МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Забайкальский государственный университет»

(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)

Историко-филологический факультет

Кафедра иностранных языков

**УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**для студентов заочной формы обучения**

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

для специальности 21.05.04 «Горное дело»

Специализация «Обогащение полезных ископаемых»

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Виды занятий | | Распределение по семестрам | | | Всего часов |
| 1 семестр | 2  семестр |  | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Общая трудоёмкость | | 144 | 144 | 324 | | |
| Аудиторные занятия, в т.ч. | | 4 | 4 | 8 | | |
| Лекции | | - | - | - | | |
| Практические занятия | | 4 | 4 | 8 | | |
| Самостоятельная работа студентов | | 140 | 140 | 280 | | |
| Курсовой проект или работа | | - | - | - | | |
| Форма контроля в семестре\* | зачет | | экзамен | 36 | | |

**Краткое содержание курса**

Перечень изучаемых тем, разделов дисциплины (модуля).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| №  п/п | Контролируемые разделы  (темы) дисциплины |
| 2 семестр | |
| 1 | Контрольное задание № 2.  Grammar:  Определительные и дополнительные придаточные предложения (союзные); придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия  Written Translation |
| 2 | Grammar: Бессоюзное подчинение  Функции глагола to have  Written Translation |
| 3 | Grammar:  Функции слова AS. Функции слова THAT  Written Translation |
| 4 | Grammar:  Gerund  Written Translation |
|  | Grammar: Причастие I. Причастие II  Бессоюзное подчинение  Written Translation |
| 5. | Grammar:  Сложные формы причастия  Written Translation |
| 6. | Grammar: Функции герундия |
| 7. | Grammar: Инфинитив. Функции инфинитива  Written Translation |

**ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ**

Каждое контрольное задание пред­лагается в четырёх вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из четырёх вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами зачетной книжки : студенты, зачетная книжка которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант № 1; на 3 или 4 - № 2; на 5 или 6 - № 3; на 7 или 8,9,0 — №4;

Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следу­ет в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию, номер зачетной книжки, предмет, номер контрольной работы

Контрольные работы должны выполняться аккуратно, четким почерком. При выполнении кон­трольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецен­зента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Левая страница | | Правая страница | |
| Поля | Английский текст | Русский текст | Поля |
|  |  |  |  |

**ТРЕБОВАНИЯ НА ЭКЗАМЕНЕ**

**Экзамен.** К экзамену по английскому языку допускают­ся студенты, имеющие зачет за I семестр, выполнившие все контрольные работы и сдавшие учебный матери­ал по чтению. На экзамене по английскому языку проверяются уме­ния: читать со словарем текст по специальности вуза.

Форма проверки понимания — письменный перевод. Норма перевода - 1000 печатных знаков в час письмен­но.

**Контрольная работа № 2**

**Вариант 1**

***1) Обозначьте словообразовательные элементы в следующих словах. Слова переведите:***

1. investigation, 2. founder, 3. highly, 4. external, 5. consolidate, 6. valuable, 7. sedimentary, 8. specific.

***2) Подчеркните двойные союзы. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Metamorphic rocks have been derived either from igneous or from sedimentary rocks.

2. Neither the thickness of overburden nor the angles of dip and strike were determined correctly.

3. The Moscow Mining Academy trains both mining engineers and technicians.

4. Both miners were highly skilled workers.

***3) Употребите глагол ’to have’ в нужной форме. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. They (to have) opened the new road.

2. She told me she (to have) never been to London before.

3. She is the best student in the group: she (to have) a good command of English.

4. They (to have) explored those coal deposits by the end of this month.

***4) Подчеркните сказуемые в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский язык и к предложениям в страдательном залоге задайте общий вопрос:***

1. Students course is designed on a modular basis.

2. The modern equipment is effective.

3. The decomposition of rocks under the direct influence of heat and cold is called physical weathering.

4. Mineral fuels are organic materials accumulated in the geologic past.

5. Using modern mining equipment allowed the miners to increase the output of coal.

6. Core-drilling is used in prospecting for loose rocks.

7. Explosives are used for excavating hard rocks.

8. The thickness of ore deposits is a constant value.

***5) Подчеркните модальные глаголы и их заменители в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Coal beds may consist of different bands of varying thickness.

2. It should be noticed that the theory of prospecting and exploration is a link connecting specialists in two fields of mining: the exploration geologist and the mining engineer.

3. Bituminous coals cannot be stored in open piles.

4. Mining can be done either as a surface operation or by an underground method.

5. I have to study hard to become a highly qualified mining engineer.

6. Surveyor must be very attentive an accurate.

7. They will be able to work as mining engineers in five years.

8. We are to pass our exams at the end of each term.

***6) определите инговые формы:***

***а) Participle I;***

***b) Gerund;***

***c) Verbal noun.***

***Данные предложения переведите на русский язык.***

1. The aim of geological prospecting is to provide information on a preliminary estimation of the deposit and the cost of the geological investigations to be made.

2. New techniques have been developed for rapid mapping and geochemical sampling from light aircraft while in flight.

3. Cosmic rays coming in from the depth of the Universe are expected to explore near-earth and interplanetary space.

4. Galena, the most important mineral containing lead, is dark grey, heavy and lustrous.

5. This equipment needs repairing.

6. After receiving good results they stopped experiments.

7. Laser is used in mining.

8. Speaking about the future of coal, it is necessary to note the production of liquid fuels such as gas and oil from coal.

**7) *Выберите предложения с синтаксическими комплексами:***

***а) сложное дополнение;***

***b) сложное подлежащее;***

***c) абсолютная причастная конструкция.***

***Данные предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Oil consists of a mixture of hydrocarbons, some other compounds being also present.

2. Oil is known to be one of the most important sources of energy.

3. The teacher said the students to translate that special article.

4. Petroleum is believed to have been formed from decaying vegetable and animal remains.

5. Good results having been obtained, the researchers could continue the experiment.

6. He allowed that specialist to use new equipment.

***8) Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем:***

## Minerals

Minerals that make up rocks, are defined as inorganic substances which occur naturally and have a definite chemical composition and physical properties which vary within known limits. The major properties are colour, crystal form, hardness, cleavage and others. Cleavage is one of the most diagnostically useful mineralogical properties which can be found throughout the mineral.

Minerals of use to man can be grouped into two broad categories: 1) metals, such as aluminium, copper, gold, silver, iron-tin, platinum, chromium, nickel, lead and zinc, and 2) non-metallic minerals, such as diamonds, salt, limestone, cement, sulphur, and asbestos. When minerals occur so that they can be worked at a profit they are called ore deposits. Mineral deposits are seldom equally rich throughout.

Economic minerals are those which are of economic importance and include both metallic and non-metallic minerals. Most minerals consist of several elements. Such elements are oxygen, silicon, titanium, aluminium, iron, magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium, and hydrogen. They make up more than 99 per cent by weight of all the rock-forming minerals. Of these, aluminium, iron and magnesium are industrial metals. The other metals are present in small quantities, mostly in igneous rocks.

***9) Составьте план к тексту в форме простых предложений.***

**Вариант 2**

***1) Обозначьте словообразовательные элементы в следующих словах. Слова переведите:***

1. accumulation, 2. investigator, 3. firmly, 4. thickness, 5. originate, 6. biochemical, 7. different, 8. igneous.

***2) Подчеркните двойные союзы. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Mechanical sediments can be either consolidated or unconsolidated.

2. Neither faults nor fissures were found by the surveyors.

3. We study both rock mechanics and surveying.

4. Both mining engineers were highly skilled specialists.

***3) Употребите глагол ’to have’ в нужной форме. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. They (to have) obtained reliable information on the mineral reserves next week.

2. We (to have) already observed physical weathering in deserts.

3. He is the best student in our group: he (to have) excellent marks in metallurgy and mining.

4. He told me he (to have) never heard about academician A.Y. Fersman before.

***4) Подчеркните сказуемые в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский язык и к предложениям в страдательном залоге задайте общий вопрос:***

1. Coal is still the most important fuel.

2. No fissures were found.

3. We say that the method of mining is rational if it guarantees only safety of the men and maximum output of minerals.

4. The shield method of mining is used where short faces are worked.

5. After mining or dredging ores are usually processed, crushed or dried.

6. The drills for making holes have handles.

7. A level is a horizontal road with no direct access to the surface.

8. As a rule open-cast mining is used when the deposit lies near the surface.

***5) Подчеркните модальные глаголы и их заменители в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. The benches may be separated by thin layers of clay, shale, pyrite or other mineral matters commonly called partings.

2. Modern deposits of Kamchatka volcanoes must be investigated.

3. They were to meet at the Institute at five.

4. One can get higher mining education at a higher mining Institute.

5. You should attend your classes regularly to become a highly qualified specialist.

6. They have to explore those deposits again.

7. He will be able to work as a mining engineer after graduation from the Institute.

8. The students were allowed to use this modern equipment while their practical training.

***6) определите инговые формы:***

***а) ParticipleI;***

***b) Gerund;***

***c) Verbal noun.***

***Данные предложения переведите на русский язык.***

1. Core drilling with diamond and carbide bits is widely used.

2. There different ways of obtaining this substance.

3. Most solar-heating systems coming on the market use a black surface to absorb the Sun’s heat.

4. While at the Institute every student is to go through practical training at mines, open-pits, quarries or dressing plants.

5. Making the geological map the geologists study all the data of ground and aerial geological surveys.

6. A method of prospecting for mineral, gas, oil, etc. which is based on combination of X-rays and ultrasonic transmissions came into use recently.

7. Like other sedimentary rocks coal beds may be structurally disturbed by folding and faulting.

8. Being intensively used in the iron and steel industry bituminous coal varies from medium to high rank.

**7) *Выберите предложения с синтаксическими комплексами:***

***а) сложное дополнение;***

***b) сложное подлежащее;***

***c) абсолютная причастная конструкция.***

***Данные предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Neighbouring coal beds seemed to be sloping gently.

2. At this mine the method of working is longwall, the faces being rather long.

3. The computerizing systems of planning and control proved to be reliable.

4. The teacher asked the student to answer the question.

5. The researcher reported the new method to meet their requirements.

6. Different kinds of exploratory drilling are used, their choice depending on the geological conditions of the deposit.

***8) Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем:***

## IronDeposits

IronisoneofthemostabundantmetalsintheEarth’scrust. There are three important classes of iron deposits associated with igneous rocks; residual deposits and sedimentary deposits. Iron deposits associated with igneous rocks are usually small but very rich bodies either of hematite or magnetite. Large concentrations have been successfully mined in Pensylvania (the USA) and in the Russian Federation.

Residual deposits of iron minerals are formed wherever weathering occurs. Iron deposits formed this way are very widespread. Sedimentary iron deposits make up most of the world’s current production.

As the essential component of every variety of steel, iron is obviously the most important of all industrial metals. It has played a large part in the development of our modern civilization. Iron ores are mainly used for producing cast iron, steels and ferroalloys. From a scientific point of view, iron’s most significant property is that it becomes magnetized. The magnetic iron ore is the main wealth of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly (KMA). Iron fields are worked by surface mining which is more economical. But the KMA is rich not only in iron ores. Its deposits contain bauxite, phosphorite, cement, sand and clay.

***9) Составьте план к тексту в форме простых предложений.***

**Вариант 3**

***1) Обозначьте словообразовательные элементы в следующих словах. Слова переведите:***

1. industrial, 2. extraction, 3. significant, 4. researcher, 5. conglomerate, 6. relative, 7. lithosphere, 8. investment.

***2) Подчеркните двойные союзы. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Hydrothermal mineral deposits are neither common, nor very large compared to other geological features.

2. Mineral deposits have been found both in rocks that lie beneath the oceans and in rocks that form the continents.

3. Neither of them is a mining engineer.

4. In a few cases, silicate minerals are used as ore minerals because the metals either do not form more desirable minerals or form desirable minerals that rarely occur in large deposits.

***3) Употребите глагол ’to have’ в нужной форме. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Pegmatites (to have) been discovered in all continents.

2. Our understanding of Earth (to have) expanded tremendously in the past 100 years.

3. Humans (to have) been on the Earth for a mere 0.004% of the Earth’s history.

4. They (to have) a very important conference tomorrow.

***4) Подчеркните сказуемые в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский язык и к предложениям в страдательном залоге задайте общий вопрос:***

1. The Earth is a little over 4.5 billion years old.

2. Russia is the world's second largest PGE producer, after South Africa.

3. The deepest gold mines are about 4 Km. below the Earth's surface.

4. The most significant mineral producing regions in Russia are located in the Kola Peninsula, the North Caucuses, East Siberia, the Urals and the Russian Far East.

5. The first Russian dredge was introduced into mining practice in the Amur region by the Verkhne-Amurskaya company in 1894.

6. Anthracite is a hard, shiny, black coal that burns with a blue, smokeless flame.

7. The United Kingdom has an estimated 780 million tonnes of proved and probable oil reserves.

8. Tin and lead is still being mined from deep mines located in England, Scotland and Wales.

***5) Подчеркните модальные глаголы и их заменители в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Impurities must be removed from the ore before the extraction of the metal.

2. Certain kinds of mineral can be smelted more readily than others.

3. Scientists have to apply different geophysical methods to explore a certain mineral.

4. Coal was so abundant in Britain that the supply could be stepped up to meet the rapidly rising demand.

5. In future we’ll be able to explain the origin of the Earth.

6. Diamonds cannot be formed in the low temperatures and pressures.

7. They are to make a lot of experiments and investigations.

8. We should have checked the data once more before making the final conclusion.

**6) *определите инговые формы:***

***а) ParticipleI;***

***b) Gerund;***

***c) Verbal noun.***

***Данные предложения переведите на русский язык.***

1. Copper extraction techniques refer to the methods for obtaining copper from its ores.

2. After spending over $30 million on the project, the company has decided to discontinue its development activities in Russia.

3. The pulverized ore is separated by physical processes like hydraulic washing, froth-floatation, and magnetic separation or by chemical processes, depending on the nature of the ore and its impurities.

4. Further cooling will go more slowly.

5. There are so many historical episodes involving the Orloff.

6. The engines power hydraulic pumps, which generate very high pressure oil for driving the track motors and moving the excavator rams.

7. According to the basic definition, mining means extracting minerals from the earth.

8. Drilling and blasting is employed to remove the worthless overburden.

**7) *Выберите предложения с синтаксическими комплексами:***

***а) сложное дополнение;***

***b) сложное подлежащее;***

***c) абсолютная причастная конструкция.***

***Данные предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. The average grade of copper ores in the 21st century is below 0.6% copper, with a proportion of economic ore minerals being less than 2 % of the total volume of the ore rock.

2. Coal was known to be used in England already in the XII century.

3. Scientists found the Romans to employ three techniques to recover the metals.

4. Some specialists consider it to be an intrusive igneous complex.

5.With the old creation destroyed, terrestrial crust had to be formed, by massive underwater intrusions.

6. We all know gold to conduct both heat and electricity and not to rust.

***8) Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем:***

**Types of rocks**

Sedimentary rocks are formed from particles of sand, shells, pebbles, and other fragments of material. Together, all these particles are called sediment. Gradually, the sediment accumulates in layers and over a long period of time hardens into rock. Generally, sedimentary rock is fairly soft and may break apart or crumble easily. You can often see sand, pebbles, or stones in the rock, and it is usually the only type that contains fossils.

Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the metamorphosis (change) that occurs due to intense heat and pressure (squeezing). The rocks that result from these processes often have ribbonlike layers and may have shiny crystals, formed by minerals growing slowly over time, on their surface

Igneous rocks are formed from melted rock that has cooled and solidified. When rocks are buried deep within the Earth, they melt because of the high pressure and temperature; the molten rock (called magma) can then flow upward or even be erupted from a volcano onto the Earth's surface. When magma cools slowly, usually at depths of thousands of feet, crystals grow from the molten liquid, and a coarse-grained rock forms. When magma cools rapidly, usually at or near the Earth's surface, the crystals are extremely small, and a fine-grained rock results.

***9) Составьте план к тексту в форме простых предложений.***

**Вариант 4**

***1) Обозначьте словообразовательные элементы в следующих словах. Слова переведите:***

1. aqueous, 2. scientific, 3. mainly, 4. subsurface, 5. precipitate, 6. geophysical, 7. volcanism, 8. watery.

***2) Подчеркните двойные союзы. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Technological development throughout the 19th and 20th centuries helped both to improve the safety of colliers and the productive capacity of collieries they worked.

2. Either of methods is appropriate in this case.

3. For sulfide ores, both secondary (supergene) and primary (unweathered), froth flotation is used to physically separate ore from gangue.

4. You can use either underground mining or surface mining to extract coal.

***3) Употребите глагол ’to have’ в нужной форме. Предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia (to have) struggled to maintain its ailing mineral industry.

2. Deep-vein miners (to have) to deal with a number of difficult problems, including drainage, ventilation, lighting, and safety.

3. The Siberian-Urals Aluminium Company (to have) begun construction of Sredne-Timan bauxite field.

4. He told that he (to have) studied mining in Germany.

***4) Подчеркните сказуемые в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русский язык и к предложениям в страдательном залоге задайте общий вопрос:***

1. Both extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks are derived from magmas.

2. The folded and broken layers indicate the rock has undergone deformation during mountain-building.

3. Gold has been discovered on every continent on earth.

4. The reserve base are being diminished rapidly in the country.

5. People are always attracted towards gold mining thinking about lots of money.

6. As with other commodities in Russia, lead and zinc are being rapidly depleted.

7. The largest gold mine is present in Papua, Indonesia.

8. The Emerald is one of the most well known and most attractive gemstone available.

***5) Подчеркните модальные глаголы и их заменители в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите на русскийязык:***

1. Seismic data are to be used to determine in which direction rocks first moved along a fault during an earthquake.

2. Nowadays geologists are unable to explain why glaciers form, advance, and retreat.

3. An analysis of push-pull data can generate two possible fault orientations that fit the first-motion data.

4. Glaciers can move more than 15 meters a day.

5. You should study the question before the experiment.

6. As a submarine lava flow cools, blobs of lava may break through the exterior and harden immediately in the cold water.

7. He might have helped us to take the measurements.

8. The students will be allowed to choose the topic for their further research.

**6) *определите инговые формы:***

***а) ParticipleI;***

***b) Gerund;***

***c) Verbal noun.***

***Данные предложения переведите на русский язык.***

1. Existing hydrothermal solutions can be studied at hot springs such as those in the Cheleken Peninsula on the eastern edge of the Caspian Sea.

2. Exploration is the work involved in determining the location, size, shape, position, and value of an ore body using prospecting methods, geologic mapping and field investigations, remote sensing (aerial and satellite-borne sensor systems that detect ore-bearing rocks), drilling, and other methods.

3. The deep mine workings created problems with ventilation, lighting, and drainage in Ancient Rome.

4. Restoring ecology is the process of putting an ecosystem back to life from a traumatic experience in activities like mining.

5. It is most convenient to discuss hydrothermal mineral deposits in the context of their settings.

6. Gold is so rare that the world pours more steel in an hour than it has poured gold since the beginning of recorded history.

7. Alluvial diamond mining is an above ground form of mining which concentrates on gathering diamonds on the surface.

8. After the Romans left Britain, in AD 410, there are no records of coal being used in the country until the end of the 12th century.

**7) *Выберите предложения с синтаксическими комплексами:***

***а) сложное дополнение;***

***b) сложное подлежащее;***

***c) абсолютная причастная конструкция.***

***Данные предложения переведите на русский язык:***

1. The Greeks thought gold to be a dense combination of water and sunlight.

2. Some specialists consider it to be a combination of intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks.

3. Some scientists believe diamonds to be formed from coal.

4. Water is supposed to have come from comets hitting the Earth after the proto-crust solidified.

5. The original Earth was two-layered, with a body of deep water lying underneath the land rather than encircling it.

6. Similar to South Africa, Russia is thought to employ approximately 400 000 people in its gold mining industry.

***8) Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем:***

**Borehole mining**

Borehole mining is used for surface and underground mining. It can be used in open pit mining which is a kind of surface mining. With borehole mining, a hole is drilled deep enough into the ground to reach whatever is going to be mined. Then a long, tube-like tool is dropped into the hole. This tube has places for water to be forced down the tube and places where the water can be pushed back up the tube. The water is forced down this tube. The stream of water breaks up the dirt and rock when it hits it. The water combines with the dirt, rock, and minerals to make a combination called a slurry. The slurry is pumped back up to the surface where it is put into a storage tank. The water is drained and the ore is taken out of it. From that time on, the ore is treated depending on what it will be used for.

The good thing about borehole mining is that it doesn’t wreck the environment like other kinds of mining do. It costs less money than some mining does and can be easily moved from one place to another. Also, borehole mining works in places that would be very dangerous to mine with other kinds of mining

***9) Составьте план к тексту в форме простых предложений.***

***Итоговый контроль – ЭКЗАМЕН***

О переводе технического текста

Перевод научно-технического текста должен верно передавать смысл оригинала в форме, по возможности близкой к форме оригинала. Отступления должны быть оправданы особенностями русского языка, требованиями стиля.

Перевод в целом не должен быть ни буквальным подстрочником, ни вольным пересказом оригинала, хотя элементы того и другого обязательно присутствуют обязательно: если буквальный перевод какой-то фразы хорошо передает ее смысл и хорошо звучит по-русски, нет оснований изменять его; и наоборот, можно (и должно) пересказать содержание своими словами, если иначе «никак не получается». Важно лишь не допускать потери существенной информации или, наоборот, привносить от себя то, чего нет в тексте (или хотя бы в достаточно явном подтексте) оригинала.

Верность научного перевода определяется тем, насколько хорошо переводчик знает язык оригинала и предмет изложения. Однако верный смысл должен быть передан ясно и доходчиво.

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| --- | --- |
| МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  высшего образования  **«**Забайкальский государственный университет» | ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1  по дисциплине иностранный язык  специальности 21.05.04 «Горное дело»  семестр IV |

1. Read and translate the text “Methods of Extraction”
2. Read and give a brief summary of the text “Surface mining”
3. Speak on the topic “Types of processing”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Составил:  «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г | УТВЕРЖДАЮ  Зав. кафедрой проф. Каплина С.Е.  «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г. |

**Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины**

**Основная литература**

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**Дополнительная литература**

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http://environmentofearth.wordpress.com/2008/09/02/hydrosphere-of-earth/

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