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(АНО ВО «КИТ Университет»)

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РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА
дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

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1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине

1.1. Цели и задачи освоения дисциплины

Целью изучения дисциплины «Английский язык» является обучение практическому владению разговорно-бытовой речью и общим языком, представляющим нейтральный научный стиль, а так же терминологией своей широкой и узкой специальности для практического использования английского языка в профессиональной деятельности и повседневном деловом и личном общении.

Задачи дисциплины:

- осуществление деловой и межличностной коммуникации;
- приобщение их к мировым знаниям в профессиональной сфере;
- формирование знаний о способах устного обмена информацией в ситуациях повседневного общения и обсуждения проблем страноведческого, общенаучного и профессионального характера;
- формирование у студентов умений использовать английский язык для практической работы по специальности;
- изучение способов письменного обмена межличностной и деловой информацией.

1.2. Место дисциплины в структуре образовательной программы

Дисциплина «Английский язык» является дисциплиной гуманитарного, социального и экономического цикла и входит в состав базовой части ООП (Б1.Б.01). Для освоения дисциплины обучающиеся используют знания, умения, способы деятельности и установки, сформированные в ходе изучения иностранного языка в общеобразовательной школе.

Дисциплина обеспечивает расширение и углубление знаний, умений, навыков и компетенций, сформированных в ходе изучения дисциплин ООП подготовки бакалавра.

Дисциплина «Английский язык» тесно связана с другими дисциплинами учебного плана: с историей, культурологией, социологией, а также с русским языком, так как в процессе изучения иностранного языка проводятся аналогии с родным языком, находятся различия. Предшествующей данной дисциплине является для курсов делового английского языка и второго иностранного языка.

1.3. Знания, умения, компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения дисциплины (модуля)

Процесс изучения дисциплины «Английский язык» направлен на формирование следующих общекультурных (ОК):

- способностью к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия (ОК-5).

Таблица 1.4 – Перечень общекультурных компетенций.

номер индекс компетенц.	в результате изучения учебной дисциплины обучающиеся должны		
	Знать	Уметь	Владеть
ОК-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - базовые правила грамматики; - базовые нормы употребления лексики и фонетики; - требования к речевому и языковому оформлению устных и письменных высказываний с учетом специфики иноязычной культуры; - основные способы работы над языковым и речевым материалом; - основные ресурсы, с помощью которых можно эффективно восполнить имеющиеся пробелы в языковом образовании (типы словарей, справочников, компьютерных программ, информационных сайтов сети Интернет, текстовых редакторов и т.д.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - в области аудирования: воспринимать на слух и понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных общественно-политических текстов; - в области чтения: понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных общественно-политических текстов, научно-популярных и научных текстов, блогов/ веб-сайтов; выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию из прагматических текстов справочно-информационного и рекламного характера; - в области говорения: начинать, вести/поддерживать и заканчивать диалог-расспрос об увиденном, прочитанном, диалог-обмен мнениями и диалог-интервью/собеседование при приеме на работу, соблюдая нормы речевого этикета; - в области письма: заполнять формуляры и бланки прагматического характера; вести запись основных мыслей и фактов (из аудиотекстов и текстов для чтения), а также запись тезисов устного выступления/письменного доклада по изучаемой проблематике. 	<p>культурой мышления, быть способным к обобщению, анализу, восприятию информации, постановке цели и выбору путей ее достижения; одним из иностранных языков на уровне не ниже разговорного</p>

2. Объем дисциплины (модуля)

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 6 зачетных единиц 216 часов.

		Курсы	
		1	2
Аудиторные занятия (всего)	32/0,9	16/0,45	16/0,45
В том числе:	-	-	-
Лекции	-	-	-
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	24/0,66	12/0,33	12/0,33
Лабораторные работы (ЛР)	-	-	-
КСР	8/0,22	4/0,11	4/0,11
Самостоятельная работа (всего)	171/5,35	88/2,68	83/2,68
Вид промежуточной аттестации (зачет, экзамен)	13/0,36	4(э)/0,1 2	9(э)/0,25
Общая трудоемкость час	216/6		

5. Содержание дисциплины

3.1. Содержание модулей дисциплины. Виды учебной работы

Наименование модулей	Всего час./зачетн. ед.	Виды учебной работы (в час./ЗЕ)			
		Л. час/ЗЕ	ПЗ час/ЗЕ	СРС час/ЗЕ	Кол-во баллов за модуль
Модуль 1.					12
Имидж.	12		1	10	4
Отцы и дети.	12		2	10	4
Деньги.	12		2	10	4
Модуль 2					12
Здоровье.	11		1	10	4
Традиции и культурное многообразие.	14		2	12	4
Цифровые технологии.	14		2	12	4
Модуль 3					12
Красота и личность.	11		1	10	4
СМИ.	13		1	12	4
Индустрия развлечений.	12		2	10	4
Модуль 4					12
Образование.	12		2	10	4
Проблемы современного мира.	12		2	10	4

Право.	12		2	10	4
Модуль 5					12
Будущее.	12		2	10	6
Познание.	12		2	10	6
Всего	26/ 6		24/0,8	171/5,35	60
	Зач./1,2,3				40
	Экз./4				
Итого					100

4. Фонд оценочных средств

Текущий контроль – проверка отдельных знаний, навыков и умений студентов, полученных при обучении по учебной дисциплине или требуемых для обучения по учебной дисциплине.

Устанавливаются три вида текущего контроля:

- входной контроль,
- рубежный контроль,
- контроль остаточных знаний.

Входной контроль – проверка отдельных знаний, навыков и умений студента, необходимых для дальнейшего успешного обучения. Проводится до начала обучения по дисциплине.

Рубежный контроль – проверка отдельных знаний, навыков и умений студента, полученных в ходе обучения. Проводится во время обучения по дисциплине.

Контроль остаточных знаний – повторная проверка отдельных знаний, навыков и умений студента, полученных в ходе обучения. Проводится через полгода-год после обучения по дисциплине.

4.1. Входной контроль (образец задания).

I. Вставьте правильную форму глагола "to be":

1. She ... a student. 2. They ... French. 3. It... a car. 4. Arm... from the USA. 5. They ... from Canada.

II. Вставьте нужное местоимение:

1. ... is a teacher. 2. ... are good friends. 3. is a table. 4. ... am a student. 5. ... is a young man.

III. Составьте вопросы.

1. Mark is my neighbor . 2. Arm is from Russia. 3. They are good students. 4. We are happy.5. Tom is

French.

IV. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children. Both ... children are boys. 2. Miss Smith is a teacher. ... students are German. 3. We are French. ... friends are English. 4. You are in Bristol but... family is in New York. 5. My daughter has a dog. ... nose is long.

V. Вставьте правильную форму глагола "to be".

1. My daughter ... a secretary. 2. I ... a doctor. 3. His niece ... a little girl. 4. He ... fine now. 5. What... you? -1 ... a sociologist.

VI. Вставьте правильную форму глагола "to have".

1. He ... a large family. 2. They a very nice flat in London. 3. You ... many English books at home. 4. My mother ... three children. 5. I... two cousins.

VII. Дайте короткие ответы.

1. Do you speak English? - Yes, ... 2. Do you often go to the theatre? - No,.... 3. Do you like dogs? - Yes, ... 4. Does he like to cook? - No,... 5. Is your wife pretty? - Yes,...

VIII. Составьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. My sister likes **music**. (What?) 2. He studies **at the Institute**. (Where?) 3. Her mother is **a school teacher**. (What?) 4. Our granny is 65. (How old?) 5. Her eyes are **brown**. (What colour?)

IX. Поставьте глагол в нужную форму.

1. We (to learn) English at the University. 2. I (to like) music and pictures. 3. She (to play) tennis very well. 4. My friend (to work) at an office. 5. Ann (to know) many songs.

X. Вставьте слова "much", "many", "little", "few" вместо пропусков.

1. I am busy now. I have ... time. 2. We know ... English and American songs. 3. There is not... milk in the fridge. 4. There are ... rooms in the house. 5. ... people know Chinese.

4.2. Задания, выносимые на рубежный контроль.

Рубежный контроль №1

Вариант 1.

1. Вставьте пропущенное слово в предложение: «Unlike the work of the red-carpet paparazzi or the clever pests who surprise celebrities in supermarkets, the images that animate the fashion business are works of _____.»

- a) the collaboration б) the imagination в) the destination г) the cooperation
2. People whose main goal is not to lure your credit card out of your wallet.
- a) photographers б) stylists в) creative directors г) lawmen
3. Выберите неправильный вариант: «A 20-page fashion story for Vogue can demand»
- a) 400 rolls of film б) five days of scouting в) four models г) a six-figure budget
4. One of the retouchers mentioned in the text
- a) Missy Elliott б) Mert Alas в) Marcus Piggott г) Pascal Dangin
5. Вставьте пропущенное слово в предложение: « _____ draws back the curtain and looks at 10 top imagemakers and how they influence the fashions we see and buy»
- a) FORBES б) KIRBY в) TIME г) FOLKLORE FELLOWS
6. Определённый артикль A, an употребляется
- a) когда собеседнику ясно, что мы имеем в виду
- б) когда собеседник не знает, о каком предмете идет речь
- в) когда речь идёт о полиции, армии и т.д
- г) когда собеседник знает, о каком предмете идет речь
7. Неопределённый артикль the употребляется:
- a) перед названиями стран, стоящими во множественном числе
- б) перед названиями континентов
- в) когда собеседнику ясно, что мы имеем в виду
- г) с названиями городов / деревень
8. Подставьте правильный артикль в предложение: Once I read a book. ... book was so horrible that I couldn't sleep.
- a) a б) an в) the г) --.
9. Подставьте правильный артикль в предложение: Kate sat down on ... chair nearest the window.
- a) a б) an в) the г) --.
10. Подставьте правильный артикль в предложение: In the shop I bought ... new bag.
- a) a б) an в) the г) --.

11. Подставьте правильный артикль в предложение: Your office is so nice. Where is ... cafeteria?
 а) a б) the в) an г) --.
12. Подставьте правильный артикль в предложение: ... Africa is the hottest continent.
 а) a б) the в) an г) --.
13. Подставьте правильный артикль в предложение: They are ... students now.
 а) a б) -- в) an г) the
14. Подставьте правильный артикль в предложение: I don't know ... name of this boy.
 а) the б) -- в) an г) a
15. Подставьте правильный артикль в предложении: London is situated on ... Thames.
 а) -- б) the в) an г) a

Рубежный контроль №2

Вариант 1.

1. Выберите правильное окончание фразы «The level of medical service both in Britain and the USA is _____» (по тексту 1)
 а) very high б) very low в) bad г) I've no idea
2. Выберите правильное окончание фразы “In the USA if you turn to a city hospital, you should _____.” (по тексту 1)
 а) pay \$50 at maximum б) pay at least \$100 в) pay at least \$50 г) pay \$100 at maximum
3. Выберите неправильный вариант «The National Health Service provides free medical treatment for _____ and _____ and _____» (по тексту 1)
 а) visitors from the EU
 б) everybody from all over the world
 в) visitors from Commonwealth countries
 г) visitors from other countries with reciprocal health arrangements
4. Выберите правильный вариант «An _____ prescription costs J5.25 at present» (по тексту 1)
 а) SHJ б) HSN в) NSS г) NHS
5. Какие типы вопросов не были использованы в тексте 2:

а) разделительный б) специальный в) альтернативный г) простой

6. Ответьте на вопрос «What doesn't refer to the main causes of stress?»

а) death б) beginning relationships в) changing jobs г) moving house

7. Ответьте на вопрос «What doesn't refer to the common ways of relieving stress?» (по тексту 1)

а) relaxation exercises б) playing with worry beads

в) doing yoga г) producing gum

8. Завершите разделительный вопрос, выбрав правильный вариант: This is my Institute, ... ?

а) doesn't it б) hasn't it

в) isn't it г) is it

9. Завершите разделительный вопрос, выбрав правильный вариант: We usually have dinner at 3, ...?

а) don't we б) haven't we в) aren't we г) didn't we

10. Завершите разделительный вопрос, выбрав правильный вариант: I shall get up very early tomorrow, ...?

а) shall I б) don't I в) can't I г) shan't I

11. Определите, какой из вариантов является ответом на вопрос: At what time were you returning yesterday?

а) I was returning home because it was late

б) I was very tired when I was returning home

в) I was returning home when the clock struck 11

12. Определите, на какой из вопросов данное утверждение является ответом:

She sang wonderfully at the concert.

а) Where did she sing? б) Why did she sing?

в) What did she sing? г) When did she sing?

13. Соотнесите английский вариант с русским: What are you doing tonight?

а) Что ты делаешь сегодня вечером? б) Что ты хочешь делать сегодня вечером ?

в) Что ты делала сегодня вечером?

14. Определите, на какой из вопросов данное утверждение является ответом:

She likes pop music.

a) Who likes pop music? б) What kind of music does she like?

в) Why does she like pop music?

15. Какой вопрос относится к подчёркнутому слову: Mary loves Nick, her neighbour.

a) Who loves Nick? б) Why does Mary love Nick?

в) What is Nick? г) Whom does Mary love?

Рубежный контроль №4

Вариант 1

1. Ответьте на вопрос по тексту 1: «Where was the first European university founded?»

a) in London б) in Oxford в) in Bologna г) in Paris

2. Ответьте на вопрос по тексту 1: “Who have studied at Cambridge university?”

a) Churchill б) Newton в) Cromwell г) Byron

3. Заполните пропуск по тексту 1: «The latest college Robinson College was founded in 1977 _____.»

a) by a local towny б) by a local washerwoman

в) by a local rich man г) by a local gowny

4. Ответьте на вопрос по тексту 2: “How many colleges of Oxford were not only for men?”

a) four б) five в) seven г) six

5. Ответьте на вопрос по тексту 2: “What is one of the oldest Oxford colleges, founded in 1264?”

a) North College б) Queen`s College в) Worcester College г) Merton College

6. Ответьте на вопрос по тексту 2:

a) economy б) ecology в) gastronomy г) housing

7. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: If I knew English well, I ... take this job.

a) shall б) will в) should г) might

8. Выберите правильную форму глагола: If I ...you I shouldn't do it.

a) were б) had been в) was г) would be

9. Выберите правильную форму глагола: If I ... her better I should turn to her for help.
a) know б) knew в) will know г) shall know
10. Правильно совместите придаточное предложение с главным: If the weather is fine ...
a) ...they spent the day outside б) ... we should go to the country
в) ... we shall have a good time г) ... we shouldn't have stayed at home
11. Правильно совместите придаточное предложение с главным: If the weather was fine ...
a) ...they spent the day outside б) ... we should go to the country
в) ... we shall have a good time г) ... we couldn't have stayed at home
12. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: If he were rich he ... buy a car.
a) shall б) will в) could г) would
13. Выберите правильную форму глагола: If the weather ... fine you would not stay at home.
a) is б) was в) should г) could
14. Правильно совместите придаточное предложение с главным: If you write a letter ...
a) ... they would have receive it by now б) ... they would receive it soon
в) ... tell them the news г) ... told them the news
15. Правильно совместите придаточное предложение с главным: If you wrote a letter ...
a) ... they would have receive it by now б) ... they would receive it soon
в) ... tell them the news г) ... told them the news

Рубежный контроль №5

Вариант 1

1. Вопрос по тексту 1: «When Bertrand Russell said: “the one thing the study of the past teaches us is that the future is never how people imagine it will be”?»
a) in 1951 б) in 1944 в) in 1969 г) in 1970
2. Вопрос по тексту 1: «Which science tries to find a cure for cancers will have been found?»
a) the biology б) the zoology в) the surgery г) the general therapy
3. Вопрос по тексту 1: “When the American economist predicted Americans would go on getting richer and

richer?"

- a) in 1951 б) in 1944 в) in 1969 г) in 1954

4. Вопрос по тексту 1: "For what may lead the technical progress at factories?"

- a) to enormous social problems б) to the appearing of unskilled computer technicians
в) to revolutionary changes in the way we work
г) to the disappearance of unskilled manual workers

5. Вопрос по тексту 1: "Where there were many predictions that before the end of the century most homes in the United States, Europe and Japan would have computers in them?"

- a) in the early 1980s б) in the late 1980s в) in the middle 1970s г) in the early 1970s

6. Вопрос по тексту 1: "Who was right when he said that history teaches us that the future is never like the future we imagine?"

- a) Russell Williams б) Bertrand Russell в) Russell Crow г) Arthur Bertrand

7. Заполните пропуск в предложении: «He said that he the text.»

- a) will translate б) translated в) had translated г) is translating

8. Заполните пропуск в предложении: "He asked, " you my wife?"

- a) did met б) do met в) has met г) have met

9. Завершите предложение: He said he was busy ...

- a) now б) at the moment в) yesterday г) today

10. Выберите правильную форму глагола: I didn't know that it

- a) is raining б) will be raining в) was raining г) rained

11. Выберите правильную форму глагола: They said the guests

- a) arrived б) arrive в) arriving г) had arrived

12. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: The doctor said he ... be all right soon.

- a) would б) shall в) will г) should

13. Выберите правильный глагол: Will you ... her to come at 6 p.m.?

- a) tell б) said в) paid г) made

14. Выберите правильную форму глагола: The teacher said our examination ... next Monday.

a) had been. б) was в) would be г) will be

15. Завершите предложение: He said he would like return the book

a) tomorrow б) the next day в) yesterday г) today

4.3. Контрольные работы №1 и №2.

Контрольная работа 1.

Для выполнения контрольного задания 1 необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса.

1. Структура английского предложения (повествовательное, вопросительное, отрицательное).
2. Имя существительное. Образование множественного числа, особые случаи образования множественного числа существительных.
3. Местоимения (личные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, относительные, неопределенные).
- 4.оборот there + be.
5. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
6. Формы английского глагола.
7. Система времен в активном залоге.

ВАРИАНТ 1.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием –S и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

1. показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
2. признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
3. показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного.

Образец выполнения 1:

1. In autumn many birds fly to warm countries 1. Осенью многие птицы улетают в . теплые страны.
Birds - множественное число от имени существительного a bird - птица.

2. Most of the London's places of interest 2. Большинство достопримечательностей are situated to the north of the river Thames. Лондона располагаются к северу от Темзы.
London's – притяжательный падеж имени существительного в единственном числе.

3. In the United States Mother's Day 3. В Соединенных Штатах Америки День is the second Sunday in May. Матери отмечается во второе воскресенье мая.
States – множественное число от имени существительного state - штат.
Mother's - притяжательный падеж имени существительного в единственном числе.

1. The names “United Kingdom”, “Great Britain” and “England” are often used interchangeably.
2. Great Britain consists of 3 parts: England, Scotland and Wales.

3. There are two places of interest in the City: St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London.
4. Agatha Christie's success with millions of readers lies in her ability to combine clever plots with excellent character drawing.
5. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.

II. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык оборота there + be.

1. There is not a passion so strongly rooted in the human hearts as envy.
2. There will be a lot of trends in fashion of the 21st century.
3. There may be a fall in price for this product in the near future.

III. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите данные предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения.

1. The exam was much easier than we expected.
2. My house is the same height as his.
3. This encyclopedia costs twice as much as the other one.
4. The hotter it is the more miserable I feel.
5. These shoes are the least expensive of all.

IV. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. None of the pictures at the art shop was good enough to buy for our museum.
2. If there are any calls for me, can you ask to leave a message?
3. Some people are early risers.

V. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму, указав его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец выполнения 2:

Lomonosov founded the first Russian University in Moscow
Ломоносов основал первый русский университет в Москве.

Founded - Past Indefinite Active от стандартного глагола to found.

1. Wise kings generally have wise councilors.
2. Scientists in many different countries are working to explain this mystery.
3. Have you ever seen a film in which a train crashed or a ship sank?
4. I shall have finished the translation by nine o'clock tomorrow morning.
5. Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The poisoning of the world's land, air, and water is the fastest-spreading disease of civilisation. It probably produces fewer headlines than wars, earthquakes and floods, but it is potentially one of history's greatest dangers to human life on the earth. If present trends continue for the next several decades, our planet will become uninhabitable.

Overpopulation, pollution and energy consumption have created such planet-wide problems as massive deforestation, ozone depletion, acid rains and the global warming that is believed to be caused by the greenhouse effect.

Seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas.

Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever. If nothing is done about it, one million species that are alive today will have become extinct twenty years from now.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is life threatening — equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for Mexico City and 600 cities of the former Soviet Union.

People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They join and support various international organisations and green parties. If governments wake up to what is happening — perhaps we'll be able to avoid the disaster that threatens the natural world and all of us with it.

Контрольная работа 2.

Для выполнения контрольного задания 1 необходимо проработать следующие разделы курса.

1. Структура английского предложения (повествовательное, вопросительное, отрицательное).
2. Имя существительное. Образование множественного числа, особые случаи образования множественного числа существительных.
3. Местоимения (личные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, относительные, неопределенные).
- 4.оборот there + be.
5. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
6. Формы английского глагола.
7. Система времен в активном залоге.

ВАРИАНТ 2.

I. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием –S и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т. е. служит ли оно:

1. показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в Present Indefinite;
2. признаком множественного числа имени существительного;
3. показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного

Образец выполнения 1:

1. In autumn many birds fly to warm countries . 1. Осенью многие птицы улетают в теплые страны.
Birds - множественное число от имени существительного a bird - птица.

2. Most of the London's places of interest 2. Большинство достопримечательностей
are situated to the north of the river Thames. Лондона располагаются к северу от Темзы.
London's – притяжательный падеж имени существительного в единственном числе.

3. In the United States Mother's Day 3. В Соединенных Штатах Америки День
is the second Sunday in May. Матери отмечается во второе воскресенье мая.
States – множественное число от имени существительного state - штат.
Mother's - притяжательный падеж имени существительного в единственном числе.

1. Great Britain is the largest of the British Isles.
2. Northern Ireland occupies the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland.
3. St. Paul's Cathedral was built in the 17th century by architect Christopher Wren.
4. Agatha Christie's plots always mislead the reader and keep him in suspense.
5. The Englishman prefers his own house to an apartment in a block of flats.

II. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык оборота there + be.

1. There are millions of stars within our galaxy.
2. There will be a sale in this supermarket.
3. Since 1960s there has been an increasing tendency for population to move from city centers to the countryside.

III. Прочитайте, перепишите и переведите данные предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения.

1. The more electricity you use, the higher your bill will be.
2. His drawings are as perfect as his instructor's.
3. No sooner had he started out for California than it started to rain.
4. Honesty is the best policy.
5. Of two evils choose the least.

IV. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод неопределенных и отрицательных местоимений.

1. Have you got any luggage? Let me help you.
2. "Would you like to eat something?" asked Tom.
3. Nobody came to visit him while he was in hospital.

V. Прочитайте, перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму, указав его инфинитив. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец выполнения 2:

Lomonosov founded the first Russian University in Moscow
Ломоносов основал первый русский университет в Москве.

Founded - Past Indefinite Active от стандартного глагола to found.

1. All historical places of London are in the West End.
2. Recently BBC experts have invented a new system that lets the deaf understand television programs.
3. The student will begin to work as an apprentice to a trained worker next week.
4. In three months he will have been here for a year.
5. In 1620 a ship named the “Mayflower”, brought 120 Englishmen to the rocky coast of America.

VI. Прочитайте и письменно переведите следующий текст.

New York - or the Big Apple, as people call it - is the chief city and port of the USA. It has a population of nearly eight million people, and is the sixth largest city in the world. New York stands at the mouth of the River Hudson in New York State. It has five boroughs - Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island and the Bronx. All the boroughs except the Bronx are on islands. Manhattan is the oldest part of the city, and is the country's commercial centre. It is well-known for its art galleries, and has two universities.

New York is especially famous for its skyscrapers - particularly The Empire State Building and the United Nations Headquarters. The main industries of the city are clothing, publishing, textiles, food processing and luxury goods.

Just a few statistics give an idea of what life in New York is like: for example, the city has a hundred hospitals, ninety-one colleges, universities and technical schools, and over two thousand schools. The city employs forty thousand teachers, twenty-five thousand policemen and thirteen thousand firemen. And in their free time New Yorkers have a choice of fifteen television stations and thirty-nine radio stations.

Подготовка к экзамену. К экзамену по английскому языку допускаются студенты, получившие зачет за первый, второй и третий семестры, выполнившие весь объем работ за четыре семестра, включая четыре письменные контрольные работы и другие задания в соответствии с учебным планом кафедры иностранных языков.

На экзамене студент должен выполнить экзаменационный тест, содержащий 22 задания, включающих в себя следующие блоки:

№1. Лексика – задание 1;

№2. Грамматика - задания 2-13;

№3. Речевой этикет – задания 14-15;

№4. Страноведение – задания 16-18;

№5. Чтение – задания 19-20.

№6. Устная речь: подготовленная – задание 21, неподготовленная – задание 22.

Продолжительность экзамена 1,5 часа. Разрешается пользоваться словарем.

Образец

Дидактическая единица	Вариант №1
№ 1. Лексика	
	1. If you need to _____ teacher's attention, just put your hand up. a) attract b) affect c) achieve d) divert
№ 2. Грамматика:	
Словообразование	2. We all watched _____ as Mark made his speech of thanks. a) nervously b) nervous c) nervy d) nerveless
Местоимения	3. This is a book _____ is definitely going to be a bestseller. a) which b) what c) who d) whose
Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий	4. If the problem gets any _____, we may need to inform the manager about it. a) more serious b) serious c) less seriously d) seriously
Существительное	5. The staff of our hospital includes qualified ... a) women-doctors b) woman-doctors c) womans-doctor d) women-doctor
Артикли	6. St. Bernard dogs are named after a monastery high up in ... a) the Alps b) a Alps c) an Alps d) Alps
Предлоги	7. They discussed, _____ other things, recent events in Europe. a) among b) between c) by d) at
Союзы	8. I'll never forgive you _____ you tell this to anybody. a) if b) unless c) since d) because
Глагол и его формы	9. What _____ doing since you returned from school? Your homework isn't ready. a) have you been b) are you c) were you d) will you be

Страдательный залог	10. Books _____ for centuries to preserve and distribute information. a) have been used b) are used c) are being used d) have been using
Неличные формы глагола	11. He is clever enough _____ the crossword. a) to do b) to have done c) doing d) do
Фразовые глаголы	12. He eventually managed to come _____ a solution. a) up with b) along c) back d) across
Модальные глаголы	13. We couldn't find a hotel room, so we _____ sleep in the car. It was awful! a) had to b) must c) could d) should
№ 3. Речевой этикет	
	14. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения в бытовой сфере: Passer-by 1: «Am I going in the right direction?» Passer-by 2: «_____». a) Oh yes! b) I am afraid so. c) This is the way I look at it. d) Very likely.
	15. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения в учебно-социальной сфере: Student: «I'm about to finish my course of studies, but I don't know what to do: study further or take a job». Teacher: «_____». a) You should continue your studies, I'm sure. You are really talented. b) That sounds like a good idea. Go ahead! c) That's a problem. It is for you to decide. d) I think you'd better study further.
№ 4. Страноведение	

	<p>16. The chairman in the House of Commons of Great Britain is the ...</p> <p>a) Speaker b) Lord Chancellor c) Prime Minister</p> <p>d) Clerk of the House</p>
	<p>17. The river on which Washington D.C. is situated is the ...</p> <p>a) Potomac b) Mississippi c) Roanoke d) Hudson</p>
	<p>18. An American film producer, director and animator who made the first full-length animated musical cartoon is ...</p> <p>a) Walt Disney b) Jerry Springer</p> <p>c) Stephen Spielberg d) Robert Zemeckis</p>
<p>№ 5. Чтение</p>	
	<p>19. Прочитайте текст, сделайте письменный перевод 1 и 3 абзацев:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</p> <p>The poisoning of the world's land, air, and water is the fastest-spreading disease of civilization. It probably produces fewer headlines than wars, earthquakes and floods, but it is potentially one of history's greatest dangers to human life on the earth. If present trends continue for the next several decades, our planet will become uninhabitable.</p> <p>Overpopulation, pollution and energy consumption have created such planet-wide problems as massive deforestation, ozone depletion, acid rains and the global warming that is believed to be caused by the greenhouse effect.</p> <p>Seas are in danger. They are filled with poison: industrial and nuclear wastes, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The Mediterranean is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas.</p> <p>Air pollution is a very serious problem. In Cairo just breathing the air is life threatening — equivalent to smoking two packs of cigarettes a day. The same holds true for Mexico City and 600 cities of the former Soviet Union.</p> <p>People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not somebody else's. They join and support various international organizations and green parties. If governments wake up to what is happening — perhaps we'll be able to avoid the disaster that threatens the natural world and all of us with it.</p>

	20. Сформулируйте основную идею текста на английском языке.
№ 6. Устная речь	
Подготовленная речь	21. Выступите с одной из заранее подготовленных тем (по билетам)
Неподготовленная речь	22. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по теме выступления

Список устных тем:

1. Имидж.
2. Отцы и дети.
3. Деньги.
4. Здоровье.
5. Традиции и культурное многообразие.
6. Цифровые технологии.
7. Красота и личность.
8. СМИ.
9. Индустрия развлечений.
10. Образование.
11. Проблемы современного мира.
12. Право.
13. Будущее.
14. Познание.

Тексты по тематике разделов для организации практической работы студентов.

Модуль 1. Имидж.

Грамматический материал: Определённый артикль A, an и неопределённый артикль the

Географические названия с определённым артиклем the и без него

Материал для чтения

Текст 1. The Business of Imagemaking

If imagery is as much a part of the fabric of fashion as silk, satin and thread, the imagemakers of the fashion business bring something immaterial to the cloth itself. Call it what you want; like all creativity, it's hard to define. We can feel it as an aura of allure or fantasy, the mysterious fever of the cool, the new, the now.

Unlike the work of the red-carpet paparazzi or the clever pests who surprise celebrities in supermarkets, the images that animate the fashion business are works of the imagination. Even when they are designed to look like moments plucked from the flux of the street, they're highly wrought visions crafted by a raft of photographers, stylists, creative directors and retouchers--people whose main goal, apart from satisfying their

aesthetic impulses, is to lure your credit card out of your wallet. The art of these dream merchants is ultimately graded against the bottom line, and the high cost of their productions reflects the extravagant returns at stake. One 30-second spot of Missy Elliott and Madonna for the Gap required 400 hands (including those of a Kabbalah teacher). A 20-page fashion story for Vogue can demand five days of scouting, four models, three assistants, 200 rolls of film and a six-figure budget. Several million dollars goes into the development of a \$50 bottle of perfume, including the ad campaign and the photographer's fees.

It's a lot of money for a photograph. But the right picture of the right perfume in the right bottle by the right designer can significantly fatten L'Oreal's bottom line. One Lanvin suit in a Russian department-store window or on Kate Moss on the cover of a fashion magazine can inspire thousands of sales and raise the profile of the designer, the store and the photographer who shot the photograph.

But such is the nature of fashion that its ecology is tremendously unstable. Every six months or so, the cast of imagemakers can change. One season the leading lights may be photographers like Mert Alas and Marcus Piggott, rich and famous for their airbrushed Vargas-style pinups. Another season influence falls to teen marketers like the FARM Team, college kids who spread the word about cool products on campuses. There are creative directors who elicit emotion from the familiar combination of a favorite song and the golden autumn glow of a tungsten movie lamp. There are designers like Reed Krakoff, who trusts that his intuition will enable him to tool leather handbags and accessories in a way that will appeal to millions of consumers. There are rock-'n'-roll stylists who know just how to rip a T-shirt to transform a garage-band punk into a pop-culture girl.

Once it's in the can, as they say, the image isn't yet perfect. In search of the right one, art directors and photographers will click through thousands of digital versions. Retouchers like Pascal Dangin will artfully erase, pixel by pixel, the circles under the eyes of a cover model who has just traveled to London and back in 48 hours. The camera exacts its price. On the following pages, TIME draws back the curtain and looks at 10 top imagemakers and how they influence the fashions we see and buy and wear in the ever returning hope that some wonderful new feeling will come into focus when we put them on.

--By Kate Betts Thursday, Aug. 28, 2003

Отцы и дети

Грамматический материал: Образование множественного числа имён существительных

Материал для чтения

Текст 1.

When I told my mother, she looked at me as if I had slapped her face.

‘What? Live in London?’ she said.

‘I just feel it’s time that I saw a little more of the world. After all, mum, I’m twenty-two!’

Just then, my father came downstairs, looking relaxed as he always did after his Sunday afternoon nap. I had

chosen the moment carefully.

‘Clive wants to leave home. He doesn’t want to live with us any more», she told him in a trembling voice.

My father’s expression changed.

‘What? You aren’t serious, are you, son?’ he asked

He sat down at the table opposite me.

Perhaps my parents wouldn’t have reacted in this way if they hadn’t spent all their lives in a small village in Wales. And perhaps my mother in particular wouldn’t have been so possessive if her only other child hadn’t died as a baby. I tried to explain to them that the bank I worked for had offered me a chance to take a job in their head office. But I didn’t dare tell them I had already accepted the job.

‘London’s a long way away. We’ll hardly see you any more» my father said.

‘I can come back at weekends, dad.’

‘I don’t know son, I don’t know.’

He shook his head and then got up and walked out into the garden.

My mother and I sat there at the table. In the silence, I could hear the old clock ticking away in the hall. There were tears in my mother’s eyes. I knew she was going to put pressure on me to give up the idea, and I wondered if I could stand up to it. I even began to wonder if it was wrong of me to want to leave my family, the village and the people I had known all my life to live among the English in their cold, strange capital.

She put her hand over mine.

‘Your father hasn’t been well lately. Neither have I. You know that. But we won’t stand in your way if it’s really what you want, she said.

Модуль 2. Деньги. Здоровье.

Грамматический материал: Прилагательные и наречия. Сравнительная степень сравнения. Превосходная степень сравнения. Порядок слов в английском предложении. Типы вопросов

Материал для чтения

Текст 1. Money and Banking

A. Money and Functions

Although the crucial feature of money is its acceptance as the means of payment or medium of exchange, money has three other functions. It serves as a unit of account, as a store of value, and as a standard of deferred payment. We discuss each of the four functions of money in turn.

The Medium of Exchange

Money, the medium, is used in one half of almost all exchange. Workers exchange labour services, for

money. People buy or sell goods in exchange for money. We accept money not to consume it directly but because it can subsequently be used to buy things we do wish to consume. Money is the medium through which people exchange goods and services.

To see that society benefits from a medium of exchange, imagine a barter economy.

A barter economy has no medium of exchange. Goods are traded directly or swapped for other goods.

In a barter economy, the seller and the buyer each must want something the other has no offer. Each person is simultaneously a seller and a buyer. In order to see a film, you must hand over in exchange a good or service that the cinema manager wants. There has to be a double coincidence of wants. You have to find a cinema where the manager wants what you have to offer in exchange.

Trading is very expensive in a barter economy. People must spend a lot of time and effort finding others with whom they can make mutually satisfactory swaps. Since time and effort are scarce resources, a barter economy is wasteful. The use of money - any commodity generally accepted in payment for goods, services, and debts - makes the trading process simpler and more efficient.

Other Functions of Money

The unit of account is the unit in which prices are quoted and accounts are kept. In Britain prices are quoted in pounds sterling; in France in French francs. It is usually convenient to use the units in which the medium of exchange is measured as the unit of account as well. However there are exceptions. During the rapid German inflation of 1922-28 when prices in marks were changing very quickly, German shopkeepers found it more convenient to use dollars as the unit of account. Prices were quoted in dollars even though payment was made in marks, the German medium of exchange.

*Money is a Store of value because it can be used to make purchases in the future. *To be accepted in exchange, money has to be a store of value. Nobody would accept money as payment for goods supplied today if the money was going to be worthless when they tried to buy goods with it tomorrow. But money is neither the only nor necessarily the best store of value. Houses, stamp collections, and interest-bearing bank accounts all serve as stores of value. Since money pays no interest and its real purchasing power is eroded by inflation, there are almost certainly better ways to store value.

Finally, money serves as a standard of deferred payment or a unit of account over time. When you borrow, the amount to be repaid next year is measured in pounds sterling. Although convenient, this is not an essential function of money. UK citizens can get bank loans specifying in dollars the amount that must be repaid next year. Thus the key feature of money is its use as a medium of exchange. For this, it must act as a store of value as well. And it is usually, though not invariably convenient to make money the unit of account and standard of deferred payment as well.

In war camps, cigarettes served, as money. In the nineteenth century money was mainly gold and silver coins. These are examples of commodity money, ordinary goods with industrial uses (gold) and consumption uses (cigarettes) which also serve as a medium of exchange. To use a commodity money, society must either cut back on other uses of that commodity or devote scarce resources to producing additional quantities of the commodity. But there are less expensive ways for society to produce money.

A token money is a means of payment whose value or purchasing power as money greatly exceeds its cost of

production, or value in uses other than as money.

The essential condition for the survival of token money is the restriction of the right to supply it. Private production is illegal.

Society enforces the use of token money by making it legal tender. The law says it must be accepted as a means of payment

In modern economies, token money is supplemented by IOU money. An IOU money is a medium of exchange based on the debt of a private firm or individual.

A bank deposit is IOU money because it is debt of the bank. When you have a bank deposit the bank owes you money. They can write a cheque to you or a third party and the bank is obliged to pay whenever the cheque is presented. Bank deposits are medium of exchange because they are generally accepted as payment.

Текст 2. The Health Service

The level of medical service both in Britain and the USA is very high. Health care is free in England (except private Health care) and every employed citizen is obliged to pay a weekly amount of money to the National Health Service. The sum necessary to run medical services

is very high and a large part of it comes not from weekly payments but from taxes.

Health Care is very expensive in the USA. Everything must be paid for. For example, in the USA if you turn to a city hospital, you should pay at least \$50. Separately you will pay for a consultation, minimum \$50-60 for a visit. Medicine will cost you a minimum of \$15-20.

You need a prescription to purchase many drugs in American drugstores.

If you are a foreign, you can get medical service free of charge in medical institutions attached to different charities and religious organization. The National Health Service (NHS), UK, provides free medical treatment for visitors from the EU and Commonwealth countries and to visitors from other countries with reciprocal health arrangements. An NHS prescription costs J5.25 at present.

Текст 3. A Visit to the Doctor.

Doctor: Well, that is the trouble? You are looking rather unwell, I must say.

Mr. Brown. You had better ask me what not trouble with me, Doctor, is. It seems to me that I am suffering all the illnesses imaginable: headaches, earache, insomnia, indigestion, pains in the stomach, muscle pains, appetite loss. To make things worse I've caught a cold, I've got a sore throat, so I'm sneezing and coughing all the time. I feel more dead than alive.

Doctor: I'm sorry to hear that. Anyway, I don't think things are as bad as you can imagine. Let me have a look at you. I'd like to listen to your chest and lungs are not to bad. Now let me see your throat. Yes, it looks a bit sore. Show me your tongue. Have you taken your temperature?

Mr. Brown Not yet, but I guess I should.

Doctor: Well, I don't find anything radically wrong with you. But it is clear that you're run down, and if you

don't take care of yourself, you may have a nervous breakdown. So first of all I advise you to stop worrying. Take some rest, have regular meals, keep off alcohol. If possible, give up smoking, at least for a time. Have this tonic made up and take 1 tablespoon three times a day before meals.

Mr. Brown: What about diet, doctor?

Doctor: Well, keep to a diet of salads and fruit, and a bit meat. If you do this I can promise you a full recovery.

Mr. Brown But if I don't?

Doctor. You have to decide what is the lesser evil- to follow my advice or prepare for a better world!

Текст 3. LIVING WITH STRESS

Stress is everywhere in our daily life. And it is not just men who suffer from it but women and young people too.

The main causes of stress are: death, divorce, marriage, money, moving house, changing jobs, ending relationships and taking exams.

So how do you know if you suffer from stress? Do the Stress Test and find out!

STRESS TEST

Do you: Yes No

- often sleep badly?
- get headaches a lot?
- find it difficult to relax?
- need alcohol or cigarettes to calm your nerves?
- usually hide your feelings?
- find it difficult to concentrate?
- take tranquillizers or sleeping pills?
- get angry when things go wrong?

If you answer Yes to more than two of these questions, you are one of many people who suffer from stress. So what can you do about it?

Doing yoga or relaxation exercises, chewing gum and playing with worry beads are all common ways of relieving stress. But doctors now say that there are simpler ways. Their advice is that people should laugh and smile more often. When you laugh and smile, your body relaxes. They also say that people - and especially men - ought to cry more frequently. Crying is a natural way of relieving stress.

If you have a special remedy for stress, write to Roma Marsh. If we print your letter, you win J10.

by Roma Marsh

Традиции и культурное многообразие. Цифровые технологии.

Грамматический материал: Употребление неопределённых числительных

Текст 1. TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in the life people than in other countries.

Englishmen are proud of their tradition and carefully keep them up. Foreigners coming to England are struck at once by quite a number of customs and peculiarities in English life. Some ceremonies are rather formal, such as the Changing of the State opening of Parliament. Sometimes you will see a group of cavalrymen riding on black horses through the streets of London. They wear red uniforms, shining helmets, long black boots and long white gloves. These men are Life Guards. Their special duty is to guard the king or the queen of Great Britain and very important guests of the country.

To this day an English family prefers a house with a fireplace and a garden to a flat in a modern house with central heating. Most English live in gardens. Sometimes the garden in front of the house is a little square covered with cement painted green in imitation of grass and a box of flowers. They love flowers very much.

The English people like animals very much, too. Pet dogs, cats, horses, ducks, chickens, canaries and other friends of man have a much better life in Britain than anywhere else. In Britain they have special dog shops selling food, clothes and other things for dogs. In recent years the English began to show love for more "exotic" animals such as crocodiles, tigers, cobras, camels.

Holidays are especially rich in old traditions and are different in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. Christmas is a great English national holiday and in Scotland it is not observed at all. But six days later, on New Year's Eve the Scots begin to enjoy themselves. All the shops and factories are closed on New Year's Day. People invite their friends to their houses. Greetings and presents are offered.

A new tradition has been born in Britain. Every year a large number of ancient motorcars drive from London to Brighton. Some of these veteran cars look very funny. This run from London to Brighton is a colorful demonstration. People are dressed in the clothes of those times. It is not a race, and most of the cars come to Brighton, which is sixty miles from London, only in the evening.

Текст 2. American Customs.

Americans are very punctual. It is important to be on time at business, social and public events. If you must miss an appointment for any reason, telephone ahead to the person you were supposed to meet, saying that you won't be able to come.

When you are invited to a home where food will be served, it is best to let your host or hostess know in advance if you are on a diet. It is all right, however, to say, "No, thank you," if you would rather not eat or drink what

is being served. No further explanation is needed, but if you would like to explain, people are interested.

In some homes the atmosphere is quite formal. In other, it is informal and you may sit at the kitchen table to eat dinner. Informality is a way of taking you into the warmth of the firmly circle.

It is not always customary to sit at dinner table as we do in Russia. When you are at a party you may be walking from one sitting room to another, talking to the guests with a glass of wine in your hand. Food is served in one of the rooms and you can help yourself to whatever you like and whenever you like.

The Americans may have a party on one occasion in several houses at a time. The party starts in one house where they have some light wine and snacks, and then move on to another house and still another, traveling from houses to houses, talking drinks and food with them; and previous arrangements are made about what food each family cooks. Normally three or four houses are involved. Such a party is called progressive dinner.

Generally Americans tend to be fairly informal. They often (but not always) address each other by their given names on first meetings. They also tend to abbreviate a lot. For example, Mass. Ave. means Massachusetts Avenue. Do not be surprised and ask what these abbreviations mean.

New Year's Day has traditionally been the occasion for starting new programmes and giving up bad habits. People talk about "turning over a new leaf." Many Americans make New Year's resolutions, promising themselves and their families are to spend less money, give up smoking, begin a diet, or control one's temper. To Americans the closing of one calendar year and the opening of another is a serious, yet happy occasion.

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 switching. Owing 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-switching network which has already survived a war is 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 worldwide, and their number is growing by thousands each month.

The most popular Internet service is e-mail. Most of the people, who have access to the Internet, use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages. However, other popular services are available on the Internet: reading USENET News, using the World-Wide Web, telnet, FTP, and Gopher.

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 cheaply over the Internet with the rest of the world. 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

who actually pays for sending e-mail messages over the Internet long distances, around the world? The answer is very simple: users pay their service provider a monthly or hourly fee. Part of this fee goes towards its costs to connect to a larger service provider, and part of the fee received by the larger provider goes to cover its cost of running a worldwide network of wires and wireless stations.

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.

However, some problems remain. The most important is security. When you send an e-mail message to somebody, this message can travel through many different networks and computers. The data is constantly being directed towards its destination by special computers called routers. However, because of this, it is possible to get into any of the computers along the route, intercept and even change the data being sent over the Internet. In spite of the fact that there are many good encoding programs available, nearly all the information being sent over the Internet is transmitted without any form of encoding, i.e. “in the clear”. But when it becomes necessary to send important information over the network, these encoding programs may be useful. Some American banks and companies even conduct transactions over the Internet. However, there are still both commercial and technical problems which will take time to be resolved.

Текст 4. Computers in the Modern World.

For centuries, people have been terrified that their programmed creations might outsmart them, overpower them or put them out of work. The fear has long been played out in fiction, from the medieval Jewish legend of the Golem, a clay automaton animated by an inscription of the name of God placed in his mouth, to HAL, the mutinous computer of “2001: a Space Odyssey”. But when the 1950s, it looked as though fiction was about to run into frightening fact. It is easy to imagine a computer calculating pi to a million decimal places or keeping track of a company’s payroll, but suddenly computers were also proving theorems in logic and playing respectable chess. In the years following there came computers that could beat anyone but a grand master, and programs that outperformed most experts at recommending treatments for bacterial infections and investing pension funds. With computers solving such brainy tasks, it seemed only a matter of time before a robot or a Terminator would be available from the mail-order catalogues; only the easy tasks remained to be programmed. According to legend, in the 1970s Marvin Minsky, one of the founders of AI, assigned “vision” to a graduate student as a summer project.

But household robots are still confined to science fiction. The main lesson of thirty-five years of AI research is that the hard problems are easy and easy problems are hard. The mental abilities of a four-year-old that we take for granted – recognizing a face, lifting a pencil, walking across a room, answering a question – in fact solve some of the hardest engineering problems ever conceived. Do not be fooled by the assembly-line robots in the automobile commercials; all they do is weld and spray-paint, tasks that do not require these clumsy Mr. Magoos to see or hold anything. And if you want to stump an artificial intelligence system, ask it questions like: Which is bigger, Chicago or a breadbox? Do zebras wear underwear? Is the floor likely to rise and bite you? If Susan goes to the store, does her head go with her? Most fears of automation are misplaced. As the new generation of intelligent devices appears, it will be the stock analysts and petrochemical engineers and parole board members who are in danger of being replaced by machines. The gardeners, receptionists and cooks are secure in their jobs for decades to come.

Understanding a sentence is one of these hard easy problems. To interact with computers we still have to learn their languages; they are not smart enough to learn ours. In fact, it is all too easy to give computers more credit at understanding that they deserve.

Текст 1. Meet a teen diva

by Rebecca Hardy

She's thirteen and she's already earned 15 million. What has Charlotte got that other teenagers haven't?

At thirteen Charlotte Church is like any other normal schoolgirl. She likes pizza, sleepover parties and giggling with her friends. But Charlotte is different from them in one important way. She has an extraordinary voice and is the latest discovery of the music industry.

It may come as a surprise that she sings songs from opera and the works of classical composers rather than pop music. Her first album, *Voice of an Angel*, was a runaway success and she is the youngest solo artist to enter the Top 30 US album chart. Whenever she performs, she is electrifying.

Charlotte is every record producer's dream. Not only has she got a remarkable voice but she is also photogenic and has an engaging personality. Charlotte is the only child of working-class parents from a suburb of Cardiff in South Wales and they are intensely proud of their daughter. Her father works for a security firm and her mother gave up her job working for the local council to chaperone her daughter on tour. 'This means I'm not worried about her when she's abroad.'

It was a lucky break that made Charlotte famous. She had auditioned many times for singing parts in theatre musical and had almost given up hope, when she appeared on a talent show on TV. She sang just four lines of sacred music. An executive from Sony Music UK saw her, was excited by her voice and offered her a contract. In the following two years, her career rocketed.

At weekends and during her school holidays, her schedule is very busy. Sometimes she gets tired of the lifestyle and misses her friends, but not often. Next week she is traveling to Japan to try to conquer the important Japanese market. One day she hopes she'll sing lead role in Puccini's opera *Madame Butterfly* at La Scala in Milan.

In the history of show business, there are many examples of young people with talent – in music, film or on the stage – who have not lived up to their early promise. But when you hear Charlotte sing, you get the feeling her name will soon be known to every serious music lover in the world.

Текст 2. The gift

One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. Three times Delia counted it. And tomorrow was Christmas. She sat down on the old sofa and burst into tears. She had saved every penny for months and this was the result. Twenty dollars a week doesn't go far. Only \$1.87 to buy a present for Jim. Her Jim. She had spent hours planning to buy something nice for him.

She went to the mirror and let down her hair. She let it fall to its full length, below her knees.

There were two possessions of which the Dillinghams were very proud. One was Jim's gold watch, which had

been his grandfather's. The other was Delia's hair.

She put her hair up again nervously and cried a little again. Then she put on her old brown jacket, her old brown hat and went down the stairs to the street.

She stopped at a sign which read: 'Madame Sofronie. Hair Goods of All Kinds'. She ran up the stairs.

'Will you buy my hair?' asked Delia.

'Take your hat off,' said Madame Sofronie, 'and let me look at it.'

She let her hair down.

'Twenty dollars,' said Madame.

'Give it to me quickly,' said Delia and the woman began to cut off Delia's beautiful long hair.

For the next two hours Delia searched for a present for Jim. Then she found it. It was a platinum chain for Jim's watch. As soon as she saw it, she knew it was right for Jim. It was like him. Quiet and valuable. It cost \$21.

When Delia got home, she started to curl her hair. After half an hour, her head was covered in small curls.

At seven o'clock the front door opened and Jim came in. Delia whispered to herself: 'Please God, make him think I am still pretty.' Jim looked thin and serious. Poor Jim! He was only twenty-two! His eyes fixed upon Delia and there was an expression on his face which frightened her.

'Jim, darling, don't look at me like that. My hair will grow again. I cut it off and sold it because I wanted to buy you a present. I've got a beautiful present for you.'

'You've cut off your hair,' said Jim slowly.

'Yes, but I'm still me without my hair, aren't I?'

'Your hair is gone,' he said again, almost like an idiot.

He took a package from his coat pocket and threw it on the table. Delia tore at the string and paper. First, an ecstatic scream. Then, hysterical tears.

For there lay the combs - the set of beautiful, tortoiseshell hair combs which she had wanted for so long. She knew they were expensive.

She hugged them closely and said: 'My hair grows very fast, Jim.' Then she jumped up and gave him her present. The platinum watch chain flashed in the light.

'Isn't it beautiful, Jim? Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it.'

Jim sat down on the sofa and smiled. 'Dell,' he said, 'let's put our Christmas presents away and keep them for a while. They're too nice to use at present. I sold the watch to buy your combs. Now let's have supper.'

The wise men invented the art of giving Christmas presents. This was the story of two foolish young people

who sacrificed for each other their most important possessions. But of all who give presents these two were the wisest.

Текст 3. People, Government and communication

Communication is the process of transmitting information from one individual or group to another. Mass communication is the process by which individuals or groups transmit information to large, heterogeneous and widely dispersed audiences. The term mass media refers to the technical devices employed in mass communication. The mass media are usually divided into two types:

Print media communicate information through the publication of written words and pictures. Prime examples of print media are daily newspapers and popular weekly and monthly magazines.

Broadcast media communicate information electronically through sounds and sights. Prime examples of broadcast media are radio and television. Although the telephone also transmits sounds, it is usually used for more personal communication and is not typically included within the mass media.

In the United States, the mass media are in business to make money, which they make mostly by selling advertising. Most of the income that the American media collect comes directly from advertisers. Advertising directly supports newspapers, radio and television. (Subscribers pay only a small part of the cost of producing a newspaper.)

This means that most of the information and entertainment you receive from television, radio, newspapers and magazines is paid for by people who want to sell you products. You support the media industries directly by buying the products that advertisers sell.

Advertising pays most of the bills. A 30-second commercial in prime time (8 pm 11 pm) costs \$120,000.

Though mass media are private businesses devoted to making a profit, there are specific functions they serve in the political system: covering the news, interpreting the news, setting the agenda for government action, influencing citizens' opinions and socializing citizens about politics.

Special focus must be made on the role of the mass media in promoting communication from the government to its citizens and from citizens to the governments. In totalitarian governments, information flows more freely in one direction (from government to people) than in the other. In democratic government, information must flow freely in both directions; a democratic government can be responsive to public opinion only if its citizens can make their opinions known. Moreover, the electorate can hold government officials accountable for their actions only if voters know what their government has done, is doing and plans to do. Because the mass media provide the major channels for this two-way flow of information, they have the dual capability of reflecting and shaping our political views.

(from Media Impact: An Introduction to Mass Media by S. Biagi)

Текст 4. Advertising.

Advertising is about creating images, and this is especially true when advertising food and drink. What the food looks like is more important than what it tastes like.

To sell food successfully, it must look appetizing. Milk must look cold, bread must look freshly-baked, fruit

must look ripe and juicy. Television advertising of food often uses movement. Apparently, food looks especially appetizing if it moves. Chocolate sauce looks more delicious when you see it being poured over ice cream than if it is in a jug.

Sound effects - but not background music - also help to sell food: sausages sizzling in a frying pan are mouth-watering. A TV advertisement for a brand of coffee had the sound of coffee percolating in the background. The advertisement was so successful that it lasted five years.

The colour of food and the colour of packaging is also very important. If the colour of the food looks wrong, people won't eat it because they associate food with certain colours. Nobody would seriously eat blue bread or drink blue beer. Other unpopular food colours are purple, grey and in some cases, white.

How people expect something to taste often influences how it actually does taste. Researchers gave some mineral water to two groups of people. They told one group that the water was mineral water and asked: 'What does it taste like?' The answer was: 'It tastes nice.' Then the researchers told the other group that the mineral water was tap water. This second group said the water tasted a bit strange and not very nice. The word 'tap' created an unpleasant image of chlorine.

It is the same with packaging. A food manufacturer was trying to decide whether to sell his product in a glass jar or a can. He gave a group of people the same product in both a glass jar and a can, and asked them to taste it. They all claimed that the product in the glass jar tasted better.

So it seems to be true, image is everything.

Индустрия развлечений.

Грамматический материал: Настоящее Совершенное время. Прошедшее Совершенное время. Условные предложения.

Текст 1. The Use of Television.

The first TV set appeared at the 1939 World's Fair in New York City. Today, there's a TV set in nearly every home. People watch TV every day, and some people watch it about hours a week.

In its short history, television has had enormous impact on the way people think, feel and live. Elections, wars and tennis matches can be seen as they occur. The boundaries of time and space have vanished.

Obviously, television had both advantages and disadvantages, and different people have different opinions on TV. Here are some of them. Find at least one point in each of the arguments below you agree with.

Sebastian Mohl, student, 19:

“Television is a window of the world. It brings news from all corners of the globe into people's homes. The most distant countries and the strangest customs are brought right into the sitting-room. TV works wonders. Everything is possible with TV. It's the cheapest way to see the world.”

Patrick Steppleton, clerk, 34:

“Television is an important part of my life. It keeps me informed about current events. It offers a lot of programmes which are both instructive and stimulating.”

Robert Smith, doctor, 38:

“People don’t get any exercise these days. They just sit glued to the box and become ‘couch-potatoes.’ The ‘armchair’ activities take up most of people’s leisure time. I’d rather be out doing something than watching the telly.”

Susan Kelly, teacher, 43:

“People don’t read any more. It’s easier to watch TV. They just want entertainment. They don’t want to think. It’s too bad. It may give us a generation of thoughtless and passive telly-addicts.”

Patricia Saunders, housewife, 29:

“I’m a TV fan. The box is my main source of entertainment. I especially love soap operas. They are a great comfort to me. They help me relax after a long day.”

Lynn Miles, secretary, 21:

“I’m fed up with television. It’s all adverts, violence, sex, and bad language. It’s like chewing gum for eyes. I hate it!”

Douglas Peters, social worker, 39:

“There’s a lot of crime and violence on TV today—killings, shooting, fighting. The programmes are terrible! They arouse a warlike feeling in a person. Children watch them and may get the idea that violence is fun and exciting. It’s a dangerous thing.”

Pattie Peters, programme director, 35:

“I think television is useful. The problem is not the television, but the programmes we choose to watch. We must learn how to choose the programmes that are best for us. We have learnt how to do this with newspapers, books and magazines. Now we must learn to do this with television programmes, too. After all, it’s our choice.”

Rosemary McTeer, mother of 3 children, 40:

“Television is a very dangerous thing. You get addicted to it so easily, and it begins to dominate your life. I remember once when the TV set broke down in our house, my family and I suddenly found that we had far more time to do things and we actually began to talk to each other again! It makes you think, doesn’t it?”

Текст 2. Theatres and Entertainment in England

There are a lot of places of entertainment in England. Almost every city and large town has a museum of arts, archaeology, natural history, and a theatre. In London most places of entertainment are concentrated in the West End and Soho, where you can find many concert halls, theatres, and international (Greek, Italian,

Indian) restaurants. All this information can be found in the magazine 'Time out', newspaper 'evening Standard', and many other publications.

To visit some London night clubs, such as Annabell's or Tramp's, one need to be a member, or to go with a member, but for others, such as Stringfellow's or Wag Club, Madame JoJo's and Heven, membership is not necessary. There are some large dancing halls, e.g. Hippodrome in Leicester Square, and many small ones.

London has the British Museum, with its vast collection of artistic and ethnographic material from all over the world, and the Victoria and Albert Museum, including extensive collections of works of fine and applied arts. London has 400 art galleries, ranging from historic public collections to small public and commercial galleries. The national collections are housed at the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, and the Portrait Gallery, while among the city's many permanent collections, the Courtauld Institute Galleries can boast many famous names, including many of the most important Impressionist and Post-Impressionist works, For those in search of the avant-garde, the Saatchi Gallery is a must, also the Serpentine Gallery continues to draw crowds to its Kensington Gardens setting with innovative contemporary exhibitions.

But what are London theatres now? They are a bit of everything. Theatreland lies between Covent Garden and Haymarket. This is where most of London's major theatres cluster. The Covent Garden Theatre is famous for opera and ballet performances. The best English singers, ballerinas and ballet dancers are playing there. The National Theatre shows drama. Some theatres put on modern plays and at others you can sometimes enjoy good musicals, folk songs or concert of "pop" music. The Aldwych Theatre is famous for its dramatic performances.

In provincial towns the systems is different. They have a repertory theatre which changes its play about every three weeks, whether it is successful or not. The National and the Royal Shakespeare Theatre (which is situated in Stratford-on-Avon, the place where William Shakespeare was born), also present three or four plays in rotation for several weeks. In 1960 the Royal Shakespeare Company began to perform at the Aldwych Theatre. There is always a full house there, but the government has to support this type of theatre financially.

There is a system of "Club" theatres where you can see both well-known and financially risky experimental plays. A performance is produced both by professionals and amateurs for the next production. Money problems are not important since the actors are paid little or nothing.

Numerous festivals are held all over Great Britain. The most famous among them is the Edinburgh International Festivals which was established in 1947 and is an annual event.

When you are going to the theatre to see a popular play, you have to book the tickets in advance either by phone or personally at the booking-office. You can also turn to much cheaper "Half Price Ticket Booths" on Leicester Square. The best seats are in the first rows of the stalls or in the dress circle. Even nowadays the British are great theatergoers and have a wide choice of entertainment at their disposal.

Модуль 4. Образование и студенческая жизнь.

Текст 3.

The history of universities began in Italy: the first European university was founded in Bologna in the 11th century. Later, scholars migrated from Paris to Oxford in 1167. For a long time there was a "war" in

Oxford between the inhabitants ("townies") and students ("gownies"), because the students wanted to win independence from the town. Then one day a student, quite by chance, killed a man of the town. Three innocent students were arrested and executed. In protest all the students moved elsewhere and some of them came to Cambridge. So Cambridge became the second university in Britain. Since the 13th century, Cambridge has had a dynamic influence on English life and thought. Many outstanding people have studied at Cambridge, among them Cromwell, Newton, Byron, Tennyson and Darwin.

The University now consists of 32 independent colleges; the latest is Robinson College, founded in 1977 by a local millionaire.

In the old days, when colleges were religious institutions, the students were seminarians, and their life was much more strict and disciplined than now. Friendship with young ladies was not allowed and the only women inside the college were washerwomen. The legend is that these had to be "old and ugly."?

Parts of the town Cambridge still remain as they were several centuries ago. The market place has stalls of fruit, flowers and other goods, and in the side streets there are book shops that have been known to students for many generations. They are always full of people browsing among the bookshelves.

Текст 4. Oxford

Oxford is the most popular tourist attraction in Britain, after London and Stratford-upon-Avon. Oxford is famous for its university, which is the oldest in Britain and the third oldest in Europe.

The university has thirty-five separate colleges. For many years, only five of these colleges were for women. However, since 1979 nearly all the colleges have accepted both men and women.

Oxford is not only a university city, it is also a market town, where ordinary people live and work. With over one million visitors a year, it is very difficult nowadays for the residents of Oxford to live their daily lives. Sometimes they feel that the city does not belong to them.

Simon Perrin is a second year undergraduate at Merton College, which is one of the oldest Oxford colleges. It was founded in 1264.

‘Oxford is a great place to be as an undergraduate but sometimes you feel as if you are in a goldfish bowl. Everybody wants to see what Oxford students look like and how they live!’

Isabel Santos from Brazil is a student at a language school in North Oxford where she is studying for her FCE.

‘I like Oxford. There is so much history here. The buildings and the river are beautiful. There is everything here – good shops, restaurant and cinemas. In fact, I think Oxford is more fun than London.’

Louisa Williams, who is a nurse, came to Oxford a year ago.

‘I’m having a great time here. There are parties every night if you want to go to them. The trouble is, I’m working on night duty at the moment!’

Jack Peters, who works in a car factory in Cowley, a suburb of Oxford, has lived in Oxford for twenty years.

‘Oxford has changed a lot. There weren’t so many tourists in the 1960s and 1970s. The city was quite

pleasant then. But now in the summer it's dreadful. There are cars and people everywhere and hundreds of tourists. Oxford isn't the same any more.'

Glossary undergraduate A student who is doing a university course for a first degree.

FCE The First Certificate in English examination.

Проблемы современного мира. Право.

Грамматический материал: Модальные глаголы. Вопросы. Активный и пассивный залог. Составные сказуемые с модальным глаголом.

Текст 1. Mobile phones - a modern menace?

A few years ago mobile phones were an expensive luxury. Consequently, the people who used them most frequently were business people. However, costs have dropped so much in the past few years that, contrary to what people think, mobile phones are now often cheaper to use than ordinary phones. As a result, more and more ordinary people are buying them for their everyday use.

Admittedly, mobile phones have their good points. Working people say that one advantage of having a mobile phone is that you can always be reached during working hours and with a normal phone you frequently miss calls. What is more, you can save valuable time by making calls in the street, in your car, on buses or trains and at airports.

Also, in my opinion, they add nothing to the quality of life. For example, on trains, is it very irritating to hear mobile phones ring, it is also embarrassing to have to listen to other people's conversations. On the one hand, you know the calls are nothing to do with you, but on the other hand you can't help listening to them.

Nevertheless, I will probably get a mobile phone in the end, I have no intention of getting one at the moment. As far as I'm concerned, a telephone at home is quite enough for my needs although there is more than one extension.

Текст 2. GLOBAL WEATHER: WHAT ON EARTH IS HAPPENING?

By our ecology correspondent

IN THE LAST FEW YEARS the news has full of stories of hurricanes, floods, droughts and other disasters caused by the weather. Scientists agree that something very serious is happening to the world weather. They now think that in the future.

The globe may get warmer.

< Fact: the six warmest years on record were in the 1980s.

Dry tropical regions may become drier. Wet tropical regions may become wetter.

< Fact: there has been a drought in Africa's Sahel region for most of the last twenty years. Monsoons have been extremely heavy in South East Asia in the last few years.

Tropical storms may become stronger and more frequent.

< Fact: Hurricane Gilbert was one of the most powerful hurricanes in the Western Hemisphere this century. In 1988, winds of over 200 miles per hour hit Venezuela, Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti.

The middle latitudes of the world may become warmer and drier.

< Fact: the grain-growing areas of the USA and the USSR have recently suffered some of the worst droughts ever recorded.

The polar ice may begin to melt.

< Fact: an iceberg more than twice the size of Luxembourg broke off Antarctica in the autumn of 1987.

Текст 3. The symptoms of Internet addiction

Last week, in a private rehabilitation clinic outside Edinburgh, Leo Edwards, a sixteen-year-old schoolboy, was going through severe withdrawal symptoms.

His body often shook violently and uncontrollably, and at mealtimes he regularly threw cups and plates around the dining room. The boy's addiction had nothing to do with alcohol, drugs, gambling or food. His problem was 'Net obsession' – an over-dependency on the Internet.

An international group of psychologists has recently suggested that anyone who surfs the Internet for long periods is clinically ill and needs medical treatment. According to their report, Internet addicts should be treated in the same way as alcoholics, drug addicts, compulsive gamblers and people with eating disorders.

Leo Edwards is not an isolated case. Russell Hopkins, aged fifteen, from Gateshead in north-east England day after school, and after dinner until three or four in the morning, he will be found in his room surfing the Net or playing computer games. By the end of the day he will have spent more than six hours online. Understandably, his parents are extremely worried. Not only has his school work suffered, but Russell's addiction has also destroyed his social life and his spare-time interests. For instance, he has just dropped out of his school's basketball team in order to spend more time at his computer. Instead of spending next weekend having a good time out with friends, he'll be spending it indoors surfing the Internet.

Russell has recently joined an Internet online support group. It may seem ironic that many of the support groups for Internet addicts are online but at least Russell has sought help. Not everyone does. Dr Ann Hoffman, who runs an online support group, says 'People don't realise that being online for more than four hours a day amounts to addiction and that they have a serious problem. I predict that the number of people who join online support groups will have risen dramatically within three years.'

Текст 4. 'Partner in crime' did it for love.

A property expert who was described as a man who would have had a bright future if he had not fallen for a mysterious and beautiful woman, was (1) _____ to five years in prison yesterday.

Kevin Rogers, 39, of Hurst Road, Horsham, Sussex, was employed by Selford Holdings, a London company with a board number, of investments in hotels, golf courses and shopping centres. His downfall began when he met someone (2) _____ as 'La Contessa'.

'I was completely in her power. I did everything she asked me to do. It didn't matter to me how dangerous it was or that I was (3) _____ the law', he told the court.

'La Contessa', whose real name was Pilar Gutierrez, acted as an agent for Rogers' employers. She found property in Spain and Portugal that was about to be brought down or needed extensive repairs and then proposed Selford Holdings to buy them. The London company did not realize that the prices they were considerably more than the real (4) _____ of these properties. The original owners paid her very large sums of money each time this happened.

Rogers, whose job it was to estimate how much the property was really worth, admitted that he accepted a large (5) _____ of the profits Gutierrez made in this way. Rogers claimed that at first he wasn't aware of what she was doing. 'When I finally glimpsed through it all, I warned her not to do it. However, I was already in love with her, so instead of telling my employers what was really going on, I became her partner in crime', he said.

Gutierrez, who has been (6) _____ of accepting illegal payments of money and other crimes was last seen in England on the same day Rogers was arrested. She is believed to be escaping somewhere in South America.

Модуль 5. Будущее. Познание.

Грамматический материал: Прямая и косвенная речь. Понятие о фразовых глаголах.

Текст 1. Looking into the future.

A famous philosopher once said, the one thing the study of the past teaches us is that the future is never how people imagine it will be. The philosopher, Bertrand Russell, said this in 1944, while the worst and most devastating war in history was still being fought. Only twenty years earlier, it had been predicted that wars between nations would be a thing of the past and that in the future disputes will be settled only through reason and good will by people sitting around a table.

In 1946, physicists predicted that within twenty years, most of the world's energy would be supplied by nuclear power. They were certain that this would not only be far cleaner than coal and fossil fuels but far safer and much cheaper. In 1951, a famous surgeon said that he and his colleagues were confident that by the end of the 1950s, a cure for most if not all cancers will have been found. In 1954, an American economist predicted Americans would go on getting richer and richer. By the end of the century, he said, there will be no poverty anywhere in the country. In the year 1963, a German politician said that within twenty years, a full-scale atomic war between the United States and the Soviet Union will have been fought, mainly in Germany. He claimed that the scale of destruction would be far greater than in World War Two. When this prediction came true, more people were killed than ever before.

In the year 1969, an automation engineer working for Max Factor Cosmetics in Britain said that within twenty or twenty-five years factories that today employ hundreds of workers will need only five or ten computer technicians to run them. He added that this will lead to enormous social problems for unskilled manual workers in particular, who will be unable to find work.

In the same year, an astrophysicist in Texas predicted that now that man has at last set foot on the moon, other space voyages will soon take men to Mars and other planets. In the early 1970s, there were many predictions that before the end of the century most homes in the United States, Europe and Japan would have

computers in them. According to the same predictions, this would result in an information explosion as well as radical and revolutionary changes in the way we work, learn and do business.

Long before 1980, it was predicted that instead of letting nature and luck choose their children's characteristics, people would have to decide which characteristics they wanted their children to inherit from them and previous generations in their families. If this prediction comes true, we will be faced with a much greater responsibility than ever before. We may be able to have undesirable characteristics changed or destroyed through genetic therapy. Perhaps we may even begin to wish that Bertrand Russell was right when he said that history teaches us that the future is never like the future we imagine.

Текст 2. Secret messages to ourselves.

Late one night more than a hundred years ago, an American inventor ran into a problem that seemed impossible to solve. He was trying to design a sewing machine, but he couldn't think of a way to get the thread to run smoothly around the needle.

He was exhausted and finally went to bed. However he was so worried that he slept very badly. He had a nightmare in which he dreamt that he had been captured by a tribe of terrible savages. Their king threatened to kill and eat him unless he could build a perfect sewing machine. When he tried to do so, he ran into the same problem as before. The king was so angry that he ordered his soldiers to kill him immediately. Suddenly, the inventor noticed something. The soldiers were all carrying spears, and in the tip of each one of them, there was a hole that looked just like an eye.

The inventor woke up and realized that he had just found the solution to the problem. Instead of trying to make the thread run around the needle, he should make it run through a small 'eye' or hole in the tip.

The inventor's name was Elias Howe, and this simple idea enabled him to design and build the first really successful sewing machine. He was not the only famous person to find solutions to difficult problems in this way. Thomas Edison, who invented the electric light bulb, said that his best ideas came to him in his dreams. So did Albert Einstein, the great mathematician and physicist. The novelist Charlotte Brontë also got inspiration from her dreams when writing Jane Eyre. Igor Stravinsky, the great composer, said that he 'slept' on his problems, and when he woke up they were solved.

Few people understand the meaning of dreams. In order to do so, you have to understand what happens when you sleep. When you are awake, you notice all sorts of things and get lots of ideas without realizing it. When you are asleep, the unconscious part of your brain is active and it begins to 'digest' this information mentally. Sometimes it is that part of the brain that notices something important that the conscious part of your brain didn't. The unconscious part of your mind, however, has its own logic and language. This is why the strange images in our dreams are sometimes called 'secret messages to ourselves'

5. Лабораторный практикум не предусмотрен

6. Практические занятия

№ модуля	№ темы дисциплины	Тематика практических занятий (семинаров)	Трудоемкость (час.)/ЗЕ
1.	1.1. Имидж	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Знакомство, рассказ о себе. •2 Особенности английской артикуляции по сравнению с артикуляцией других языков (Фонетика). •3 Множественное число существительных (Грамматика). •4 Притяжательный падеж существительных (Грамматика). •5 Артикль: основные правила употребления (Грамматика). •6 Стилистически нейтральная, наиболее употребительная лексика, относящаяся к общему языку и отражающая раннюю специализацию (Лексика и фразеология). 	1
	1.2. Отцы и дети.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Понятие артикуляционного уклада (Фонетика). •2 Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, указательные, some, any (Грамматика). •3 Числительные количественные и порядковые, дробные (Грамматика). •4 Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий (Грамматика). •5 Сочетаемость слов. "Неидиоматическая" (логическая) сочетаемость слов. •6 Устойчивые выражения: наиболее распространенные разговорные формулы-клише обращение, приветствие, благодарность, извинение и т.п. (Лексика и фразеология). 	2

	1.3. Деньги.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Понятие о нормативном литературном произношении(Фонетика).. •2 оборот there is/ there are (Грамматика). •3 Система времен английского глагола Present, Past, Future (Simple, Continuous) (Грамматика). •4 Неправильные глаголы (Грамматика). •5 Модальные глаголы: can, may, must, have to, should (Грамматика). •6 Знакомство с основными двуязычными словарями. Организация материала в двуязычном словаре. •7 Структура словарной статьи (Лексика и фразеология). 	2
2	2.1. Здоровье.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Система гласных и согласных звуков. •2 Словообразование. •3 Аффикация. Продуктивные суффиксы имен прилагательных, глаголов, наречий. •4 Фразовые глаголы. •5 Употребление инфинитива для выражения цели. •6 Многозначность слова. Синонимические ряды. •7 Прямое и переносное значения слов. Слово в свободных и фразеологических сочетаниях. 	1

<p>2.2. Традиции и культурное многообразие</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Долгие и краткие гласные звуки. •2 Структура простого предложения. •3 Структура безличного предложения. •4 Отрицание. Образование вопросов. •5 Придаточные предложения времени и условия. •6 Слова полнозначные и служебные. 	<p>2</p>	
<p>2.3 Цифровые технологии.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Словесное ударение (ударные гласные полнозначных слов и редукция гласных). •2 Система времен английского глагола Present, Past, Future (Perfect, Perfect Continuous). •3 Полисемия. Синонимия. •4 Антонимия. 	<p>2</p>	
<p>3</p>	<p>3.1. Красота и личность</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Одноударные и двуударные слова. •2 Пассивный залог. Неличные формы глагола. •3 Инфинитив, герундий, причастие I и причастие II. •4 Слово и словосочетание. •5 Закрепление наиболее употребительной лексики, относящейся к общему языку и отражающей широкую и узкую специализацию. 	<p>1</p>
	<p>3.2. СМИ.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •7 Ритмика (ударные и неударные слова в потоке речи). •8 Порядок слов в предложении. •9 Отрицание. Вопросы. •10 Знакомство с отраслевыми словарями и справочниками. 	<p>1</p>

	3.3. Индустрия развлечений.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Транскрипция ударных звуков как средство выражения ритмики. •2 Придаточные предложения времени и условия. •3 Сочетаемость с союзами в сравнительных конструкциях (as...as; not so/as...as, ...as; ...than). •4 Сочетаемость слов: свободные словосочетания, морфо-синтаксически и лексико-фразеологически связанные словосочетания (коллигация и коллокация), идиоматические выражения. 	2
4	4.1. Образование.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Омонимия качественных прилагательных и наречий. •2 Наречия времени, частотности, места, направления и их место в предложении. •3 Сравнение "неидиоматической" (свободной) сочетаемости слов и более идиоматичных способов выражения мысли. 	2
	4.2. Проблемы современного мира.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Интонация стилистически маркированной речи. •2 Повторение системы времен английского глагола Present, Past, Future (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous). •3 Расширение словарного запаса за счет лексических единиц, составляющих основу регистра общепознавательной, профессиональной и научной речи. 	2

	4.3. Право.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Совершенствование навыков произношения, ударения, ритма, интонации. •2 Глаголы с постпозитивами (take up, give up и т.д.) •3 Основные типы глагольных сочетаний: глагол + неличная форма; глагол + существительное; глагол + наречие; глагол + прилагательное. •4 Устойчивые словосочетания, наиболее часто встречающиеся в профессиональной речи. 	2
5	5.1. Будущее.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Фразовое ударение и интонационные модели различных коммуникативных типов предложений. •2 Прямая и косвенная речь. •3 Согласование времен. •4 Знакомство с фразеологическими и комбинаторными словарями. 	2
	5.2. Познание.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1 Известные ученые и открытия. Научные исследования в разных странах. •2 Совершенствование навыков произношения, ударения, ритма, интонации. •3 Сослагательное наклонение. •4 Американский вариант английского языка. 	2
		Всего	24/ 0,8

7. Рекомендуемые образовательные технологии

Интерактивные образовательные технологии, используемые в аудиторных занятиях.

Таблица 1.

Семестр	Вид занятия (Л, ПЗ, ЛЗ)	Используемые интерактивные образовательные технологии	Количество часов/ЗЕ
1	ПЗ	Использование интерактивных технологий	1
		Работа в малых группах – мозговой штурм, ролевая (деловая) игра, дебаты	2
		Речевые ситуации.	2
		Использование интерактивных технологий	2

2	ПЗ	Работа в малых группах – мозговой штурм, ролевая (деловая) игра, дебаты	2
		Речевые ситуации.	2
3	ПЗ	Использование интерактивных технологий	1
		Работа в малых группах – мозговой штурм, ролевая (деловая) игра, дебаты	2
		Речевые ситуации.	2
4	ПЗ	Использование интерактивных технологий	1
		Работа в малых группах – мозговой штурм, ролевая (деловая) игра, дебаты	1
		Речевые ситуации.	1
		Итого час./ЗЕ	08/0,5

8. Учебно-методическое обеспечение для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине

8.1 Условия организации самостоятельной работы студента

Для организации самостоятельной работы каждый обучающийся обеспечивается индивидуальным неограниченным доступом к электронно-библиотечным системам и к электронно-образовательной среде ЧОУ ВО «КИГИТ». Информационно-образовательная среда ЧОУ ВО «КИГИТ» обеспечивает возможность доступа обучающегося из любой точки, в которой имеется доступ к информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», как на территории Института, так и вне его.

Компьютерный текущий самоконтроль и контроль успеваемости осуществляется на базе электронных обучающих тестов с применением системы электронной поддержки учебных курсов на базе программного обеспечения Moodle, а так же на базе информационного портала i-exam в рамках проекта «Интернет-тренажеры в сфере образования».

8.2 Таблица - Самостоятельная работа студентов

Код формирующей компетенции	Тема	Вид	Форма отчетности	Объем учебной работы (часов)	Учебно-методические материалы
ОК-5	1.1. Имидж.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указания по выполнению практических работ 8.3

ОК-5	1.2. Отцы и дети.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме / Рубеж. контроль	10	Метод. указания по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	1.3. Деньги	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указания по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	2.1. Здоровье.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указания по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	2.2. Традиции и культурное многообразие.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указания по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	2.3. Цифровые технологии.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме / Контроль. Работа №1	10	Метод. указания по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	3.1. Красота и личность	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указания по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	3.2. СМИ.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указания по выполнению практических работ 8.3

ОК-5	3.3. Индустрия развлечений	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указани я по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	4.1. Образование.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Рубеж. контроль	10	Метод. указани я по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	4.2. Проблемы современного мира.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указани я по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	4.3. Право.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указани я по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	5.1. Будущее.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме	10	Метод. указани я по выполнению практических работ 8.3
ОК-5	5.2. Познание.	Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений, чтение текстов по теме	Тест по теме / Контр. Работа №2	10	Метод. указани я по выполнению практических работ 8.3

8.3 Контроль освоения дисциплины

Контроль освоения дисциплины проводится в соответствии с Положением о проведении текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Текущий контроль студентов проводится в следующих формах:

- 1) тестирование;
- 2) выполнение контрольных (практических) работ.

Промежуточный контроль по результатам семестра по дисциплине проходят в форме устного или письменного экзамена, включающего в себя ответы на теоретические вопросы и решения задач, либо в форме компьютерного тестирования.

Материал контрольных работ распределяется на четыре семестра

1 семестр

недели форма отчетности	1 семестр																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Письменная	ВК*																
Устная																ПК1	

2 семестр

недели форма отчетности	2 семестр																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Письменная																		
Устная																	ПК2	Экз

3 семестр

недели																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
форма отчетности																	
Письменная																	
Устная																РК 3	

4 семестр

недели														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
форма отчетности														
Письменная														
Устная													РК4	Экз

*ВК- входной контроль

*РК- рубежный контроль

*КОЗ – контроль остаточных знаний

8.4 Учебная карта самостоятельной работы

Учебная карта

самостоятельной работы студента _____

_____ курса _____ гр. _____ формы обучения

Учебная дисциплина _____

Раздел	Вид самостоятельной работы	Плановые сроки выполнения	Форма отчетности	Фактические сроки выполнения	Сумма баллов

9. Перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине

Материально-техническое обеспечение программы «Английский язык» для проведения аудиторных занятий включает:

- лекционные аудитории, оборудованные компьютерами с установленным программным обеспечением (Microsoft Office версии не ранее 2007) и проектором для демонстрации презентаций;
- аудитории для проведения практических занятий, которые в том числе включают компьютерные классы с установленным программным обеспечением (Microsoft Office версии не ранее 2007 с надстройками SolverTable, TreePlan, Statgraphics Centurion XV, EViews, Mathcad, Matlab, Statistica) и доступом к сети Интернет, мультимедийный класс для проведения занятий по иностранному языку.

Студенты имеют свободный доступ в компьютерный класс в любое удобное для них время.

В учебном процессе используются современные программные средства (CASE-системы Aris Collaborative Suite), благодаря чему студенты получают необходимые практические навыки работы с компьютером.

Все компьютеры вуза подключены к системе Интернет

Материально-техническое обеспечение практических занятий по дисциплине:

- компьютерный класс;
- презентационная техника (проектор, экран, компьютер/ноутбук)

10. Ресурсное обеспечение

10.1 Перечень основной и дополнительной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины

Литература

а) основная литература

1. Агабекян, Игорь Петрович

Английский для технических вузов [Текст] : [учебное пособие для образовательных учреждений высшего профессионального образования] / И. П. Агабекян, П. И. Коваленко. - 13-е изд., стер. - Ростов-на-Дону : Феникс, 2012. - 347 с.

2. Квасова Л.В. Сафонова О.Е. Болдырева А.А. Английский язык в чрезвычайных ситуациях: учеб. пособие.- Москва: Кнорус, 2011.- 152 с

3. Квасова Л.В. Подвальный С.Л. Сафонова О.Е. Английский язык в области компьютерной техники и технологии : учеб. пособие.- 2-е изд.- Москва: Кнорус, 2012.- 176 с.

б) программное обеспечение

1. Курс английского языка ENGLISH ELEMENTS: 5 уровней, **1 CD + 1 DVD**. М.: 2009

Дополнительная литература:

1. Андрияшкин А.П. Business English. Деловой английский язык: учебное пособие.-3-е изд.- Москва: Наука Спектр, 2010.- 331 с.

2. Бейзеров В.А. Деловой английский язык : учеб. пособие.- Ростов- на Дону: Феникс, 2009. – 378 с.

3. Шевцова Г.В. Москалец Л.Е. Английский язык для технических вузов: учеб. пособие.- Москва: Флинта: Наука, 2009.- 392 с.

10.2 Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет, необходимых для освоения дисциплины

Базы данных, информационно-справочные и поисковые системы

1. www.alleng.ru

2. www.homeenglish.ru

3. www.native-english.ru

10.3 Описание материально-технической базы, необходимой для осуществления образовательного процесса по дисциплине

Показатели	Количество единиц
Аудитории	21
Специализированные аудитории	9
Актный зал	1
Лаборатории	2
Методический кабинет	1
Кабинет врача/ медсестры	1
Библиотека	1
Электронный читальный зал	2
Архив	1
Количество точек свободного доступа к сети Интернет	100%
Учебный фонд (обеспеченность УП, УМК по всем направлениям подготовки)	100%
Электронные образовательные ресурсы (100% доступ ко всем ресурсам электронно-библиотечных систем)	ЭБС IPRbooks - http://www.iprbookshop.ru
Доля классов, оснащенных мультимедийным проектором/ интерактивной доской/ экраном	100%
Телевизор	12
Видеоплеер	1
Музыкальный центр	2
DVD	3
Компьютер	30
Ноутбук	44
Интерактивная доска	2
Проектор	5
Копировальная техника	55
Лабораторное оборудование (комплект)	2

11. Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины

11.1. Требования к выполнению и оформлению контрольных работ

1. Письменная контрольная работа должна быть оформлена в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради студент-заочник пишет свою фамилию, имя и отчество, номер контрольной работы, вариант, дату выполнения.
2. Письменная контрольная работа должна быть выполнена авторучкой, аккуратно, четким почерком (или в машинописном виде). При выполнении контрольной работы следует оставлять в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и указаний преподавателя-рецензента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница

Поля Английский текст

Правая страница

Русский текст

4. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения вышеизложенных требований, она возвращается без проверки.
5. Строго соблюдайте последовательность выполнения заданий.
6. Текст, предназначенный для письменного перевода, переписывается на левой странице, а перевод на русский язык – на правой странице.
7. В конце работы поставьте свою личную подпись.
8. При получении от рецензента проверенной контрольной работы студент-заочник обязан проанализировать отмеченные в работе орфографические и грамматические ошибки или неточности, исправить их в письменном виде в конце данной работы или на отдельном листе, который должен прилагаться к данной работе.
9. Отрецензированные письменные контрольные работы необходимо сохранять и предъявлять на зачете и экзамене.
10. Перед выполнением контрольного задания рекомендуется изучить грамматические явления, проверяемые в контрольной работе, в учебной литературе по английскому языку.

11.2. Требования к самостоятельной работе студентов.

К самостоятельной работе по дисциплине «Английский язык» относится совершенствование студентами всех видов речевой деятельности: аудирования, чтения, письма, говорения.

Упражнения для аудирования:

- распознавание звуков в словах, словосочетаниях, предложениях и их воспроизведение,
- понимание при прослушивании отдельных слов, словосочетаний и их воспроизведение,
- понимание микродиалога и его воспроизведение,
- письменная фиксация ключевых слов при прослушивании текста и составление плана текста,

- восстановление полного текста в письменном виде при многократном прослушивании.

Упражнения для чтения:

- составление плана прочитанного текста,
- формулирование вопросов к тексту,
- ответы на вопросы по тексту,
- краткий/подробный пересказ прочитанного текста,
- адаптирование текста (замена более идиоматичных выражений менее идиоматичными),

Упражнения для письма:

- запись ключевых слов и выражений текста (прочитанного или прослушанного),
- составление плана текста,
- составление предложений с использованием ключевых слов и выражений, .
- составление вопросов к тексту,
- запись текста при многократном прослушивании (с использованием словаря),
- воспроизведение прочитанного или прослушанного текста близко к оригиналу по плану и по ключевым словам,
- составление конспекта текста,
- написание собственного текста на произвольную тему с использованием выделенных в оригинале слов и выражений,
- письменный перевод текста на иностранный язык (диктант-перевод).

Упражнения для говорения(в том числе работа с магнитофоном):

- воспроизведение звуков в словах и словосочетаниях по образцу.
- воспроизведение предложений по образцу,
- воспроизведение микродиалогов (по ролям),
- развертывание диалога в монологическую речь,
- воспроизведение текста по ключевым словам и/или по плану (краткий пересказ).
- воспроизведение текста максимально близко к оригиналу (подробный пересказ),
- повторение текста за диктором с соблюдением правильного членения предложения на синтагмы и их правильного интонационного оформления,

- чтение текста вслух с соблюдением правильной ритмики и интонации (по образцу),
- воспроизведение текста по специальности в форме публичной речи (микродоклада).
- устная постановка вопросов,
- развернутые ответы на вопросы,

- создание собственных предложений или связного текста с использованием ключевых слов и выражений из текста-образца,

- краткое (2-3 мин.) устное выступление на любую тему (с предварительной подготовкой). Самостоятельную работу рекомендуется проводить посредством работы с дополнительной литературой: индивидуальное чтение, выполнение упражнений на лексику и грамматику,

перевод с русского на английский и с английского на русский. Из письменных видов работ рекомендуется составление планов, сообщений, конспектов, резюме, написание писем, эссе. Эффективным является просмотр видео, прослушивание аудио материалов. Результаты самостоятельной работы проверяются в первую очередь в ходе консультаций, практических занятий, дискуссий, выполнения контрольных работ, сдачи зачетов и экзаменов.

Консультативная функция преподавателя:

- помощь в самостоятельной работе студентов;
- помощь студенту в выборе методов работы, необходимых для усвоения учебного материала;
- способствование углубленному изучению учебного материала.

Контролирующая функция СРСП осуществляется в ходе текущего, рубежного и итогового учета и оценки знаний студентов для повышения мотивации.