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1. \ . . . : , 2013. -
URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=93369>
2. , . . English for Cross-Cultural and Professional Communication=
: . . / . . ,
. . . -6- ,, .- : « » , 2017.-192 . - ISBN 978-5-9765-1284-9; [. . .] . - URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=93369>
3. . . , 2013.- 104 .
(. 5-7; . 33-36, . 38-39; . 56-60).

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1.	Develop your English speaking skills: \ . . ; . . : . . . , 2015.-97 . [. . .] . - URL: http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=435427			1
2.	English for Cross-Cultural and Professional Communication= : . . / . . , . . . -6- ,, .- : « » , 2017.-192 . - ISBN 978-5-9765-1284-9; [. . .] . - URL: http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=93369			1
3.	2017. - 384 . [. . .] . - URL: http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=461809			1
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http://irbis.brstu.ru/CGI/irbis64r_15/cgiirbis_64.exe?LNG=&C21COM=F&I21DBN=BOOK&P21DBN=BOOK&S21CNR=&Z21ID=.

2.

<http://ecat.brstu.ru/catalog> .

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- « online» <http://biblioclub.ru>

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<http://e.lanbook.com> .

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eLIBRARY.RU <http://elibrary.ru> .

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<https://uisrussia.msu.ru/> .

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<http://xn--90ax2c.xn--p1ai/how-to-search/>.

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, 2017. - 384 . [_____] . - URL:
<http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=461809>

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<http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=461809>

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1. _____ Develop your English speaking skills: _____ \ . . .
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URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=93369>

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« _____ », 2009 (. 34-37; . 53-55; . 76-77)

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« _____ », 2009. - 242 . (. 53-55; . 76-77)

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(English for Cross-Cultural and professional Communication: \4- ,4- , 2015. 192 . + 1 (CD- ROM), «Ergonomics»
 3. 1, 2, 3, 4 = 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th students), (=Reteller).
 4. :

**1 :
«Ergonomics» (1400 . ., 45 . .)**

Ergonomics, also known as human engineering or human factors engineering, is the science of designing machines, products, and systems to maximize the safety, comfort, and efficiency of the people who use them. Ergonomists draw on the principles of industrial engineering, psychology, anthropometry (the science of human measurement), and biomechanics (the study of muscular activity) to adapt the design of products and workplaces to people's sizes and shapes and their physical strengths and limitations.

Ergonomists also consider the speed with which humans react and how they process information, and their capacities for dealing with psychological factors, such as stress or isolation. Armed with this complete picture of how humans interact with their environment, ergonomists develop the best possible design for products and systems, ranging from the handle of a toothbrush to the flight deck of the space shuttle.

Ergonomists view people and the objects as one unit, and ergonomic design blends the best abilities of people and machines. Humans are not as strong as machines, and machines cannot adapt to unexpected situations as well as humans. An ergonomically designed system provides optimum performance because it takes advantage of the strengths and weaknesses of both its human and machine components.

One of the primary goals of ergonomics is prevention of workplace illness and accidents. Ergonomists work to eliminate these problems by designing workplaces, such as offices or assembly lines, with injury prevention in mind. They position tools and machinery to be accessible without twisting, reaching, or bending. They design adjustable workbenches, desks, and chairs to comfortably accommodate workers of many different sizes, preventing the need to continuously lean or overextend the arms.

Ergonomists also determine and design safe workplace environmental conditions, such as correct temperature, lighting, noise, and ventilation to ensure that workers perform under optimal conditions. Ergonomists also seek to increase worker efficiency and productivity when designing workspaces. They place those pieces of equipment used most frequently in close proximity to the worker and arrange systems in ways that are convenient and easy to use.

Well-designed workspaces ensure that workers perform their jobs in optimal comfort, without experiencing the unnecessary physical and mental fatigue that can slow work performance, reduce accuracy, or cause accidents.

2 :

1) I'd like (= should like) to tell you about...

Let me say some words of...

2) The paper (article, text) I've translated (looked through) deals with, concerns, gives information of)...

3) I have to (can, could) notice (emphasize)...

4) The main (central) idea is..., according to the te[t..., then I'm going to add that..., in conclusion I'd like to say...

5) f course..., Surely..., The matter is that..., Right you are!...,I should think...

3 :

- Reteller:

Let me give you some information of ergonomics. it is the science of designing machines, products, and systems to maximize the safety, comfort, and efficiency of the people who use them. we live, now, in the industrial world and to adapt the design of products and workplaces to people's sizes and shapes and their physical strengths and limitations it is necessary to know the principles of industrial engineering, psychology, anthropometry, and biomechanics.

I'd like (I should like) to tell you, that there are specialists engaged in this problems. They are ergonomists, who consider the speed with which humans react and how they process information, and their capacities for dealing with psychological factors, such as stress or isolation, of how humans interact with their environment.

I can, as well, say that, the paper I've looked through, states that the ergonomists view people and the objects they use as one unit, and ergonomic design blends the best abilities of people and machines. Humans are not as strong as machines, nor can they calculate as quickly and accurately as computers. Unlike machines, humans need to sleep, and they are subjected to illness, accidents, or making mistakes when working without adequate rest

It is evident, only an ergonomically designed system provides optimum performance because it takes advantage of the strengths and weaknesses of both its human and machine components. That is why the ergonomists design adjustable workbenches, desks, and chairs to comfortably accommodate workers of many different sizes, preventing the need to continuously lean or overextend the arms. Ergonomists also determine and design safe workplace environmental conditions, such as correct temperature, lighting, noise, and ventilation to ensure that workers perform under optimal conditions. Ergonomists also seek to increase worker efficiency and productivity when designing workspaces.

4.

«Ergonomics»:

-1st student: The information is rather interesting, but would you clear the origin of this word?

-Reteller: Of course. It was originated of two greece words: "ergon" that means: work and "nomos" that means: law.

-1st student: Oh, I understand. The laws that determine the working conditions, don't they?

-Reteller: The matter is that there is more complex notion which includes different aspects covering industrial engineering, psychology, anthropometry, and biomechanics

-2nd student: I've read the ergonomists play an important role in workplace

organization and they are to have wide knowledge in many fields.

-3rd student: Right you are! I believe not only the engineering ones but the humans being.

-Reteller: Surely, let me add that anthropometry (the science of human measurement), and biomechanics (the study of muscular activity) are quite significant.

-4th student: In my opinion this science is needed for solving a number of design tasks and the problems of operational comfort.

-1st student: I'd like to notice that operational comfort results in operational productivity.

-2nd student: And the problems, to say, deal with prevention of workplace illness and accidents.

-Reteller: Ergonomists work to eliminate these problems by designing workplaces both in the offices and assembly lines.

-4th student: Let's mention the differences between human beings and machines.

-Reteller: Unlike machines, humans need to sleep, and they are subject to illness, accidents, or making mistakes when working without adequate rest.

-3rd student: But machines are also limited.

-2nd student: I should think so! Cars cannot repair themselves, computers do not speak or hear as well as people do.

-1st student: I've got you. And machines cannot adapt to unexpected situations as well as humans.

-Reteller: It's the reason of seeking also to increase worker efficiency and productivity when designing workspaces.

-3rd student: Looks like that! The designers construct adjustable workbenches, desks, and chairs to comfortably accommodate workers...

-4th student: ...of many different sizes, weight, etc.

-Reteller: In conclusion, I quite agree with you, we can say that ergonomics has become one of the headlines to well-design workspaces ensuring the workers perform their jobs in optimal comfort, without experiencing the unnecessary physical and mental fatigue that can slow work performance, reduce accuracy, or cause accidents.

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.English for Cross-Cultural and professional Communication:

(CD- ROM (. 34-37; 53-55; . 76-77) , 2015. 192 . + 1 .

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Communication: \4- .- .: : , 2015. 192 .+ 1 . . . (CD- ROM) . 34-37; . 53-55; . 76-77)

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1. : , 2013. - URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=93369>

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1 : , 2013. - URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=93369>

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_____ .English for Cross-Cultural and professional Communication: \4- .- .: : , 2015. 192 .+ 1 . . . (CD- ROM

1. . . . Develop your English speaking skills: - \ . . .

[. . .]. - URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=435427>

1. . . . : :

. \- : , 2013. -
URL: <http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=93369>

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2. , ? *to be, to have, to do* ,
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1. - RINEL-LINGO,
2. Microsoft Windows Professional 7 Russian Upgrade Academic OPEN No Level
3. Microsoft Office 2007 Russian Academic OPEN No Level
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		(16 .), Color LaserJet 2600n, «Panasonic» (1 .), «Panasonic» (1 .).	-2,3, -1,5,7,17 - 4,9, 14,15
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Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley. Enterprise. Listening Tests. - EU: express Publishing, 2007.

Flat or House (Enterprise 1, Text 5, 10 min.),

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|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 0 - Eve | A – flat with two rooms |
| 1 – Jason | B – big house with a swimming pool |
| 2 – Shirley | C – farmhouse |
| 3 – Harry | D – houseboat |
| 4 – Dianne | E - cottage in the country |
| 5 – Paul | F – small flat with a big balcony |
| | G – small house in the city centre |
| | H – stone cottage |

Keys: 1-G 2-D 3-H 4-B 5-C

: About the job (Enterprise 2, Text 3, 10 min.),

- 1 – 5.:

- 0 – When he was a child, he wanted to be a
 A – football player
B – chef
 C – lawyer
- 1 – The best thing about his job is that
 A – he tries new things all the time
 B – he’s going what he loves
 C – he never cooks at home
- 2 – The worst thing about his job is
 A – working late at night
 B – the long hours
 C – having to work at weekends
- 3 – His most important rule is
 A – kitchen hygiene
 B – hot food must be hot
 C – service should be fast
- 4 – What food does he most like eating?
 A – Asian
 B – Indian
 C – French
- 5 – To be a good chef, the most important thing is to be
 A – patient
 B – hardworking
 C – imaginative
- Keys: 1-B 2-C 3-A 4-B*

Newton’s life (Enterprise 3, Exit Text , 10 min.),

1 – 5.

- 0 – What does speaker say about Einstein?
 A – He worked with Newton.
 B – Newton improved his theories.
 C – He lived more than 250 years before Newton.
- 1 – Newton was born in
 A – 1462
 B – 1624
 C – 1642
- 2 – When he first went to university, Newton studied
 A - Law.
 B – Mathematics.
 C – Science.
- 3 – The speaker says that Newton’s most famous discovery had to do with
 A – light.
 B – mechanics.
 C – gravity.
- 4 – Newton started thinking about gravity when he saw
 A – an apple falls off the tree.
 B - a tree falling over.
 C – the moon moving through the sky.
- 5 – Newton died in
 A – Woolsthrope.
 B – Cambridge.
 C – London.

Keys: 1-C 2-A 3-B 4-B 5-C

D
Travel Dover - Calais (Enterprise 4, Text 6 , 10 min.),

1 – 6.

Dover – Calais every **1)**... , takes around 1.5 hours (from Dover: 8-15 am – from Calais: 4-00 pm)

Flights

Cheapest around **2)** \$... – but need to book SOON!!!

From Gatwick (**3)** ... flights) and Heathrow (scheduled flights)

Trains:

4) ... via Channel Tunnel

Every half hour (5-15 am - 7-40 pm)

Takes around **5)** ... hours

Stations:

Paris: Gare du Nord

London: **6)** ...

Price not very different from plane

Keys: 1-four hours 2-ninety 3-charter 4-Eurostar 5-tree 6-Waterloo

Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley. Enterprise. Listening Tests. - EU: express Publishing, 2007 / -
New Students (Enterprise 1, 10 min.),

Student 1:

Name: Celline 0) Poulain
Nationality: French
Age: 25
Job: 1) ...

Student 2:

Name: Manual Garcia
Nationality: 2) ...
Age: 32
Job: Engineer

Student 3:

Name: Eva 3) ...
Nationality: Finish
Age: 4) ...
Job: 5) ...

Keys: 1-doctor 2-maxican 3-Lipponen 4-25 5-artist

2

2.1.

a) , :

That 's all right.	<i>You needn t apologise.</i>
Never mind.	<i>You are not to blame.</i>
Forget it.	<i>It's my fault.</i>
Not at all.	<i>No trouble at all.</i>

1. Excuse my back. 2. Excuse my troubling you. 3. Excuse my being late. 4. Apologise to Henry for me. 5. I'm afraid I'm taking up too much of your time. 6. Excuse my disturbing you.

- b) :
1. , .-
 2. ,
 3. .-
 4. ,
 5. .-

c) :

1. Tell her she has my sympathies. 2. You'll get over it. 3. Good for you. 4. Cheer up! 5. I sympathize with you. 6. Pull yourself together. 7. Things happen. 8. Don't get discouraged.

d) : *On the contrary:*

1. It's very difficult, (easy) 2. The boy is clever, (stupid) 3. It's quite clear, (not clear at all) 4. The post office is very far. (quite near) 5. It'll be impossible, (quite possible)

e) \ : *Right you are, I (don't) (quite) agree with you, I don't think so:*

1. We can't turn the clock back. 2. We have to know a foreign language if we want to know what people who use it mean or think. 3. The best way to learn to swim is to plunge into the water. 4. It is necessary for a diplomat to know foreign language. 5. It is easier to speak a foreign language than to understand it.

f) - :

Don't worry. Let's hope for the best. Don't get upset about it. Everything will be all right. Take it easy. Things happen. Don't get discouraged.

1. It's hard to believe she didn't keep her promise. It's unlike her. 2. Only think that the boy's been deceiving us all the time and we didn't even suspect it. I don't like the way he's treating his colleagues. 4. I'm afraid she'll do everything in the wrong way. 5. I've been told they haven't put me on the waiting list. 6. I didn't mean to hurt her but it looks like I'll have to. 7. I'm so worried about my daughter's health. 8. The child's getting so stubborn. 9. The information I gave him is all wrong. I'm afraid I'll get him into trouble. 10. Things are going from bad to worse. I really don't know what to do.

2.2.) ;
: *About myself and my family, My studying, My native place, Geography and Political system of my country (Great Britain, the USA), Outstanding people.*

1. What is your first name? What is your surname?
2. How old are you? –
3. Where were you born? / What is your native place? –
4. What is your date of birth? –
5. Where do you live? / What is your home place? – I live in Bratsk/ My native place is Bratsk
6. What is your address? – Have you got a telephone? What is your phone number?
7. Is your family large or small? / How many of you are there in your family?
8. Have you got sister(s)/brother(s)? / Is she/he elder or younger than you? –
9. What are your parents?
10. Who are you like (in character)? Who do you look like?
11. Have you got a flat (a house)? Have you got a room of your own?
12. Can you describe it? –
13. What are your household duties?
14. Do you plan your day beforehand?
15. How do you usually spend the evenings? How do you usually spend your weekends? –
16. Are you fond of having friend in?
17. Are you a stay-at-home or do you like to go out?
18. Do you prefer to have parties or to go to the parties? –
19. Have you got a friend (friends)?
20. Who is your best friend?

21. Do you often spend free time together?
22. How long have you been friends? –
23. Do you have much in common or are you different?
24. What qualities do you most admire in your friend?
25. Is there something annoying you in him/her?
26. Is your friend easy to get along with?
27. Do you know your zodiac sign?
28. What are the good and bad characteristics associated with your attitude to astrology?
29. When did you leave school? What kind of school was it?
30. What subjects were you good/bad at?
31. What was/were your favorite subjects at school?
32. What out-of-class activities did you take part in?
33. When did you begin studying English? –
34. How long have you been studying English?
35. Do you remember, how many letters there are in the English alphabet?
36. Is English grammar/pronunciation easy or difficult for studying?
37. Did you (would you like to) learn any other languages?
38. How long does it take to learn to speak a foreign language, in your opinion?
39. What language is spoken in France? (Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, China, Switzerland, Brazil.)
40. Is it important to know foreign language?
41. English is said to be an international language, is it? Why?
43. Did you read any books/magazines, newspapers in English?
44. Are you a student now? What year are you a student?
45. What University do you study?
46. What faculty do you study? What is your future specialty?
47. What general subjects do you study?
48. What subjects are connected with your future specialty?
49. How many years does the course of studying last?
50. How many times a year do you have holidays?
51. How long does every semester last?
52. Do you get a grant? Do you pay for studying?
53. What river is Bratsk (Moscow, St – Petersburg, New – York, London, Washington) situated on? –
54. What century does the history of Bratsk (London, Washington, Moscow) go back? –
55. What are the industrial enterprises of our town? What kind of products do they produce?
56. What places of interest in Bratsk (Moscow, St – Petersburg, New – York, London) do you know?
57. Do the Bratsk inhabitants have any opportunities to rest?
58. Where can they spend their leisure time?
59. What kinds of sport are popular in Bratsk?
60. What sport do you go in for?
61. What is the official name of our country? Where is it situated?
62. What seas and oceans is it washed by?
63. What countries does it border on?
64. What is the name of our Parliament (of Great Britain, of the USA)?
65. How many chambers does our Parliament consist of (of Great Britain, of the USA)? What are they?
66. What is the legislative body of our country (of Great Britain, of the USA)? What is the executive branch (Judicial branch) represented by in our country (in Great Britain, in the USA)?
67. Who is at the head in our country (in Great Britain, in the USA)?
68. Do you know outstanding persons of our country (of Great Britain, of the USA)? What spheres of life are they engaged? What are they?

2.3

1-

2-

A: Hello

B: May I speak to Mr Stock, please?

A: Speaking.

B: Good morning, Mr Stock. This is Surikov calling.

A: Good morning, Mr Surikov

2.

A: Hello.

B: Could I speak to Mr Ivanov?

A: Who's calling, please?

B: This is Brown from the Foreign Office.

A: Thank you. I'm putting you through.

B: Ivanov speaking.

3.

A: Russian Embassy. Good morning.

B: Good morning. Could you put me through to Mr Sokolov?

A: Sorry. The line is engaged. Can you hold on?

B: All right. Thank you.

4.

A: Five-seven-three; one-nine-oh-four.

B: Good evening. Can I speak to Mr Jones, please?

A: Sorry. Mr Jones is on the other line. I'm putting mr Jones on the line

B: All right.

A: Sorry to have kept you waiting.

B: Thank you.

5.

A: Hello

B: Hello. David Black speaking. May I have a word with Mr Ivanov?

A: I'll see if he is in. I'm afraid Mr Ivanov is out at the moment.

B: Could you take a message?

A: Yes, of course.

A: Hello

B: ... ?

A: Speaking.

B: ... , Mr .Stock. This is Surikov calling.

A: Good morning, Mr

2.

A:

B: Could I speak to Mr Ivanov?
 A: ... , please?
 B: ... Brown from the Foreign Office.
 A: Thank you. I'm putting you
 I: Ivanov speaking.

3.

A: Russian Embassy.
 B: Good morning. Could you put me through to Mr Sokolov?
 A: Sorry. The line is engaged. ... ?
 B: All right. Thank you.

4.

A: Five-seven-three; one-nine-oh-four.
 B: Good evening. ... to Mr Jones, please?
 A: Sorry. Mr Jones is on the other line. I'm putting Mr Jones on the line
 B:
 A: Sorry ... you waiting.
 B: Thank you.

5.

A: Hello
 B: Hello. David Black speaking. May ... with Mr Ivanov?
 A: I'll see if he is in. I'm afraid ... at the moment.
 B: ... you take a message?
 A: Yes, of

3

3.1.)

Broadband; clockwork; railroad; gunpowder; tramway; waterway; pipeline; railway; highway; airway; airplane; skateboard; low-pollution; air-resistance; troubleshooter; broadcast; dial-up; gateway; network; telnet; workstation

transceiver	acknowledgement	application	connectionless
driver	knowbot	multicast	multimedia
multiplexing	repeater	selector	catenet
Ethernet	Internet	modem	netiquette
netizen	broadcasting	subnetwork	carcinotron

1. a) settle, b) settlement, c) settler, d) settles
2. a) dependence, b) independent, c) depend, d) independence
3. a) builder, b) builds, c) building, d) build
4. a) restoration, b) restorative, c) restore, d) restores
5. a) promote, b) promoting, c) promotion, d) promotes
6. a) replacement, b) place, c) replace, d) replaced
7. a) mean, b) meaning, c) meant, d) means
8. a) slower, b) slowly, c) slow, d) slowest
9. a) flyer, b) fly, c) flight, d) flying
10. a) power, b) powerless, c) powerful, d) proper

1.2.

a) –Infinitive

1. For me to ask would be a treason, and for me to be told would be a treason.
2. The parish is not likely to quarrel with him for the right to keep the child.
3. The manuscript is believed to have been written in the 15 century.
4. They wanted them to take part in the competition
5. Nobody can make him believe that all these stories are true.

b) –Participle

1. While obtaining new materials the mechanical engineering gets new prospects.
2. When modeling process it is important to consider all the facts.
3. The military camp founded by Romans developed into a port.
4. There having been many people in the concert hall, we couldn't enter it.
5. Many men preceded Newton in the field of mechanics, perhaps the most outstanding being Galileo.

c)-Gerund

1. I really thank you heartily for taking all this trouble.
2. Her thoughts were interrupted at last by her door opening.
3. Perhaps you would not mind Richard's coming in?
4. The only remedy for such a headache as mine is going to bed.
5. Waiting for the Professor was a laws excuse for doing nothing.

3.3.

A

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

1.

1. Why is the science of materials strength so important? 2. What are the achievements of chemists and metallurgists in the production of new materials? 3. Why is the problem of earthquake forecasting so important for our country?

2.

1. The great Galileo is considered the father the science of materials strength, one of the basic engineering disciplines.

But before it could produce mechanisms capable of withstanding cosmic cold and vacuum, the strains and stresses of take off and return to the Earth, the science materials had to cover a long and difficult path. Its progress accelerated markedly in the 19th century, when people began to lay thousands of miles of railway tracks, erect bridges and dig tunnels, build ocean-going ships and complex machines, dig into the earth in search of minerals.

2. In most cases our predecessors managed cope with their tasks. Many structures they built centuries ago have not only survived to our day, but remain in use.

Of course, there were also errors and tragedies when buildings fell in, machines broke down or bridges collapsed. At one time it even became a matter of professional ethics for the designer of the bridge to stand under it during the first trial run of heavily-loaded wagons.

Yet more often the cause of mishaps was not any lack of knowledge on the part of experts. The problems of strength of materials are hidden deep in the mysteries of atomic and molecular structure. It was only at the beginning of this century that research began in the physics of strength. This was none too early: mankind was entering the age of electricity,

electronics, aviation, automobiles, and physics and in any other fields that characterize the world we know today.

3. was nag an age of high speeds, pressures, and temperatures which could generated withstood only wilt the help of new and hitherto unknown materials.

In the 1920s the top speed of an airplane was not more than 200 kilometres per hour, the load per square metre of the wing area was about 50 kilograms. The main construction material was wood. In our day, the speed of aircraft, even passenger planes, is approaching 3,000 kilometres per hour loads may be as high as 600 kilograms per square metre of wing. The turbine that drives such an aircraft is not only a miracle of design, it is also a miracle of materials strength. Its blades, for example, rotate at a tremendous speed and at the temperature greater than 1,000 Centigrade. The given examples are sufficient to indicate the complexity of materials studies today and the extent to which progress in the near or more distant future depend on them. The problems confront experts all over the world, as well as in our country.

4. Of tremendous importance is creation of new materials. The chemists engaged in polymer research have produced the world's best synthetic rubbers. The tyres made of the country's synthetic rubbers can cover distances several times exceeding the distance from the Earth to the Moon.

The metallurgists studying a new class of aluminum alloys have produced a very durable alloy which is being used in aircraft and rocket engineering. The alloy helps reduce the weight of apparatus substantially, thereby effecting a considerable saving of materials.

5. Today everybody has to be in the know concerning new ideas and accomplishments in their field. They are of interest to science from the point of design, possibilities of modeling, including computer modeling they achieve flawless design and construction. When flaws do occur they are a consequence of gaps in theoretical knowledge or stress and strain unprovided in the original design and construction. An example of the latter is earthquake. This is a problem of immediate concern for us: we have many seismic localities we live in, build factories and houses, subways and nuclear power plants. Our country is planning work on earthquake forecasting.

At present many research establishments are engaged in these complex geological, geo-physical and engineering problems. Their experiences, methods and discoveries are used in many countries. Of course, it is nothing but a list of a few results of the scientists' work.

6. But what about problems? What does the 21st century require of us? Firstly, theoretical works based on a thorough understanding of the destruction of material as a process. A new discipline is being created. Called "the mechanics of destruction" it will enable us to design machines, structures and mechanisms that function reliably. Further development of the very old science of materials strength will ultimately result in delicate bridges light airy small but powerful machines and airplanes capable of carrying huge loads.

3.

1. What made the science of materials strength progress most rapidly in the 19th century? (1) 2. What were the results of the errors the builders made because of the lack of knowledge materials strength(2) 3. What helped to solve the problems of materials strength at the beginning of the 20th century? (2) 4. What was the main construction material at the beginning of our century? (3) 5. What increased the requirements to the strength of materials in our day? Give examples(3) 6. What new important materials have chemists and metal lurgists created? (4) 7. What helps eliminate mistakes in de- sign and construction today? (5) 8. What are the reasons of errors which still occur in design and construction? (5) 9. What problems are our research institutes solving concerning seismic (6) 10. New discipline is being created and why is it necessary? (6)

4.

cosmic, vacuum, mineral, tragedy, professional, wagon, expert, molecular, electricity, physics, airplane, kilometre, kilogram, synthetic, metallurgist, class, aluminum, rocket, idea, theoretical, original, seismic, geological geophysical, mechanism.

5.

1. Prove or disprove the author's statement «In most cases our predecessors managed to cope with their tasks»

2. What does the author want to underline saying that tyres made of the synthetic rubbers could cover distances several times exceeding the distance from the Earth to the Moon?

6.

destruction of materials; to be alike in colour; to be unable to approach nearer, to bring to destruction; to be of considerable dimensions; to approach the town; to exceed in strength; to exceed in height; to a great extent; fatigue limit; to hide treasure; better than hitherto achieved; the immediate future; the immediate aim; immediate contact; the latter half of the year; in the same locality; the marked pages, a marked strain pure white; pure air; search for lost thing, without strain, to strain one's eyes; satisfactory results; a satisfactory of experiment; thorough investigation; a direct ratio; in the ratio of to six; tremendous success; trial of strength; the ultimate load; the ultimate decision; to overcome difficulties; substantial argument; substantial improvement; the stress limit violent shock.

7.

markedly, rotation, tremendously, confrontation, substantially, immediately, locality, engagement, thoroughly, destruction, ultimately, purely, resistance substitution, displacement, complexity.

8.

- 1) I'd like (I should like) to tell you about...
- Let me say some words/facts/information of...
- Let me give you some information of/about...

2)

The paper	I've (I have) translated...	...tells about/of...
The text	I've (I have) read...	...deals with...
The article	I've (I have) looked through...	...concerns.../considers...
The chapter	I've (I have) studied...	...gives information of...
The part		...is devoted to...
The paragraph		

3)

I have to/must	notice	
- could	emphasize	that...
- can	point out	

- 4) The title of the text is... / the text tells (runs) about ... / the main (central) idea is...
 o put it in a few words .../ the aim of the text is to tell the reader(you, us) about ...
 ccording to the text .../ to all appearances ()/ needless to say ...
 hen I'm going to add(that) .../ I'd like to add (notice, point out) ...
 in conclusion I'd like to say ...
 I want to point out the following facts that new to me ...

«11» 08. 2016 . 1022

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2014 :		«	»
«03» 07. 2018 .	413		
2015 :		«	»
«03» 07. 2018 .	413,	«01» 10. 2015 .	587
2016 :		«	»
«06» 10. 2016 .	684,	«06» 06. 2016 .	429.
2017 :		«	»
«06» 03. 2017 .	125,	«06» 03. 2017 .	125
2018 :		«	»
«12» 03. 2018 .	130,	«12» 03. 2018 .	130.

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«24» _____ 2018 ., _____ 4

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«25» _____ 2018 ., _____ 4

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