МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«Забайкальский государственный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВПО «ЗабГУ»)

Факультет филологии и массовых коммуникаций

Кафедра иностранных языков и межкультурной коммуникации

УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

для студентов заочной формы обучения

по иностранному (английскому) языку
наименование дисциплины (модуля)

для направления подготовки 15.03.05 – Конструкторско-технологическое обеспечение машиностроительных производств
код и наименование направления подготовки (специальности)

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля)

Виды занятий	Распределение по семестрам			Всего часов
	1 семестр	2 семестр	3 семестр	
1	2	3	4	5
Общая трудоёмкость дисциплины	72	72	108	252
Аудиторные занятия, в т.ч.	12	12	12	36
Лекции (ЛК)	-	-		-
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	12	12	12	36
Лабораторные работы (ЛР)	-	-	-	-
Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС)	60	60	96	216
Внеаудиторная работа со студентами (ВРС)	зачет	зачет	Экзамен (36 часов)	36
Курсовой работа (курсовой проект) (КР,КП)	-	-	-	-
Форма контроля в семестре				

Краткое содержание курса

3 семестр

1. Видо-временные формы глагола: пассивный залог – формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future).
2. Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.
3. Функции глагола to BE
4. Функции слова ONE

Форма текущего контроля

Контрольная работа № 3.

Каждое контрольное задание предлагается в трех вариантах. Студенты должны выполнить один из трех вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра:

студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1, 2, 3 выполняют вариант № 1;
студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 4, 5, 6 выполняют вариант № 2;
студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 7,8,9 или 0 выполняют вариант № 3.

КОНТРОЛЬНОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ 3

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить задание 3, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка:

1. Видо-временные формы глагола: пассивный залог – формы Indefinite (Present, Past, Future).

Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.

2. Функции глагола to BE

3. Функции слова ONE

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

Используйте следующие образцы выполнения упражнений.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ 1 (К УПР. I)

The new laboratory equipment **was sent for** yesterday. Вчера *послали*	Вчера *послали* за новым оборудова нием лаборатории.

was sent for - Past Indefinite Passive от глагола to **send.**

His scientific work **is** much **spoken** about.	О его научной работе много говорят.

is spoken – Present Indefinite Passive от глагола to **speak**

ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций

1. Elements are transformed into other elements both by man and by nature.
2. He was asked many questions at the exams.
3. They will be shown a new film tomorrow.
4. The launching *of Sputnik 1* was followed by many achievements in science and engineering.

II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции глагола to BE

1. In the Metro people are carried up and down by escalators.
2. This machine is suitable for lifting things.
3. He was to meet him at the station.

III. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения слова ONE

1. This metro station was opened last year, and that one will be put into operation in two years.
2. One of our teachers will be in London this week.
3. One must take part in scientific work.
4. Our old laboratory equipment was much worse than the new one.

IV. Переведите предложения

1. I think that roads are very important in our life.

2. At every Institute there is a reading hall and a library where the students can take the necessary books.

3. I'll finish my work while you are playing chess.

4. The computer's work is based on principles which are easy to understand.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите на русский язык текст

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC MOTOR

Born in Croatia, the engineer Nikola Tesla had a distinguished academic and industrial career in central and eastern Europe before coming to the United States in 1884. Here, while working for the Edison Machine Works and independently, Tesla created his greatest invention, the electromagnetic motor.

A motor converts electrical energy to mechanical power by using current to make a metallic loop (“the rotor” or “armature”) spin around a central shaft. Tesla was convinced that DC (“direct current”) motors could be modified to operate without commutators. In early 1888, working in his experimental shop in New York, he proved his theory: Tesla built and demonstrated the “induction” or “electromagnetic” motor. Tesla’s revolutionary motor used a rotating magnetic field, rather than mechanical switches, to spin the rotor. This made unit drives for machines possible, and allowed the more efficient AC (“alternating current”) power to become the standard for most office and household appliances.

Tesla was also a pioneer in the early days of radio (invented by Guglielmo Marconi at the turn of the 20th century).

By the end of his career, Tesla had over 700 inventions and 100 patents to his credit. Though his innovations never made him wealthy, Tesla is rightly renowned to this day as one of the greatest electrical engineers of all time.

ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций

1. Synthetic rubber products were developed between 1914 and the 1930s.
2. All the work will be done by automatic machinery.
3. When was this University founded?
4. The intensity of this process is influenced by many factors.

II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции глагола to BE

1. What is the exact size of the room?
2. They were to erect this bridge 3 years ago.
3. The width of the windows is marked on the working plan.

III. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения слова ONE

1. In London one must get used to the left-side traffic.
2. We had to find new methods of investigation because the old ones were unsatisfactory.
3. The new technologies that are being developed must be connected with traditional ones.
4. One should always be careful when he operates this machine-tool.

IV. Переведите предложения

1. If you don’t know some words, you may use a dictionary.
2. Some graduates work in the various branches of industry, while others carry on research work in different research institutes.

3. People learned to draw pictures of the objects around them long before they learned to write.

4. There are a lot of higher schools in Russia where young people can get higher education.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите на русский язык текст

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Mechanical engineering has been recognized as a separate branch of engineering since the formation ofthe Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain in 1847. The development of the textile machinery, steam engines, machine-tools, pumping machinery, turbines and locomotives of that time made such a diversity interest for civilian engineers that these and allied subjects were called mechanical engineering.

Mechanical engineering deals with the design, construction and operation of machines and devices of all kinds, and with research and sciences upon which these depend. Among these machines are prime movers such as engines and turbines using air, gas, steam and water as operating media; pumping machines and other hydraulic apparatus; steam boilers, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and refrigerating equipment, transportation structures used in aviation; automotive engineering, railroads and ships, machine-tools, special machines for industry and for construction of buildings, railroads and harbours. In fact, mechanical engineering enters into the work of all engineers whose machines are to be developed for the processes of specialists of the other branches of engineering. To understand better the extent of the activities and interests of mechanical engineers, the following lists of the professional divisions and technical committees of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) are given.

ВАРИАНТ 3

I. Перепишите следующие предложения; подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видо-временную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Обратите внимание на перевод пассивных конструкций

1. The books were taken from the central library.

2. Heat energy is transmitted in two different ways.

3. An interesting problem was discussed at the lecture.

4. Becquerel's discovery was followed by an intensive research work of Marie and Pierre Curie.

II. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции глагола to BE

1. It was a picturesque landscape.

2. This pipe is made of copper.

3. We are to do this work in time.

III. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на разные значения слова ONE

1. One must apply the material that can be machined easily.

2. The problem that has become the most important one is the problem of pollution.

3. One can easily regulate the speed of this machine.

4. This apparatus is more powerful than the one installed in the laboratory.

IV. Переведите предложения

1. If we compare the maps of Moscow and London we can see a similarity between them.

2. The universities provide a wide range of courses for those who want to get higher-level posts in commerce, industry and administration.

3. The first railroad in Russia was the railroad which connected Moscow with St. Petersburg.

4. They learned to make papyrus, which they used especially for writing and for drawing.

V. Прочитайте и письменно переведите на русский язык текст

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING AND AUTOMATION

A major advance in twentieth century manufacturing was the development of mass production techniques. Mass production refers to manufacturing processes in which an assembly line, usually a conveyer belt, moves the product to stations where each worker performs a limited number of operations until the product is assembled. In the automobile assembly plant such systems have reached a highly-developed form. A complex system of conveyer belts and chain drives moves car parts to workers who perform the thousands of necessary assembling tasks.

Mass production increases efficiency and productivity to a point beyond which the monotony of repeating an operation over and over slows down the workers. Many ways have been tried to increase productivity on assembly lines: some of them are as superficial as piping music into the plant or painting the industrial apparatus in bright colours; others entail giving workers more variety in their tasks and more responsibility for the product.

These human factors are important considerations for industrial engineers who must try to balance an efficient system of manufacturing with the complex needs of workers.

Another factor for the industrial engineer to consider is whether each manufacturing process can be automated in whole or in part. Automation is a word coined in the 1940s to describe processes by which machines do tasks previously performed by people. The word was new but the idea was not. We know of the advance in the development of steam engines that produced automatic valves.

Форма промежуточного контроля

Экзамен

Экзамен проводится по экзаменационным билетам.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего профессионального образования «Забайкальский государственный университет»

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1
по дисциплине Иностранный язык
Направление подготовки:
15.03.05 – Конструкторско-технологическое обеспечение машиностроительных производств
Профиль: Технология машиностроения
семестр 3

Translate the text «Modern tools» ,using a dictionary

Составил Кабановская Е.Ю.
«_____» _____ 20__ г

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Зав. кафедрой _____
«_____» _____ 20__ г.

Modern tools

Many mechanical engineering companies, especially those in industrialized nations, have begun to incorporate computer-aided engineering (CAE) programs into their existing design and analysis processes, including 2D and 3Dsolid modeling computer-aided design (CAD). This method has many benefits, including easier and more exhaustive visualization of products, the ability to create virtual assemblies of parts, and the ease of use in designing mating interfaces and tolerances. Other CAE programs commonly used by mechanical engineers include product lifecycle management (PLM) tools and analysis tools used to perform complex simulations. Analysis tools may be used to predict product response to expected loads, including fatigue life and manufacturability. These tools include finite element analysis (FEA), computational fluid dynamics (CFD), and computer-aided manufacturing (CAM). Using CAE programs, a mechanical design team can quickly and cheaply iterate the design process to develop a product that better meets cost, performance, and other constraints. No physical prototype need be created until the design nears completion, allowing hundreds or thousands of designs to be evaluated, instead of a relative few. In addition, CAE

analysis programs can model complicated physical phenomena which cannot be solved by hand, such as visco elasticity, complex contact between mating parts, or non-Newtonian flows.

Оформление письменной работы согласно МИ 01-02-2018 Общие требования к построению и оформлению учебной текстовой документации

Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины

Основная литература

1. Английский язык для инженеров : учеб. / Т. Ю. Полякова [и др.]. - 7-е изд., испр. - Москва : Высш. шк., 2005. - 463 с. - ISBN 5-06-004211-1 :
2. Английский язык для машиностроительных специальностей вузов : учебник / В. Н. Бгашев [и др.]. - Москва: Высшая школа, 1990. - 416с.
3. Агабекян И.П. Английский для технических вузов / И. П. Агабекян, П. И. Коваленко. - 6- е изд. - Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2005. - 349с.
4. Першина, Е. Ю. Английский язык для металлургов и машиностроителей : Учебник и практикум / Першина Е.Ю. - 2-е изд. - Москва. : Издательство Юрайт, 2017. - 133. - (Бакалавр. Академический курс). - ISBN 978-5-534-00320-8 : 49.96. (электронная библиотека)
Ссылка на ресурс: https://www.biblio-online.ru/book/148111C5-E115-4EF4-BADA- 090B1F175F3D
5. Коваленко, И. Ю. Английский язык для физиков и инженеров : Учебник и практикум / И. Ю. Коваленко. - М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2016. - 278. - (Бакалавр. Академический курс). - ISBN 978-5-9916-8624-2 : 88.45.
(электронная библиотека)
Ссылка на ресурс: https://www.biblio-online.ru/book/9B8C32DB-C9E4-484C-BC31- A0B101571ECC

Дополнительная литература

1. Бгашев В.Н. Учебный англо-русский словарь-справочник для машиностроителей / В. Н. Бгашев, Е. Ю. Долматовская. - Москва : Высш. шк., 1991. -112 с.
2. Агабекян, И.П. Английский для инженеров: учеб. пособие / Агабекян И. П., Коваленко П. И. - 7-е изд., стер. - Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2009. - 317 с.

3. Дубровская С.Г., Дубина Д.Б. Английский для технических вузов: Учеб. издание. 6-е изд., испр. и доп. - М. : Издательство АСВ, 2011. - 368 стр. - ISBN 978-5-93093-844-9.

4.Куряева, Р.И. Английский язык. Лексико-грамматическое пособие в 2 ч. Часть 1: учебное пособие для прикладного бакалавриата / Р. И. Куряева. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп.

— Москва. : Издательство Юрайт, 2016. — 264 с. — (Серия: Бакалавр. Прикладной курс).

— ISBN 978-5-534-01946-9. (электронная библиотека)

5. Куряева, Р.И. Английский язык. Видо-временные формы глагола в 2 ч. Часть 2: Учебное пособие / Р.И. Куряева. - 3-е изд. - Москва.: Издательство Юрайт, 2016. - 339. - (Бакалавр. Академический курс). - ISBN 978-5-9916-8627-3. - ISBN 978-5-9916-8628-0 : 104.01.

Базы данных, информационно-справочные и поисковые системы*

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
2. http://www.britannica.com/
3. http://www.scholar.google.com
4. http://www.nytimes.com
5. http://www.worldbusinessculture.com

Ведущий преподаватель Кабановская Е.Ю.

Заведующий кафедрой Каплина С.Е