Приложение 1

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Забайкальский государственный университет»

(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)

Факультет филологии и массовых коммуникаций

Кафедра иностранных языков (гуманитарно-педагогическое направление)

**УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**для студентов заочной формы обучения**

по Иностранный язык

наименование дисциплины (модуля)

для направления подготовки (специальности)

**44.03.01 Педагогическое образование  
профиль «Биологическое образование»**

код и наименование направления подготовки (специальности)

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля) составляет 6/1 зачетных единиц, 252 часа.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Виды занятий | Распределение по семестрам | | | Всего часов |
| 1  семестр | 2  семестр | 3  семестр |
| Общая трудоемкость | 72 | 72 | 108 | 252 |
| Аудиторные занятия, в т.ч.: |  |  |  |  |
| лекционные (ЛК) |  |  |  |  |
| практические (семинарские) (ПЗ, СЗ) |  |  |  |  |
| лабораторные (ЛР) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 30 |
| Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС) | 62 | 62 | 62 | 186 |
| Форма текущего контроля в семестре\* | зачет | зачет | экзамен  36 | 36 |
| Курсовая работа (курсовой проект) (КР, КП) |  |  |  |  |

**Краткое содержание курса**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| № п/п | Перечень изучаемых тем, разделов дисциплины (модуля). |
|  | Тема: « О себе» (About myself). Тема: «Моя семья» (My family).  «Моя учеба в университете» (My University course).  Грамматика: личные местоимения, артикли, числительные, множественное число имен существительных, порядок слов в простом предложении, притяжательный падеж имен существительных, to be, to have, there is/are.  Лексика: по указанной теме. |
|  | Тема: Биология – наука о жизни (Biology - the study of life).  Грамматика: Словообразование. Предлоги. Степени сравнения имен прилагательных. Simple Tenses. Active Voice.  Лексика: по указанной теме. |
|  | Темы:  - Чем занимаются биологи (What do biologists do?).  - Известные биологи и их открытия (Famous biologists and their discoveries).  Грамматика: Употребление времен группы Perfect. Active Voice. Модальные глаголы. |

**Форма текущего контроля**

Модуль 1.

INTRODUCING YOURSELF

* Hello, my name is Sveta. I am 19 years old. I am a student of psy­chology at the State University. I liked Biology, Chemistry and Litera­ture at school. I always wanted to be a psychologist, like my mother. My grandmother is a doctor. She is a psychiatrist. I entered the De­partment of Psychology because I wanted to help people with their soul problems. I like my studies a lot now. I live with my family. It is very convenient but sometimes I want more freedom.
* Hi, I am Kate. I am a first year student at Duke University, USA. I am 22.1 have been working as a secretary for a physician for two years. I worked as a sales person in a real estate agency before. I have enough money for college now. Duke is a private university and very expensive too! But it is a great school with an excellent reputation. Diploma in Psychology from Duke will be very important for my career.
* Hello, everyone. My name is Josh. I am British, more exactly, Welsh. My parents are farmers. It is a very rare profession in the UK. I don’t want to be a farmer. I want to be a psychologist. I want to help people with their problems. I want to live in a big city. That is why I study in London. I study psychology at the University of Westminster, in the heart of central London. I live in a student dormitory with a roommate from Brazil. I want to rent a flat in the city centre, but it is very expensive.
* Hi! My name is George Atkinson. **I** am a health psychology **post-graduate student** from New Zealand. **I** am a student of the Uni­versity of Auckland, **department of Medicine and Health sciences.** Health psychology is about understanding human **behaviour** in the con­**text** of health and **illness.** This is a two year programme. **I** will have a **de­gree of Master of Sciences** when **I** graduate.

VOCABULARY

psychology - психология

biology - биология

chemistry - химия

literature - литература

like my mother - как моя мать

psychiatrist - психиатр

to enter – (зд.) поступить

soul - душа

convenient - удобно

physician - врач-терапевт

sales person - менеджер по продажам

real estate agency - агентство недвижимости

reputation - репутация

diploma - диплом

more exactly - точнее, вернее

Welsh - валлиец (коенной житель Уэльса)

farmer - фермер

rare - редкий

that is why - вот почему

student dormitory - студенческое общежитие

flat - квартира

post-graduate student - магистрант

department of Medicine and Health sciences – факультет медицины и здравоохранения

behaviour - поведение

illness - заболевание

degree of Master of Sciences – степень магистра естественных наук

Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What subjects did Sveta like at school?
2. What does Sveta's grandmother do?
3. Where does Sveta live?
4. What University does Kate go to?
5. What did Kate do before entering the college?
6. Is a diploma in psychology important for Kate?
7. Where is Josh from?
8. What is his nationality?
9. What do his parents do?
10. What university does Josh go to?
11. What kind of student is George?
12. What does he study?

**Дополнительная лексика**

**Школьные предметы (school subjects, disciplines)**

History — история

Literature — литература

Sociology — социология

Mathematics — математика

Geometry — геометрия

Biology — биология

Physics — физика

Foreign languages — иностранные языки

EXERCISE 1 Прочитайте приветствия вслух. Определите, какие из них более формальные, а какие менее. Найдите русские эквива­ленты.

1. Good morning (afternoon, evening)!
2. Hello!
3. Hi!
4. How are you?
5. How do you do?
6. How are you doing?
7. What’s up?
8. How is it going?

**EXERCISE 2**

Прочтите вслух и переведите. Работайте по возможности в  
парах.

а.

* Good morning, Mr. Holmes!
* Good morning, Doctor.

b.

* Good afternoon, students!
* Good afternoon, professor!

c.

* Good night, mom!
* Good night, John. Sweet dreams.

d.

-Hi!

* Hello!

e.

* How are you?
* Very good. And you?

f-

* How do you do?
* Great, thank you. And you?

g-

* What’s up?
* Not much. How about you?

h.

* How is it going?
* It is going all right. Thanks.

**EXERCISE 3**

Прочтите и переведите диалоги. Работайте по возможности  
в парах.

1. (In the corridor)

* Hi, how are you?
* Fine, thanks. Have we met before?
* Well, yes. I saw you in our cafeteria yesterday.
* Ok, my name is Lena. What is your name?
* My name is Boris. I am a second year student.
* I am a first year student.
* Welcome to the University!
* Thank you, Boris!

1. (In the Dean’s office)

* Hi, how can I help you?
* My name is Leonid Kvasin, I am the first year student of psychology.
* And I am Nikolai Petrovich, Dean of your department.
* Nice to meet you, Nikolai Petrovich.
* Nice to meet you, Leonid. Sit down, please, and tell me what I can do  
  for you today.
* Thank you, Nikolai Petrovich.

**C.**

* Hey, Peter. How are you?
* I am great, thank you!
* Great. Do you have a moment for me?
* Yes, of course. What happened?
* I need help, Michael.
* What kind of help?
* I need a place to stay until I find another flat.
* What happened to the old one?
* My landlord wants to sell it and I have a week to find another place to stay.
* Ok, let me think...hmmm...Sure, you can stay in my apartment until you find another one. We have a spare room. No problem.
* Oh, great, thanks!
* You are welcome. You can move in tomorrow.

Дополнительная лексика

**Cafeteria**  - столовая

**Dean**  - декан

**landlord** - хозяин (хозяйка) квартиры, арендодатель

**spare** - свободный

**to move in** - въезжать, вселяться

**EXERCISE 4 Переведите на английский язык.**

1. Я студент(-ка) факультета психологии. Я учусь на первом курсе. В нашей группе 15 человек. Я любил(-а) в школе химию, физику и биологию. Я не люблю литературу и иностранные языки. Я люблю музыку, дискотеки и хорошие вечеринки.

Б. Меня зовут Наташа. Мне 18 лет. Я любила в школе рисование, му­зыку и историю. Мне очень нравятся исторические фильмы. Мне очень нравится психология, я всегда хотела стать психологом. Я живу со своими родителями недалеко от университета. У меня есть друг. Ему 20 лет, он тоже студент. Он живет в моем доме.

1. Меня зовут Марина. Я студенка третьего курса журналистики. Мне 19 лет. Утром я хожу на лекции, а вечером работаю ди-джеем на радиостанции. Мне всегда нравилась рок-музыка. У меня своя программа на радио.

**EXERCISE 5 Расскажите о себе, максимально используя лексику урока. Вопросы ниже помогут вам.**

1. What is your паше?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. Where do you study?
5. Do you like sports?
6. Do you live with your parents or rent a flat?
7. Do you live in a student dormitory?
8. Who is your favourite actor or actress?
9. What is your favourite food?
10. Do you like to cook?
11. Do you like to dance?
12. What do you do in your spare time?

## Text 2. My Family

My family is very **typical** for my country. There are both parents in my family; there are two children and one grandparent living with us.

My parent’s names are Igor and Ludmila. My father is 45 and my mother is 44. They have been married **since they were students**, for more than 20 years now! And they are still **in love**. My dad often buys flowers for my mom. It is very romantic, isn’t it?

My parents are **chemists** by education but they do not work in this **field** anymore. My father works as a **head of sales department** at a construction company. In simple words, he is responsible for sales of **newly built** apartments. His friend **offered** him this position, Also, my father will have a **discount** on a new flat. This is very important for us because we are getting a larger flat. I can’t wait to move in there!

My mother is a school teacher. She likes her job a lot. She teaches chemistry and is also a **home teacher** for the 9th form. It is a lot of **responsibility** but my mother likes it. She is often busy with her school activities but she always has time for me and my younger brother. His name is Boris. He is in the 8th grade. And, of course, he is in our mother’s class. Can you imagine **how it feels** to have your mother **supervise** you both at home and at school? But they say that there are no problems. Mother does not **differentiate** him from other students. She is very professional.

My brother likes rock music. He has a special **haircut** like some rock stars and learns to play guitar. He plays electric guitar, so he can make the volume of his “music” very **low**. I also think that he smokes and I don’t like it at all. My father smokes cigarettes, but very **seldom.** I think that Boris takes him as a **role-model**. I try to talk to him about it bit he does not want to talk. I want him to quit **immediately**.

Our grandmother also lives with us. She moved to live with us when my grandfather died. She is a great person. We all love her. I just love the way she cooks! She cooks great – very, very tasty! She buys **spices**, meat and **vegetables** at the market and keeps her **recipes** secret. She says that she will teach me how to cook when I want it. I don’t have much time for cooking now. I **take care** of the flat. I **wash dishes** and clean the flat. My friends love to come and try what my grandmother Natasha cooks. She loves **to treat** people. She always cooks **extra** for guests.

**Словарный диктант по теме модуля:**

**typical –** типичный

**since they were students –** (зд.) со студенческой скамьи

**to be in love –** быть влюбленным

**chemist -** химик

**field –** (зд.) область, отрасль

**head of sales department –** начальник отдела продаж

**newly built houses –** новостройки, вновь построенные дома

**to offer** - предлагать

**discount -** скидка

**home teacher –** классный руководитель

**responsibility -** ответственность

**how it feels –** как себя чувствуешь

**supervise –** присматривать, руководить

**differentiate –** различать, делать исключение

**haircut –** стрижка, прическа

**low volume -** тихо

**seldom -** редко

**role-model –** пример для подражания

**to have a serious talk –** серьезно поговорить

**to quit immediately –** бросить ( курить) незамедлительно

**spices -** специи

**vegetables -** овощи

**recipes –** кулинарные рецепты

**to treat –** (зд.) угощать

**extra -** дополнительно

**to take care of something -** заботиться о чем-либо

**to wash dishes –** мыть посуду

**Контрольные вопросы к разделу “My family”**

1. How many are you in your family?
2. What is your Dad (Mum)?
3. How old is your mother (father)?
4. What is your mother’s (father’s) hobby?
5. Have you got any brothers (sisters)?
6. What can you say about your brother (sister)?
7. Who does housework in your family?
8. What does your family do at the weekend?
9. Is your grandmother (grandfather) retired?
10. Do you often visit your relatives?

**Text 3. My university.**

My university ranks top ten in the country. It was founded in 1915 by the decree of the Tsar However, the history of the faculty of psy­chology is not very long. It was opened only in 1971. It was a major step in the development of psychology as a separate discipline. It is a re­gional center for research and teaching now. The special library at our department is the largest collection of books on psychology in the re­gion. Scholars come here to conduct their research.

There are several departments at our faculty: General Psychology, Psychology of Personality, Industrial Psychology, Social Psychology , Psychophysiology, and Educational Psychology. Each of them has a small library. There is also a research laboratory for studying personal­ity in extreme conditions and a team of animal psychologists.

Disciplines at the Department of Psychology are divided into three blocks: Humanities and Social Studies, Life Sciences and professional disciplines.

Among humanities such academic disciplines, as History of Russia, History of Philosophy, Formal Logic, Ethics, and Political Science are being studied. One of the most important disciplines is foreign language. English is the most popular foreign language. We have many opportuni­ties for international exchange at our university. Knowledge of English is very important for international exchange and scientific work. Many students learn a second foreign language, such as German, French or Spanish.

In the life sciences block we study Biology, Anatomy, Morphology of Central Nervous System, Physiology of Central Nervous System. An­thropology, Mathematical Methods in Psychology and Computer Sci­ence in Psychology.

Studying psychology is not easy. A psychologist has to be a univer­sally prepared specialist with general university background and spe­cific knowledge and skills in psychology. Fundamental education in psychology consists of courses, such as Introduction to Psychology, History of Psychology, Experimental Psychology, Methodological Problems of Psychology. We also study Social Psychology, Pedagogi­cal Psychology, Industrial Psychology, etc.

Each student at our faculty has a choice of specialization. He or she can choose the future specialization within the psychology. It is a very important decision to make. Students choose whether they will be clini­cal psychologists or research psychologists.

Athletics and sports are also very important in life of the department of psychology. Besides regular classes of Physical education we have several sports sections, such as badminton, volleyball and table tennis.

Cultural life is very important for students. We have a student thea­tre, student rock group and a yoga centre. We also have a student psychological consultation centre free for everyone. It is a good practice for us and a great help for the community.

Where do our graduates work? You can meet them in the depart­ments of human resources management of large firms and banks, in ad­vertising agencies, psychological consultation centers, schools, kinder-gartens, hospitals and medical centers. All graduate can work as teachers of psychology.

**Словарный диктант по теме модуля:**

ranks top ten, decree, Tsar, major step, separate, collection, scholar, to conduct research, Psychology of Personality, Industrial Psychology, Social Psychology, Psychophysiology, Educational Psychology, in extreme conditions

**Тест 1. Глагол *to be***  **Выберите нужную форму глагола *to be:***

1. He ………… a financier soon.

a) am b) was c) will be

2. They ………… at work now.

a) am b) is c) are

3. The country ………. in a state of economic crisis last year.

a) is b) was c) are

4. These goods ……….. cheap.

a) am b) is c) are

5. The prices ……… rising now.

a) am b) is c) are

6. The contract ……….. signed last week.

a) were b) is c) was

7. They ………. to begin this work at once.

a) am b) is c) are

8. This letter ………. to confirm our recent telephone communication.

a) am b) is c) are

9. This hotel ……… very expensive.

a) am b) is c) are

1. There ………. a lot of Institutes, Universities, libraries and museums in

Moscow.

a) am b) is c) are

**Тест 2. Глагол *to have***

**Выберите нужную форму глагола *to have:***

1. She ……. a day-off every week.

a) have b) has

2. I …… a good job last year.

a) have b) had

3. They ………. orders next week.

a) will have b) have

4. Recently we ………… the acknowledgement of debt.

a) have received b) had received

5. Inflation …….. got out of control.

a) has b) have

6. Do you ……. to travel on business?

a) has b) have

7. He ……. to get up early.

a) has b) have

8. I ……… a holiday last year.

a) haven’t b) didn’t have

9. The decision ……… to be made by senior management.

a) has b) have

10. This system software ………… to be very reliable.

a) has proved b) have prove

**Тест 3. The Personal Pronouns**

Выберите правильный вариант ответа, заменяя выделенные слова личными местоимениями:

1. **Adam Smith** is often called the Father of Modern Economics.

a) it b) they c) he

2. **Economists** like to make theories.

a) they b) she c) he

3. **The government** puts higher taxes on petrol.

a) you b) it c) they

4. In some parts of **Africa** the traditional economy still exists.

a) it b) he c) you

5. **People** consume almost everything they produce.

a) he b) it c) they

6. **Aristotle** did not use the word economics.

a) it b) you c) he

1. In the traditional economy **men** are hunters & farmers.

a) I b) they c) he

1. **Microeconomics** looks at how the details of the economy work.

a) it b) you c) they

9. **Some shops** won’t accept credit cards.

a) they b) it c) we

10. **Inflation** can happen for a number of reasons.

a) they b) it c) you

**Тест 4. The Article**

**Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

1. …….. Russian company Avgit founded a joint venture with the Latvian Spondo company.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. In 1998 Nestle brought half of its products to ……. Russian market from abroad.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. Twenty five specialists have already undergone training in ……. Germany.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. ……… Russian – Iranian auto plant has started assembling pickups.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. ……… Germans intend to invest 30 million in the project.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. ……. River Elbe flows through the Czech Republic.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. The nearest big city was ……. Riga.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

1. In ……. Russia the 1-st McDonald`s restaurant appeared in 1990.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

9. Before the late 19th century the white conquest of …….. West

was completed.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

10. ……. United States has rich and productive land.

a) a (an) b) the c) –

**Тест 5. The Possessive Case**

**Выберите правильный вариант.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ laptop has been stolen.

a. Ben b. Ben’s c. Bens’

2. When the teacher had called out the \_\_\_\_\_\_ names, they all stepped forward.

a. girl’s b. girls c. girls’

3. They are my \_\_\_\_\_\_ favourite books.

a. mother-in-law’s b. mother’s-in-law c. mother-in-laws’

4. I went to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy a newspaper.

a. newsagent b. newsagent’s c. newsagents’s

5. We studied Charles \_\_\_\_\_\_ early novels at school.

a. Dickens’ b. Dicken’s c. Dickens

6. This mobile phone is not mine, it is \_\_\_\_\_\_ phone.

a. someone’s else b. someone else’s c. someone’s else’s

7. I was surprised by \_\_\_\_\_\_ announcement.

a. yesterday b. yesterday’s c. the yesterday’s

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ playing has improved enormously.

a. Allan’s guitar b. Allan guitar c. Allan guitar’s

9. I was shocked by \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Alice opinion b. Alice’s opinion c. the opinion of Alice

10. They are \_\_\_\_\_\_ children.

a. Ann’s and Tom’s b. Ann and Tom c. Ann and Tom’s

**Тест 6. Оборот there + to be**

**Выберите нужную форму глагола to be:**

1. There \_\_\_\_ a bus in the street.
2. are b) is c) will be
3. There \_\_\_\_ many books on the teacher’s table.
4. is b) are c) was
5. There \_\_\_\_ no chair near the desk.
6. are b) is c) aren’t
7. There \_\_\_\_workers in the shop.
8. is b) are c) isn’t
9. There \_\_\_\_a hospital near our house.
10. are b) aren’t c) is
11. There \_\_\_\_many people on the pavement.
12. is b) are c) isn’t
13. \_\_\_\_\_there some chalk in the box?
14. is b) are c) aren’t
15. There \_\_\_\_ many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.
16. are b) is c) isn’t
17. There \_\_\_\_ something black on the bottom of that pail.
18. are b)aren’t c) was
19. There \_\_\_\_four meals a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.
20. are b) is c) isn’t

**Модуль 2.**

**Exercise 1 Discuss in groups.**

1. Are all things around us living?

2. What non-living things do you know?

3. How can we classify living things?

4. Are you interested in plants or animals?

**Exercise 2 Practise in reading and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Write the words in phonetic transcription.**

Biology, science, algae, elephant, wonder, virus, characteristic of life, living thing, animals and plants, visible, invisible, world of bacteria, cell, living creature, environment, metabolic process, survival, stimuli, adaptation, mountainous area, to experience difficulty, increase in heart rate, somatic change, reversible, genotypic, genetic, resistance, pesticide.

**Exercise 3 Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. biology | A. a living creature such as a dog, lion, or rabbit, rather than a bird, fish, insect, or human being |
| 2. living thing | B. a kind of germ that can cause disease |
| 3. algae | C. relating to genes or heredity |
| 4. characteristic | D. a living organism of the kind exemplified by trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses typically growing in a permanent site, absorbing water and inorganic substances through its roots |
| 5. animal | E. a thing or event that evokes a specific functional reaction in an organ or tissue |
| 6. plant | F. life form |
| 7. virus | G. the science which is concerned with the study of living things |
| 8. stimulus (stimuli) | H. a distinguishing quality, attribute, or trait |
| 9. somatic | I. a type of plant with no stems or leaves that grows in water or on damp surfaces |
| 10. genetic | J. relating to the body, especially as distinct from the mind |

**Exercise 4 Read and translate the text.**

**Biology - the study of life**

What is biology? Biology means the study of life and it is the science which investigates all living things. For as long as people have looked at the world around them, they have studied biology. From the very small algae to the very large elephant, life has a certain wonder about it. With that in mind, how do we know if something is living? Is a virus alive or dead? What are the characteristics of life? These are all very important questions with equally important answers.

Living things include both the visible world of animals and plants, as well as the invisible world of bacteria. On a basic level, we can say that life is ordered. Organisms have an enormously complex organization. We’re all familiar with the intricate systems of the basic unit of life, the cell.

Life can also “work”. No, not the daily employment variety, but living creatures can take in energy from the environment. This energy, in the form of food, is transformed to maintain metabolic processes and for survival.

Life grows and develops. This means more than just getting larger in size. Living organisms also have the ability to rebuild and repair themselves when injured.

Life can reproduce. Have you ever seen dirt reproduce? I don’t think so. Life can only come from other living creatures.

Life can respond. Think about the last time you accidentally stubbed your toe. Almost instantly, you flinched back in pain. Life is characterized by this response to stimuli.

Finally, life can adapt and respond to the demands placed on it by the environment. There are three basic types of adaptations that can occur in higher organisms. Reversible changes occur as a response to changes in the environment. Let’s say you live near sea level and you travel to a mountainous area. You may begin to experience difficulty breathing and an increase in heart rate as a result of the change in increase in heart rate. These symptoms go away when you go back down to sea level.

Somatic changes occur as a result of prolonged changes in the environment. Using the previous example, if you were to stay in the mountainous area for a long time, you would notice that your heart rate would begin to slow down and you would begin to breathe normally. Somatic changes are also reversible.

The final type of adaptation is called genotypic (caused by mutation). These changes take place within the genetic makeup of the organism and are not reversible. An example would be the development of resistance to pesticides by insects and spiders.

In summary, life is organized, “works”, grows, reproduces, responds to stimuli and adapts. These characteristics form the basis of the study of biology.

**Exercise 5 Look through the text and find English equivalents for the following Russian words and phrases.**

Наука о жизни, изучать живые существа, водоросли, мир растений и животных, характеристики жизни, видимый, невидимый, бактерии, сложный, клетка, окружающая среда, пища, метаболический процесс, воспроизводить, реакция на раздражители, обратимые изменения, испытывать трудность, увеличение частоты сердцебиений, соматические изменения, генотипический, пестицид, сопротивляемость, насекомое, паук, таким образом.

**Exercise 6 Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false.**

1. Biology is the study of life which investigates only plants. T/F

2. Living things include the invisible world of animals and plants. T/F

3. Energy from the environment is transformed to maintain metabolic processes. T/F

4. Life can reproduce, adapt and respond. T/F

5. You may experience difficulty breathing when you go down to sea level.

6. Somatic changes are not reversible. T/F

7. Genotypic adaptation is caused by mutation. T/F

**Exercise 7 Insert suitable words from the text into these phrases.**

1. The study of … 2. … things 3. visible world of … and plants 4. basic …of life 5. living … 6. to … metabolic processes 7. response to … 8. sea … 9. increase in … rate 10. … changes 11. to experience … 12. … principles 13. the field of …

**Exercise 8 Complete the following sentences.**

1. Biology is the study of … that investigates …

2. Living things include the visible world of … and plants, as well as the invisible world of ….

3. The basic unit of life is …

4. Living creatures can take in energy from ….

5. Living organisms have the ability to … and … themselves.

6. Life is characterized by the response to …

7. … changes occur as a response to … in the environment.

8. Somatic changes occur as a result of … changes in the environment.

9. Genotypic changes are not ….

10. The development of resistance to pesticides by insects and spiders is an example of …

**Exercise 9 Give the singular form of the nouns.**

Phenomena, species, data, analyses, series, genera, bacteria, analyses, algae, stimuli, homeostases.

**Exercise 10 Do you know plants, animals and insects? Put the words into the correct column. Add more animals, plants and insects to each of the group.**

Butterfly, lion, frog, bee, camomile, birch, crocodile, snake, deer, dog rose, beetle, raspberry, violet, ant.

*Plants Animals Insects*

… … …

**Exercise 11 Answer the questions.**

1. What is biology? 2. What do living things include? 3. What is the basic unit of life? 4. What can life do? 5. How many basic types of adaptations can occur in higher organisms? 6. What are these types? 7. When do reversible changes occur? 8. When do somatic changes occur? 9. What is the final type of adaptation? 10. What characteristics form the basis of the study of biology?

**Exercise 12 Retell the text “Biology - the study of life”.**

**Test 1. (Present Simple / Present Continuous)**

**Вариант 1**

**Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of *drive*, *wear*, or *have***.

1 He \_\_\_\_\_ to work every morning.

2 He never \_\_\_\_\_\_ a jacket and tie.

3 She \_\_\_\_\_\_ to work today because she is late.

4 They \_\_\_\_\_\_ their best clothes today.

5 No, you can’t go out. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch soon.

6 They \_\_\_\_\_\_ four children.

**Вариант 2**

1 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work every morning.

2 We \_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner soon so, you can’t go out.

3 They \_\_\_\_\_\_ a black cat.

4 She \_\_\_\_\_\_ to work today because she is late.

5 He \_\_\_\_\_\_ his school uniform today.

6 Her son never \_\_\_\_\_\_ his coat.

**Test 2. (Simple Tenses)**

**Прочитайте следующие предложения и выберите из предложенных после них вариантов нужную грамматическую форму:**

1. He ... English better now than before.

*a) spoke; b) will speak; c) speaks, d) speak.*

2. Now I’m busy, yesterday I ... some books at the library.

*a) order, b) will order, c) ordered, d) orders.*

3. Students ... books and textbooks from these libraries.

*a) borrow, b) borrows, c) will borrow, d )borrowed.*

4. This student ... to the USA next year.

*a) will go, b) goes, c) go, d) went.*

5. They ... a seminar in Psychology next Friday.

*a) don’t have, b) won’t have, c) didn’t have, d) doesn’t have.*

6. The 1944 Education Act ... free compulsory secondary education in Great Britain.

*a) introduces, b) introduced, c) will introduce, d) introduce.*

7. College ... nicer and nicer. *a) get, b) got, c) will get, d) gets.*

We ... ice cream twice a week. *a) has, b) will have, c) had, d) have.*

I ... an awful mistake the first day. *a) made, b) will make, c) makes, d) make.*

8. ... of Michael Angelo?

a) did you know, b) do you know. c) does you know, d) will you know.

The whole class ... because I thought he ... an archangel (архангел).

*a) laughs, b) laugh, c) will laugh, d) laughed;*

*a) is, b) will be, c) was, d) were.*

He ... like an archangel, doesn’t he?

*a) sounded , b) sound, c) will sound, d) sounds.*

**Тест 3. Употребление времен группы Simple.**

*Закончи предложения, выбрав правильный вариант.*

1. Не ... all the questions at the last lesson.

1. answers
2. answered
3. will answer

2. My sister ... English in a year.

1. learned
2. learns
3. will learn

3. I... my homework every day.

a) do

b) did

c) will do

4. Last week I... this interesting film.

1. see
2. saw
3. will see

5. There ... no TV in our classroom.

a) is b) are c) was

6. Did he ... a letter yesterday?

1. writes
2. wrote
3. write

7. ... it rainy yesterday?

1. Is
2. Will be
3. Was

8. ... there much snow last year?

a) Is b) Was c) Were

9. The weather ... sunny tomorrow.   
a) will be

b) is

c) does

**Тест 4.** **Виды вопросительных предложений.**

1. Выберите из правой колонки верное окончание разделительного вопроса.
2. She isn’t sociable a. mustn’t they?
3. Mark was satisfied,                                    b. do they?
4. Your kids never argue with you,                c. didn’t she?
5. Let’s dance,                                             d. do you?
6. Tom can dive well,                                    e. is she?
7. Our partners must keep their word,              f. won’t it?
8. Helen has washed up,                                g. doesn’t she?
9. You don’t trust me,                                    h. wasn’t he?
10. Your mum works as an accountant,              i. hasn’t she?
11. It will be cloudy tomorrow,                         j. did they?
12. Betty found a new job,                               k. can’t he?
13. They didn’t sell their car,                             l. shall we?

**Модуль 3.**

**Exercise 13 Practise in reading and give Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations. Write the words in phonetic transcription.**

Biologist, focus, discipline, area, science, zoology, botany, molecular, cell, genetics, biological, generation, inheritance, foundation of biology, principle, cell theory, gene theory, evolution, homeostasis, thermodynamics, atom, molecule, ecosystem, biosphere, sub-disciplines, anatomy, cell biology, physiology, botanist, zoologist, bacteriologist, biochemist, protein, geneticist, environment, physiologist, ecologist, wildlife, health care, horticulture, agriculture, marine biology, to specialise in, medicine, lecturer, research worker.

**Exercise 14 Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. zoology | A. a scientific discipline that studies physiological properties and structure of cells |
| 2. botany | B. the branch of science that deals with microorganisms |
| 3. microbiology | C. the scientific study of the behaviour, structure, physiology, classification, and distribution of animals |
| 4. anatomy | D. the simplest unit of a chemical compound that can exist, consisting of two or more atoms held together by chemical bonds |
| 5. genetics | E. scientific worker |
| 6. physiology | F. the study of heredity and the variation of inherited characteristics |
| 7. cell biology | G. the study of the structure of the bodies of people or animals |
| 8. molecule | H. the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently |
| 9. cell | I. the scientific study of how people’s and animals’ bodies function, and of how plants function |
| 10. research worker | J. the scientific study of the physiology, structure, genetics, ecology, distribution, classification, and economic importance of plants |

**Exercise 15 Read and translate the text.**

**What do biology and biologists focus on?**

The field of biology is very broad in scope and can be divided into several disciplines. There are four main areas of biology. This science can be divided into zoology, the study of animal life, and botany, the study of plant life. Biology also includes molecular biology, the study of how the building blocks of living things, the cells, work. Another topic of interest in biology is genetics, how biological information is passed on from one generation to the next: that is, inheritance. In the most general sense, these areas are based on the type of organism studied.

Biologists should know about all of these four areas of study. Plants and animals do not live separately from each other; all living things are made up of cells and one of the things genetics tells us is how plants and animals adapt to the conditions around them. Biologists should also remember that the foundation of biology as it exists today is based on five basic principles. They are the cell theory, gene theory, evolution, homeostasis, and laws of thermodynamics. Biologists study every aspect of life at every level of its organization, from the atoms that make up biological molecules to the ecosystems that form the biosphere.

There is even a new area of biology called astrobiology, which is looking at the possibilities of life on other planets.

The main fields of study in biology can be broken down into several specialized sub-disciplines. Some of which include anatomy, cell biology, and physiology. Modern biology is an enormous subject that has many branches. Specialists in some branches include:

- botanists who study plants;

- zoologists who study animals;

- bacteriologists who study bacteria;

- molecular biologists and biochemists who reveal how DNA, proteins, and other molecules are involved in biological processes;

- geneticists who study genes and inheritance;

- cell biologists who study individual cells or groups of cells and investigate how cells interact with each other and their environment;

- physiologists who find out how organ systems work in a healthy body;

- ecologists who study interactions between organisms and their environment.

Biologists are employed in many fields including wildlife conservation and management, industry, health care, horticulture, agriculture, zoos, museums, information science, and marine and freshwater biology. For those who choose to specialise in genetics or molecular biology there are important career opportunities in medicine. In addition, many biologists are employed as teachers, lecturers, or research workers.

**Exercise 16 Look through the text and find English equivalents for the following Russian words and phrases.**

Разделы биологии, зоология, ботаника, молекулярная биология, клетка, генетика, наследственность, основываться на чем-л., состоять из клеток, приспосабливаться к условиям, клеточная теория, генная теория, эволюция, биологическая молекула, экосистема, биосфера, подраздел, анатомия, физиология, отрасль, ботаник, зоолог, бактериолог, ДНК, белок, генетик, цитолог, окружающая среда (окружение), физиолог, здоровый организм, эколог, охрана живой природы, здравоохранение, карьерные возможности, научный сотрудник (исследователь).

**Exercise 17 Find English equivalents to the following word combinations from the text.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Russian term** | **English equivalent** |
| 1. | биология основывается на пяти основных принципах |  |
| 2. | многие биологи работают учителями, преподавателями вузов или исследователями |  |
| 3. | наследственность |  |
| 4. | отрасль биологии |  |
| 5. | биологи, изучающие клетки |  |
| 6. | здоровый организм |  |
| 7. | ботаники изучают растения |  |
| 8. | зоологи изучают животных |  |
| 9. | взаимодействия между организмами и их окружением |  |
| 10. | экосистемы, которые образуют биосферу |  |
| 11. | все живые организмы состоят из клеток |  |
| 12 | возможности жизни на других планетах |  |

**Exercise 18 Read the text again and decide if the following statements are *true* or *false*.**

1. There are three main areas of biology. T/F

2. Botany is the study of plant life. T/F

3. Molecular biology studies how the cells work. T/F

4. Genetics studies inheritance and also tells us how plants and animals adapt to the conditions around them. T/F

5. The foundation of biology is based on six basic principles. T/F

6. Homeostasis is one of the basic principles of biology. T/F

7. Astrobiology is an old area of biology. T/F

8. Anatomy is a specialized subdiscipline of biology. T/F

9. Bacteriologists study DNA and proteins. T/F

10. Biologists can be employed in wildlife conservation, health care, horticulture, agriculture, museums. T/F

**Exercise 19 Complete the sentences below with words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| A. bacteria B. genetics C. molecular D. branches E. interactions F. sub-disciplines G. horticulture H. biology I. basic principles J. opportunities K. atoms L. molecular biology M. ecosystems N. medicine |

1. The study of how the cells work is ….

2. … is interested in inheritance.

3. The foundation of biology is based on five ….

4. Biologists study every aspect of life from the … to the ….

5. Biology includes several specialized ….

6. Bacteriologists study ….

7. Ecologists study … between organisms and their environment.

8. Biologists can be employed in ….

9. Biologists specialising in genetics or molecular biology can have career … in ….

10. Modern biology is an enormous subject that has many ….

**Exercise 20** **Fill in the missing words.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area of science** | | **Specialist** | |
| biology | …… | |
| …….. | physiologist | |
| zoology | …… | |
| pathology | …… | |
| …… | geneticist | |
| ecology | …… | |
| …… | biochemist | |
| ……. | cell biologist | |
| ….. | bacteriologist | |
| botany | …… | |

**Exercise 21 Answer the questions.**

1. How many main areas of biology do you know? 2. What are they? 3. Why should biologists know about all of these four areas of study? 4. How many principles is biology based on? 5. What are these principles? 6. What is astrobiology? 7. What disciplines and sub-disciplines of biology do you know? 8. What sub-disciplines are you interested in? 9. What specialists study animals? 10. What specialists study DNA and proteins? 11. What do ecologists study? 12. Where are biologists employed? 13. Where would you like to be employed?

**Exercise 22 Retell the text “What do biology and biologists focus on?”**

**Тест 1.**

**1. Поставьте глаголы-сказуемые в форме Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.**

* 1. John (to prepare) his dinner for two hours already and (not to finish) his work yet.
  2. It is ten o`clock. George (to wait) for his friend for half an hour.
  3. - You ever (to be) in England? – No, I never (to be) there.
  4. The students of this group (to study) English for six months already.
  5. He (to get) just a letter from his sister.
  6. - What you (to do) since nine o`clock? – I (to listen) to the radio.
  7. - You (to bring) your suitcase with you? – Yes, I did not want to leave it at the station.

**2. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в нужной форме.**

* + - 1. I (to try) to sell my old cycle for a long time, but nobody wants to buy it.
      2. The sportsmen (to train) for some time before the coach arrived.
      3. Harry and Bess (to fall asleep) when we came back.
      4. By the time John felt hungry, his wife (to cook) lunch.
      5. We (to walk) in the park long before it began to rain.
      6. After the children (to leave) the class-room, the boy on duty opened the window.
      7. The travellers (to go down) the river for many hours when at last they saw the first village.
      8. The people felt very tired as they (to work) for a long time.
      9. How long you (to study) English before you entered the University?
      10. As I not (to get) any letter from my friend, I rang him up.

Test 2. Past Simple and Present Perfect Tenses

**Exercise 1.** Open the brackets and use the verbs in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

Ann: How long (you/have) your car (1)?

Bill: 1 (have) it since Christmas (2). I (buy) it from my uncle (3).Ann:(you/see) that film before (4)?

Bill: Yes, I (see) it (5) when I (be) in Lon­don (6).

Aim: How long (you/be) ill (7)?

Bill: I (*be*) ill (8) since I (eat) that meal (9).

Ann: When (she/move) into her new house (10)?

Bill: She (move) three months ago (11). I (not/visit) her yet (12).

**Exercise 2.** Complete the sentences with **since, for, already, just, yet.**

1. Jack has ... finished his work, so his books are still on the table. 2. I haven’t seen Sarah ... 1990. 3. Have you ... finished eat­ing? I haven’t even started ... 4. They’ve lived here ... twenty years. 5. He’s ... come back from the journey and he’s a bit tired.

**Форма промежуточного контроля**

**Зачет**

Вопросы (задания) к зачету по дисциплине:

1. Демонстрация умений монологического высказывания по изученным темам и участие в диалогическом общении в пределах изучаемых тем (в том числе участие в ролевых играх, в моделировании выступления на конференции с тезисами по специальности, в обсуждении различных тем и вопросов).
2. Выполнение грамматических и лексических тестов.
3. Выполнение письменных заданий (составление аннотаций, заполнение бланков, анкет, формуляров, написание писем различного характера, резюме и т.п.).
4. Демонстрация умений чтения и извлечения информации без словаря/ со словарем в зависимости от целей чтения.
5. Демонстрация умений аудирования в зависимости от целей и условий слушания.
6. Предъявление индивидуальных заданий (чтение и перевод текстов и проч.)
7. Представление презентаций по индивидуальным заданиям.

**Экзамен**

Образец экзаменационного билета

**БИЛЕТ №\_\_\_**

Профиль\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ направление\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Дисциплина\_\_\_\_\_**Иностранный язык**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Вопросы:

1. Найдите спецтекст по теме……………………………..

Ознакомьтесь с его содержанием без словаря. Будьте готовы к беседе по тексту на изучаемом языке. Кратко передайте основное содержание текста и выразите свое отношение к полученной информации.

1. Письменно переведите со словарем на русский язык указанный фрагмент текста.
2. Прочтите диалог и скажите, какие из приведенных после диалога речевых клише можно было бы использовать в качестве адекватной реплики в данной ситуации общения.

**Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)**

**Основная литература:**

1. Алфимова Г.В., Еремина В.М., Жавкина Е.Б., Токуренова Б.Н. Discover an Amazing World around [Текст]: учеб. пособие / Забакал. гос. ун-т. – Чита: ЗабГУ, 2017.- 139 с. Всего: 10, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-10.
2. **English for Science Students** [Текст]**:** учеб. пособие / Н. Ю. **Гусевская,** В. М. **Еремина. -** Чита: ЗабГГПУ, 2009. - 172 с. - ISBN 978585158478-7: 95-00. Всего: 2, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-2
3. Практический курс английского языка [Текст] = English: Your Way : учеб. пособие / Б. Ф. Ломаев, Г. П. Томских, А. Э. Михина. - Чита: Экспресс - изд-во, 2011. - 300 с.: ил. - ISBN 978-5-9566-0299-7: 350-00. Всего: 53, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-50, Аб.эконом.лит.-1, Ч.з. пед.лит.-2
4. Английский язык для **биологов**. Naturally speaking (b1-b2): учебное пособие для академического бакалавриата / Л. Н. Шевырдяева. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2018. — 218 с. — (Серия : Бакалавр. Академический курс). — ISBN 978-5-534-06410-0. <https://biblio-online.ru/viewer/9372826B-0254-4AF9-9960-13A1AB753FF1>
5. Английский язык. Употребление времен в английском языке с упражнениями и ключами [Электронный ресурс] / В.В. Осечкин. - М. : ВЛАДОС, 2007. - (Every conversation) - <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785691016677.html>

**Дополнительная литература:**

1. Английский язык для экологов и биотехнологов [Текст]: учебное пособие для студентов, обучающихся по специальностям 240901 - "Биотехнология" и 280202 - "Инженерная защита окружающей среды" / С. В. Бобылёва, Д. Н. Жаткин. - М.: Флинта: Наука, 2008. - 191 с. - ISBN 978-5-9765-0247-5. - ISBN978-5-02-034722-9: 84 р. Всего: 20, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-20
2. Английский язык для студентов-биологов [Текст] / Саинова Дильбер Замалеевна. - Москва: МГУ, 1985. - 196 с. - 0-50. Всего: 13, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-13
3. Английский язык для биологов [Текст] : учеб. пособие / Макарова Елена Федоровна. - Москва: МГУ, 1979. - 140 с. Всего: 10, из них: Аб.ин.лит.-10
4. Деловой английский язык. Introduction into professional english [Электронный ресурс]: учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата / И. В. Якушева, О. А. Демченкова. — 3-е изд., испр. и доп. — М. : Издательство Юрайт, 2018. — 221 с. — (Серия : Бакалавр. Академический курс). — ISBN 978-5-534-03705-0. <https://biblio-online.ru/viewer/7889CA96-AACF-4398-98BA-921FDF10BE90#page/1>
5. Деловой английский язык [Электронный ресурс]: учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата / М. М. Филиппова. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — М. : Издательство Юрайт, 2016. — 353 с. — (Серия : Бакалавр. Академический курс). — ISBN 978-5-9916-7109-5. <https://biblio-online.ru/viewer/F5E5FB6C-2FB1-4F9B-BC67-53ADD0DCB6B3#/>

Ведущий преподаватель Токуренова Б.Н.

Заведующий кафедрой Еремина В.М.