen are introduced to each other, if they can't think of anything else to talk about, they talk

about weather. When two people meet in the street, they will often say something about weather as they pass, just to show their friendliness.

Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say "It's raining cats and dogs".

Rainfall is more or less even throughout the year. In the mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of the south and east. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January. The average range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 15 to 23 degrees above zero. During a normal summer the temperature sometimes rises above 30 degrees in the south. Winter temperatures below 10 degrees are rare. It seldom snows heavily in winter; the frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the whirlwinds or hurricanes. Droughts are rare.

So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. In winter the cold is humid cold, not the dry one.

This humid and mild climate is good for plants. The trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring.

In the British homes there has been no central heating up till recently. The fireplaces are often used, but the coal is not used as it's very expensive. Britain has no good coal now and imports it itself. Many schools and universities have no central heating either, and the floors there are made of stone. The British bedroom is especially cold, sometimes electric blankets or hot water bottles are used.

Vocabulary:

to complain — жаловаться

to come to a standstill — останавливаться

to rise — подниматься

spell — короткие промежутки времени

frequent — частый

snowfall — снегопад

to compare — сравнивать

mystery — тайна

to cause — вызывать

Questions:

1. What are common ideas about the weather in Britain?
2. What is the climate of Britain like?
3. Why are summers starting drier and hotter?
4. What does hot weather cause?
5. What are winters like?
6. Why do people enjoy discussing the snow?
7. Does it rain all the time?
8. What are the wettest months?

6.3. Способ организации самостоятельной работы:

-Лексико-грамматические упражнения на проверку пройденного материала.

-Чтение текста по специальности на понимание (извлекая из него необходимую информацию); чтение текста по специальности с переводом, используя словарь; выписка ключевых слов и предложений, выражающих главную идею текста из каждого абзаца; пересказ текста, используя ключевые слова и предложения; вопросы к тексту и ответы на них;

-Рефераты по страноведению (англоязычные страны).

6.4 Учебно-методическое обеспечение для выполнения самостоятельной работы

1. Голицинский Ю.Б. Spoken English: Пособие по разговорной речи – СПб: КАРО, 2014
2. Грайфер В.И. Грамматика английского языка в таблицах с упражнениями и тестами –ТВ Rugram, 2017
3. Агабекян И.П. Английский для бакалавров – Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2017
4. Мюллер В.К. Большой англо-русский словарь – М: Цитадель-Трейд, 2014

7. Оценочные средства.

Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины и учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы студентов.

Форма контроля: для 1-го и 2-го семестров – контрольная работа, для 3-го семестра – текст, задания к тексту, разговорный практикум.

7.1. Текущий контроль.

Текущий контроль представляет собой регулярно осуществляемую проверку усвоения учебного материала с требованием постоянного и непрерывного мониторинга качества обучения, а также необходимость балльной оценки успеваемости студента:

1. Тесты по английскому языку (100 тестов)

Образец.

1. Поставить правильную форму глагола to be

My grandmother ... a teacher.

- a) am
- b) is
- c) are
- d) will

2. Выберите правильную форму множественного числа:

On that farm I saw ... for the first time in my life.

- a) goose and sheep
- b) geese and sheep
- c) geese and sheeps
- d) geese and sheeps

3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

Our teacher of English.... a sense of humor.

- a) haven't got
- b) has got

4. Выберите правильную форму.

There ... a telephone and pencils on the table.

- a) is
- b) were
- c) are

5. Выберите правильную форму сравнительной степени.

The boys felt than the girls about losing the game.

- a) worse
- b) the worst
- c) bad

6. Поставить правильную форму модального глагола.

If you want to be a good footballer, you ... train every day.

- a) had to
- b) don't need to
- c) must
- d) might

7. Выбрать правильную временную форму.

She ... because she couldn't find her dog.

- a) cried
- b) was crying
- c) crying
- d) cry

8. Поставить в Future Simple / Future Continuous.

... you still ... at six o'clock?

- a) Will / working / be
- b) Working / will / be
- c) Be / will / working
- d) Will / be / working.

9. Выбрать правильную форму пассивного залога.

The cake smells so nice. It ____.

- a) will just be baked
- b) has just been baked
- c) is just baked

10. Выбрать правильный ответ.

The conference room ____ at the moment.

- a) was being used
- b) had been used
- c) is being used

2. Лексико-грамматические упражнения (300)

1. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. He said: "We have forgotten to take the ball!" 2. She said: "I shall be very glad to see you." 3. "Let's go to the Philharmonic. There is a good concert there tonight," said Walter. "Oh, very good," said Robert. "I haven't been to the Philharmonic for a long time." 4. Alec asked me: "Have you ever been to the National Gallery?" "Yes, I have," said I. "I visited it last year when we were staying in London." 5. Nellie said "Yesterday I went to see Paul, but he was not at home." "Let's go to see him today," said Nick. "I think he will be at home." "No," said Nellie, "I can't go today, I am very busy." 6. He said: "Who is this man? I don't know him." 7. I thought: "He is a very clever man: he can help me."

2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect*, *Present Simple*, *Present Continuous*, *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous*.

1. They (to go) to the Hermitage last week. 2. They (to be) to the Hermitage twice this week. 3. After school yesterday he (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) doing his homework. 4. When your friend (to return) from the south? — She (to return) yesterday. — You (to go) to the station to meet her? — No, I..., I (to be) too busy. 5. With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday? 6. I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much. 7. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Passive Voice*.

1. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team. 2. The question (to settle) as soon as they arrived. 3. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters. 4. Soon he (to send) to a sanatorium. 5. The book (to discuss) at the next conference. 6. The composition must (to hand) in on Wednesday. 7. Yesterday he (to tell) to prepare a speech. 8. The article (to publish) last week, if I am not mistaken. 9. The lectures (to attend) by all of us. 10. A taxi (to call) fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment.

7.2. Рубежная аттестация.

Рубежная аттестация по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме – контрольные работы по 10 вопросам.

1 семестр

I – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Фонетика, порядок слов в предложении, числительные, глагол to be, to have, местоимения, существительное, притяжательный падеж. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный). Структура *there is (are)*; Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Числительное (количественное и порядковое)

Тема: «Acquaintance»

Контрольная работа:

Задания:

1. Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов:

Best, east, such, hue, tide, sit, grain, bake, fly, hole.

2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... file. It's your ... file.
2. I see ... engineer. ... engineer is very clever.
3. We study ... English.
4. What ... interesting subject!
5. ... Grozny is ... capital of ... Chechen Republic.

3. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

A tree, a baby, a day, a sheep, a leaf, a tooth, a watch, a glass, a word, a brush.

4. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественном числе:

1. It is a long ruler.
2. This compass is very good.
3. That is a clean blackboard.
4. There is a computer on the table.
5. Is that story short?

5. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. A test of Ann.
2. A copy-book of my friend.
3. The pages of the book.
4. The tests of the students are on the shelf.
5. These are the bags of Ted.

6. Вставьте глаголы to be и to have в Present Indefinite Tense.

1. I ... a student. – I ... a student of the college.
2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your parents at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
4. How old ... you? – I ... twenty.
5. We ... a friend. He ... a lot of English books.

7. Задайте 4 типа вопросов к следующим предложениям.

1. A computer is on the table.
2. The students have two lectures on Monday.

8. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. Это ваш учебник? – Нет, это учебник нашего преподавателя.
2. Чья это ручка? – Это ручка Бена.
3. Где ваша сестра? – Она в институте.
4. Как зовут вашего друга? – Его зовут Майк.
5. Сколько твоей маме? – Ей 42 года.

9. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме в обороте there is(are)

1. There...a new cloth on the table.
2. There ...much work last week.
3. ...there any telegrams from Moscow? Yes, there...some.
4. There...a lot of stars and planets in space.
5. Soon there ...a new film on.

10. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную степень сравнения прилаг./наречия

1. Winter is (cold) season.
2. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe.
3. Even (long) day has an end.
4. Health is (good) than wealth.
5. Today he worked (slowly) than usually.

II – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика:). Модальные глаголы (*can, may, must*); Present Simple , Present Continuous, Past Simple и оборот *to be going to*. Тема: “Education”

Контрольная работа:

Задания:

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday.

2. Переведите задание №1.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat.

5. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных.

Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в 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 same desk.

7. Переведите предложения на английский язык используя модальные глаголы и/или их эквиваленты.

1. Я должен идти в школу. 2. Вчера они должны были слушать лекции весь день. 3. Нам пришлось прождать там всё утро. 4. Завтра они смогут вам помочь. 5. Мне можно будет прийти на ваши занятия?

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous

1. I (listen) to the radio while Mary (cook) 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?
5. Jane always (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people (do) in the middle of the road?

9. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple или в Present Continuous.

1. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend.
2. He (to speak) French? – Yes, he (to speak) French quite fluently.
3. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door.
4. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a dictation there.
5. She (to write) letters to her mother every week.

10. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский.

1. Этот студент всегда задает много вопросов.
2. Студенты переводят текст с английского на русский.
3. Я собираюсь взять словарь.
4. Он звонил вам 10 минут назад.
5. Мы обсуждали последние новости с 3-х до 4-х вчера.
6. Я был в Англии 2 раза.

2 семестр

I – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Past Perfect, Future Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous

Тема: «Welcome», «Cities like people».

Контрольная работа:

Задания:

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. When I (to see) Ann, she, (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field. 2. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my pen and (to play) with its pieces. 3. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the pupils (to write) a dictation. 4. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library. 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning.

2. Переведите задание №1.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 2. You (to watch) TV every day? 3. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 4. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 5. When you (to leave) home for school every day?

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 2. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 3. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 4. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 5. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple

1. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 2. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 3. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 4. The wind (to change) in the morning. 5. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 11. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Where he (to be) now? — He (to play) volleyball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 2. I (to live) in St. Petersburg. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990. 3. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years. 4. You (to find) your notebook? — No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it. 5. You (to play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework.

7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы can, must или их эквиваленты.

1. Я умею говорить по-английски. 2. Вы не должны опаздывать. 3. Этот ребенок должен проводить больше времени на свежем воздухе. 4. В прошлом году я не умел плавать. 5. Я думаю, она не сможет сделать эту работу. 6. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе.

8. Переведите текст с английского на русский.

People use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the program they like best. Some people like music. They listen to various concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs, and see dances. Those who are fond of sports listen to or watch football and hockey matches. There are a lot of fans among people. They also see championships in athletics and other kinds of sports. Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world in which we live.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my home-work and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner on the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.

10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school. 2. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) with a ball which Pete (to bring) from home. 3. By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they (to watch) a TV film. 4. He (to tell) me he (to learn) it from the newspaper. 5. He (to enter) the room, (to take) something from the desk and (to go) out.

II – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Passive Voice, Infinitive, Absolute Participle, Direct and Indirect Speech, Sequence of Tenses

1. Перевести на английский язык словосочетания в Passive Voice

Их находят – их нашли – их найдут.

Его прощают – его простили – его простят.

Её ищут – её искали – её будут искать.
Мне предлагают – мне предложили – мне предложат.
Нас встречают – нас встретили – нас встретят.
Вам дают – вам дали – вам дадут.

2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. They were playing tennis from four till five. 2. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 3. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century. 4. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 5. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. 6. They have forgotten the story. 7. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 8. They haven't brought back my skates.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him, of course. 2. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow. 3. If she were more careful about her diet, she (not to be) so stout. 4. You would not feel so bad if you (not to smoke) too much. 5. If he (to learn) the poem, he would not have got a bad mark. 6. If you gave me your dictionary for a couple of days, I (to translate) this text. 7. If I (to be) a musician, I should be very happy. 8. If Barbara (to get) up at half past eight, she would have been late for school.

4. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. She asked me: "Where have you put my hat? I cannot find them." 2. He said to me: "Try this trousers on before buying it. Maybe you won't like it when you have put it on." 3. The officer said to his assistant: "You have made great progress." 4. The teacher said to us: "You must read this text at home." 5. Helen said: "We shall have to discuss this text tomorrow." 6. He asked me: "Do you know who has taken my magazine?" 7. We asked him: "What has happened to you? You look so pale!" 8. She said to us: "I hope you haven't forgotten to post the letter."

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my home-work and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father, (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner on the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. This man (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Anna is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. 4. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for already three hours.

7. Написать вопросы к предложениям

1. Girls are beating boys in subjects such as science and maths.
2. Alexander switches on his computer every day.
3. Computers can be divided into three main types.
4. Computers have resulted in massive unemployment in many countries.

3–семестр

I – рубежная аттестация

1. Поставить глаголы в нужной форме.

1. Ben (to give up) smoking two years ago. He (to smoke) for thirty years. 2. It (not rain) when we (to go) out. The sun (to shine). 3. But It (to rain) for a few hours. 4. There (to be) nobody in

the room put there (to be) a small of cigarettes⁵. Last year Mark (to go) to Denmark. It (to be) the first time there. 6. The company (to want) to have a sales representative who (to know) foreign language. 7. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street.

2. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее.

1. It was reported that five ships were missed after the battle.
2. It appeared that he was losing patience.
3. It happened that I was present at the opening session.
4. It turned out that my prediction was correct.
5. It seems they know all about it.

3. Переведите и поставьте в нужные формы страдательного залога.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop.
2. By six o'clock they had finished the work.
3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks.
4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks.
5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year.

4. Переведите на английский язык и затем переведите их в действительный залог.

1. Нас спросили, передают ли французский язык в нашей школе.
2. Когда будет отправлена эта контрольная работа.
3. В первый раз меня повели в театр, когда мне было пять лет.
4. После лекции было задано много вопросов.
5. Мне сказали, что вы завтра уезжаете.

5. Переведите предложения из прямой речи в косвенную и затем переведите.

1. "Explain to me how to solve this problem", said my friend to me.
2. The woman said to her son "I am glad I am here."
3. Mother asked me "Did you play with your friends yesterday."
4. I am very thirsty, please give me some lemonade, Ann, said Tom.
5. "Don't lie to me, Tom," said aunt Polly, "I am tired of your lies."
6. Are you fond of going to the theatre? asked my friend.

6. Переведите из косвенной речи в прямую. Переведите на русский язык.

1. I asked him whether he would go there.
2. She told him to come at five o'clock.
3. I asked her to bring me a glass of water.
4. She told him to close the door.
5. She asked her whether she wanted to see the new film.
6. He asked me who will go to the cinema with him.

7. Поставьте, где нужно, частицу to перед инфинитивом.

1. I think you ought ... apologize.
2. Make him ... speak louder.
3. Help me ... carry this bag.
4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
5. I must ... go to the country.

8. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужной форме причастия.

1. The exercises (do) by the pupils were easy
2. The house (surround) by tall trees is very beautiful
3. The girl (write) on the blackboard is our best pupil
4. Everything (write) here is quite right
5. Read the (translated) sentences once more

9. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. У меня нет надежды увидеть его скоро
2. Мысль (идея) провести каникулы на Волге принадлежит моему брату
3. Вы можете улучшить свое произношение, читая вслух каждый день.
4. Я не смогу перевести этот документ, не посмотрев нескольких слов в словаре.
5. Мы отложили обсуждение доклада.

10. Раскройте скобки, образуя от глаголов, стоящих в инфинитиве, требуемую форму.

1. I would come to see you if not (live) so far away.
2. If I had the money, I (buy) that motorbike.

3. They not (go) tomorrow if it (rain).4.If you (stay) here a little longer, you (see) him.5. If it (rain)on Saturday, I shall stay at home.

II – рубежная аттестация

Pollution and its Negative Effects

Develop your reading skills. Read the following text on pollution and its effect on the environment. Then answer the comprehension questions

Pollution is the degradation of natural environment by external substances introduced directly or indirectly. Human health, ecosystem quality and aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity may be affected and altered permanently by pollution.

Pollution occurs when ecosystems cannot get rid of substances introduced into the environment. The critical threshold of its ability to naturally eliminate substances is compromised and the balance of the ecosystem is broken.

The sources of pollution are numerous. The identification of these different pollutants and their effects on ecosystems is complex. They can come from natural disasters or the result of human activity, such as oil spills, chemical spills, nuclear accidents ... These can have terrible consequences on people and the planet where they live: destruction of the biodiversity, increased mortality of the human and animal species, destruction of natural habitat, damage caused to the quality of soil, water and air ...

Preventing pollution and protecting the environment necessitate the application of the principles of sustainable development. we have to consider to satisfy the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This means that we should remedy existing pollution, but also anticipate and prevent future pollution sources in order to protect the environment and public health. Any environmental damage must be punishable by law, and polluters should pay compensation for the damage caused to the environment.

Comprehension

The damage caused by pollution might be irreversible:

- a. True
- b. False

The ecosystem

- a. can always cope with pollutants
- b. may not always be able to cope with pollution.

Pollution

- a. is always caused by humans.
- b. may sometimes be caused by natural disasters.

An ideal solution to prevent pollution would be to

- a. refrain the development of some countries.
- b. continue developmental projects.
- c. take into consideration the future generations need to live in a healthy environment.

Topic: Environment.

1. Read the text and answer the questions below.



Environmental problems is the most burning problem of today. The ecological problem influence the climate on the Earth. Mankind long believed that, whatever we did, the Earth would remind much the same. Nature is under threat. Our country's pollution can be every country's problem. So we all need to work together to safeguard our environment. Air pollution is a very serious problem. Industrial enterprises emit tons of harmful substances. They are the main reason for the greenhouse effect and acid rains. The pollution of air and the world's

ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction- with nature a sign of the ecological crises. Rains, full of acid chemicals, change lakes, rivers, as well as forests. Acid water kills the plants and animals that usually live in water. Acid rain makes the Earth more acidic and some kinds of trees can't live in the soil that is very acidic. Forests are disappearing and this upsets the oxygen balance. Water pollution occurs mostly, when people overload the water environment such as streams, lakes, underground water, bays or seas with wastes or substances harmful to living being.

Nuclear weapon is also course of the pollution. It brings a great damage to the agriculture, forests and people's health.

The greenhouse effect and global warming both correspond with each other. The greenhouse effect is recalled as incoming solar radiation that passes through the Earth's atmosphere but prevents much of the outgoing infrared radiation from escaping into outer space. It causes the overheat of the air as a result we have the global warming effect.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. In many countries environmental protection agencies and research centers are up. Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for ecology in countries. Its main goal is to combine the people's efforts for peace with the huge and ever mounting movement launches all kind of environmental actions and inform of the ways, means and results of this work.

a) Fill in the table.

b) True / False

Environmental problem isn't the most burning problem of today. (False)

We all shouldn't work together to safeguard our environment. (False)

Nuclear weapons are also course of the pollution. (True)

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are somebody else's. (False)

Such organization as "Green Peace" cares for economy in countries. (False)

2. Put in the necessary words from the column.

There are many problems which (1) _____ our natural environment. Acid rain, (2) _____ warming and air and water (3) _____ are among the most serious ones. There are several ways to help improve the situation. Firstly, we should encourage (4) _____ Because it is the (5) _____ of new materials which causes the most damage. We must learn to reuse things like plastic bags and glass jars. Secondly, driving an environmentally-friendly car is also (6) _____.

Furthermore, joining an (7) _____ which plants trees or cleans up beaches would be a (8) _____ that you are really (9) _____ about the environment. Lastly, supporting groups such as Greenpeace, which try to prevent many (10) _____ disasters, would help to ensure that our planet will be clean and safe for the future generations.

3. Write the following sentences using Present Perfect Passive Voice.

Teenagers have broken a lot of trees.
Factories and plants have polluted our rivers.
Bob has written the words "I love Helen" on the tree.
These children have dropped a lot of litter in the forest.
The pupils of 9 «A» class have collected 30 kilograms of wastepaper.

4. Choose the right variant.

1. The environment is a very important thing ... humans.
a) to b) for c) in d) of
2. Environmental problems will get worse and worse until we ... pollution.
a) stop b) stopped c) will stop d) has stopped
3. By the time we ... how to recycle, it might be too late.
a) learn b) will learn c) have learned d) learned
4. Our river will be polluted until we ... do something for cleaning it.
a) start b) will start c) have started d) started
5. Serious pollution ... chemicals and waste made by factories.
a) cause b) is caused by c) affect d) is affected by
6. Ninety-three per cent of Jamaica's coral reefs
a) destroy b) have destroyed c) have been destroyed d) destroyed
7. Polluted air and water ... people's health.
a) threat b) reduce c) litter d) damage
8. I suggest starting a programme to stop industries from using poisonous
a) chemicals b) litter c) garbage d) rubbish
9. Some gases that ... air can dissolve in water and in the atmosphere.
a) litter b) waste c) pollute d) release
10. After the school party we had to clean the
a) rubbish b) waste c) litter d) poison
11. This pollution can be so harmful, that it can ... the land, water and air.
a) affect b) effect c) cause d) harm
12. Many teenagers usually ... litter near their school.
a) pour b) drop c) release d) affect
13. Environmental problems are caused by ... humans.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
14. ... water is one of the most important resources for life.
a) a b) an c) the d) –
15. A lot of animals live in seas, rivers and lakes.
a) a b) an c) the d) –

5. Match the words in the left column with their meaning in the right column.

1. soil
 2. land
 3. ground
 4. earth
- a) the land surface on which we live and move about
 - b) the soil and rocks on the earth's surface
 - c) the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow
 - d) an area of ground that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building

6. Write a letter to your pen-friend.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Ann who writes:
More and more young people get involved in environmental protection. Could you tell me what measures young people in your country take to save the environment? What kind of support do you get from your local community and family? Is there any Green Party/Movement where you live? Wouldn't you like to start one, if there isn't?
I am very happy now because I have just passed my last exams.

Write back soon,
Ann

Write a letter to Ann.
In your letter
answer her questions
ask 3 questions about her plans for the coming holiday
Write 100-140 words.
Remember the rules of letter writing.

Ecology. Упражнения по теме «Экология. Экологические проблемы».

Упражнение 1. Переведите на русский язык.
creature, extinct, species, endanger, damage, wildlife, habitat, destroy, cure, development, size,
weight, cardboard, include, rainforest, mammal, insect

Упражнение 2. Подберите слово из упражнения 1 к определению ниже.
A kind of animal no longer existing
To cause danger to a living being
A group of plants and animals of the same kind
A place where an animal or a plant is found
An animal or being of some kind
To damage so much that it's completely ruined
To put in smth else
To make a disease go away by medical treatment

Упражнение 3. Образуйте новое слово от данного в скобках
A hurricane is a _____ wind or storm. (violence)
It was a _____ disaster. (terror)
The _____ made by the fire was awful. (destroy)
It is _____ to be near the crater of volcano. (danger)
_____ disasters can damage houses and kill people. (nature)
Emergency _____ do their best to save people. (work)
Sometimes situations are very _____ to solve. (difficulty)
The ocean is polluted with _____ waste. (chemistry)
We should solve _____ problems. (environment)
Air _____ is very dangerous for people. (pollute)
The _____ of scientists are alarming. (predict)
The earth has given us _____ for thousands of years. (support)
The hurricane did a lot of _____ to the house. (damage)
What are the most serious _____ problems now? (ecology)

Упражнение 4. Вставьте подходящее слово в предложение ниже.
Manyof animals can become extinct in the near future.
Nowadays many scientists say that some chemicals can.....human life.
Nelly's pig was a funny , with short legs, small ears and not much hair on its skin.
Lakes and ponds are natural for frogs.
Don't worry, I will..... your little rabbit.
Fires oftenforests.

Упражнение 5. Употребите правильную форму глагола в предложениях ниже.
Вариант 1.
Now human beings _____ (to kill) our planet.
People usually _____ (not to care) about the environment.
The builders have _____ (to cut down) a lot of trees in the forest.

As a result many animals were to _____ (to die out).
 When did the destruction of this countryside _____ (to start)?
 _____ he _____ (to plant) a tree at that time yesterday?
 _____ he _____ (to plant) down the tree by 6 o'clock yesterday?
 According to the forecast a disaster _____ (to happen) soon.

Вариант 2.

Rain forests _____ (to disappear) nowadays.
 People have _____ (to destroy) a lot of wildlife.
 They _____ (to collect) the litter at the seaside last month.
 We must _____ (to pay attention to) these problems as soon as possible.
 We are happy to _____ (to survive) on the earth.
 The children _____ (to water) the trees by the moment it got dark.
 I _____ (to walk) on the beach when I saw a big jelly fish.
 Our problems _____ (not to disappear) in future.

Remember the phrases:

Keep your country tidy. — Береги природу.

Keep off the grass. — По газонам не ходить.

Put litter in the bin. — Не сорите.

RRR. Reduce. Reuse. Recycle. — Сокращайте. Используйте повторно. Перерабатывайте.

Упражнение 6. Составьте предложения в пассивном залоге.

Water	is/are	not	damaged.
Air			destroyed.
Forests			disturbed.
Animals			cared for.
Wildlife			killed.
Litter			polluted.
Health			spoiled.
...			burnt.
...	cut down.		
...	hurt.		
			...

Упражнение 7. Выберите правильный вариант.

Does this businessman realise the damage these chemicals do to the (environmental / environment) _____ in our town?

Local government (местные власти) should support the idea of recycling and provide each house with bins for different types of (to waste / waste) _____.

If we want to protect our environment, lots of things should be changed in our life, but first of all we should improve (ecological / ecologist) _____ education.

To reduce (Чтобы уменьшить) air (to pollute / pollution) _____ people should use public transport. Too many people use their own cars.

If we want to keep our beautiful beaches as the main tourist (to attract / attraction) _____ we must protect them from litter pollution.

If you care about the protection of the environment and you want to be healthy, you should buy only (nature / natural) _____ food with no added chemicals.

Упражнение 8. Выберите правильный вариант.

_____ is threatening the lives of animals and plants (dirty air, pollution, poisonous air)

An earthquake is a _____ event (physical, natural, real)

Anything will grow in this dark rich _____. (soil, land, ground)
“Let’s take the baby outside,” she suggested. “We all need some _____ air” (pure, clear, fresh)
There is world wide concern about the destruction of the _____. (tropical woods, rainforests, rainy forests)
Tigers _____ because hunters kill them in order to sell their skins (run the risk, are insecure, are in danger)
Instead of dropping litter in the streets, we should use litter _____. (bags, bins, baskets)
_____, air and water pollution are among the most serious environmental problems. (The warming of the planet, The world’s warming, Global warming)
Greenpeace try to prevent a lot of environmental _____. (disasters, tragedies, accident)
We should save energy by using _____ power and wind power. (solar, sun, sunny)

Упражнение 9. Выберите правильный вариант.

Animals are losing their _____ as growing cities cause the countryside to disappear (habitats, places of living, living spaces)
In remote regions, the air is pure and the crops are free of poisonous _____. (chemistry, ingredients, insecticides)
Many species of animal life have been shot to the verge of _____. (extinction, destruction, elimination)
_____ rain is mostly found in North America and Europe. (chemicals, sour, acid)
In my family we always take empty bottles to a _____ bin. (recycling, reusing, reprocessing)
Yesterday I read a very interesting newspaper article about _____ mountain gorillas. (dangerous, endangered, damaged)
Dangerous chemicals from factories are _____ into oceans, rivers and streams, killing fish. (thrown, poured, splashed)
People say that fewer than 1,000 blue whales _____ in the Southern Hemisphere. (survive, remain alive, cling to life)
People who live in a big city continuously suffer from car exhaust _____. (smoke, gases, fumes)
If people refuse to buy _____ or other goods which come from species of animals, we could save their lives. (furs, wool, skin)

Упражнение 10. Переведите на русский язык.

Accident, disaster, amount, atmosphere, development, environment, ecological balance, industry, living being, recycling, packing, industrial waste, drinking water, chemical, chemicals, wastes, global, harmful, scientific, rare, nuclear, to increase, to contaminate, to pollute, to protect (from), to solve, to vanish (disappear), to die out, to endanger, to conserve, to exhaust

Упражнение 11. Переведите на английский язык.

живое существо, окружающая среда, защита окружающей среды, количество, авария, бедствие, атмосфера, развитие, экологическое равновесие, промышленность, промышленные отходы, переработка, упаковка, питьевая вода, химический, ядерный, химикаты, отходы, вредный, редкий, научный, глобальное, увеличивать, вымирать, исчезать, истощаться, загрязнять, заражать, подвергать опасности, защищать, сохранять, сберегать, решать

Упражнение 12. Выберите правильный вариант.

Smoking ... your health. (dangers, endangers)
Greenpeace works to ... awareness of the dangers that threaten our planet today. (promote, improve)
Apes are on the ... of extinction (edge, verge)
Losing twenty million acres of tropical rain forests every year is a (disadvantage, disaster)
Tigers are ... and killed for their body parts which are used in medicine. (hunted, haunted)
Oceans are currently a big dumping ground for tons of toxic... and sewage. (waste, packing)
There are no more than two hundred and fifty ... of sharks in the world. (species, kinds)
Storms and heavy rains often cause great ... to property. (damage, loss)
Some factories and plants ... poisonous substances into the atmosphere. (increase, release)
People are not doing their best to ... an ecological catastrophe. (avoid, prevent)

Упражнение 13. Вставьте предлоги with, about, by, from, of, on, at, of, about, from, —
Ecology deals ... the relationships of man and nature.
The whole world is threatened ... an ecological catastrophe.
All countries ought to join the efforts to save the Earth ... an ecological disaster.
Sustainable development is the one that doesn't deprive future generations ... the same type of opportunities we have now.
More than two hundred million people depend ... the tropical forests for shelter and food.
Trees are being cut down ... an alarmingly high rate.
People are becoming more and more aware ... ecological problems.
Pollution of water and air is one of the main problems people are concerned ... today.
How can we protect our soil... further waste?
If we don't think hard of ecology, we must be ready to face ... the consequences.

Упражнение 14. Образуйте существительные от данных ниже глаголов
to damage —
to pollute —
to release —
to astonish —
to breathe —
to measure —
to preserve —
to purify —
to conserve —
to poison —
to remove—
to exist—
to lose —
to choose —

Упражнение 15. Составьте цепочки: причина — следствие (reason — effect) по образцу:
ОБРАЗЕЦ We leave a burning fire in the forest. — We can cause fire in the forest.
A. If we leave a fire in the forest, we can cause fire and damage the forest. (Active voice)
B. If a fire is left in the forest, the forest can be damaged. (Passive voice)
We pollute the air.
We throw away plastic bottles.
We leave litter and rubbish in the forests.
We don't recycle paper. —
We break trees. —
We throw litter in the rivers.
Possible effects: change the climate, damage nature, hurt animals, cut down trees, disturb birds, cause water pollution, etc.

Упражнение 16. Передайте повелительные предложения в косвенной речи, ответив на вопрос:
What are you asked to do?
ПРИМЕР. Take litter out. — I am told (asked) to take litter out.
Please, be quiet.
Do not pick up flowers and plants.
Do not disturb birds.
Help to plant the trees.
Please, don't leave litter on the beach.

Упражнение 17. Подготовьте сообщение про аварию на Фукусиме, которая случилась в Японии в 2011 году согласно плану:
what has caused the accident at the nuclear power station;

what has gone wrong and why people couldn't prevent the radioactive contamination;
the consequences of this accident for the whole world

Use the word-combinations: cause the radioactive contamination of the water in the Pacific Ocean;
can't stop pollution; have to dump the radioactive water into the ocean; endanger people's lives;
fish and seafood in the ocean is contaminated with the radiation; some fishing companies have
stopped catching fish in the ocean; urgent measures should be taken; safety of nuclear power
stations; the whole world is threatened by an ecological catastrophe; feel secure about my future
Use linking words: besides, more than that, what is more, as for me, I think that, I can never
understand, I strongly believe, I am sure

Text 18. Переведите текст на английский язык.

Наш мир чудесен. Земля поддерживает все формы жизни: человека, птиц, зверей, насекомых, рыб. Но многим людям нет дела до (don't mind) красоты природы (природной красоты). Они бросают мусор на пляжах и упаковку на улицах. Люди не заботятся об окружающей среде. Они вырубают леса (cut down), загрязняют места обитания животных. В результате (As a result) животные погибают. Заводы и фабрики загрязняют воздух и воду (with) химическими отходами. Загрязнение очень опасно для человека, дикой природы и окружающей среды. Ученые предсказывают международную катастрофу. Мы должны заботиться о природе и о себе.

7.3.

Вопросы к зачету: 1 семестр

1. Grammar.

1. Present Continuous Tense.
2. Present Indefinite Tense.
3. Past Indefinite Tense.
4. Past Continuous Tense.
5. Future Indefinite Tense.
6. Future Continuous Tense.
7. Present Perfect Tense.
8. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
- 9.оборот *there is / are*.
10. Modal verbs (*can, may, must, need, ought* и их эквиваленты).
11. Местоимения (личные, указательные, притяжательные).
12. Существительное (множественное число)
13. Числительное (количественное и порядковое; дроби)
14. Типы вопросов.
15. Предлоги.

2. Conversational texts.

1. "My visit card."
2. "Talking about my family."
3. "Talking about my friend."
4. "Talking about my house."
5. "My working day."
6. "Why do we learn foreign languages?"
7. "London"
8. "The Russian Federation."
9. "The Great Britain."
10. "Moscow."

Билеты к зачету (образец)

БИЛЕТ № 4

Дисциплина Иностранный (английский язык)

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

1. Text: read, translate and retell
2. Grammar: Present Simple
3. Topic: My Working Day

/Зав. кафедрой

/Т.Б. Хабусиева/

Преподаватель

/Э. С-А. Идрозова/

Вопросы к зачету: 2 семестр

1. Grammar.

1. Past Perfect Tense.
2. Future Perfect Tense.
3. Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
5. Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
6. Passive voice (all verb tenses).
7. Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I. Participle II.
8. Direct and Indirect speech.
9. Sequence of tenses. Conditional sentences.
10. Types of subordinate clauses.

2. Texts for reading.

3. Conversational texts.

1. "My native city."
2. "Environment."
3. "Seasons."
4. "Our Institute."
5. "My vacations"

Билеты к зачету (образец)

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ
ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д.Миллионщикова**

БИЛЕТ № 5

Дисциплина Иностранный (английский язык)

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

1. Text: read, translate and retell
2. Grammar: Past Perfect Tense
3. Topic: Our Institute

/Зав. кафедрой

/Т.Б. Хабусиева/

Преподаватель

/Э. С-А. Идрозова/

3 семестр

Вопросы к экзамену:

1. Grammar (rules , exercises)

1. Числительные,
2. Глаголы *to be, to have*.
3. Местоимения
4. Существительное.
5. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный).
6. Структура *there is (are)*;
7. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
8. Модальные глаголы (*can, may, must, need, ought* и их эквиваленты).
- 9.оборот *to be going to*
10. Present Indefinite Tense
11. Past Indefinite Tense
12. Future Indefinite Tense
13. Present Continuous Tense
14. Past Continuous Tense
15. Future Continuous Tense
16. Present Perfect Tense
17. Past Perfect Tense
18. Future Perfect Tense
19. Present Perfect Continuous Tense
20. Past Perfect Continuous Tense
21. Future Perfect Continuous Tense
22. Passive voice (all verb tenses)
23. Infinitive. Gerund.
24. Participle I. Participle II.
25. Direct and indirect speech

26. Sequence of tenses
27. Conditional sentences.
28. Types of subordinate clauses

2. Texts for reading: read, translate and retell.

3. Conversational texts.

1. "Talking about my family."
2. "Talking about my friend."
3. "Talking about my house."
4. "My working day."
5. "Moscow."
6. "London"
7. "Our Institute."
8. "The Russian Federation."
9. "The Great Britain."
10. "Why do we learn foreign languages?"
11. "My native city."
12. "Environment."
13. "Seasons."
14. "What is Ecology?"
15. "Our planet Earth"
16. "The Earth is our home"
17. "Greenhouse effect"
18. "The protection of nature"
19. "Air Pollution"

20. "Major pollutants and where they come from"
21. "Acid rains"
22. "Prominent people."
23. "My future profession."

Билеты к экзамену (образец)

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ
ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова**

БИЛЕТ № 1

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык»

Институт нефти и газа

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

Направление подготовки **05.03.06. Экология и природопользование**

1. Text: read, translate and retell
2. Grammar: to be/to have /to have got
3. Topic: "Talking about my family."

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

/Зав. кафедрой

на заседании кафедры
протокол № 5 от 18. 12.2018г.

Т.Б. Хабусиева

8. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины

а) Основная литература

1.Бочкарева Т.С. Английский язык: учебное пособие по английскому языку / Бочкарева Т.С., Чапалда К.Г.. — Оренбург: Оренбургский государственный университет, ЭБС АСВ, 2013. — 99 с. — ISBN 2227-8397. — Текст : электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS : [сайт]. — URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/30100.html>

2.Зарицкая Л.А. Английский язык для архитектора и градостроителя: учебное пособие по английскому языку / Зарицкая Л.А.. — Оренбург: Оренбургский государственный университет, ЭБС АСВ, 2013. — 116 с. — ISBN 2227-8397. — Текст: электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS: [сайт]. — URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/30050.html>

3.Гончаренко Е.С. Английский язык : сборник текстов на английском языке / Гончаренко Е.С., Христофорова Г.А.. — Москва : Московская государственная академия водного транспорта, 2014. — 60 с. — ISBN 2227-8397. — Текст : электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS : [сайт]. — URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/47923.html>

4.Могутова О.А. Английский язык : учебное пособие по английскому языку направления подготовки бакалавров 221700 – «Стандартизация и метрология» / Могутова О.А.. — Белгород : Белгородский государственный технологический университет им. В.Г. Шухова, ЭБС АСВ, 2015. — 90 с. — ISBN 2227-8397. — Текст : электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS : [сайт]. — URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/66645.html>

б) Дополнительная литература:

1. Английский язык: учебный англо-русский словарь по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский язык) для студентов 1, 2-го курсов по направлению 072300 «Музеология и охрана объектов культурного и природного наследия» /. — Кемерово: Кемеровский государственный институт культуры, 2012. — 44 с. — ISBN 2227-8397. — Текст: электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS: [сайт]. — URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/21951.html>

2. Практика английского языка: учебно-методические материалы для подготовки студентов к преподаванию английского языка в школе / И.А. Иванова [и др.]. — Волгоград: Волгоградский государственный социально-педагогический университет, 2015. — 494 с. — ISBN 2227-8397. — Текст : электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS : [сайт]. — URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/35195.html>

в) Интернет-ресурсы:

www.Ibooks.ru

[Native English, 2003-2020](#)

www.lingvo.ru электронный словарь Abby Lingvo

www.multitran.ru электронный словарь Multitran.

9. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины

Интерактивная доска, компьютер, проектор для проведения практических занятий, электронная библиотека курса, ссылки на Интернет-ресурсы

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Зав. выпускающей каф. «ЭПП» Ш.Ш. / Ш.Ш. Заурбеков /

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