## МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

## РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение**

**высшего образования**

**«Забайкальский государственный университет»**

**(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)**

Факультет историко-филологический

Кафедра иностранных языков

**УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**для студентов заочной/ ускоренной формы обучения**

**Дисциплина «Иностранный язык »**

*(с полным сроком обучения)*

для направления подготовки (специальности)

20.03.01 «Техносферная безопасность»

Профиль "Защита в чрезвычайных ситуациях"

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля) – 252 ч. (7 з.е.)

Форма текущего контроля в 1 ом семестре –контрольная работа №1; во 2ом семестре –контрольная работа № 2, в 3ем семестре - ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ

Курсовая работа (курсовой проект) (КР, КП) – нет.

Форма промежуточного контроля в 1ом семестре – зачет, во 2ом семестре-зачет, в 3ем семестре - экзамен.

Первый семестр

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант 1

Task 1. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в форму множественного числа.

1. This child is very small.

2. My sister has a doll.

3. That mouse is grey.

4. There is a knife in the table.

5. The story was very interesting.

Task 2. Перефразируйте, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. the father of my friend

2. the friend of my doughter

3. the question of the teacher

4. the mother of children

5. the work of those men

Task 3. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. My sister’s son is … school-boy. He studies at … school at … ninth form. He is … good pupil. He leaves … home for … school at … half past seven.

2. This … young woman is … engineer. She works at …factory. She usually has … lot of work. Every morning she takes her … daughter to … school.

3. That man has two children. … first child was born 5 years ago and … second was born … last year.

Task 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя прилагательные в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Его машина дешевле, чем моя.

2. Наша комната самая маленькая в квартире.

3. Моя сестра младше меня.

4. Нил короче, чем Днепр?

5. Их дом не такой красивый, как наш.

Task 5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя соответствующие местоимения.

1. У меня есть несколько английских книг.

2. Послушай! Кто-то разговаривает в соседней комнате.

3. Этот автор написал около 20 книг.

4. Вы знаете какой-нибудь иностранный язык?

5. Все хотели пойти в кино.

6. Твоя книга не такая интересная. Возьми мою!

Task 6. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to be».

1. He … born in 1984.

2. His name … Mike.

3. I … a first year student.

4. They … ill last week.

5. We … at home tomorrow.

Task 7. Преобразуйте данные предложения, употребляя оборот

 «there + be ».

1. Our family has three children.

2. Some students were in the lab.

3. Our higher school has five faculties.

4. Many people will be at the stadium tomorrow.

5. Many large industrial enterprises are in the South now.

Task 8. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to have».

1. As a rule we … 4 lessons a day.

2. Last week my father … a lot of work.

3. Tomorrow student will … to leave.

4. I … never been to Italy.

5. They … … a good rest next summer.

Read and translate the text HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

 There are 46 universities, 30 polytechnics and numerous colleges in England and Wales. They all provide a wide range of courses from lower-level technical and commercial courses to advanced courses for those who want to get higher-level posts in commerce, industry and administration.

 Of the 46 universities in Great Britain, 35 are in England, 8 in Scotland, 1 is in Wales and 2 are in Northern Ireland. The leading universities in England are Oxford, Cambridge and London. English universities greatly differ from each other. They differ in date of foundation, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, size, etc. British Universities are comparatively small. The approximate number is 7,000 - 8,000 students, most universities having under 3,000 students, some even less than 1,500 students.

 The typical academic programme for university students is composed of a varying number of courses or subjects within a field of specialization. The academic activities for each subject fall into lectures, at which attendance is not always compulsory, seminars, tutorials, laboratory work and examination. They provide the means by which students prepare themselves in specialized field of knowledge.

Notes: advanced повышенного типа

approximate приблизительный

be composed of состоять из

comparatively сравнительно

specialized специализированный

tutorials встречи с руководителем attendance посещение

compulsory обязательный

instruction обучение

means средство

range ряд, диапазон

size размер

Вариант 2

Task 1. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в форму множественного числа.

1. This factory is very big.

2. She has a beautiful dress.

3. Does this lady speak English?

4. There was a knife on the table.

5. That man is a famous writer.

6. Is this a good disco?

Task 2. Перефразируйте, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. the sister of my friend

2. the parents of that boy

3. the room of these people

4. the food of those dogs

5. the hobby of these gentlemen

Task 3. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I live in … big flat in … centre of … Chita. My flat is on … ground floor. There are three rooms in my … flat. … rooms are large. There is … kitchen and … in my flat.

2. Nick has … lot of books at … home. … books are interesting. They are in … bookcase.

3. This sportsman is … fastest man in … world. He won … World Championship.

Task 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя прилагательные в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Лучшая пора года – лето.

2. Он самый старший из всех студентов.

3. Их дом удобнее, чем мой.

4. Майк выбрал самую трудную профессию.

5. Это длинная дорога.

Task 5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя соответствующие местоимения.

1. Ты знаешь кого-нибудь из этой семьи?

2. Эту книгу вы можете приобрести в любом книжном магазине.

3. Эта ручка моя, а не твоя.

4. Я могу выполнить эту работу сам.

5. В моей сумке ничего нет.

Task 6. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to be».

1. My friend … a doctor.

2. Last week they … in Moscow.

3. Who … this man?

4. I … … a well known writer in the future.

5. Peter … your friend.

Task 7. Преобразуйте данные предложения, употребляя оборот

 «there + be ».

1. This city has many monuments.

2. A bench was under the tree.

3. Nobody was in the park.

4. The dictionary has a lot of new words.

5. This book will have over 500 pages.

Task 8. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to have».

1. Now my parents … a little house.

2. I … four lessons yesterday.

3. They … … five exams next summer.

4. She … many good friends now.

5. They … a good time last week-end.

Read and translate the text HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

 Technical Institutes train engineers in diverse fields of technology. They provide them with a wide general scientific and general engineering education. Higher technical schools train specialists for various branches of national economy, such as power engineering, mining, construction, mechanical engineering, transport and many others. Higher educational establishments offer different specializations.

 The first and second-year students study general engineering subjects. In the third year they begin to study specialized subjects. According to the programme the theoretical study is accompanied by practical training. Students work at the laboratories and in senior years at various industrial enterprises, plants, construction sites, power stations and design offices. The close cooperation of universities with industrial enterprises has become a tradition.

 The engineer must combine fundamental knowledge with a high professional level. At every Institute there are many labs with modern equipment, computer centres. Engineers of a new type should know modern production, science and technology. The number of technical institutes, their specialization, the number of professions in which training is given and the forms in which the education is organized are continually adapted to the changing needs of production. Now great attention is paid to training engineers in electronics, applied mathematics, designing of electric instruments and automatic devices, automatic control systems and computer - processing of information. At present Russian technical Institutes train engineers in more than 220 fields.

Notes: according to согласно, в соответствии с

applied mathematics прикладная математика

establishment учреждение

offer предлагать предложение

pay attention to обращать внимание на

 to process обрабатывать

accompany сопровождать

device прибор

enterprise предприятие

level уровень

senior старший

Вариант 3

Task 1. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в форму множественного числа.

1. This is my foot.

2. There was a desert here.

3. This bird is in that tree.

4. That child has an interesting hobby.

5. There is a leaf under the tree.

6. An apple isn’t a vegetable.

Task 2. Перефразируйте, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. the voice of this singer

2. the friend of Susan

3. the foot of the animal

4. the ball of these girls

5. the wife of that gentlemen

Task 3. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I was … five years old. I went to … railway station with my mum. I got on … train with all … other people. I had … suitcase in one hand and … doll in … other.

2. … Australia is … fifth continent. It is … smallest continent and … largest island on … map. … Australia is … English-speaking country.

3. Many people think that … idea of … take-away meals come from … USA. But it came from … Britain. … original British take-away meal was … fish and … chips.

Task 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя прилагательные в нужной степени сравнения.

1. Зима холоднее, чем лето.

2. Наша комната самая маленькая в квартире.

3. Я не такой занятой как моя мама.

4. Чей ребенок самый старший?

5. Сегодня эта картина намного дешевле, чем та.

Task 5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя соответствующие местоимения.

1. Кто-то прислал письмо из Лондона.

2. Она перевела текст сама.

3. Ты что-нибудь знаешь об этой стране?

4. У нее длинные волосы.

5. Я ничего не понимаю! Объясните мне все, пожалуйста!

Task 6. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to be».

1. Everybody … present today.

2. The days ... short in winter.

3. In two years I … … a good engineer.

4. Many years ago my father … a good pupil.

5. They … absent yesterday.

Task 7. Преобразуйте данные предложения, употребляя оборот

 «there + be ».

1. His house has a lift.

2. Many new streets will be in Rostov.

3. A week has 7 days.

4. Russia has many rivers and lakes.

5. Last month we had much work in the office.

Task 8. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глагола «to have».

1. Usually my mother … much work about the house.

2. We … dinner at home yesterday.

3. At present we … no car.

4. The students … … vacations in summer.

5. My friend … a good idea.

Read and translate the text: GREAT BRITAIN

 Great Britain (the official name — The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or UK — for short) is situated on the British Isles which lie to the north-west of the continent of Europe. The country is washed by the North and Irish Seas, the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel. North and West of the country are highlands, South and East — lowlands. The highest mountains of the UK are the Grampians in Scotland, Ben Nevis is the highest peak (1, 342 metres).

 There are many rivers in the country - the Thames, the Shannon, the Avon, the Clyde and others. The longest river is the Severn, the Thames is of great economic importance. There are many beautiful lakes in Great Britain. The most famous lakes are in North-West England. This part of the country is called the Lake District.

 The climate of Great Britain is influenced by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, the Atlantic Ocean and the seas. The climate is mild, not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer. The mild and damp climate is very good for agriculture.

 Great Britain is a highly developed industrial power. It is rich in some mineral resources: coal, iron ores, oil, gas and some metals. The most important industrial cities are Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool and others. The country is known as one of the world largest producers and exporters of electronics and machinery, chemicals and textile, various aircraft and navigation equipment. Among the main industrial branches are also heavy (iron and steel) industry, coal-mining, automobile, ship-building, metallurgical industry and woolen industry.

 The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the Queen. But her power is not absolute, it is limited by the Parliament. The British Parliament consists of 2 chambers: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The British Government is headed by the Prime Minister — the leader of the party having the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister appoints the ministers to compose the government.

 England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland constitute the UK. The total area of Great Britain is over 244 thousand square kilometers. The population of the UK is over 57 million people.

The capital of the country is London. It is the largest political, cultural and industrial centre of the country and one of the largest ports of the world. Its population is over 11 million people.

Notes: damp влажный

influence влиять ship-building кораблестроение

appoint назначать

Второй семестр

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 1

Task 1. Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя соответствующий индикатор времени. Предложения переведите на русский.

Пример: The train for Moscow usually arrives on time. – Present Simple

The train for Moscow arrived on time yesterday. – Past Simple

The train for Moscow will arrive on time tomorrow. - Future Simple

1. Susan works in our company as a secretary.

2. I often listen to the latest news.

3. These machines are now working in the automatic mode.

4. He is working in this laboratory now.

5. Are his children sleeping now?

6. Where does your family live at present?

7. They often make new experiments.

Task 2. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого. Предложения переведите на русский.

1. They always (are discussing, discuss) new films.

2. What the students (discuss, are discussing) at the moment?

3. Yesterday we (discussed, were discussing) your report.

4. When they (discuss, will discuss) the results of our experiment?

5. Tomorrow at this time our specialists (will discuss, will be discussing) a new plan.

6. They often (are discussing, discuss) their plans.

7. What they (discussed, were discussing) when your partners came?

Task 3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужное время

1. You (see) already this film?

2. The postman already (bring) the letter when I got up.

3. The students (not write) their papers yet.

4. You (read) this book by Monday?

5. We (not to meet) this man before.

6. When they came concert already (begin).

7. All of us (write) our term papers by the end of this term.

Task 4. Напишите следующие предложения в соответствующем времени страдательного залога и сделайте перевод полученных предложений на русский

1. Soon we will make a number of new experiments.

2. Students were translating this article for two hours.

3. My friend wrote this book last year.

4. We will discuss your plan tomorrow.

5. All of us have already passed the exam

6. The partners had signed both contracts before you came.

7. She will have finished this work by 6 p.m.

Task 5. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский

1. May we open the window?

2. Can she play chess?

3. You are ill and should visit a doctor.

4. She ought to help her parents.

5. You must hot park your car here.

6. Children wouldn’t do their home task.

7. My son can drive a car.

Task 6. Переведите предложения на английский с использованием модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

1. Я не смогу прийти вовремя

2. Я никогда не могла с ним спорить

3. Не может быть, чтобы Мария пропустила встречу

4. Возможно, учитель сейчас проверяет работы.

5. Погода прекрасная. Тебе не нужно было брать зонт.

6. Ребенку не нужно надевать шапку. Тепло..

7. Тебе не нужно было искать такси. Я же вызвала такси.

Task 7. Прочитайте, переведите письменно в тетрадях текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста

Environmental Safety

The issue of environmental safety is a particular part of the problem of safe existence of our civilization. In modern conditions provision of environmental safety becomes as important for the government, as provision of military and economic security.

Environmental policy of the state is a policy aimed at economic, social and cultural changes in the society, which are equally necessary for its survival and preservation of nature. Appropriate regulatory framework was developed for this purpose. The basic law in the field of environmental safety is the Federal Law on Environmental Protection of 2002.

Environmental requirements are imposed on all economic entities regardless of their ownership and subordination, and on citizens of the Russian Federation. Environmental authorities and agencies for sanitary-epidemiologic supervision- have the right to expert environmental control and to ban activities at all stages: design, location, construction, commissioning, and operation of facilities.

The law guarantees the right of citizens to live in a healthy, favorable environment; it empowers citizens and public environmental organizations in protecting the environment, requesting environmental information, appointing environmental expertise, contacting administrative and judicial authorities for suspension of termination of environmentally harmful activities, filing lawsuits seeking compensation for damage to health and property.

Environmental control system comprises the state service for observation of the environment (monitoring), governmental, industrial, and public control. Monitoring is organized to observe physical, chemical and biological processes in the environment, the extent of pollution of the air, soil and water, the impact of pollution on flora and fauna, and to provide concerned organizations and the public with current and emergency information as well as prediction of environmental changes.

Environmental control is executed by the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet) and its field offices.

Other government bodies participating in environmental monitoring are: the State Sanitary and epidemiologic surveillance (in terms of monitoring the adverse effects of environmental factors on human health), the Ministry of Agriculture in what regards contamination of soil, vegetation, water and snow with heavy metals, pesticides, nitrates, as well as the Russian Committee for land resources and land management and the Committee for geology and federal surveillance of nuclear and radiation safety.

The main burden falls on the state Roshydromet monitoring system. It comprises network of observation stations watching the level of air, soil, surface water, marine, forest pollution, as well as the chemical composition of precipitation, snow cover, and radiation levels.

Environmental authorities and the sanitary-epidemiologic surveillance have the right to impose a ban on constructing an enterprise, to take steps for administrative and legal termination of harmful activities, to bring perpetrators to justice for environmental offenses.

Environmental problems are global. In the Stockholm Declaration adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (in 1972), 26 principles underlying international environmental cooperation were formulated. The Declaration proclaimed the right of people to life in a healthy environment. Earth’s natural resources must be preserved for the benefit of present and future generations.

Russia became a member of multilateral conventions such as the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (1992), Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and the Kyoto Protocol on limiting the greenhouse emissions (1997). All this measures are aimed at improving the environmental situation.

1. What is a particular part of the problem of safe existence of our civilization?

2. What is the aim of the state environmental policy?

3. When was the Federal Law on Environmental Protection adopted?

4. What does the environmental control system comprise?

5. What right do environmental authorities and the sanitary-epidemiologic surveillance have?

Контрольная работа №2

 Вариант 2

Task 1. Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя соответствующий индикатор времени

Пример: The train for Moscow usually arrives on time. – Present Simple

The train for Moscow arrived on time yesterday. – Past Simple

The train for Moscow will arrive on time tomorrow. - Future Simple

1. Mary works in our company as a manager.

2. They watch TV in the evening

3. At the moment our friend is writing his new book of poems.

4. It is seldom snowing in autumn in our region.

5. Are they repairing your car?

6. What is he doing at the moment?

7. We don’t live here.

Task 2. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого. Предложения переведите на русский.

1. At present I (discuss, am discussing) your offer with my colleagues.

2. Where is the boss? He is with our partners, they (discuss, are discussing) some contracts.

3. As a rule captain (is discussing, discusses) the route with us.

4. How long we (will be discussing, discuss) this plan?

5. I (discussed, was discussing) your plan with workers from 9 till 10 a.m.

6. Some days ago our team (was discussing, discussed) new rules of playing.

7. Sometimes the students (are discussing, discuss) such problems.

Task 3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужное время

1. Oh, I (not see) you for ages!

2. Before the army my elder brother (work) at this company.

3. I hope that Ann (return) by 9 h.m.

4. You ever (be) to Italy?

5. I just (return) from Moscow.

6. He never (show) the picture to anybody.

7. We (repair) our house before it snows.

Task 4. Напишите следующие предложения в соответствующем времени страдательного залога и сделайте перевод полученных предложений на русский

1. Children often read such books.

2. The pupils are writing tests now.

3. I have just told Mary the news.

4. You should write term papers in time.

5. He often invites me to the cinema.

6. Somebody opened this door.

7. Who wrote this article?

Task 5. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский

1. The Smiths may be at home now.

2. Peter graduated from the University and ought to know this process.

3. Tell your sister that she needn’t leave now.

4. In summer we would go to the forest.

5. Couldn’t he do this work himself?

6. Would you tell me the time?

7. Must we attend this seminar? No, you needn’t.

Task 6. Переведите предложения на английский с использованием модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

1. Тебе не нужно идти в магазин. Я все купил

2. Вам не надо было приходить. Собрание отменили.

3. Она не умеет ездить верхом

4. Неужели они все еще сдают экзамен?

5. Наверное, она нашла новую работу

6. Возможно, он не объяснил ей, что делать

7. Тебе не нужно было покупать велосипед. Я мог отдать тебе свой

8. Вам не следовало опаздывать

Task7. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста.

Industrial Safety

Alongside with internal national factors of industrial safety, external factors have an influence as well. Accidents and pollution originating in one country have an adverse impact on the natural environment, human health and material objects in other countries. In this regard, states have agreed on joint action to prevent accidents, minimize and eliminate their consequences.

During development of its own legal measures in the field of industrial safety, Russia is obliged to comply with accepted international agreements and norms. This is due to Russia’s prospects of entry in the European and global legal space, which deals with industrial and environmental safety.

Governmental policy in the field of industrial safety is aimed at creating legal, economic, organizational and socio-psychological conditions that would provide management of risks at hazardous industrial facilities.

The intensive process of legislative regulation of industrial safety began at the end of the XX century. At first regulatory acts mostly focused on the sources of risk inside the enterprise.

In developed countries, the overall legislative regulation in this area included issues of industrial safety in general, regulation of obligations in developing and implementing measures to counter emergency situations, issuing permits for enterprise construction, caring about the health of personnel and local population, environmental assessment.

In the field of industrial safety there is a single agency, which has licensing, controlling and oversight functions in the field of industrial safety. All these functions were handed to the Federal Environmental; Industrial and Nuclear functions were handed to the Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Surveillance Service (Rostechnadzor), as a result of the public administration reform in 2004, through a merger of functions previously performed by the Gostechnadzor, Nuclear Surveillance and Environmental Control. The new service has the central apparatus and regional agencies performing direct supervision at enterprises, industries and facilities.

Industrial safety regulation is carried out by establishing compulsory requirements, norms, rules, technical regulations. The basis of this mechanism is provided by federal laws and other pieces of legislation. Federal Service for Environmental, Technological and Nuclear Surveillance provides for development and approval of requirements for industrial safety:

 It coordinates laws and regulations and technical guidance documents of the federal executive authorities, which contain the following:

o industrial safety requirements;

o safety requirements for the carriage of dangerous goods;

o requirements for rational use and protection of mineral resources;

o safety requirements in the field of manufacturing, installation, operation, repairs and diagnostics of technical devices and equipment at hazardous industrial facilities;

 It ensures the functioning of the state automated informational management system for industrial safety regulation.

Industrial safety requirements are certain conditions providing industrial safety, relevant bans, restrictions and other mandatory standards. This, in turn, should ensure protection of the population and territories from emergency situations, environmental protection, environmental safety, fire safety, occupational safety, implementation of state standards.

Occupational safety is a system that provides safety of life and health of workers during their labor activity, including legal, socio-economic, organizational, sanitary and hygienic, medical and preventive, rehabilitation and other measures.

The main aspects of state policy in the field of occupational safety are:

 recognizing and providing the priority of life and health of workers over the results of industrial activities of the enterprise;

 establishing unified regulatory requirements for occupational health and safety at enterprises of all forms of ownership regardless of the field of economic activity and departmental subordination;

 State control of occupational safety including state provision and control over compliance with laws or other regulations on occupational health and safety.

Every worker has the right for occupational health and safety, including:

 the workplace protected from harmful or hazardous occupational factors;

 pay for damage caused by injury, occupational disease or other health impairment caused by performance of labor required;

 Learning safe methods and techniques of work (paid for by the employer).

The state represented by legislative, executive and judicial authorities guarantees the right to occupational health and safety to the employee working under a labor agreement (contract) with an employer. Terms and conditions of the employment contract must comply with the laws and regulations on occupational health and safety.

Responsibility for the state of working conditions and occupational health and safety at the enterprise rests with the employer. It is the responsibility of the employer to ensure the safety of equipment, technological processes and raw materials used, compliance with laws and regulations and providing, in particular, medical check-ups at the commencement of employment and regular check-ups during employment.

1. What has an adverse impact on the natural environment, human health and material objects in countries?

2. When is Russia obliged to comply with accepted international agreements and norms?

3. When did the intensive process of legislative regulation of industrial safety begin?

4. How is industrial safety regulation carried out?

5. What are industrial safety requirements?

Контрольная работа №2

Вариант 3

Task 1. Поставьте предложения в прошедшее и будущее время, используя соответствующий индикатор времени

Пример: The train for Moscow usually arrives on time. – Present Simple

The train for Moscow arrived on time yesterday. – Past Simple

The train for Moscow will arrive on time tomorrow. - Future Simple

1. Kate works in our company as a programmer.

2. All of us play chess well.

3. Look, how brightly the sun is shining.

4. It is getting warmer with every day.

5. Is he fixing his car?

6. What fruit do you prefer?

7. How much time does it take you to get to your work?

 Task 2. Выберите соответствующую форму сказуемого. Предложения переведите на русский.

1. She seldom (is discussing, discusses) her plans with her friends.

2. We (will discuss, will be discussing) this article in some days.

3. Listen? They (discuss, are discussing)your behavior

4. Our parents seldom (discuss, are discussing) such questions with us.

5. What the boys (discussed, were dicsussing) all the morning?

6. Tomorrow at this time our students (will discuss, will be discussing) a new book.

7. They often (are discussing, discuss) their problems.

Task 3. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужное время

1. Our family (live) in Chita before we moved to your city.

2. They (discuss) this contract by tomorrow.

3. I am sure that already (see) this photo somewhere.

4. What your son (read) lately?

5. Mike and Mary (live) in our city for 5 years.

6. You (come) back by noon?

7. It (stop) raining before we went for a walk.

Task 4. Напишите следующие предложения в соответствующем времени страдательного залога и сделайте перевод полученных предложений на русский

1. He had read this book already.

2. Tomorrow he will write me a letter.

3. We often translate such texts.

4. Russia exports gas and oil to many states.

5. Our secretary has already typed your letter.

6. He mentioned your name several times.

7. Our parents will buy a little house in the countryside next summer.

Task 5. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский.

1. She might have done her work in time.

2. This term you are to take part in our conferences.

3. Why should Mary give you her money?

4. Who can answer all my questions?

5. It may be cold in the evening.

6. It was raining and my children had to stay at home.

7. Ann ought to know English well because she studied it abroad.

Task 6. Переведите предложения на английский с использованием модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

1. Тед не смог прочесть слово

2. Неужели он говорит по телефону

3. Не может быть, чтобы он вам помог.

4. Возможно, он уже купил новые часы.

5. Тебе не нужно просить его о помощи. Я тебе помогу.

6. Ребенку не нужно надевать шапку. Тепло.

7. Тебе не стоило покупать эти туфли

Task 7. Прочитайте, письменно переведите текст и ответьте на вопросы после текста.

Environment protection measures

The qualitative condition of the man-environment system depends largely on timely implementation of environment protection measures, as well as on compliance with environmental safety requirements.

Protection of natural environment means a system of international, governmental and public measures aimed to ensure a harmonious interaction between society and nature, based on conservation and restoration of natural resources, sustainable use of natural resources, and improvement of the quality of the environment.

Environmental safety can be quantified as the degree of environmental risk. This can be achieved by a set of measures aimed to reduce the negative anthropogenic impact on the environment. It depends on how effective environmental protection measures are.

Environmental protection includes the following measures:

 legal protection, which provides scientific ecological principles in the form of legally binding laws:

 financial incentives;

 Environmental engineering techniques including environment-friendly and resource saving technology and equipment.

In accordance with the Russian Law on Environmental Protection (2002), the following items should be protected:

 natural ecological systems, the ozone layer;

 Land, its mineral resources, surface and ground water, air, forest and other vegetation, fauna, microorganisms, gene pool, natural landscapes.

The basic principles of environmental protection are:

 ensuring favorable environmental conditions of life, work and recreation of people as a priority;

 scientifically proven combination of environmental and economic interests of society;

 taking into consideration the laws of nature and self-recovering and self-purification capacity of its resources;

 avoiding irreversible consequences for the environment and human health;

 inevitable responsibility for violating environmental legislation;

 International cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

In this country, the requirement for protection and use of natural resources is stated in the Constitution. There are about two hundred legal documents relating to environmental management. One of the most important is the complex of the Russian Federation Law on Environmental Protection adopted in 2002.

It contains the following provisions:

 the right of the citizens to a healthy and favorable environment;

 economy-driven mechanism of environmental protection;

 governmental environmental assessment;

 environmental emergencies;

 liability for environmental offenses;

 Environmental control system consisting of the civil service monitoring the state of the environment, governmental, industrial and public control.

The problem of environment protection is a global one, and the future of our civilization depends on addressing this problem.

1. What does the qualitative condition of the man – environment system depend on?

2. What does protection of natural environment mean?

3. How can be achieved environmental safety?

4. Where is the requirement for protection and use of natural resources stated?

5. When was the Russian Law on Environmental Protection adopted?

Третий семестр:

**Раздел 1.** Grammar

Инфинитив в различных функциях. Инфинитивные комплексы.

Participle I и II в функциях определения и обстоятельства.

Определительные и дополнительные придаточные предложения (союзные); придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия. Бессоюзное подчинение.

Герундий. Его формы и функции, употребление в речи.

Абсолютный причастный и инфинитивный обороты.

Фразовые глаголы.

**Раздел 2.** Проект-презентация

 используется для того, чтобы студент во время своего выступления смог на большом экране или мониторе наглядно продемонстрировать дополнительные материалы к своему сообщению: видеозапись о подготовке руды к обогащению, снимки обогащения руды, примеры дробилок, применение разнообразных технологических схем. Эти материалы могут также быть подкреплены соответствующими звукозаписями.

Общие требования к презентации:

1. Презентация не должна быть меньше 10 слайдов.

2. Первый лист – это титульный лист, на котором обязательно должны быть представлены: название проекта; название организации; фамилия, имя, отчество автора проекта и его группа.

3. Следующим слайдом должно быть содержание, где представлены основные этапы (моменты) презентации. Желательно, чтобы из содержания по гиперссылке можно перейти на необходимую страницу и вернуться вновь на содержание.

4. Дизайн-эргономические требования: сочетаемость цветов, ограниченное количество объектов на слайде, цвет текста.

5. В презентации необходимы импортированные объекты из существующих цифровых образовательных ресурсов.

6. Последними слайдами презентации должны быть глоссарий и список литературы.

Требования к оформлению презентаций

В оформлении презентаций выделяют два блока: оформление слайдов и представление информации на них. Для создания качественной презентации необходимо соблюдать ряд требований, предъявляемых к оформлению данных блоков.

Оформление слайдов:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Стиль | Соблюдайте единый стиль оформленияИзбегайте стилей, которые будут отвлекать от самой презентации.Вспомогательная информация (управляющие кнопки) не должны преобладать над основной информацией (текстом, иллюстрациями). |
| Фон | Для фона предпочтительны холодные тона |
| Использование цвета | На одном слайде рекомендуется использовать не более трех цветов: один для фона, один для заголовка, один для текста.Для фона и текста используйте контрастные цвета.Обратите внимание на цвет гиперссылок (до и после использования). |
| Анимационные эффекты | Используйте возможности компьютерной анимации для представления информации на слайде.Не стоит злоупотреблять различными анимационными эффектами, они не должны отвлекать внимание от содержания информации на слайде. |

Представление информации:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Содержание информации | Используйте короткие слова и предложения.Минимизируйте количество предлогов, наречий, прилагательных.Заголовки должны привлекать внимание аудитории.Расположение информации на страницеПредпочтительно горизонтальное расположение информации.Наиболее важная информация должна располагаться в центре экрана.Если на слайде располагается картинка, надпись должна располагаться под ней. |
| Шрифты | Для заголовков – не менее 24.Для информации не менее 18.Шрифты без засечек легче читать с большого расстояния.Нельзя смешивать разные типы шрифтов в одной презентации.Для выделения информации следует использовать жирный шрифт, курсив или подчеркивание.Нельзя злоупотреблять прописными буквами (они читаются хуже строчных). |
| Способы выделения информации | Следует использовать:рамки; границы, заливку;штриховку, стрелки;рисунки, диаграммы, схемы для иллюстрации наиболее важных фактов. |
| Объем информации | Не стоит заполнять один слайд слишком большим объемом информации: люди могут единовременно запомнить не более трех фактов, выводов, определений.Наибольшая эффективность достигается тогда, когда ключевые пункты отображаются по одному на каждом отдельном слайде. |
| Виды слайдов | Для обеспечения разнообразия следует использовать разные виды слайдов: с текстом; с таблицами; с диаграммами. |

 **Семестр 3.**

**Форма текущего контроля**

**ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ**

**Форма промежуточного контроля**

**Экзамен:** к экзамену допускаются студенты, выполнившие презентацию и защитившие ее на практическом занятии.

Для получения допуска к экзамену студент должен уметь рассказать по слайдам презентации об одном из видов техносферной безопасности, специфики определенного этапа, или о своем рабочем дне на предприятии. Презентации выполняются каждым студентом индивидуально, темы распределяются по согласованию со старостой группы. Темы могут повторяться, но содержание каждой презентации должно быть индивидуально.

Предлагаемые темы для презентации:

1. History of occupational safety
2. Personnel involved in occupational safety
3. Responsibilities of a safety specialist
4. Reliability and safety
5. Preventative maintenance
6. Safety inspection
7. Workplace inspection
8. Types of air pollution
9. Types of water pollution
10. Safety responsibility and organization
11. Workplace fire safety
12. Fires and explosions
13. Process fire precautions
14. Ozone depletion problems
15. Forest fires prevention
16. Waste water management studies
17. Industrial waste water treatment systems
18. Environmental engineer
19. Safety engineer
20. Industrial hygienist
21. My Working Day

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