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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ
ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ
САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

учебной дисциплины **ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык**

Для студентов 2 курса специальности:

15.02.08 Технология машиностроения

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Пояснительная записка

Данные методические рекомендации по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык помогут Вам организовать и выполнить с нужным уровнем качества обязательные задания внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы (ВСР) в объеме **41** час.

Цель ВСР – развивать общие и формировать профессиональные компетенции обучающихся:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), за результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

В процессе изучения учебной дисциплины, Вы должны выполнить следующие виды работ:

- подготовка к практической работе в объеме 41 час;

Изучение дисциплины предполагает выполнение **19** ВСР.

Методические рекомендации состоят из трех разделов, графика выполнения ВСР, списка литературы и интернет-источников и приложений. Первый раздел представляет собой таблицу, в которой отражается перечень внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы по всей дисциплине. Второй раздел содержит тексты заданий. Третий раздел содержит методические рекомендации по основным видам заданий ВСР.

Контроль за выполнением ВСР осуществляются преподавателем на учебных занятиях, каждая индивидуальная работа оценивается. Вы должны выполнить ВСР в полном объеме. При оценивании работы учитывается своевременное выполнение. Оценка за ВСР учитывается при выставлении аттестации за месяц и при проведении промежуточной аттестации.

Для удобства введены следующие краткие обозначения:

Методические рекомендации предназначены для организации внеаудиторной самостоятельной деятельности студентов второго курса по специальности:

ПА- подготовка к промежуточной аттестации;

Пр - подготовка к практической работе;

Цифры означают формы контроля:

1 - Устный контроль;

2 - Письменный контроль;

3 - Практический контроль;

4 - Компьютерный контроль;

5 - Самоконтроль.

Отметка за выполнение внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы зависит от объема качественно выполненных заданий

Объем заданий	Отметка
Свыше 90%	5
70-90%	4
50-70%	3
Менее 50%	2

1. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Наименование тем самостоятельной работы	Количество часов на самостоятельную работу	Вид самостоятельной работы (форма контроля)	Компетенция
Самостоятельная работа № 1. «Иностранный язык-язык делового общения»	2	ПР - 2	ОК 5 ОК 1
Самостоятельная работа № 2 «Составление автобиографии».	1	ПР - 2	ОК 4
Самостоятельная работа № 3. «Мой лучший друг».	1	ПР — 1, 2	ОК 6 ОК 4
Самостоятельная работа № 4. «Разговорный этикет».	1	ПР — 1, 2	ОК 3
Самостоятельная работа № 5. «Мой техникум».	1	ПР — 1, 2	ОК 4 ОК 8
Самостоятельная работа № 6 «В продуктовом и промышленном магазине»	2	ПР — 1, 2	ОК 2 ОК 7
Самостоятельная работа № 7. «Поход в магазин».	1	ПР-1	ОК 7
Самостоятельная работа № 8. «Мое недавнее путешествие»	2	ПР-1	ОК 4 ОК 7
Самостоятельная работа № 9. «В аэропорту».	2	ПР — 1, 2	ОК 7

Самостоятельная работа № 10. «Посещение театра и кино»	2	ПР-1	ОК 1 ОК 7
Самостоятельная работа № 11. «Мои увлечения».	2	ПР-1	ОК 7 ОК 4
Самостоятельная работа № 12. «В библиотеке»	2	ПР — 1, 2	ОК 7
Самостоятельная работа № 13. «Политическое устройство России»	2	ПР-1	ОК 6 ОК 7
Самостоятельная работа № 14. «Экономика Кемеровской области»	2	ПР-1	ОК 9
Самостоятельная работа № 15. «Кемеровская область».	2	ПР-1	ОК 2
Самостоятельная работа № 16 «Известные люди Кемеровской области».	6	ПР - 2	ОК 6
Самостоятельная работа № 17. «Экономика Великобритании».	2	ПР-1	ОК 8 ОК 2
Самостоятельная работа № 18 «Экономика и промышленность США».	2	ПР — 1, 2	ОК 3
Самостоятельная работа № 19. «США и Великобритания сегодня».	6	ПР-1	ОК 3 ОК 8

Итого	41		
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2. ТЕКСТЫ ЗАДАНИЙ ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Самостоятельная работа № 1

(подготовка к практическому занятию)

Иностранный язык- язык делового общения

Цель заданий: развитие навыков поискового чтения; совершенствование навыков перевода. Задания направлены на формирование ОК5, ОК1.

Задание 1: Read the text and translate it into Russian:

Many people learn foreign languages, as they know how important it is in the modern world. Some learn English, other French and German. There are people who like learning rare or extinct languages, such as Latin, Sanskrit, Anglo-Saxon, Hebrew. The question is why they are doing it. One great German writer has once said: "He who knows no foreign language doesn't know his own". Those, who study languages, they understand that it makes them smarter, broadens their mind and gives basic knowledge of linguistic structure. Moreover, psychological studies have shown that people who study foreign languages on regular basis have a better memory, don't suffer Alzheimer's disease or dementia. They become more observant and decisive. And, it goes without saying that these people have better communicational skills. From the practical point of view, people learn foreign languages to get a better job, to emigrate, to communicate with foreign friends and relatives, to travel and to study abroad, to conduct a certain research, to learn more about different cultures. In my opinion, if you know at least one foreign language, you can learn more about the customs and traditions of one new country. Most people learn English nowadays, as it is the international language of commerce, travelling, medicine, modern technology and science. However, other European or Asian languages are also worth exploring. The more languages you know, the more friends around the globe you have.

Задание 2: Translate these sentences into English:

1. Те, кто изучают языки, понимают, что это делает их умнее, расширяет кругозор и дает базовые знания языковой структуры.
2. С практической точки зрения, люди изучают иностранные языки, чтобы получить лучшую работу, эмигрировать, общаться с иностранными друзьями и родственниками, путешествовать и учиться за рубежом.
3. Большинство людей в настоящее время изучают английский язык, так как это международный язык коммерции, путешествий, медицины, современных технологий и науки.
4. Чем больше языков вы знаете, тем больше друзей по всему миру имеете.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 2 (подготовка к практическому занятию)

Составление автобиографии

Цель заданий: уточнение, расширение и обогащение активного словаря студентов по теме. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 4.

Задание 1: Read and translate the text: **Yuri Gagarin — a Modern Columbus**

April 12, 1961 will never be forgotten. On that day Yuri Alexeyevich Gagarin was launched into space. He circled the globe in the spaceship "Vostok" for 108 minutes. Gagarin was taking an enormous risk, because at that time nobody knew how a human being would stand up to space flight.

Before Yuri Gagarin was launched into outer space he met the people who had prepared the rocket. He thanked them for their work and said he would do everything he could to make his flight successful. Yuri was in great spirits. The cosmonauts spent the evening at a cottage that is now called the Yuri Gagarin Memorial Cottage. Then he had one more normal working day, which was worked out to the minute: morning exercises, breakfast, medical examination, putting on the spacesuit, checking the suit, leaving for the launching site and so on.

Yuri Gagarin's flight opened the door into the Universe. Those 108 minutes were a turning point in history. The dreams of generations, the ideas of science-fiction writers and thinkers were brilliantly realized by our contemporaries. Yuri Gagarin's name has become a legend, a symbol of heroism in the name of science and progress.

Yuri Gagarin visited 30 countries. Everywhere he was given a fantastic welcome as the dearest person. He was the same modest man with workers or generals, with employees or with kings and prime ministers. His life was simple like thousands of others: schoolboy, vocational school student, fighter pilot, husband, father of two children. He was a part of our whole life. But the words "Gagarin character" have become a symbol of will-power, fearlessness, purity.

Gagarin's "space" biography began at a lecture about the work of Tsiolkovsky. Then, he fell ill with a disease that has no name in medicine: an irresistible desire to go up into the sky, a desire to fly. The Saratov Air Club, the Orenburg Air Pilots School, service in Air Force units in the North, and the Cosmonaut Training Centre in 1960. The dawn of the space age was breaking over the planet.

The first group was made up of strong young men, professional aviators, clever, purposeful, and prepared to take risks and work hard. Why did the choice fall on him? "Yuri Gagarin", said E. A. Karpov, one of the instructors of the first group of cosmonauts, "possessed all the important qualifications: devoted patriotism, complete faith in the success of the flight, excellent health, optimism, a quick mind, courage and resolution, self-control, orderliness, industriousness, simplicity, modesty, great human warmth and attentiveness to others".

Yuri Gagarin was deeply engaged in public and political activity, but he could not stand aside from training his friends for new flights. He gave all his knowledge and enthusiasm to the preparation for each new flight. He taught others and studied himself. He dreamed of the time when spaceships would undertake interplanetary flights and he would be on board of them. For the sake of this dream, Yuri Gagarin worked and lived.

On March 27, 1968, Yuri Gagarin was killed in an air crash. He was 34. On that day we lost a man of remarkable courage and spiritual beauty. It was impossible to say what a man's life would have been like if he remained alive. Gagarin had talent. He put his whole soul, all his strength into "cosmic work". His name will remain immortal in the history of mankind, in the history of the Earth, which he affectionately called the Blue Planet.

Задание 2: Answer the questions:

1. Why will April 2, 1961 never be forgotten?
2. What did Yuri Gagarin's flight open?
3. Whose ideas were brilliantly realized?
4. When did Gagarin's "space" biography begin?
5. Why did the choice fall on him?
6. How did Gagarin die?

Задание 3: Read and label the paragraphs with the headings:

Headings:

Early years

Later years

Name/Famous for

Date of death

1

Most people know all about Mickey Mouse. Mickey is the most famous cartoon character of all time but what about his father, Walt Disney?

2

Walt Elias Disney was born on December 5th 1901 in Chicago Illinois. He liked drawing from an early age and he sold his first sketches to his neighbours when he was only seven years old. In August 1923 he left for Hollywood. He had only \$ 40 with him. His brother Roy lived in California and together they started the now famous Disney Brothers studio in their uncle's garage.

3

Walt created his most famous character Mickey Mouse in 1928. Mickey appeared in the first sound cartoon, Steamboat Willie the same year. Walt won the first of his 32 Academy Awards in 1932 for the film Flowers and Trees. Over the next five years Walt Disney made some of his most popular films, such as Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, Pinocchio, Fantasia, Dumbo and Bambi. He made 81 films in total while he was alive.

4

Walt Disney died in 1966. His work lives on today with each new generation enjoying his films and cartoons.

Задание 4: Complete the sentences:

1. Walt Disney was born in ...
A) The USA B) the UK C) Australia
2. He sold his first drawing at the age of ...
A) 10 B) 7 C) 20
3. He received ... Academy Award in his lifetime.
A) 2 B) 32 C) 12
4. He made ... films while he was alive
A) 91 B) 41 C) 81

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 3

(подготовка к практическому занятию)

Мой лучший друг

Цель заданий: семантизация лексических единиц по теме; закрепление грамматического материала по теме «Словообразование». Задания направлены на формирование ОК 6, ОК 4.

Задание 1: Match the beginnings and endings of sentences:

A friend in need.....	the medicine of
Money can't.....	life
A faithful friend.....	is to be one
The only way to have a friend.....	is a friend indeed
	buy friendship

Задание 2: Make up short dialogues according to the suggested situations:

- 1) Your family has just moved to another city and you are a newcomer at a school. You have butterflies in your stomach (feel nervous) because you are alone and have no friends there so far. You are trying to meet somebody and maybe to make friends with this person.
- 2) You are an excellent pupil and carefully prepare your homework every day. Your friend is having trouble in class and is asking your work.

Задание 3: Read and translate the text into Russian:

My Friend

My best friend's name is Olga. I made friends with her a few years ago in a fitness club. We are of the same age and we have a great deal in common.

Olga is a very beautiful girl. She is rather tall and slim. Her hair is fair and thick. Her eyes are green and quite big, with long and curly lashes. My friend is always very neat and well-dressed. The best traits which appeal to me in my friend are her good manners, her great sense of humor and her reliability. I can always rely on Olga and trust her, she is honest and just. She keeps her promises and has never let me down. And I really respect her for these qualities. Besides she is cheerful and sociable, full of life and optimism. So no wonder it attracts other people to her and makes her popular. My friend is a talented and creative person, she cooks well, writes amazing poems and she has a great passion for painting. She is going to become a professional artist, by the way.

Fortunately we live in the same town, so we can see each other quite often and spend much time together. In our spare time we go to the cinema and cafes, visit art galleries, listen to music, walk around our beautiful city and go shopping. Sometimes we enjoy our time together in the swimming-pool or in the gym. We share our secrets and thoughts, discuss our problems and try to find the solutions. I am very happy to have such a true and special friend and I know that a true friend is a priceless gift. Our friendship makes me feel strong, warm and comfortable.

Задание 4: Answer the questions and prepare the short topic about you and your friends:

How many friends do you have?

Do you let your friend copy your homework if he (she) hasn't done it?

Do you always buy a present for your friend if he (she) has a birthday?

Do you share your lunch with your friend if he (she) has forgotten it?

Do you call your friend if he (she) is absent from school?

Will you help your friend if he (she) gets a bad mark on some subject?

Will you talk to your friend if he (she) calls you when you are watching your favourite TV programme?

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 4

(подготовка к практическому занятию)

Разговорный этикет

Цель заданий: Совершенствование навыков монологической и диалогической речи, совершенствование грамматических навыков; обучение принятию решения в стандартных и нестандартных речевых ситуациях и умению нести за них ответственность (ОКЗ).
Задания направлены на формирование ОК 3.

Задание 1: Read the dialogues write down the etiquette formulas and learn one dialogue by heart:

1. Conductor: Any more fares, please?

Passenger: A thirty pence ticket, please.

C. Here you are, sir. Two pence change, thank you.

P. Thank you.

2. Guest: Waitress, the bill, please!

Waitress: Two pounds and six pence, please.

G. Here you are. And keep the change.

W. Thank you, sir. Good-morning.

3. Shop-assistant: Are you being served, gentleman? What can I do for you?

Customer: My friend and I want a pair of patent leather shoes.

S. What size do you take, sir?

C. Size seven for both of us, and both the pair in black if they are available.

Задание 2: Read the following texts and be ready to answer the questions:

Text 1

You have decided to change careers. You will have to go through the stressful experience of a job interview. If you prepare yourself properly, you can minimize the stress and greatly increase your chances of getting the position you want.

The preparation must be threefold: you will have to do some research on the company you will be interviewing with; you must write an effective resume and you have to rehearse.

Think about some questions an interviewer is likely to ask: "What do you know about our company? Why do you want to work for us? What can you contribute to our company? How do your education and background fit in with our needs? What are your good and bad qualities?" Now think about how best to answer each of these questions: straightforwardly, truthfully, positively, never negatively. If you don't have a ready answer, formulate one and rehearse it.

The research on the company needn't be in depth. The commercial sections of most embassies will be able to help you with some basic facts on companies registered in their country. Find out how long your target firm has been in Russia, what fields its activities cover, what percent of its overall income comes from Russia, who is in charge of local operations.

When the Personnel Department calls to make an appointment, be polite but businesslike. Try to make available the time they suggest, but if you really can't make it, have at least two alternate times ready. Thank the caller for phoning.

Now you are ready for the interview. You should remember that an interviewer decides within the first two minutes whether they will hire an applicant, often they will mentally reject a candidate within thirty seconds for a variety of reasons. Keep in mind that you have a chance to make your first impression, so make it good. The way you dress, groom, walk in, talk, sit, gesture, all contribute to that impression.

Questions:

1. Why is a job interview stressful?
2. What should you do to prepare for an interview?
3. Where can you find information about the company?
4. What things should you keep in mind?

Text 2

Before the interview select what you are going to wear: a dark conservative suit is best for both men and women or a dark-coloured dress for women. For women: a light-coloured blouse, conservative accessories such as a stylish scarf, minimal jewelry, no more than two rings. For men: a white shirt, a stylish tie that is not too bright, dark over-the-calf socks and freshly shined shoes. Grooming is also important: clean hair in a plain style, clean fingernails for men, a subdued shade of nail polish for women. Men must be freshly shaved and both sexes should wear a minimum of cologne or perfume.

Arrive at the office ten minutes before the scheduled time. Point out to the receptionist that you are early because there may be an application to fill in. When you walk into the interviewer room, take your time. Don't hurry. Introduce yourself and greet the interviewer by name. Wait until you have been invited to sit down. Sit straight. Look the interviewer in the eye but don't stare. Keep your gestures close to you; don't wave your arms not to create a distraction.

Now the hardest part: you will need to listen carefully, answer the interviewer's questions truthfully but to your best advantage. Point out how your previous experience will help you in this position, what you have achieved in this field and how the company will benefit from your knowledge.

Ask questions in turn: what are the duties. Find out who you would report to, who the other people in the department are, what the hours and working conditions are. And wait until the end of the interview to discuss salary, paydays, holidays and benefits. At the conclusion of your visit thank the interviewer for his time. And follow up by sending a short letter expressing your gratitude and saying that you are looking forward to working for the company. Set a time for you to call and get the decision. Call at the appointed time.

Questions:

1. What should you wear?
2. How should you behave during an interview?
3. What questions can you ask?

4. What should you do after an interview?

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 5

(подготовка к практическому занятию)

Мой техникум

Цель заданий: Обучение устной речи (диалогической и монологической) по теме «Мой техникум». Контроль грамматических навыков. Обучение студентов самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации. (ОК8). Задания направлены на формирование ОК 4, ОК 8.

Задание 1: Read the text and translate it into Russian:

My technical school.

After finishing nine classes of secondary school the young people can continue their education at different kinds of vocational or secondary schools or colleges. You can not only learn general subjects, but receive a speciality there. After finishing a secondary or vocational school, the young people can start working or they may enter a university. Professional training makes it easier to get a higher education.

The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare the students for a job. But if you want to get a good job you should to be an educated person. But every educated person, every good specialist has to know English, because it is absolutely necessary nowadays.

Well, learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and patience. Why should we learn English? We should learn English because

It is the most efficient means of information exchanging between the people of our planet.

It is the major language for communication of the world.

It is the language of computer software, literature, education.

It is the language of business, commerce and technology.

Today our technical school is a modern educational institution. It is situated in Mayakovskiy Street . There is a large and light hall, a sport gym with sport heavy equipment on the ground floor. Many subject classrooms, a rich library and a reading hall are situated on the ground floor too. We can find any book or any magazine we need there. Our technical school is well-equipped and uses computing training system in educational process: we have a big computer class, which is usually opened for students and teachers. All classrooms are large and light and have modern equipment: TV-sets, players, notebooks, one class with an interactive board. There are day-time and correspondence departments. The academic session lasts 10 months. Our studies begin at 8. 30 a.m. Every day we attend lectures and have practice. We have a lunch break at 11.20 o'clock.

Our technical school trains specialists in many branches of knowledge. There are four departments in it. There are 32 teachers in our technical school. The teacher in our technical school knows how to organize classwork in more efficient and right way, he is able to maintain discipline and order, to present her- or him- self so that it would be interesting to all to conduct lessons, using a lot of different materials, equipment and teaching methods and attempts, and spend time obtaining of knowledge at an occasion with entertainment. They are clever, high-educated, experienced. They are always friendly and helpful to his or her students, and that is as well important keeps in contact with the parents of his or her students and lets them participate in the life of the technical school. All the teachers are sociable, attentive, helpful to the students.

The students of our technical school are the best in our town. There are 247 students in day-time department . Our students are from 15 till 20 years old. Many of them try to study well to get a scholarship. Our students have no time to be bored. They carry out research work every year! They don't only study successfully but take an active part in non-academic activities. The study of our technical school gives the students pleasure and they try to make good progress, because they want to be good specialists.

Задание 2: Finish the sentences according to the text:

1. After finishing nine classes of secondary school the young people can continue their education at.....
2. You can not only learn general subjects, but receive.....
3. The aim of vocational education is primarily to prepare the students for.....
4. We should learn English because
5. All classrooms are large and light and have modern equipment.....
6. All the teachers are.....
7. The study of our technical school gives the students pleasure and they try.....

Задание 3: Prepare a short topic about your technical school using the questions below:

- What is the full name of our vocational establishment?
- When do our classes begin?
- How many students are there in the technical school?
- Describe your group mates.
- Describe the classrooms.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

**Самостоятельная работа № 6
(подготовка к практическому занятию)**

В продуктовом и промышленном магазине

Цель заданий: совершенствовать умения решать коммуникативные задачи в новых ситуациях общения; развивать навыки чтения с целью извлечения необходимой информации и с полным пониманием содержания, навыки монологической и диалогической речи в рамках заданной темы. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 2, ОК 7.

Задание 1: Read the information about British and American shops and complete the table:

Common features with Russian shops	Differences

Britain

Most shops are open from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. Monday to Saturday.
In some small towns some shops close on Wednesday or Tuesday afternoons.

Never put anything in your own bag or pocket before paying for it.

Marks & Spencer is favorite store.

Fresh food is a chain of food stores and very successful supermarkets.

Shopping is also famous for its Fresh food!

Most stores are based on 3 principles: good price, good quality and good service.

«Скидка» called as “Sale”.

America

Mostly of people hate shopping, that's why order by telephone and it saves them a lot of time.

People would wear it then and there, so there was no trouble changing several times a day.

Shopping has two very important tendencies that can be determined as : «Born to shop» and «Caveat Emptor » («the customer runs risks of buying goods of inferior quality»).

Very often fashionable things can be made of cheap materials.

Shopping malls are typical where a lot of specialized stores and a big department store are joined in one building.

January and August are «white sales days» when towels and sheets are sold out.

«Скидка» called as “Discount”.

Задание 2: Find Russian equivalents for English words:

Baker's

Bookshop

Chemist's

Confectioner's/candy shop

Dairy products

Electrical store

Florist

Grocer's

Haberdashery

Ironmonger's

Jeweller's

Knitwear

Market

Optician's

Pawnshop

Secondhand

Shoe shop

Shop

Supermarket

Toy shop

Задание 3: Read the dialogues, translate and act them:

1) SA – shop-assistant, C — customer

SA: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

C: Good afternoon. Yes, please. I'm looking for an elegant dress for a party.

SA: What colour would you like?

C: I don't know. What colours have you got?

SA: We have got all colours. What do you think of blue? I think it matches your eyes and your blonde hair!

C: OK. Have you got it medium size?

SA: Yes, here you are.

C: Can I try it on?

SA: Of course. The changing room is there. Does it fit?
 C: Well, it is a little small. Have you got a bigger one?
 SA: Only in red. Would you like to try it on?
 C: Yes, thank you. ... It fits perfectly.
 SA: Yes, and it suits you well.
 C: How much is it?
 SA: It's 55 Euros.
 C: I take it. Can I pay by card or in cash only?
 SA: You can pay in cash and by card, too.
 C: Here is my card.
 SA: Thanks you, Please sign here. Good bye. Thanks for shopping here.
 C: Thank you, good bye.

2) Shop Keeper: Hello
 You: Hello, can I have some coffee please and a packet of sugar?
 Shop Keeper: Yes, of course. Do you need anything else?
 You: Do you have any milk?
 Shop Keeper: Would you like a carton or a bottle?
 You: A carton please and half a kilo of biscuits.
 Shop Keeper: Certainly, would you like a slice of our special cake?
 You: No thank you I have a box of chocolates at home instead.
 Shop Keeper: Anything else?
 You: That is all. How much does this come to?
 Shop Keeper: That will be £10.98
 You: Thank you
 Shop Keeper: Goodbye

Задание 4: Insert the missing words:

Lasagne is..... food.

- a) Russian
- b) English
- c) Italian
- d) Chinese

2. People don't eat..... when they are on a diet.

- a) fruit and vegetables
- b) Italian food
- c) humpback and sazan
- d) biscuits

3. Usually shops are different in.....

- a) sizes
- b) kinds
- c) colours
- d) owners

4. You can't buy a..... of sugar.

- a) pound
- b) kilo
- c) packet
- d) bottle

5. Englishmen use..... in the shops.

- a) pounds and pence
- b) roubles and kopecks
- c) dollars and cents

6. Humpback is a.....
- a) fish
 - b) meat
 - c) sweet
 - d) cake
7. We can buy fish at the.....
- a) baker's
 - b) grocer's
 - c) fishmonger
 - d) greengrocer's
8. If you want to make a cake you need.....
- a) eggs, sugar, flour
 - b) ham, sugar, eggs
 - c) chips, sugar, flour

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

**Самостоятельная работа № 7
(подготовка к практическому занятию)**

Поход в магазин

Цель заданий: ознакомление с названиями промышленных и продуктовых товаров на английском языке; формирование способности к анализу и синтезу изучаемого материала. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 7.

Задание 1: Read the text and translate it into Russian:

My Usual Shopping Round

We go shopping every day. The other day my mother took me on a usual shopping round. We went to the grocer's and greengrocer's as we had run out of sugar and onions.

At the greengrocer's there was a long queue. But we had nothing to do but stand in the queue if we wanted to get to the counter and have some onions. The shop-girl weighed us half a kilo of onions, we thanked her and went out.

Then we made our way to the grocer's where we bought a kilo of sugar and some sausage. We were about to go home as my mother suddenly remembered we had hardly any bread in the house.

We dropped in at the baker's and bought a loaf of brown bread, some rolls and buns. On our way home the mother decided to call at a commercial shop. She was looking for a present to my father — as it was his birthday soon.

As soon as we entered the shop, we found ourselves in a fantastic motley city of silk skirts and shirts, woollen pullovers, frocks and leather boots and shoes. The smiling girl met us at the counter.

My mother said she wanted to buy a size 50 shirt of a dark-blue colour. The girl suggested looking at a dark-blue cotton shirt with short sleeves. The shirt was the latest fashion and we were sure the father would like it.

We paid the money at the cash-desk. The cashier gave us a receipt and with it we came up to the shop-assistant. She passed us a wrapped parcel with the shirt, thanked us and added they were always glad to see us at their shop and we happy and a bit excited went out of the shop.

Задание 2: Match the words:

Bottle	jam
Litre	wine
Kilo	chocolate
Bar	milk
Cup	beer
Loaf	sugar
Piece	butter
Pack	cheese
Can	bread
jar	coffee

Задание 3: Underline the odd word out:

- 0 a packet of tea, crisps, spaghetti, yoghurt
- 1 a bar of chocolate, soap, bread
- 2a carton of orange juice, flour, milk
- 3 a cup of coffee, meat, tea, hot chocolate
- 4a bowl of salad, cake, soup, cereal
- 5a glass of milk, wine, beer, cheese, Coke
- 6a bottle of water, biscuits, vinegar, lemonade
- 7 a jar of honey, jam, potatoes, mustard
- 8 a bag of flour, sugar, margarine, crisps
- 9 a box of cornflakes, chocolates, eggs, apple juice

Задание 4: In the following dialogue, the part of Jennifer has been left out. Put in the words she speaks in the right order from the phrases below:

- A bar of Lux, please.
- And a dozen eggs, please.
- Haven't you?
- A packet of crisps, please. And a bar of soap.
- Standard, please.
- Yes, please.
- Thank you. Cheerio.
- Hello, Mr Davies. I'd like half a pound of butter, please.
- And a tin of pears, please.
- No, just one more thing - a pound of cheese, please.
- All right. I'll take a tin of peaches, then.

Mr Davies: Hello, Jenny. What can I do for you?

Jennifer:

Mr Davies: Yes. Anything else?

Jennifer:

Mr Davies: Large or standard?

Jennifer:

Mr Davies: Here you are.

Jennifer:

Mr Davies: Oh, I'm afraid we haven't got any pears left.

Jennifer:

Mr Davies: No, but we've got lots of peaches.

Jennifer:

Mr Davies: Right you are. Anything else?
 Jennifer:
 Mr Davies: Yes. Now, what sort of soap do you want?
 Jennifer:
 Mr Davies: Right. Is that all?
 Jennifer:
 Mr Davies: Cheddar?
 Jennifer:
 Mr Davies: Right, then, let's see now... That's £1.51 altogether please, Jenny. (Jennifer hands him £2) Thank you. And 49p change.
 Jennifer:
 Mr Davies: Cheerio, love.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

**Самостоятельная работа № 8
 (подготовка к практическому занятию)**

Моё недавнее путешествие

Цель заданий: формирование коммуникативной компетенции у студентов, расширение страноведческого кругозора; обучение осуществлению поиска и использованию информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 4, ОК 7.

Задание 1: Write the conversation in the correct order:

We'll take a room on the second floor. How much is it?
 B: Okay. It suits us. We'll take this room.
 A: Seventy dollars a night, sir.
 B: Yes, we'll be able to put you up. Which floor would you like, sir?
 A: Have you got any vacant rooms?
 B: One double-room, please.
 A: Single or double, sir?

Задание 2: Find the synonyms for:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. luggage | a. trip |
| 2. return ticket | b. baggage |
| 3. journey | c. a buffet car |
| 4. cloakroom | d. schedule |
| 5. a dining car | e. round-trip ticket |
| 6. booking-office | f. left-luggage office |
| 7. timetable | g. ticket office |
| 8. fellow-passenger | h. travelling companion |

Задание 3: Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. room service | a. остановиться в отеле |
| 2. travel agency | b. прибытие |
| 3. book tickets | c. местоуокна |
| 4. arrival | d. бюро путешествий |
| 5. departure | e. отправляться по расписанию |
| 6. leave on time | f. купить билеты |
| 7. stay at the hotel | g. справочное бюро |
| 8. windowseat | h. бюро обслуживания |
| 9. passport | i. отправление |
| 10. information office | j. паспорт |

Задание 4: Choose the word that best completes the sentences from the list below:

accommodation, abroad, visit, arrives, journey, in advance, hotel

1. It's always more convenient to book tickets ... 2. London Tourist Board is here to help you enjoy your ... to London. 3. We can provide ... in a wide range of price categories in over 900 hundred hotels and guest houses of Berlin. 4. Will you tell me about the facilities offered by your ... ? 5. Good-bye! I wish you a pleasant 6. She was as excited as a child about her first trip ... , and spent the next days buying clothes. 7. It ... at 11.00 but it may be a little late because the weather forecast is bad.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

**Самостоятельная работа № 9
(подготовка к практическому занятию)**

В аэропорту

Цель заданий: формирование коммуникативной компетенции у студентов, расширение страноведческого кругозора; обучение осуществлению поиска и использованию информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 7.

Задание 1: Read the dialogue, translate and act it:

At the check-in counter

- Hi. I'd like to check in for the flight to Vienna, please.
- Hi. Welcome to Italian Airlines. Can I see your ID and your tickets, please?
- Sure. Here they are.
- Thanks. How much baggage do you have?
- I have two bags and one suitcase.
- Could you put your bags on the scales, please? ... OK. Did you pack the baggage yourself?
- Yes, I did.

- Well. Your baggage exceeds the weight limit. It weighs 34 kilograms and I'm afraid you'll have to pay additional fees for the extra weight, sir. The charge is 15 euros per kilogram.
 - Never mind. I will pay for that.
 - Ok. And do you have any hand luggage?
 - I think I will carry my backpack and a fragile souvenir into the cabin.
 - Let me have a look at them. OK, they are not heavy. Remember you are not allowed to carry any bottles, electrical goods or sharp things onto the aircraft. They should be placed in your baggage.
 - No, there aren't any prohibited items in my hand luggage.
 - OK then. Here are the security tags for your hand luggage. Please attach them to your items. What kind of seat would you like to take: an aisle seat or a window seat?
 - I'd rather prefer an aisle seat this time. It makes it easier to move around.
 - Ok. No problem, sir. So your seat number is 9 F. Here is your boarding pass. When you hear the announcement about your flight departure, move to Gate 6 and you may board your aircraft. You will be boarding in one hour. Enjoy your flight!
- At the baggage checking machine
- Please put your mobile phones and laptops in the tray. As soon as you are ready, please proceed to the security check.
 - All right, sir.
 - Could you empty your pockets and put everything in the tray? And can I see your boarding pass, please? ... OK. Now let me inspect you, sir. Please raise your hands. ... OK. You may go. Here is your boarding pass. Don't forget to collect your items from the tray. Thank you.

Задание 2: Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Куда я могу отнести ваш багаж, сэр?
2. Давайте поспешим, иначе мы опоздаем на поезд.
3. Вот мой билет и паспорт.
4. К сожалению, все билеты проданы на сегодня.
5. Как долго вы собираетесь оставаться в стране?
6. У вас есть вещи подлежащие декларированию?

Задание 3: Read the text and translate it:

Airline Travelling

There are three international airports in London: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick. Flights inside Britain are called domestic flights, so if you want to travel inside the country go to domestic Departures. At the airline desk you show your ticket and give them your luggage in the usual way.

There is also a fast, frequent plane service - the shuttle - between London Heathrow and Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast. For services to other cities you should ask the airline or travel agents. Families, young people, students and other people can get some tickets cheaper (for train tickets ask about a "Rail-card"). Students also have some special offers. If you've arrived by plane, the next thing to do is to get your luggage. Follow the signs to Baggage Reclaim and wait until you see your flight number. Keep your luggage with you till you are asked the label. Go through the Customs. This is the place where officials may search your luggage. There are two channels (passages) for travelers. Those who have more quantity of things than it is allowed to bring must go through the red channel. They have to pay duty (special tax). People with no things to declare go through the green channel without paying duty. You can also buy some things at duty-free shops which are not taxed.

Задание 4: Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases:

Immigration, check-in-counter, customs hall, arrivals, departure lounge, customs, gate 5

1. When you travel somewhere by plane, first you go to the ..., then you go through ... until you get to the ..., where you wait until your flight is called. Then you go to ..., for example until it is time to board the plane.
2. When you arrive at an airport you first go through Then you reclaim your baggage and go through the ..., where they may check your luggage. Then on the ... you are met by friends and relatives.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 10 (подготовка к практическому занятию)

Посещение театра и кино

Цель заданий: формирование лексических и грамматических навыков чтения и говорения. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 1, ОК 7.

Задание 1: Read the text and translate it into Russian:

There are today about 200 professional theatres in Britain. The centre of theatrical activity is of course London, where there are some 40 principal theatres in the West End and several more in the suburbs. Among the companies receiving government grants are the Royal Shakespeare Company, the National Theatre Company, the English Stage Company, the Covent Garden Opera House and the Mermaid [ˈmɜːmeɪd].

There are many theatres in Russia, but the most famous of them are in Moscow. The Bolshoi and the Maly Theatres are famous all over the world. Late in 1988, a Detective Theatre appeared in Moscow. It is directed by Vasili Livanov, an actor, producer and writer. It was he who played the title role in the television serial “Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson” and this work brought Livanov and his partner in the film actor Vitali Solomin round to the idea of creating a theatre.

All theatres differ from each other. They have their own plays, their actors and actresses. But on the other hand all the theatres have a box-office, a cloak-room and almost all theatre performances begin at the same time in all theatres all over the world.

Задание 2: Are these statements true or false?

1. There are today about 200 professional theatres in Britain.
2. The centre of theatrical activity is Edinburg.
3. The Bolshoi and the Maly Theatres are not famous all over the world.
4. All theatres differ from each other.
5. All the theatres have a box-office and a cloak-room.

Задание 3: Complete the gaps in the text with these words:

however, although, moreover, all in all, such as

The film deals with the theme of appearances in very interesting and clever ways. In one memorable scene, Beauty looks in the mirror and her face is transformed into the Beast's. For its time (1946), the film uses some clever special effects, (1) _____ when Beauty is walking up and down waiting for the Beast to visit her room – behind her, a statue's head follows her movements! (2) _____, the whispering furniture is as frightening

as anything in modern films. The film does, (3) _____, have its weak points. The Beast's voice is rather squeaky, and the lovers flying at the end is a bit corny! (4) _____, though, it must be one of the most beautiful films ever made. (5) _____ it is in black and white, the striking use of light makes it seem at times like a moving painting. The music is also magnificent.

Beauty and the Beast is a fairy tale with an obvious message – you shouldn't judge a book by its cover. Of course, it has neither the attractive characters nor the Hollywood songs of the Disney version; – it speaks to people of all ages. I recommend it for all the family.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

**Самостоятельная работа № 11
(подготовка к практическому занятию)**

«Мои увлечения»

Цель заданий: развитие коммуникативной компетенции студентов на основе изученных лексических единиц, речевых и грамматических структур по теме “Досуг”; обучение решению проблем, оцениванию рисков и принятию решений в нестандартных ситуациях. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 7, ОК 4.

Задание 1: Fill in the missing words and read the text:

nice, shows, collecting, hobby, develops, helps, plan, big

I have got a friend. His name is Bob. Bob has got an interesting _____. He likes _____ car models. It is a _____ hobby, because it _____ Bob to _____ his time. It _____ his mind. Bob has got a _____ collection of models. Very often he _____ this collection to his friend. It's fun to watch the cars and sometimes to play with them.

Задание 2: Read and translate the text:

When Mr Davis was a little boy he had many hobbies. First, he was a great collector of different things. He collected stamps, coins, badges, small books, pictures and what not.

When he was older he became fond of sports. He spent a lot of time outdoors. He was playing different sport games at the stadium.

When he was finishing school his parents bought him a computer. Working with computer became his hobby.

And now he is a writer. He writes stories about birds and animals.

Mr Davis says that hobbies teach us to make useful things and develop our mind and body.

Задание 3: Are these statements true or false?

He was a great collector of different things.

When he was older he became fond of music.

He was playing different sport games at school.

Working with computers became his profession.

And now he is a writer.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 12 (подготовка к практическому занятию)

В библиотеке

Цель заданий: развитие речевых умений и навыков, развитие творческих способностей студентов, способностей к сравнению и сопоставлению полученных знаний, формирование культуры чтения; обучение способности взять на себя ответственность за результат выполнения задания. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 7.

Задание 1: Read the dialogue, translate it, and act it with your group mate:

- Good morning!
- Hello! Are you looking for a book in particular?
- I'm looking for a specific book titled "Animal Psychology". Unfortunately I couldn't find it anywhere in the psychology section.
- I see. Have you already used the computer terminal on this floor?
- I have, in fact. The book is listed in this section but I didn't find it on the shelves. There are DVDs related to the subject, but I need the book.
- Just a moment, please. Let me check... Well, yes. The book is in our database but somebody has checked it out recently.
- Oh. Don't you have another copy of it?
- No. Sorry. We have only one copy. And it should be available in 7 days.
- So, I can check again next Tuesday, right?
- That's right. But you can look for some other books today if you want. Do you have a library card?
- No, I don't. I want to sign up for it. What do I need for that?
- You have to submit a photo identification and proof of residence. When you find the book you'd like to check out, bring it to the front desk and I'll explain you how to fill out the library card.
- OK. How long may I have the books checked out?
- You can have our books for 10 days.
- And how much is the fine after that?
- According to our rules, you'll be charged 20 cents every day you don't return it after 10 days.
- I see. Thanks a lot. I'll browse what is available.

Задание 2: Read the text, translate it and retell it in English:

Books and Reading

Books can fit almost every need, temper, or interest. Books can be read when you are in the mood; you don't need to do it all the time. Books are both more personal and more impersonal than professors. Books have an inner confidence which individuals seldom show; they rarely have to be on the defensive. Books can afford to be bold, and courageous, and explanatory; they don't have to be so careful of boards of trustees, colleagues, and community opinion. Books are infinitely diverse; they run the gamut of all human activities. Books can express every point of view ;if you need a different point of view, you can read a different book. Reading is probably the most important skill you need for successful studies. You will have to read lengthy

assignments in different subjects with varying degrees of detail and difficulty. If you read in accurately, you will fail to understand some of the information and ideas you read. If you read slowly, you will have to spent too much time reading your assignments and the rest of your work may suffer.

Poor reading may be a problem for you, but it can be solved. Like other skills, your ability to read English fast and accurately demands careful instruction and purposeful practice. You must keep practicing on your own to improve your reading skills.

Задание 3: Translate the dialogue into English:

Селена: Какие книги ты любишь читать?

Майк: Я люблю фантастику.

Селена: У них огромный выбор книг фантастики. Ты можешь даже найти фантастический рассказ на китайском или португальском.

Майк: Здорово.

Селена: А кто твой любимый писатель, Майк?

Майк: Стивен Кинг. А твой?

Селена: Мой любимый писатель - Олдос Хаксли.

Майк: Я никогда не слышал о нем. Ты можешь назвать какие-нибудь из его книг?

Селена: Ну, он был известным английским писателем, который написал большое количество сочинений, коротких рассказов, поэзии, дневников путешествий, и даже сценариев к кино. Одна из его наиболее выдающихся книг - это роман "О дивный новый мир". Я несколько раз перечитывала ее и она мне не наскучила. Тебе тоже следует ее прочитать. Она очень поучительная.

Майк: Ну, если ты так говоришь, то прочитаю. Но для начала тебе нужно отвести меня в эту библиотеку.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 13

(подготовка к практическому занятию)

Политическое устройство России

Цель заданий: развитие речевых умений и навыков, развитие творческих способностей студентов, способностей к сравнению и сопоставлению полученных знаний, формирование культуры чтения.

Задания направлены на формирование ОК 6, ОК 7.

Задание 1: Use the Internet to find the answers for these questions:

What political system does the Russian Federation represent according to the Constitution?

Right you are. And what are the official symbols of our country?

What is the emblem of Russia?

What is the flag of Russia?

What non-official symbols of Russia do you know?

Задание 2: Choose the right variant:

1. The President guarantees the basic rights of the people.
The Chairman of the Government guarantees the basic rights of the people.
2. The Federal Government elects the members of the Federal Assembly.
The people elect the members of the Federal Assembly.
3. The President appoints the Chairman of the Government.
The Federal Assembly appoints the Chairman of the Government.
4. The Duma approves the Chairman of the Government.
The Constitutional Court approves the Chairman of the Government.
5. The Federal Assembly elects the President.
The citizens of Russia elect the President.
6. The President can dissolve the Duma.
The Chairman of the Government can dissolve the Duma.
7. The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional.
The Constitutional Court can declare laws unconstitutional.
8. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly.
The Chairman of the Government can veto laws passed by the Federal Government.

Задание 3: Read the text and translate it into Russian:

The Russian Federation (Russia) is a presidential republic. The President is the head of state and is elected directly by the people. In fact he has much power. The President can even dissolve the Duma if it doesn't agree with his suggestions three times running. The President has his Administration but it is not part of the Federal Government. The President is involved in the work of the legislative and executive branches.

The Federal Assembly represents the legislative branch of power. It is made up of the two houses: the Federation Council and the Duma, which make laws. The President can veto laws passed by the Federal Assembly But the Federal Assembly can pass laws over the President's veto by a two-thirds majority.

The Federal Government represents the executive branch of power. The President appoints its head, the Chairman of the Government but the Duma must approve his appointment.

The Supreme Court represents the judicial branch of power.

The Constitutional Court has the right to declare actions of the President, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government unconstitutional.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 14 (подготовка к практическому занятию)

Экономика Кемеровской области

Цель заданий: систематизация, обобщение и закрепление пройденного материала, тренировка в аудировании, говорении (диалогическая и монологическая речь), расширение словарного запаса, совершенствование техники чтения и умения пользоваться дополнительной литературой. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 9.

Задание 1: Read and translate. Pay attention to numerals:

Kemerovo region (Kuzbass) is the subject of the Russian Federation, is a part of Siberian federal district.

Administrative center of the region is Kemerovo. The population is 540, 1 thousand people (2013).

The largest city of the region is Novokuznetsk. The population is 549, 2 thousand people (2013). Prokopevsk, Mezhdurechensk, Toes, Belovo, Kiselevsk, Leninsk-Kuznetsk, etc. are the large cities of the region.

The area of the region is 95 725 km². The population of the region makes 2 742 450 people (2013). The majority of the population lives in the cities. Specific weight of urban population: 85, 51% (2013). The Kemerovo region is the most densely populated part of Siberia. Russians make more than 90% of the population. From the small people Shors, Teleuts and the Siberian Tatars who have kept the cultural traditions live in the region.

Задание 2: Find the suitable title for each part of the text:

1. Hydrography
2. Geological situation and minerals
3. Nature conservation
4. Geographical position
5. Soils
6. Fauna
7. Government

A. In a subsoil of area various minerals are found: coal, iron and polymetallic ores, gold, phosphorites, construction stone and other mineral resources. On a combination and existence of natural riches it is possible to call the region unique.

B. A variety of a relief and climate creates diversity of a soil and vegetable cover. The greatest space is occupied by versions of cespitose and podsolic soils, in Kuznetsk hollow are the chernozems having fertility.

C. From large animals there is an elk and a maral, a Siberian roe and a reindeer. From the predatory a brown bear, a lynx, a glutton are most characteristic. A squirrel, a muskrat, from birds a wood-grouse, a hazel grouse, and a black grouse have trade value.

D. In the territory of the region the Kuznetsk Alatau Nature Reserve and Shoriya National Park are located.

E. The largest rivers are the Tom, Inya, the Cue, the Kondoma, the Mrassu, the Sara-Chumysh, the Chumysh, and the Yaya. There are a few lakes in the region; generally they are located in mountains and valleys of the rivers. The most unique in character is the lake Berchikul.

F. Public authorities and officials of the Kemerovo region are:

- Council of People's Deputies of the Kemerovo region,
- Governor of the Kemerovo region,
- Board of Administration of the Kemerovo region,
- Administration of the Kemerovo region.

1	2	3	4	5

Задание 3: Read and translate the text:

Kemerovo region

I live in the Kemerovo region. Kemerovo region or Kuzbass was founded on January, 26th, 1943. Our regional center is the city of Kemerovo. In the Kemerovo region there are 20 towns and 19 areas.

Kemerovo was founded on the banks of the river Tom. The river Tom begins in the south of the region and flows to the north.

The climate of the Kemerovo region is continental: winter is cold and long, summer is cool and short.

In the area various minerals are found out: stone and brown coals, iron, gold, building stone and other minerals. In the Kemerovo region there is much coal. Coal is mined and then it is sent to other regions by railway. Coal is used in the production of steel and cast iron.

In the Kemerovo region there are many farms. They produce meat and milk products, vegetables and wheat. Every year farmers gather in our region more than one million ton wheat.

People of Kuzbass are proud of their native region.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 15

(подготовка к практическому занятию)

Кемеровская область

Цель заданий: рассмотрение особенностей экономического развития Кузбасса по отраслям; формирование грамматического навыка «Предлоги». формирование коммуникативной и социокультурной компетенции, приобщение к культуре родного края, расширение кругозора студентов, формирование понимания важности изучения иностранных языков, обеспечение межпредметных связей, обучение пониманию сущности и социальной значимости своей собственной профессии в контексте значимости для региона. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 2.

Задание 1: Use the suitable form of the highlighted words:

B1. The Kemerovo region _____ founded on January 26, 1941. **BE**

B2. The region is _____ in the southeast of Western Siberia. **LOCATE**

B3. The extent from the North to the south is _____ 500 km, from the West to the east is 300 km. **NEAR**

B4. _____ in the northeast and in the north are on the Tomsk region, **BODER** in the northeast on Krasnoyarski Krai, in the east on the Republic of Khakassia.

B5. In the south it _____ on Altai Republic, in the southeast and the East **BODER** on the Altai territory, in the east and the northeast on the Novosibirsk region.

Задание 2: Using the internet and the text below find the answers for these questions:

- What is the administrative-territorial division of the Kemerovo region?
- What can you say about climate in the Kemerovo region?
- Is there a black poplar in the Kemerovo region?
- What are the most developed industries?

- The agriculture, tourism, construction develop in the region fast rates, do they?
- How many universities are there in the region?
- What cultural institutions can you name in the Kemerovo region?

Text:

Climate of the Kemerovo region is the continental: winter is cold and long, summer is cold and short.

The Kemerovo region since January 1, 2008 is subdivided on:

- areas (19)
- cities of regional submission (20).

The vegetation is very diverse: plants of the tundra and the Alpine meadows, the fir and aspen woods with relic plants, pine forests, a relic grove of the Siberian linden, a black poplar.

The most developed industries are coal, metallurgy, and railway.

The agriculture, tourism, construction develop in the region fast rates.

There are 4 universities, 2 academies, 8 institutes, 16 colleges, 11 technical schools, 2 scientific centers in the region.

Today as a part of a cultural network of the Kemerovo region there are about 1800 cultural institutions: libraries, clubs, movie theaters, museums, recreation parks, theaters, philharmonic halls.

Задание 3: Read, translate the text and answer the questions:

Kemerovo

There is a city in Russia, which is rightfully called the coal heart of Siberia. This is Kemerovo. It is a large and beautiful city in Western Siberia (Kuzbass). Kuzbass is one of the most important industrial centers of our country. The capital of Kuzbass is Kemerovo. The city is situated on the river Tom on the area of 250 sq km. The population of the city is 520 thousand people. Kemerovo is an industrial city, located at the confluence of the Iskitim and Tom Rivers, in the major coal mining region of the Kuznetsk Basin. The history of Kemerovo is really interesting.

The area's further development was boosted by the construction a railway between Yurga and Kolchugino (now Leninsk-Kuznetsky) with a connection between Topki and Shcheglovo. Shcheglovo was granted town status on May 9, 1918, which is now considered to be the date of Kemerovo's founding and was later known as Shcheglovsk. On May 27, 1932, Shcheglovsk was renamed Kemerovo and became the administrative center of Kemerovo Oblast in 1943.

Kemerovo is famous for the biggest production of coal of high quality. The coal mining industry is represented by Kedrovskiy open-pit mine that extracts high-quality coals.

The industrialization of Kemerovo was driven and underpinned by coal mining and by the heavy industry based on the availability of coal. It remains an important industrial city, built up during the Soviet period, with important steel, aluminum and machinery based manufacturing plants along with chemical, fertilizer, and other manufacturing industries. Since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the city's industries have experienced a severe decline, creating high levels of unemployment. Major companies based in the city include Siberian Business Union.

Six higher education institutions are located in Kemerovo: Kemerovo State University, Kuzbass State Technical University, Kemerovo Institute of Food Industry (University), Kemerovo State Medical Academy, Kemerovo State Institute of Culture, Kemerovo Agricultural Institute and Kuzbass Economy and Justice Institute.

There are more than a hundred secondary schools and a number of technical and vocational schools in the city. Kemerovo is a young town. It is changing and growing from year to year.

We like its wide avenues, nice straight streets, new modern buildings, fine embankment, green parks, squares, monuments, picture galleries and theatres. New districts are built in Kemerovo.

Kemerovo is famous for its ice-hockey and volleyball play-grounds as well as by its bandy players, volleyball players, gymnasts and mountain skiers.

In a historically short period of time it has become one of largest industrial, scientific and cultural centers of Siberia. There is a fine Drama theatre, a lot of libraries, cinemas, Palaces of

culture a Puppet show, museums, experimental theatres. Of the well-known places of interest it is worth mentioning the monument to M.Volkov; the memorial of glory to the Kuzbass on the embankment of the river Tom; Znamensky Cathedral: Cathedral of the sign immediately after its construction has occupied a crucial place in the urban landscape, becoming its most beautiful landmark. Kemerovo children's railway was opened in the autumn of 2007. Kemerovo regional Museum of local lore: the largest repository of monuments of nature and history of Kuzbass. Kemerovo has research institutions. Our scientists make a great technological and scientific potential not only of Siberia, but also all over the country. Kemerovo is a rather large city. There are 5 districts in the city today. Lots of people live in those districts and most of them like Kemerovo very much.

Questions:

What town in Kuzbass is called “The iron heart of Siberia”?

What is the population of the city?

What are the main environmental problems of Kemerovo?

What industries are highly developed in Kemerovo?

How many museums and theatres in Kemerovo you know and what are they?

Are there any higher schools in Kemerovo?

How many districts in Kemerovo do you know?

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 16

(подготовка к практическому занятию)

Известные люди Кемеровской области

Цель задания: формирование коммуникативной и социокультурной компетенции, приобщение к культуре родного края, расширение кругозора студентов, формирование понимания важности изучения иностранных языков, обеспечение межпредметных связей.
Задания направлены на формирование ОК 6.

Задание 1: Prepare a short topic about our well-known natives:

- Arbachakov Yury Yakovlevich — the Russian athlete-boxer, 10-fold the world champion among professionals,
- Grishkovets Evgeny Valeryevich — the writer, the winner of the National award "Triumph",
- Devyatovsky Maxim Igorevich — the Russian gymnast, the Olympic champion,
- Leonov Alexey Arkhipovich — the space pilot of the USSR, the major general of aircraft, twice the Hero of the Soviet Union,
- Tudegesheva Ekaterina Nikolaevna — the Russian snowboarder, the deserved master of sports,
- Filatova Maria Evgenyevna — the Soviet gymnast, the deserved master of sports, the double champion of Olympic Games, the owner of the World Cup.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 17

(подготовка к практическому занятию)

Экономика Великобритании

Цель заданий: формирование лексических навыков говорения, развитие умения читать с целью полного понимания информации и извлечения конкретной информации, знакомство с понятиями и реалиями, формирование грамматических навыков по теме Continuous Tenses; Обучение студентов самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, самостоятельно планировать повышение квалификации. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 8, ОК 2.

Задание 1: Fill in the gaps:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and northern Ireland is _____ in the north-west _____ of Europe between the _____ and the _____ on the east. The United Kingdom of Great Britain _____ England, Wales, Scotland and Northern _____. The UK lies on the _____. The two main _____ are Great Britain and Ireland. They are separated by the _____. It is separated from the continent by the _____ and the Strait of _____. The total _____ of the UK is 240.000 sq.km (two hundred and forty thousand square [skwɛə] kilometers. It's _____ is about 57 million people. The capital of Great Britain is _____. The _____ is the most important river and the _____ is the largest one.

Задание 2: Read and translate the text:

About 25% of Britain's land is arable (пахотный, обрабатываемый, культивируемый), and almost half is suitable for meadows (луга, пойменная земля) and pastures (пастбища). Its agriculture is highly mechanized and extremely productive; about 2% of the labor force produces 60% percent of the country's food needs. Barley, wheat, rapeseed, potatoes, sugar beets, fruits, and vegetables are the main crops. The widespread dairy industry produces milk, eggs, and cheese. Beef cattle and large numbers of sheep, as well as poultry and pigs, are raised throughout much of the country. There is also a sizable fishing industry, with cod (треска), haddock (пикша), mackerel (макрель, скумбрия), whiting (мерланг (рыба)), trout (форель), salmon (лосось, сёмга), and shellfish (моллюски, ракообразные) making up the bulk of the catch.

Great Britain is one of the world's leading industrialized nations. It has achieved this position despite the lack of most raw materials needed for industry. It must also import 40% of its food supplies. Thus, its prosperity has been dependent upon the export of manufactured goods in exchange for raw materials and foodstuffs. Within the manufacturing sector, the largest industries include machine tools; electric power, automation, and railroad equipment; ships; aircraft; motor vehicles and parts; electronic and communications equipment; metals; chemicals; coal; petroleum; paper and printing; food processing; textiles; and clothing.

During the 1970s and 80s, nearly 3.5 million manufacturing jobs were lost, but in the 1990s over 3.5 million jobs were created in service-related industries. By the early 21st cent., banking, insurance, business services, and other service industries accounted for almost three fourths of the gross domestic product and employed 80% of the workforce. This trend was also reflected in a shift in Great Britain's economic base, which has benefited the southeast, southwest, and Midlands regions of the country, while the north of England and Northern Ireland have been hard hit by the changing economy.

The main industrial and commercial areas are the great conurbations, where about one third of the country's population lives. The administrative and financial center and most important port is Greater London (Большой Лондон (особая административно-территориальная единица,

состоит из Лондона и его пригородов)), which also has various manufacturing industries. London is Europe's foremost financial city.

Great Britain has abundant supplies of coal, oil, and natural gas. Production of oil from offshore wells in the North Sea began in 1975, and the country is self-sufficient (самостоятельный, автономный, независимый) in petroleum. Other mineral resources include iron ore, tin, limestone, salt, china clay, oil shale (нефтеносный/битуминозный/горючий сланец), gypsum, and lead.

The country's chief exports are manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, food and beverages, and tobacco. The chief imports are manufactured goods (промышленные товары, товары промышленного производства), machinery, fuels, and foodstuffs. Since the early 1970s, Great Britain's trade focus has shifted from the United States to the European Union, which now accounts for over 50% of its trade. The United States, Germany, France, and the Netherlands are the main trading partners, and the Commonwealth countries are also important.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 18 (подготовка к практическому занятию)

Экономика и промышленность США

Цель заданий: формирование социокультурной компетенции обучающихся; приобщение к диалогу культур; формирование грамматических навыков по теме Perfect Tenses; обучение студентов организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 3.

Задание 1: Find the answers for the questions using the Internet:

Who and when discovered America?

Who was the first president of the USA?

What is the national symbol of America?

Which is the United States capital?

How many stripes has the flag got?

What colour of the stripes?

Where is the tallest building (skyscraper) in the world?

What is the national sport in America?

Who is the president of the USA now?

Where does president of the USA live and work?

Where was the statue of Liberty made and when was it given to the people of the USA?

Задание 2: Read and translate the text:

The USA is composed of 50 states. It occupies the central part of North American continent. It borders on Canada in the north and on Mexico in the south.

The waters of the Atlantic Ocean wash the USA in the east and the waters of the Pacific Ocean wash the country in the west. The Hawaiian Islands are in the Pacific Ocean. They became the

50th state of the USA in 1958. The total area of the country is 9000 square kilometers. The population is more than 200 million people.

Washington is the capital of USA. English is the official language. The flag of the USA known as the "Stars and Stripes".

The Rocky Mountains extend from Alaska through the USA to Mexico, but greater part of the country is a plain. There are many rivers in USA and the longest is Mississippi. The country has every variety of climates: from climate of the tropics to that of the Atlantic regions. The USA economy grew greatly during the world wars. When big American monopolists got great profits. The country is rich in mineral resources, heavy industry prevails in the USA economy, including mining metallurgical, machine building, chemical industries. Light and food industries are well developed too.

The USA is the federate republic. The president is the head of the state. He is also commander – in – chief of army and navy. The highest legislative organ in the country is the congress, which consists of the senate and House of Representatives.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

Самостоятельная работа № 19 (подготовка к практическому занятию)

США и Великобритания сегодня

Цель заданий: развитие языковых навыков обучающихся (лексические, грамматические, произносительные) и языковой компетенции (навыки чтения и письменной речи), развитие информационной компетентности обучающихся (умение работать с разными источниками информации); формирование грамматических навыков по теме PerfectContinuousTenses; обучение студентов быть готовыми к смене технологий в профессиональной деятельности. Задания направлены на формирование ОК 3, ОК 8.

Задание 1: Read and translate the texts:

British Youth

Most 18 and 19 year-olds in Britain are quite independent people. English people say that children grow up more quickly now. Relationships within the British family are different now. Children have more freedom to make their own decisions.

For example, children aged 13 may be employed part time in Great Britain. Age 15 is legally a "young person" not a "child". Age 16 is a school leaving age. They can leave home, drive a moped, marry with "parents' consent" buy beer. Age 17 can drive a car. Age 18 can vote, get married, drink in pubs.

Education is a very important part in the life of British youth. One can't become an independent person without it. When time comes to enter a college a young Englishman chooses one far away from home. It is a necessary part of becoming adult.

During the last 30 years there were a lot of different trends in youth movements. All of them were characterized by their own philosophy, way of life, style of dressing. Each tendency was born by the influence of economic and political changes in the society. Those trends are known as the "hippies" the "punks" the "rockers".

But certainly there are different traditional youth organizations in Great Britain. Among them — the Scout Association, the Girl Guides Association, the National Union of Students, the Youth Club. The latter offers, for example, a wide range of sporting and social activities.

The National Union of Students was founded in 1922. It operates through local branches in colleges and universities. It promotes the educational, social and general interests of students.

But certainly the most numerous is the Scout Association, founded in 1908 for boys and in 1910 for girls by Lord Baden-Powel. The Scout movement is to encourage a sense of adventure and of responsibility for others among young people. The programme of training is planned to develop intelligence and practical skills, to promote health and a sense of service.

Scout training is complementary to the ordinary education. Scouts train in mapping, signalling, first aid and all the skills that arise from camping and similar outdoor activities.

British scouts take part in international scout meetings, which are held approximately every four years.

The membership in this or that youth organization is not compulsory in Great Britain. But everyone can find the activity he likes most.

Nowadays USA

Nowadays USA is world's third-largest country by size (after Russia and Canada) and by population (after China and India). The total territory of the USA is 9,630,000 sq km. It is about half the size of Russia or lightly larger than China or Brazil. The USA has borders with Canada, Mexico and Russian Federation. The lowest point is Death Valley — 86 m and the highest one is Mount McKinley 6,194 m.

By July 2002, the population of the USA was about 280,565,000. The largest US river is the Mississippi River.

It is a multicultural and multinational country. As to religion there are 56% of Protestants, 28% of Catholics and 2% of Jews. Ethnic groups include white 77%, black 13%, Asian 4.5%.

It is a federal republic with strong democratic traditions. The capital of the US is Washington, DC. The country includes 50 states and 1 district plus dependent areas as: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, etc.

Independence Day is celebrated on 4 July (from Great Britain). Constitution Day is 17 September, which was approved in 1787. The chief of state is President George W. Bush (since 20 January 2001) and Vice President Richard B. Cheney (since 20 January 2001).

There are three political parties in the USA. They are Democratic Party, Green Party and Republican Party. Do you know that among American people, the Democratic Party is associated with mother (mom) and Republican Party is associated with dad (father)? It is a very interesting fact. The currency of the USA is US dollar.

Отчетность (форма и методы контроля):

Практическая работа.

3.МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ОСНОВНЫМ ВИДАМ ЗАДАНИЙ ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

3.1. Написанию доклада

Доклад представляет собой развернутое устное сообщение на какую-либо тему, сделанное публично, т. е. в присутствии слушателей.

Изучите рекомендуемую литературу по вашей теме доклада, в том числе интернет-источники. Внимательно прочитайте отобранный материал, относящийся к вашей теме.

Составьте доклад, прочитайте его, оформите для выступления.

Рекомендуемый объем сообщения доклада 7-9 страниц.

Оформление доклада:

Работа должна быть выполнена с использованием компьютера в текстовой программе на одной стороне листа белой бумаги формата А4 с полями: правое -10 мм, верхнее, нижнее и левое – 20 мм.

Цвет шрифта должен быть черный, высота букв, цифр и других знаков - 12 пт. (заголовки – 14 пт. или 12 пт. все прописные), название шрифта - TimesNewRoman.

Разрешается использовать компьютерные возможности: акцентирование внимания на определенных терминах, формулах, теоремах, применяя различные начертания (полужирный, курсив, подчеркивание).

Критерии оценок:

- соответствие содержания доклада заявленной теме;
- наличие развернутого плана;
- четкое структурирование доклада как разновидности научной работы: вступление, основная часть, заключение.
- соблюдение требований научного стиля и изложения материала;
- качество аналитико-синтетической обработки изучаемых литературных источников;
- выделение наиболее значимых с точки зрения раскрытия темы доклада факторов, мнений различных ученых и научных положений (систематизация полученных сведений, формулирование выводов и обобщений);
- характер и стиль изложения, логика выводов;
- проведенный анализ;
- правильность оформления.

3.2. Написание сообщения

Изучите рекомендуемую литературу по вашей теме сообщения, в том числе интернет-источники. Внимательно прочитайте отобранный материал, относящийся к вашей теме.

Составьте сообщение, прочитайте его, оформите для выступления.

Рекомендуемый объем сообщения 2-3 страницы.

Оформление сообщения:

Работа должна быть выполнена с использованием компьютера в текстовой программе на одной стороне листа белой бумаги формата А4 с полями: правое -10 мм, верхнее, нижнее и левое – 20 мм.

Цвет шрифта должен быть черный, высота букв, цифр и других знаков - 12 пт. (заголовки – 14 пт. или 12 пт. все прописные), название шрифта - TimesNewRoman.

Разрешается использовать компьютерные возможности: акцентирование внимания на определенных терминах, формулах, теоремах, применяя различные начертания (полужирный, курсив, подчеркивание).

Критерии оценок:

- актуальность темы;
- соответствие представленной информации заданной теме;
- характер и стиль изложения материала;
- глубина проработки и логика выводов.

3.3. Написание реферата

Реферат – это один из важных видов научно-исследовательской работы обучающихся, самостоятельное произведение студентов, которое свидетельствует о знании документов по данной теме.

Целью написания реферата служит более глубокое понимание темы и запоминание полезной информации.

Работа над рефератом состоит из трех основных этапов.

1. Подготовительный – посвящен выбору темы, поиску и отбору нужной литературы по теме.
2. Исполнительский – чтение и анализ текстов первоисточников.

3. **Заключительный** – осуществляется обработка первичного текста, первоисточников, составляется текст реферата в соответствии с его структурой и требованиями к оформлению, а также готовится устное сообщение (доклад) по выполнению реферативной работе.

Структура реферативной работы.

Объем реферата обычно составляет 7-15 страниц, в редких случаях - до 20. Стандартный реферат традиционно состоит из нескольких частей:

1. титульный лист;
2. оглавление;
3. введение;
4. основная часть;
5. заключение;
6. список использованных источников.

Оформление реферата:

Работа должна быть выполнена с использованием компьютера в текстовой программе на одной стороне листа белой бумаги формата А4 с полями: правое -10 мм, верхнее, нижнее и левое – 20 мм.

Цвет шрифта должен быть черный, высота букв, цифр и других знаков - 12 пт. (заголовки – 14 пт. или 12 пт. все прописные), название шрифта - TimesNewRoman.

Разрешается использовать компьютерные возможности: акцентирование внимания на определенных терминах, формулах, теоремах, применяя различные начертания (полужирный, курсив, подчеркивание).

Критерии оценок:

- содержательность, логичность, аргументированность изложения материала и обобщение выводов;
- глубина проработки материала (качество проведенной аналитико-синтетической обработки исследуемых литературных источников);
- умение выявлять несовпадения в различных позициях, суждениях по проблеме реферата, давать им критическую оценку;
- наличие систематизированных выводов собственной позиции и исследуемой проблеме;
- самостоятельность, оригинальность, обоснованность суждений;

- умение ясно выражать свои мысли в письменной форме, яркость, образность выражений, индивидуальность стиля реферата;
- соблюдение требований, предъявляемых к оформлению реферата.

3.4. Составление конспекта

Конспект — краткое письменное содержание текста, включающее в сжатой форме основные положения и их обоснования фактами, цифрами, примерами.

Виды конспектов

План-конспект. При написании плана-конспекта создается план текста, пункты плана сопровождаются комментариями. Это могут быть цитаты или свободно изложенный текст. В процессе конспектирования каждый заголовок раскрывается (дополняется коротким текстом), в конечном итоге получается стройный план-конспект.

Тематический конспект. Этот вид конспекта является кратким изложением темы, раскрываемой по нескольким источникам. Такой способ записи информации существенно отличается от других. Суть его — в освещении какого-нибудь определенного вопроса; при этом используется не один источник, а несколько. Содержание каждого материала не отражается, ведь цель не в этом. Тематический конспект помогает лучше других анализировать заданную тему, раскрывать поставленные вопросы и изучать их с разных сторон.

Текстуальный конспект. Подобная форма изложения насыщеннее других и составляется из отрывков и цитат самого источника. К текстуальному конспекту можно легко присоединить план либо наполнить его различными тезисами и терминами. Он лучше всего подходит тем, кто изучает науку или литературу, где цитаты авторов всегда важны.

Свободный конспект. Данный вид конспекта предназначен для тех, кто умеет использовать сразу несколько способов работы с материалом. В нем могут содержаться выписки, цитаты, план и множество тезисов. Потребуется умение быстро и лаконично излагать собственную мысль, работать с планом, авторскими цитатами. Считается, что подобное фиксирование сведений является наиболее целостным и полноценным.

Формализованный конспект. Записи вносятся в заранее подготовленные таблицы. Это удобно при подготовке единого конспекта по нескольким источникам. Особенно если есть необходимость сравнения данных. Разновидностью формализованного конспекта является запись, составленная в форме ответов на заранее подготовленные вопросы, обеспечивающие исчерпывающие характеристики однотипных объектов, явлений, процессов и т.д.

Опорный конспект. Опорный конспект призван выделить главные объекты изучения, дать им краткую характеристику, используя символы, отразить связь с другими элементами. Основная цель опорного конспекта — облегчить запоминание. В его составлении используются различные базовые понятия, термины, знаки (символы) —

опорные сигналы. Опорный конспект — это наилучшая форма подготовки к ответу и помощь в процессе ответа.

Критерии оценки конспекта:

- соответствие содержания теме;
- полнота раскрытия темы;
- структурированность информации;
- наличие логической связи изложенной информации;
- аккуратность и грамотность изложения.

3.5. Написание аннотации

Аннотация— краткая характеристика печатного издания (или его части) с точки зрения содержания, назначения, формы и других особенностей. Аннотация включает сведения о содержании произведений печати, его авторе и достоинствах работы, носит пояснительный или рекомендательный характер, используется работниками информационных органов и библиотек для рекламы и пропаганды произведений печати. Аннотация помещается на обороте титульного листа книги, включает характеристику издания, его основной темы и проблематики, дает представление об объекте, цели работы и ее результате.

Критерии оценки аннотации:

- полнота отражения основных идей произведения (аннотация дает ясное представление об оригинале, а в случае его отсутствия заменяет его);
- краткость и лаконичность изложения информации (объем аннотации не более одной печатной страницы);
- наличие указания на целевое назначение данного материала, читательского адреса;
- наличие представленных в аннотации сведений об авторе, основных идеях оригинала, отличительные черты, значимость оригинала.

3.6. Написание эссе

Эссе - прозаическое сочинение небольшого объема и свободной композиции на частную тему, трактуемую субъективно и обычно неполно.

Критерии оценки эссе:

- новизна, оригинальность идеи, подхода;
- реалистичность оценки существующего положения дел;
- полезность и реалистичность предложенной идеи;
- значимость реализации данной идеи, подхода;

- художественная выразительность, яркость, образность изложения;

грамотность изложения

3.7. Составление тезауруса

Тематический тезаурус — это упорядоченное множество базовых понятий, выстраиваемых от общего, значительного к частному, конкретному (другими словами — перевернутая пирамида). Задание по составлению тезауруса дается не только в связи с прочитанным, но и педагогически целесообразно для осуществления внешней обратной связи. Так, выстраивая ряд категорий, базовых понятий на доске перед началом объяснения, преподаватель может в середине процесса ознакомления с новым проверить уровень усвоения материала каждым обучающимся. Для этого обращает внимание на проработанные понятия и дает задание выстроить тезаурус, используя только эти понятия. И по тому, в какой последовательности выстраивается эта перевернутая пирамида базовых понятий, можно делать вывод об уровне усвоения воспринимаемого. Также можно использовать тезаурус для первичного закрепления только что прослушанного. Тезаурус позволяет выявить смысл не только с помощью определения, но и посредством соотнесения слова с другими понятиями и их группами, благодаря чему может использоваться для наполнения баз знаний систем искусственного интеллекта.

Тезаурусное обучение включает: учебный тезаурус, тезаурусное поле понятия, алгоритм составления тезауруса.

Алгоритм составления конструкторов тезаурусного поля понятия

1. Развернуть тетрадь.
2. В центр внести ключевое понятие, термин, выделить шрифтом, цветом (визуализировать).
3. Сформулировать рабочее понятие этому ключевому понятию (надо изучить определения нескольких авторов и выбрать какое-то одно).
4. Подобрать однокоренные слова-дескрипторы, связанные с описанием понятия, характеристики, уточнения.

Тезаурусное поле надо сгруппировать: подобранные слова поместить в тематические блоки (рубрикаторы) и разместить их в тезаурусное поле на основе закономерностей визуализации (наглядного представления и зрительного восприятия информации) — что слева, справа, ниже, выше, ближе, дальше от ключевого, т.е. что важнее.

3.8. Создание презентаций

Создание презентации — это наглядное представление информации, выполненное с помощью мультимедийной компьютерной программы.

Оформление слайдов

Акцент	Содержание
Стиль	Соблюдайте единый стиль оформления Избегайте стилей, которые будут отвлекать от самой презентации Вспомогательная информация (управляющие кнопки) не должна преобладать над основной (текст, рисунки)
Фон	Для фона выбирайте более холодные тона (синий или зеленый)
Цвет	На одном слайде рекомендуется использовать не более трех цветов: один для фона, один для заголовков, один для текста. Для фона и текста используйте контрастные цвета. Легче читается и лучше смотрится светлый текст на темном фоне. Обратите особое внимание на цвет гиперссылок (до и после использования). Дополнительные цвета вводите только тогда, когда в слайде присутствуют рисунки (логотип учреждения, фотография выставки и т. д.) В диаграммах используйте не более четырех цветов.
Анимационные	Используйте возможности компьютерной анимации для представления информации на слайде. Не стоит злоупотреблять анимационными эффектами, они не должны отвлекать внимание от содержания информации на слайде

Представление информации

Акцент	Содержание
Содержание информации	Используйте короткие слова и предложения. Минимизируйте количество предлогов, наречий, прилагательных. Заголовки должны привлекать внимание аудитории.
Расположение информации на странице	Предпочтительно горизонтальное расположение информации. Наиболее важная информация должна располагаться в центре экрана. Если на слайде располагается картинка, надпись должна быть под ней. Количество строк на слайде - не более 8. Строка должна содержать не более 30 знаков.

Критерии оценки презентации:

- соответствие содержания теме;
- структурированность информации;
- наличие логической связи изложенной информации;
- эстетичность оформления, соответствие требованиям.

3.9. Составление кроссворда

Составление кроссвордов — это разновидность отображения информации в графическом виде. Работа по составлению кроссворда требует от обучающегося владения материалом, умения концентрировать свои мысли и гибкость ума.

Правила составления кроссвордов:

- составьте список (перечень) слов, которые будут включены в кроссворд;
- для этого найдите в своем конспекте основные понятия и подчеркните их;
- выпишите эти понятия на отдельный лист, желательно в клетку;
- подчеркните в них одинаковые повторяющиеся буквы;
- расположите слова так, чтобы повторяющиеся буквы одновременно использовались в словах, написанных по вертикали и по горизонтали;
- пронумеруйте слова;
- в соответствии с номерами необходимо сформулировать вопросы, ответами на которые должны быть пронумерованные слова;
- начертите сетку кроссворда (количество клеток должно соответствовать количеству букв в слове);
- разметьте сетку кроссворда цифрами (номерами слов);
- оформите кроссворд, подпишите его;
- слова-задания — это существительные в единственном числе, именительном падеже;
- слов должно быть достаточно много (15-20), чтобы как можно полнее охватить всю тему (допустимо использование терминов из других тем и разделов, логически связанных с изучаемой темой).

Оформление кроссворда состоит из трех частей: задания, кроссворда с решением, того же кроссворда без решения. Кроссворд оформляется на листах формата А4.

Критерии оценки кроссвордов:

- грамотность формулировки заданий, вопросов;

- выполнение правил составления кроссвордов;
- эстетичность.

3.10. Работа с веб-квестом

Веб-квест— это сайт в Интернете, с которым работают обучающиеся, выполняя ту или иную учебную задачу.

Для создания веб-квеста преподавателю необходимо:

- сформулировать проблемную ситуацию по теме, которая в ходе работы над веб-квестом будет разрешена с разных точек зрения (по ролям);
- определить конечный результат выполнения каждого ролевого задания с указанием конкретных параметров, форм, объемов и т.д.;
- подобрать необходимые ссылки на ресурсы сети Интернет (веб-страницы, тематические форумы, сетевые сообщества и т.д.), составить списки ссылок для выполнения заданий по каждой роли;
- написать пояснения для обучающихся по процессу работы над веб-квестом: этапы, конкретные сроки выполнения заданий.

ГРАФИК ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ВНЕАУДИТОРНОЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

группа	Кол-во часов	Семестр 1																
		Учебные недели																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ТМ 18	17	П р		П р	П р				П р	П р	П р		П р	П р	П р		П р	П р

группа	Кол-во часов	Семестр 2																
		Учебные недели																
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
ТМ18	24			П р			П р			П р			П р		П р	П р	П р	

группа	Кол-во часов	Семестр 2				
		Учебные недели				
		37	38	39	40	41
ТМ18		П р		П р		

Список литературы и интернет источников

Основная литература:

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- 2 Голубев А.П. Английский для технических специальностей: учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования [Текст]/ А.П. Голубев, А.П. Коржавый, И.Б. Смирнова. - М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2016.- 208 с.

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- 2 Бгашев В.Н., Долматовская Е.Ю. Английский язык для студентов машиностроительных специальностей[Текст]/ В.Н. Бгашев, Е.Ю. Долматовская. – М.: АСТ: Астрель, 2007. – 381 с.
- 3 Полякова Т.Ю. Английский язык для инженеров [Текст]/Т.Ю. Полякова, Е.В. Синявская, О.И. Тынкова, Э.С. Улановская. - М: Высш. шк. 2002. — 463 с.

Интернет-ресурсы:

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- 2 «Native English» родной английский Учебные пособия по английскому языку. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://enative.narod.ru/theory/manuals.htm>, свободный. – Загл. с экрана