# МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

# ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

# «БРАТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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# РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ПЕРЕВОД

Б1.В.ДВ.02.01

НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ

35.03.10 Ландшафтная архитектура

ПРОФИЛЬ ПОДГОТОВКИ

Садово-парковое и ландшафтное строительство

Программа академического бакалавриата

Квалификация выпускника: бакалавр

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# 1. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ПЛАНИРУЕМЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ, СООТНЕСЕННЫХ С ПЛАНИРУЕМЫМИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

### Вид деятельности выпускника

Дисциплина охватывает круг вопросов, относящихся к производственнотехнологическому виду профессиональной деятельности выпускника в соответствии с компетенциями и видами деятельности, указанными в учебном плане.

### Цель дисциплины

Совершенствование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции для решения задач профессиональной деятельности в процессе устного и письменного общения, а также для дальнейшего самообразования.

### Задачи дисциплины

Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи для применения в сфере профессиональной коммуникации.

Код	Содержание	Перечень планируемых результатов
компетенции	компетенций	обучения по дисциплине
1	2	3
	способность к	знать:
	коммуникации в устной и	- иностранный язык для решения задач
	письменной формах на	межличностного и межкультурного
OK-5	русском и иностранном	взаимодействия;
	языках для решения задач	уметь:
	межличностного и	- грамотно выполнять адекватный устный и
	межкультурного	письменный перевод научно-технических
	взаимодействия	текстов;
		владеть:
		- способностью к коммуникации в устной и
		письменной формах на русском и иностранном
		языках по направлению подготовки;
	готовность изучать	знать: иностранный язык в объеме,
	научно-техническую	необходимом для изучения отечественного и
TTTC 11	информацию,	зарубежного опыта работы при работе с научно-
ПК -11	отечественный и	технической литературой;
	зарубежный опыт по	уметь: изучать научно-техническую
	тематике исследования в	информацию на иностранном языке при
	области ландшафтной	проведении исследований в области
	архитектуры	ландшафтной архитектуры
		владеть: навыками перевода, аннотирования и
		реферирования научно-технической литературы
		по профилю подготовки бакалавра.

# 2. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Дисциплина Б1.В.ДВ.02.01 Технический перевод относится к дисциплинам по выбору. Дисциплина Технический перевод базируется на изучении дисциплины Иностранный язык.

Основываясь на изучении дисциплины Иностранный язык, дисциплина Технический перевод представляет основу для изучения дисциплин: Экология и охрана природы, Градостроительство с основами архитектуры, Строительство и содержание объектов ландшафтной архитектуры при работе с источниками на иностранном языке.

Такое системное междисциплинарное изучение направлено на достижение требуемого ФГОС уровня подготовки по квалификации бакалавр.

# 3. РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ОБЪЕМА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1. Распределение объема дисциплины по формам обучения

			Трудоемкость дисциплины в часах					ины	Курсовая		
Форма обучения	Курс	Семестр	Всего часов	Аудиторных часов	Лекции	Лабораторные работы	Практические занятия	Самостоятельна я работа	работа (проект), контрольная	Вид промежуточной аттестации	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Очная	2	4	72	32	-	-	32	40	-	зачет	
Заочная	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	_	-	-	
Заочная (ускор. обучение)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Очно- заочная	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

3.2. Распределение объема дисциплины по видам учебных занятий и

трудоемкости

трудосикости				
Вид учебных занятий	Трудо- емкость (час.)	в т.ч. в интерактивной, формах,	Распределение по семестрам, час	
	(400.)	(час.)	2	
1	2	3	4	
I. Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем (всего)	32	8	32	
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	32	8	32	
II. Самостоятельная работа обучающихся (СР)	40	-	40	
Подготовка к практическим занятиям	20	-	20	
Подготовка к зачету	20	-	20	
III. Промежуточная аттестация: зачет	+	-	+	
Общая трудоемкость дисциплины час.	72	-	72	
зач.ед.	2	-	2	

# 4. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

4.1. Распределение разделов дисциплины по видам учебных занятий

- для очной формы обучения:

<i>№ раз-</i>		<b>T</b>	Виды учебных занятий, включая самостоятельную работу обучающихся и трудоемкость; (час.)			
дела и темы	Наименование раздела и тема дисциплины	Трудоем- кость, (час.)	учебные занятия практические занятия	самостоятельная		
1	2	3	4	работа обучающихся 5		
1.	Чтение и перевод	34	14	20		
1,	технической литературы.	0.	1.	20		
1.1.	Особенности языка технической литературы. Ознакомительное,	18	7	10		
	просмотровое и поисковое чтение текстов по профилю направления подготовки.					
1.2.	Перевод технических текстов с полным пониманием прочитанного.	17	7	10		
2.	Аннотирование,	38	18	20		
	реферирование.					
2.1.	Основные функции аннотации.	19	9	10		
2.2.	Виды рефератов.	19	9	10		
	ИТОГО	72	32	40		

# **4.2.** Содержание дисциплины, структурированное по разделам и темам Лекционные занятия — учебным планом не предусмотрены.

# 4.3. Лабораторные работы - учебным планом не предусмотрено.

4.4. Практические занятия.

№ n/n	Номер раздела дисциплины	Наименование тем практических занятий	Объем (час.)	Вид занятия в интерактивной, активной, инновационной формах, (час.)
1		Ознакомительное, просмотровое и поисковое чтение текстов по	7	Презентация функционального
		профилю направления		частичного перевода на
	1	подготовки.		английском и русском
		Перевод технических текстов с		языках (4 час.)

		полным пониманием		Презентация
2		прочитанного.	7	функционального
				полного перевода на
				английском и русском
				языках (4 час.)
3		Основные функции аннотации.	9	
	2			
4		Виды рефератов.	9	
	1	ИТОГО	32	8

**4.5. Контрольные мероприятия: курсовой проект (курсовая работа), контрольная работа, РГР, реферат** - учебным планом не предусмотрено.

# 5. МАТРИЦА СООТНЕСЕНИЯ РАЗДЕЛОВ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ К ФОРМИРУЕМЫМ В НИХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯМ И ОЦЕНКЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Компетенции №, наименование разделов дисциплины	Кол-во часов	Компен ОК-5	пенции ПК -11	Σ комп.	<i>t<sub>cp</sub></i> , час	Вид учебных занятий	Оценка результатов
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1.</b> Чтение и перевод научнотехнической литературы.	34	+	+	2	18	ПЗ, СРС	зачет
<b>2.</b> Деловые письма: структура и написание.	38	+	+	2	18	ПЗ, СРС	зачет
всего часов	72	36	36	2	36		

# 6. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

1. Яшина, Т.А. English for Business Communication=Английский язык для делового общения : учебное пособие / Т.А. Яшина, Д.Н. Жаткин. - 2-е изд., стер. - Москва : Издательство «Флинта», 2016. - 111 с. - ISBN 978-5-9765-0335-9 ; То же [Электронный ресурс]. - URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57951">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57951</a>

# 7. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОСНОВНОЙ И ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ, НЕОБХОДИМОЙ ДЛЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Nº	Наименование издания	Вид заня- тия	Количеств о экземпляро в в библиотек е, шт.	Обеспечен- ность, (экз./ чел.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Основная литература			
1	Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для технических вузов: учеб.пособие/Г.В.Шевцова, Л.Е.Москалец. — 2-е изд. — М: Флинта: Наука, 2014. — 392 с.	П3	25	1
	Дополнительная литература			
2	Яшина, Т.А. English for Business Communication=Английский язык для делового общения : учебное пособие / Т.А. Яшина, Д.Н. Жаткин 2-е изд., стер Москва : Издательство «Флинта», 2016 111 с ISBN 978-5-9765-0335-9 ; То же [Электронный ресурс] URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&amp;id=57951">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&amp;id=57951</a>	ПЗ СР	ЭР	1

# 8. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ РЕСУРСОВ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО - ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННОЙ СЕТИ «ИНТЕРНЕТ» НЕОБХОДИМЫХ ДЛЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

1. Электронный каталог библиотеки БрГУ

http://irbis.brstu.ru/CGI/irbis64r\_15/cgiirbis\_64.exe?LNG=&C21COM=F&I21DBN=BOOK&P21DBN=BOOK&S21CNR=&Z21ID=.

- 2. Электронная библиотека БрГУ
- http://ecat.brstu.ru/catalog.
- 3. Электронно-библиотечная система «Университетская библиотека online» http://biblioclub.ru.
- 4. Электронно-библиотечная система «Издательство «Лань» http://e.lanbook.com .
- 5. Информационная система "Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам" <a href="http://window.edu.ru">http://window.edu.ru</a> .
- 6. Научная электронная библиотека eLIBRARY.RU http://elibrary.ru.

7. Университетская информационная система РОССИЯ (УИС РОССИЯ)

https://uisrussia.msu.ru/.

8. Национальная электронная библиотека НЭБ

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

# 9. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ОСВОЕНИЮ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ.

# 1. Методические рекомендации для подготовки к практическим занятиям, самостоятельной работе, зачету.

Изучение дисциплины «Технический перевод» осуществляется в ходе практических занятий по дисциплине и самостоятельной работы во внеаудиторное время. Обучающимся рекомендуется:

- 1. Посещение практических занятий, подготовка и активное участие в практических занятиях для освоения необходимой лексики и эффективного закрепления языковых, коммуникативных и интерактивных навыков, т.е. использование функционального частичного перевода научно-технических текстов.
- 2. Для подготовки к занятиям необходимо пользование словарем, проработка и перевод аутентичных текстов, использование учебных пособий и практикумов; изучение электронных материалов на Интернет сайтах. Рекомендуется выполнение упражнений и переводов текстов в письменной форме для более эффективного закрепления материала.
- 3. При подготовке к зачету по дисциплине необходимо повторить весь материал учебной дисциплины, изученный как в процессе аудиторных занятий, так и самостоятельной работы.
- **2.** Рекомендуемая литература для самостоятельной работы обучающихся при подготовке к практическим занятиям: **1.** Яшина, Т.А. English for Business Communication=Английский язык для делового общения : учебное пособие / Т.А. Яшина, Д.Н. Жаткин. 2-е изд., стер. Москва : Издательство «Флинта», 2016. 111 с. ISBN 978-5-9765-0335-9 ; То же [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57951">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57951</a>

### 9.1. Методические указания для обучающихся по практическим работам.

### Практическая работа № 1, № 2 (в объеме 12 часов).

<u>Тема:</u> Анализ особенностей языка технической литературы. Перевод технических текстов по профилю направления подготовки.

# Цель:

Развитие навыков чтения и перевода технических текстов текстов оригинальной литературы. Выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений с анализом лексико-грамматических и лексико-семантических особенностей технического текста.

### Задание:

Перевод текстов в объеме 1200-1500 печатных знаков с иностранного языка на русский язык. Анализ и последующее обсуждение лексико-грамматических трудностей, возникших при переводе с преподавателем. Выполнение предтекстовых и послетекстовых тренировочных и закрепляющих упражнений.

<u>Форма отчетности</u>: письменный перевод текстов, анализ лексико-грамматических трудностей, встречающихся при переводе текстов и упражнений.

Образец презентации перевода лексико-грамматических особенностей текста:

The Advent of cellular mobile communications in the UK brought challenging new opportunities to all parts of the industry. The need for mobile communications has always been strong from all areas of the private and business worlds. The Cellnet service has brought a high quality telephone into cars and briefcases with all the quality and features that are expected from the phone in the home or office. With the successful launch of Cellnet, market indications are that there is a very bright future for the industry at all levels: operators of the system, manufacturers of equipment, retailers and specialist areas of the industry that will grow up catering for installation, filling, etc. Users will benefit too, with increases in productivity plus the convenience of never needing to be out of touch.

# Образец презентации перевода стилистических особенностей текста:

That guy, Fred, is a read *top banana*. The guy is *out of lunch*. He better be carefully because real soon he's going to find himself *eating humble pie*. His ideas are OK on the surface but when you start to look at them you realize that they are really *Swiss cheese*. He always expects us to *fill in the holes* and make him look good. We get everything *he gives us done to a T*, but he takes all credit. It would be nice if, for once, he would give us time to develop something challenging that we can really *sink our teeth* into. At least it would be nice to get credit for all that we do to make him and our organization look good, but I doubt that will happen, he always wants *the whole enchilada* for himself.

### Задания для самостоятельной работы:

Перевод текстов и выполнение упражнений: Яшина, Т.А. English for Business Communication=Английский язык для делового общения: учебное пособие / Т.А. Яшина, Д.Н. Жаткин. - 2-е изд., стер. - Москва: Издательство «Флинта», 2016. - 111 с. - ISBN 978-5-9765-0335-9; То же [Электронный ресурс]. - URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57951">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57951</a>

# Основная литература:

1. Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для технических вузов: учеб.пособие/Г.В.Шевцова, Л.Е.Москалец. – 2-е изд. – М: Флинта: Наука, 2014. - 392 с.

### Дополнительная литература:

1. Яшина, Т.А. English for Business Communication=Английский язык для делового общения : учебное пособие / Т.А. Яшина, Д.Н. Жаткин. - 2-е изд., стер. - Москва : Издательство «Флинта», 2016. - 111 с. - ISBN 978-5-9765-0335-9 ; То же [Электронный ресурс]. - URL: http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57951

#### Контрольные вопросы для самопроверки:

- 1) Основные функции ознакомительного чтения.
- 2) Основные функции просмотрового чтения.
- 3) Основные функции поискового чтения.

# Практическая работа № 3, № 4 (в объеме 14 часов).

<u>Тема:</u> «Основные функции аннотации. Виды рефератов».

<u>Цель работы:</u> отработать навыки чтения английского/русского текста и научить составлять аннотации на русском / английском языке. Подготовка реферата на русском / английском языке.

<u>Задание:</u> написать по схеме рекомендательную и оценочную аннотации, учитывая постановку проблемы и описания основных особенностей аннотируемого текста. Написать реферат, отражая сущность и ключевые положения текста, соблюдая единство формы. Анализ стилистических проблем перевода текста.

Форма отчетности: предоставление аннотации и реферата в письменной форме.

### Задания для самостоятельной работы:

- 1. изучить правила написания реферата;
- 2. ознакомиться со схемой написания аннотаций;
- 3. выполнение тренировочных и закрепляющих упражнений.

# Основная литература:

1. Шевцова Г.В. Английский язык для технических вузов: учеб.пособие/Г.В.Шевцова, Л.Е.Москалец. -2-е изд. - М: Флинта: Наука, 2014. -392 с.

### Дополнительная литература:

1. Яшина, Т.А. English for Business Communication=Английский язык для делового общения : учебное пособие / Т.А. Яшина, Д.Н. Жаткин. - 2-е изд., стер. - Москва : Издательство «Флинта», 2016. - 111 с. - ISBN 978-5-9765-0335-9 ; То же [Электронный ресурс]. - URL: <a href="http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57951">http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=57951</a>

### Контрольные вопросы для самопроверки:

- 1) дать определение следующим терминам: преамбула, дескриптивная часть;
- 2) перечислить виды реферата;
- 3) объяснить отличие компилятивного конспекта от собственно реферата;
- 4) чем отличается доклад от конспекта.

# 10. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫХ ПРИ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Microsoft Windows Professional 7 Russian Upgrade Academic OPEN No Level;

Microsoft Office 2007 Russian Academic OPEN No Level;

Антивирусное программное обеспечение Kaspersky Security;

Программное обеспечение для мультимедиа-лингафонного комплекта RINEL-LINGO, позволяющего реализовать функциональные возможности мультимедийного компьютерного класса.

# 11. ОПИСАНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ БАЗЫ, НЕОБХОДИМОЙ ДЛЯ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Вид занятия	Наименование аудитории	1	
1	2 3		4
ПЗ	Лингафонный кабинет	лингафонные столы с компьютерами (16 шт.), принтер лазерный НР Color LaserJet 2600n, телевизор «Рапаsonic» (1 шт.), аудиомагнитофон «Рапаsonic» (1 шт.).	ПЗ № 1-4
ПЗ	Лекционная аудитория	телевизор «JVC» (1 шт.); видеомагнитофон + DVD+ рекордер LG.	ПЗ № 1-4
СР	CP 43 №1 10-ПК i5- 2500/H67/4Gb(монитор TFT19 Samsung); принтер HP LaserJet P2055D.		CP № 1-4
кр	ЧЗ №1	10-ПК i5- 2500/H67/4Gb(монитор TFT19 Samsung); принтер HP LaserJet P2055D.	-

# ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 1

# ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

1. Описание фонда оценочных средств (паспорт)

№	Элемент	Раздел	Тема	ФОС
компе-	компетенции			
тенции				
	способность к	<b>1.</b> Чтение и	1.1. Особенности языка	База
ОК-5	коммуникации в	письменный	технической литературы.	тестовых
OK-3	устной и письменной	перевод	Ознакомительное,	заданий.
	формах на русском и	технической	просмотровое и поисковое	Зачет.
	иностранном языках	литературы.	чтение текстов по профилю	
	для решения задач		направления подготовки.	
	межличностного и		1.2. Перевод технических	
	межкультурного		текстов с полным	
	взаимодействия;		пониманием прочитанного.	
		2.	2.1. Основные функции	База
		Аннотирование,	аннотации.	текстовых
	готовность изучать	реферирование.	2.2. Виды рефератов.	заданий.
ПК -11	научно-техническую			Зачет.
	информацию,			
	отечественный и			
	зарубежный опыт по			
	тематике			
	исследования в			
	области ландшафтной			
	архитектуры.			

2. Вопросы к зачету

		опросы к зачету	T		
		Компетенции		№и	
№			вопросы к зачету	наименование	
п/п	Код	Определение	Bolli OCBI K SKIETV	раздела	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.		способность к	1.1. Просмотровое чтение делового	<b>1.</b> Чтение и	
	ОК-5	коммуникации в	документа (2500 печ. зн. за 10	перевод деловой	
	OK-3	устной и	минут) без использования словаря.	литературы.	
		письменной	Передача содержания на русском и		
		формах на русском	английском языках.		
		и иностранном	1.2. Чтение и перевод (полный)		
		языках для	текста делового стиля со словарем		
		решения задач	(1200 печ. зн. за 60 мин.)		
		межличностного и	2.1. Аннотирование текста.	2. Аннотирование,	
		межкультурного	2.1.1.Что такое аннотация?	реферирование.	
		взаимодействия;	2.1.2.Каким должен быть размер		
2.			аннотации?		
4.	ПК -		2.1.3. Какая группа времен наиболее		
	11	готовность изучать	часто используется при написании		
	11	научно-	аннотаций и почему?		
		техническую	2.1.4.Какие ключевые выражения		

информацию,	характерны для написания	
отечественный и	аннотаций? Назовите их.	
зарубежный опыт	2.1.5. Переведите текст-аннотацию.	
по тематике	Укажите, какие ключевые	
исследования в	выражения в аннотации передают	
области	основной смысл и в какой	
ландшафтной	временной форме употреблен глагол	
архитектуры.	сказуемое.	
	2.2. Реферирование текста.	
	2.2.1. Что представляет собой	
	реферат? Чем он отличается от	
	аннотации?	
	2.2.2. Каким должен быть размер	
	реферата?	
	2.2.3.Какие ключевые выражения	
	характерны для реферата?	
	2.2.4.Назовите алгоритм написания	
	реферата.	
	2.2.5.Переведите текст – реферат.	
	Сделайте лексический,	
	грамматический и стилистический	
	анализ реферата.	

# 3. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций

Показатели	Оценка	Критерии
Знать:		Обучающийся знает иностранный язык в
(OK-5)		объеме, необходимом для получения
- иностранный язык в объеме,		профессиональной информации из
необходимом для получения		зарубежных источников и элементарного
профессиональной информации из		общения на общем и профессиональном
зарубежных источников и		уровне; умеет вести на иностранном языке
элементарного общения на общем		беседу-диалог общего характера, читать
и профессиональном уровне;	зачтено	литературу по специальности с целью поиска
$(\Pi K - 11)$	3411110	информации без словаря, переводить тексты
- иностранный язык в объеме,		по специальности со словарем; владеет
необходимом для изучения		навыками коммуникации в устной и
отечественного и зарубежного		письменной формах на русском и
опыта работы при работе с научно-		иностранном языках для решения задач
технической литературой;		межличностного и межкультурного
		взаимодействия; навыками перевода,
Уметь:		аннотирования и реферирования научно-
(OK-5)		технической литературы по профилю
вести на иностранном языке		подготовки бакалавра.
беседу-диалог общего характера,	не	Обучающийся не знает иностранный язык в
читать литературу по	зачтено	объеме, необходимом для получения
специальности с целью поиска		профессиональной информации из
информации без словаря,		зарубежных источников и элементарного
переводить тексты по		общения на общем и профессиональном
специальности со словарем;		уровне; не умеет вести на иностранном
$(\Pi K - 11)$		языке беседу-диалог общего характера,
- изучать научно-техническую		читать литературу по специальности с целью
информацию на иностранном		поиска информации без словаря, переводить
языке при проведении		тексты по специальности со словарем; не

исследований в области	владеет навыками коммуникации в устной и
ландшафтной архитектуры;	письменной формах на русском и
	иностранном языках для решения задач
Владеть:	межличностного и межкультурного
(OK-5)	взаимодействия; навыками перевода,
навыками коммуникации в устной	аннотирования и реферирования научно-
и письменной формах на русском	технической литературы по профилю
и иностранном языках для	подготовки бакалавра.
решения задач межличностного и	
межкультурного взаимодействия.	
$(\Pi K - 11)$	
- навыками перевода,	
аннотирования и реферирования	
научно-технической литературы	
по профилю подготовки бакалавра.	

# 4. Типовые контрольные задания

# БАНК ТЕКСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

# Контрольное задание № 1

Раздел: чтение и письменный перевод технической литературы.

# Грамматический тест Вариант – 1

І. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

9. You <u>have</u> never told me about your life.

a) -

b) имели

10. The students <u>have</u> to visit lectures and seminars.

b) должны c) есть

1. They many good friends.
a) are b) will be c) have
2. These cities in England.
a) have b) is c) are
3. Our city some libraries.
a) was b) has c) am
4. The British museum a department of ethnography.
a) has b) is c) have
<ul> <li>II. Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагола to be:</li> <li>5. We <u>are</u> to go to bed at 11 p.m.</li> <li>a) -</li> <li>b) должны</li> <li>c) есть</li> </ul>
6. Last year they <u>were</u> students.
a) должны b) были c) –
7. They will <u>be</u> going to Moscow at 5 a. m.
a) - b) должны c) будут
8. There are a few words taken from Latin and Greek that still retain their original plurals in
English.
a) есть b) - c) должны
III - Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагода <i>to have</i> .

с) должны

1	1.	Universities hav	<u>e</u> many tradition	ns.	
		а) имеют	b) -	с) должны	
1	2.	Do you <u>have</u> a d	ictionary?		
		a) -	b)есть	с) должен	
I	V.	Выберите нуж	кное местоиме	ние:	
1	3.	sister reads E	-		
		a) his b) h	,		
1	4.	Ann and Tom ar	_	ner.	
	_	a) his b) h	,		
1	5.	am writing a			
1	_	a) we b) y			
1	6.	Did do Engli a) you b) h			
_		, <b>,</b>	,	_	-
		Укажите, како предложения но		но употребить вместо подчеркнутого так,	чтобы
		Have you much		k?	
		a) a few b)		) many	
1		The teacher give	•		
		a) many b	a lot of c) a	a few	
1	9.	Your friend doe	sn't read <u>very m</u>	uch.	
		•	) a lot c) l		
2	20.	He usually asks			
		a) much b)	little c) s	come	
7	VT.	Выберите пра	вильный прел	шог:	
		He spends hours	-		
		a) at b)	-		
2	22.		s not a long perio	od in the history civilization.	
		a) in	b) to c) o	of	
2	23.	There are alread	y up 10 000 d	different computer games in the world.	
		· ·		to	
2	24.	Man first set foo			
		a) to	b) in c)	on	
				илагательного:	
2	25.	Television has a			
			b) greater		
2	26.	_		TV as something fantastic.	
_	_	, ,	, 0	c) longest	
2	27.			mple metric system.	
~		,	o) not so as		
2	28.	Metals form			
		a) important	b) the most imp	portant c) more important	
7	/II	I. Выберите пр	равильную фор	рму глагола –сказуемого:	
				nge numbers into pictures, words and sounds.	
		a) had	b) have	c) will have	
3	80.		•	omputer Science.	
		a) graduate	,	uate c) graduated	
3	31.	I Mike a letter			
		a) shall write	*	c) writing	
3	32.	-	•	tical training in our University.	
		<ul><li>a) is linked</li></ul>	b) linked	c) shall link	

# IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в условном предложении:

- 33. If he ... in Moscow, he would be at our meeting.
  - a) was
- b) were
- c) will be
- 34. If she ... all the necessary materials, she would certainly finish her work in time.
  - a) has
- b) will have
- c) had
- 35. If there ... no atmosphere, there would be no clouds, no rain.
  - a) was
- b) were
- c) is
- 36. If we ... free (yesterday) we should have gone to the cinema.
  - a) were
- b) had been
- c) are

# Х. Выберите нужный вариант неличной формы глагола:

- 37. ... foreign languages is very important.
  - a) know
- b) to know
- c) to have known
- 38. This work must ... today.
  - a) to finish
- b) be finished
- c) to be finished
- 39. ... English, she began to study French.
  - a) learning
- b) having learned c) being learned
- 40. Computers are widely used for ... all kinds of processes.
  - a) control
- b) controlling
- c) controlled

# XI. Прочитайте текст. Выберите предложения, соответствующие его содержанию. Используйте T (true) – соответствует; F (false) – не соответствует

### **Massachusetts Institute of Technology**

MIT is an independent university in Boston area. It was founded in 1861 by William Barton Rogers, a distinguished<sup>1</sup> natural scientist, who believed professional competence to be best fostered<sup>2</sup> by the combining of teaching, research, and the application of knowledge to real – world problems. MIT held its first classes in 1865 after having delayed<sup>3</sup> opening because of the Civil War. There were approximately<sup>4</sup> 15 students enrolled at that time.

Today MIT has about 9,700 students, a faculty of approximately 1,000 and several thousand research staff. The total teaching staff numbers more that 1,800. The institute is broadly organized into five academic Schools – Architecture and Planning, Engineering, Humanities and Social Science, Management and Science – and a large number of interdisciplinary programs, laboratories, and centers, including the Whitaker College of Health Science, Technology and Management. A unique feature of MIT is that undergraduates join with graduate students, faculty, and staff to work on research projects throughout the institute.

Most academic activities take place in a group of interconnected buildings designed to permit easy communication among the Schools and their 22 departments. Across the street from this set of buildings there are athletic fields, the student center, and many of the dormitories<sup>6</sup>.

The main purpose of the academic program at MIT is to give students a sound command of basic principles, the habit of continued learning and the confidence that comes from a thorough and systematic approach to learning. This result in continued professional and personal growth, especially in today's rapidly changing world.

The two essential parts of all MIT educational programs are teaching and research. Both of these activities carried on together have greater potential than either performed alone. They provide experience in theory and experiment for both students and teaching staff.

Each student pursues a degree<sup>7</sup> in one of the departments.

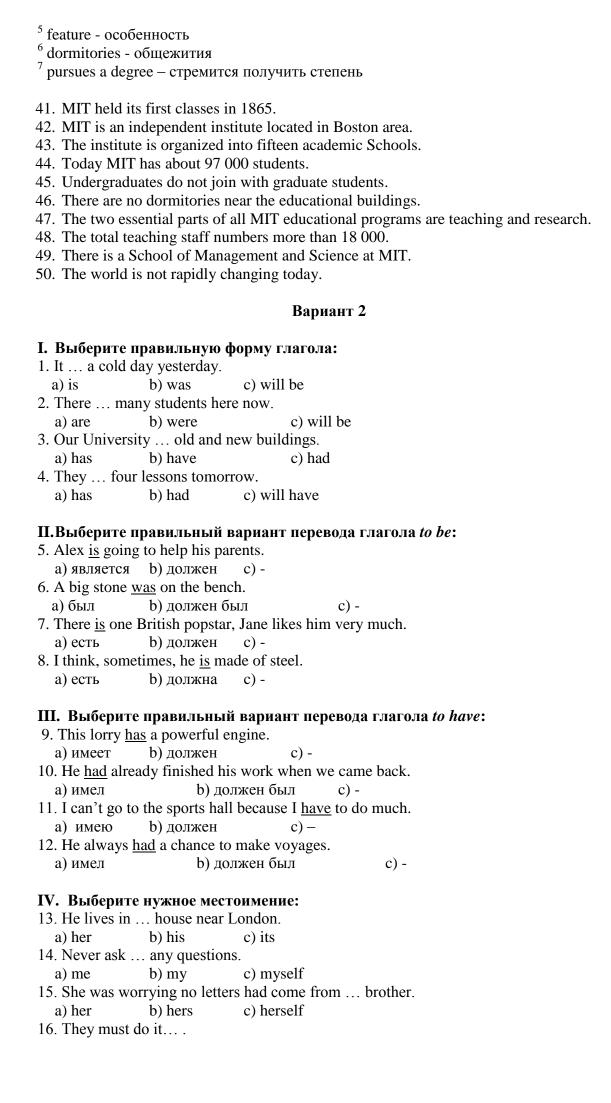
#### Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>distinguished - выдающийся

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>be fostered – быть воспитанным

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>delayed - отложили

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> approximately - примерно



	a) their	b) them	c) themselves				
	V. Укажите, как	сое слово можно	употребить	вместо	подчеркнутого	так,	чтобы
смы	сл предложения		v i				
		le were invited to h	is place.				
	a) a few b)		•				
		ork has already been					
		a plenty of c) lit					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- ·	ue				
	19. He hasn't got <u>n</u>	•					
	,	few c) a lot of					
	20. There is <u>little</u> s	_					
	a) not much	b) a few c) not i	many				
	VI. Выберите пр	авильный предло	)r:				
		shed the work the		son.			
	a) in b) by						
	22. Who looks	,					
	a) after b) wit						
	23. You should be						
		_					
	24. They carried	•					
	a) out b) wi	un c) by					
	VII. Выберите пр	равильную форму	у прилагатель	ного:			
		ot previous one.					
		as b) successful the	han c) more si	uccessful			
		ole the unit is it i	,				
	a) the more exp						
	c) the most exp		np onsi i o				
		omfortable villa	ges				
	a) as than		ore than				
	28. Plane is the	,	iore than				
		b) quicker	c) anickest				
	a) quick	o) quiekei	c) quiekest				
	VIII. Выберите п	равильную форм	іу глагола — сь	казуемог	0:		
	29. They here for	or two or three hour	s already.				
	a) are	b) were	c) have been				
	30. Jane him so	me years ago.					
	a) meets	b) met	c) will meet				
	31. In 1913 cars	on a moving assen	nbly lines.				
	a) were placed	b) have p	•	placed			
	, <u>1</u>	e future directin	,				
	-	b) will be linked	~				
	,	,	,				
	ІХ. Выберите пр	авильную форму	глагола в усл	овном п	редложении:		
	33. If you a gen	tleman, you would	stop smoking.				
	a) are b)	were c) w	ill be				
	34. If you are cold,	hot tea you up.					
	a) warms	b) warmed	c) would wa	ırm			
	,	f alloys had been us			etter.		
	a) will be	b) would be	c) would ha				
	36. They wish the	,	,				
	a) be shift	b) was shifted	d c) shift				
	a, 55 5mit	5) as silito	/ 511111				

### Х. Выберите нужный вариант неличной формы глагола:

- 37. Watch out while ... the street.
  - a) to cross b) crossing c) crossed
- 38. Look at the picture ... by my grandpa.
  - a) to draw b) drawing c) drawn
- 39. A sudden noise made me ....
  - a) stop b) stopping c) stopped
- 40. ... off the light they went out.
  - a) Switching b) Being switched c) Having switched

# XI. Прочитайте текст. Выберите предложения, соответствующие его содержанию. Используйте T (true) – соответствует; F (false) – не соответствует.

### **Environment Protection Must Be Global**

That the problem of pollution and ecology has become the most important one for mankind is evident to all. The more civilization is developing, the greater the ecological problems are becoming. Air and water pollution by industry is now reaching tremendous proportions. In our era it is changing from a national to an international problem, especially in territories where rivers cross several countries. The seas and oceans are also becoming seriously polluted. A similar situation is developing in the atmosphere. It is known that many cities throughout the world suffer from air pollution.

However, our scientific knowledge and technological advancement make it possible to eliminate it if people use good will<sup>1</sup> and make considerable investments for that purpose. The development of natural resources on a global scale is already possible from a scientific and technical standpoint<sup>2</sup>. Large-scale experimental work in this area is successfully being carried out.

At present scientists in industrially developed countries are working on the theory of interaction of all the atmospheric and oceanic global processes that determine the climate and weather of the world. Increasing growth of population, industrialization and the use of resources are slowly but surely changing the global climate and water balance. This can be described as a great experiment, one that may bring about changes in the environment more serious than ever before.

The essential feature in the environment protection is that many problems can be solved only on the level of world community<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, the planning of protection against pollution by human society as a whole<sup>4</sup> is imperative today and in the near future. It is necessary to develop an international program to study data on land, forest, atmospheric and oceanic resources, both renewable and non-renewable. It is the joint efforts of many scientists and special public organizations that can deal with the problem and take necessary measures to protect the environment.

It is still a big job and much remains to be done<sup>5</sup>. However, scientists are confident that planned actions of all countries can eliminate pollution and achieve successes in purifying air, water and soil and in safeguarding natural resources. At the same time one must realize that social and political circumstances may stand in the way of further progress in this field.

# Notes:

<sup>1</sup>good will – добрая воля

- 41. The ecological problems are not very significant today.
- 42. Industry is considered to have become one of the main source of pollution.
- 43. There are many cities in the world suffering from air pollution.
- 44. Scientific and technological advancement can hardly eliminate pollution.
- 45. Large-scale experimental work in the field of natural resources is being carried out.
- 46. Scientists are working to determine how the atmospheric and oceanic processes influence the climate and weather of the world.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>standpoint – точка зрения

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> community – сообщество

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> as a whole – в целом

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> much remains to be done – еще многое предстоит (остается) сделать

- 47. Growth of population and industrialization can't change the global climate and water balance.
  - 48. At present environmental problems can be solved by all industrially developed countries.
- 49. The planning of protection against pollution by human society as a whole is not imperative today.
  - 50. The environmental problems can be solved only by specialists.

	Вариант 3
I.	Выберите правильную форму глагола:
	You at the circus next day.
	a) are b) is c) will be
2.	Some English film on today.
	a) is b) was c) will be
3.	This old fortress four towers many years ago.
	a) has b) had c) will have
4.	My friend two lectures daily.
	a) have b) has c) will have
	Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагола <i>to be</i> :
	He <u>is</u> to arrive next Sunday.
	а) должен b) должен был c) -
	We were to meet at the station at 12 p.m.
	а) должны были с) должны будем
	Tom <u>will</u> be to do the work himself.
	а) должен b) должен был c) должен будет
	My friends <u>are</u> to see me.
	a) должны b) должны были c) должны будет
III	. Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагола to have:
9.	My friend will <u>have</u> to publish his article next week.
	а.) - b) должен будет c) должен
10	.His sister has the best mark on history in our group.
	a) имеет b) имела c) будет иметь
11.	You <u>have</u> to go to the lab today.
	a) - b) должен был c) должен
12.	At last we <u>have</u> a chance to take part in playing football tomorrow.
	а) есть возможность b) будет возможность
	с) была возможность
IV	. Выберите нужное местоимение:
	They are doing best to fulfill their plans successfully.
	a) they b) their c) them
14.	The age that live in is called the age of atom.
	a) we b) our c) us
15.	. One of main tasks is to investigate this process.
	a) my b) me c) mine
16	. Are there many innovators at plant?

# V. Укажите какое слово можно употребить вместо подчеркнутого так, чтобы смысл предложения не изменился:

- 17. There is <u>not much</u> friendship in the world and least of all between equals (Francis Bacon).

a) you

c) yours

- b) a little c) not many
- 18. Unfortunately he had <u>not many</u> friends.

b) your

c) little a) not much b) few 19. Many teenagers in the village could play football. c) a lot of a) much b) few 20. Kate drank not much coffee and no tea. a) not many b). little c) few VI. Выберите предлог: 21. I like walking ... the rain. b) in a) on c) under 22. This vase is made ... glass. b) out of a) from c) with 23. They were ... business in London. a) with b) for c) on 24. We'll go to Rome ... bus. b) by a) in c) on VII. Выберите нужную форму прилагательного: 25. Hotels are becoming ... expensive nowadays. a) the most b) more c) -26. The water of Baikal is ... than the water of many other lakes. a) cold b) as cold as c) colder 27. February is not ... as the other months in a year. a) so long b) long c) longer 28. Asia is the ... continent. a) largest b) larger c) large VIII. Выберите правильную форму глагола-сказуемого: 29. That man ... outside for hours. a) stands b) stand c) has been standing 30. What ... American public schools teach? a) are b) do c) does 31. Probably, I ... my friends in the morning. a) shall have visited b) shall be visiting c) have visited 32. By the 16-th century a new economic system ... feudalism. c) was replacing a) had replaced b) replaced IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола-сказуемого в условном предложении: 33. What will you do if he ... tomorrow? a) will come b) comes c) to come 34. If you want to go there, ... early! a) get up b) will get up c) got up 35. Ann speaks as if she ... a queen. a) is b) was c) -36. My brother wishes I ... reading the novel. b) have finished c) had finished a) finished Х. Выберите нужный вариант неличной формы глагола: 37. Ann is ... a new spring hat. b) wearing a) wear c) weared 38. Is there any chance of ... his books? b) bought a) buy c) buying 39. It took ten years ... the bridge. a) to build b) building c) built 40. Among the things most often ... by mistake is the mouth.

a) open b) opening c) opened

# XI. Прочитайте текст. Выберите предложения, соответствующие его содержанию. Используйте T (true) – соответствует; F (false) – не соответствует.

## «An Englishman's home is his Castle»

Everyone in Britain dreams of living in a detached house, which means a separate building. It is usually built of brick and slate. A detached house is of "non-classical" shape with a lot of little corners, which make the house very cosy<sup>1</sup>. In front of the house there's always a beautiful garden with smooth lawn. The garage is hidden away so it doesn't spoil the rural feeling<sup>2</sup>.

Every Englishman wants privacy. And a large, detached house not only ensures privacy, but it's also a status symbol. Such a house is a dream for most people. But even a small house with a garden is very dear to the hearts of many people in Britain.

Most people don't like blocks of flats<sup>3</sup>, because they provide the least amount of privacy. Flats are usually much cheaper. (In fact, they're the cheapest kind of home.) People who live in them cannot afford to have a house of their own. Their dislike of living in flats is very strong. In 1950s, for example, millions of poor people lived in old, cold, uncomfortable houses of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with no bathroom. But when they were given new blocks of flats to live in, with central heating and bathrooms, more comfortable and cosy they hated their new homes. They felt lonely without their gardens and neighbours.

In Britain these "tower blocks" (or "high-rise blocks<sup>4</sup>") were a complete failure, because they didn't suit British attitudes.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>cosy – уютный

- 41. To live in a detached house is a dream of everyone in Britain.
- 42. A detached house is built of concreat and steel.
- 43. The garage doesn't spoil the rural feeling.
- 44. A large, detached house ensures privacy but it isn't a status symbol.
- 45. Most people like to live in blocks of flats because they are much cheaper.
- 46. People in Britain prefer to live in old, cold, uncomfortable houses of the 19-th century.
- 47. People who live in blocks of flats cannot afford to have a house of their own.
- 48. In front of the house there is always a garage.
- 49. A lot of little corners make the house very cosy.
- 50. High-rise blocks suit British attitudes.

### Вариант 4

#### I. Выберите правильную форму глагола:

- 1. Our friends ... in Paris now.
  - a) are b) be
- c) were
- 2. We ... ready to do the work.
  - a) was
- b) are
- c) is
- 3. She says that American hotel managers ... a very difficult job now.
  - a) had
- b) will have c) have
- 4. Do you ... any dictionaries?
  - a) have
- b) had
- c) will have

# **II.** Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагола to be:

5. The boys <u>are</u> to paint the wall.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> it doesn't spoil the rural feeling – 3∂. не нарушает сельского вида

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>blocks of flats – многоквартирные дома

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>"towerblocks" or "high-rise blocks" – "высотки" (высотные жилые дома)

	а) должны оыли — б) должны — с) —	
	6. We will be ready to go there in an hour.	
	а) должны подготовиться b) будем готовы	
	с) подготовимся	
	7. He was to answer them.	
	a) должен был b) должен с) должен будет	
	8. Students <u>are</u> to attend lectures.	
	a) должен b) должны c) должны были	
	III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагола to have:	
	9. My husband has three horses.	
	a) имеет b) имел c) будет иметь	
	10. All dogs have meal twice a day.	
	а) иметь b) есть с-	
	11. We have to read much to know more.	
	a) должны b) должны были c) есть	
	12. They had some problems.	
	a) имели b) имеют c) будут иметь	
	**,	
	IV. Выберите нужное местоимение:	
	13. He can't advice now.	
	a) them b) they c) their	
	14. The boy solved the problem	
	a) his b) him c) himself	
	15. I have three sots of house keys. You may take	
	a) it b) them c) they	
	16. Play chess with, please!	
	a) we b) you c) us	
	u) we b) you e) us	
	V. Укажите, какое слово можно употребить вместо подчеркнутого так,	чтобі
смь	ысл предложения не изменился:	11001
CIVIL	17. Does this car use <u>much</u> petrol?	
	a) many b) a lot of c) a few	
	18. There are not many parties that have nice music and pretty decorations.	
	a) few b) a few c) little	
	19. A lot of new wide streets appeared in the city.	
	a) much b) many c) few	
	20. Not many people are lucky enough never to be ill.	
	a) few b) a few c) little	
	a) ie w e) it ie w	
	VI. Выберите предлог:	
	21. Paper is made wood-pulp.	
	a) from b) with c) out of	
	22. What is the name of the sea England and France?	
	22. What is the hame of the sea Difficulta and I fallee.	
	<u> </u>	
	a) among b) between c) of	
	a) among b) between c) of 23. You will find the news the bottom of the newspaper page.	
	a) among b) between c) of 23. You will find the news the bottom of the newspaper page. a) at b) in c) on	
	<ul> <li>a) among b) between c) of</li> <li>23. You will find the news the bottom of the newspaper page.</li> <li>a) at b) in c) on</li> <li>24. The conference began October 18.</li> </ul>	
	a) among b) between c) of 23. You will find the news the bottom of the newspaper page. a) at b) in c) on	
	<ul> <li>a) among b) between c) of</li> <li>23. You will find the news the bottom of the newspaper page.</li> <li>a) at b) in c) on</li> <li>24. The conference began October 18.</li> <li>a) at b) on c) in</li> </ul>	
	a) among b) between c) of 23. You will find the news the bottom of the newspaper page. a) at b) in c) on 24. The conference began October 18. a) at b) on c) in  VII. Выберите нужную форму прилагательного:	
	a) among b) between c) of 23. You will find the news the bottom of the newspaper page. a) at b) in c) on 24. The conference began October 18. a) at b) on c) in  VII. Выберите нужную форму прилагательного: 25. Honesty is policy.	
	a) among b) between c) of  23. You will find the news the bottom of the newspaper page. a) at b) in c) on  24. The conference began October 18. a) at b) on c) in  VII. Выберите нужную форму прилагательного:  25. Honesty is policy. a) the best b) better c) more better	
	a) among b) between c) of 23. You will find the news the bottom of the newspaper page. a) at b) in c) on 24. The conference began October 18. a) at b) on c) in  VII. Выберите нужную форму прилагательного: 25. Honesty is policy.	

	27.	Of two evils	choose the			
		a) less	b) little	c) leas	st	
	28.	What's the	. news of today?			
		a) later	b) latest		c) last	
	VII				у глагола-сказуемого:	
	29.	About 85 pe	rcent of American	students	public schools, which are supported by stat	e
and	loca	ıl taxes.				
		a) attended	b) have atte	ended	c) attend	
	30.	The city of M	Iontreal 70 squa	re miles.		
		a) covers	b) will cove		c) cover	
	31.	Dinosaurs	millions of years a	ago.		
		a) died out	b) were die	d out	c) die out	
	32.	When you he	eat water it			
		a) boil	b) boils		c) has boild	
	IX.	Выберите п	равильную форм	иу глагол	па-сказуемого в условном предложении:	
			he would return th			
		a) read	b) will read		c) would read	
	34.	If you buy an	y more books we.	any pla	ace to sleep.	
		a) don't have	•		c) haven't had	
	35.	Nothing wou	ld have happened,	unless he	the way yesterday.	
		a) had lost	b) has lost		c) lost	
	36.	I wish that I	the windows yes	sterday.		
		a) washed			c) would wash	
	X.	Выберите н	ужный вариант	нелично	ой формы глагола:	
		-	-		during the 18-th century.	
		-	b) carry		c) carrying	
	38.	,		ay is now	observed on the fourth Thursday of November.	
			b) to be called			
	39.	I saw her		,		
			b) having crossed	c) cro	ssing	
	40.		dered a good te		Č	
			b) to be		c) being	

# XI. Прочитайте текст. Выберите предложения, соответствующие его содержанию. Используйте T (true) – соответствует; F (false) – не соответствует.

### **Planning**

Planning, or town and country planning, is the control of the locations of towns, of industry, shops, housing, railways, parks, lakes, schools, universities and of the roads and railways to them. Zoning means the planning decisions which have been made and drawn out on maps, showing which area or zone is for heavy or light industry<sup>1</sup> or for housing or so on.

There are many professions among practising planners, including lawyers, architects, economists, scientists, agriculturists, public health doctors<sup>2</sup> and engineers. A civil engineer is probably the most suitable person to locate a town site, apart from such purely civil engineering structures as reservoirs, railways, roads and so on, which only a civil engineer can locate.

The past growth<sup>3</sup> of the population must be studied carefully with all known plans for future industrial development for at least the next twenty-five years, so as to predict with some accuracy the population growth. It is also helpful to know, based on the last count of the population, what its age grouping is. The water engineers and sewage treatment engineers of any area will, with the planners, be particularly interested in any forecasts of population growth.

<sup>1</sup>light industry – легкая промышленность <sup>2</sup>public health doctor(s) – представители общественного здравоохранения <sup>3</sup> past growth – 3*д*. прошлые данные роста (населения) 41. Planning, or town and country planning, is the control of the locations of only shops, schools and lakes. 42. Zones for heavy and light industry aren't drawn out on maps. 43. Among practising planners there are only public health doctors and engineers. 44. Scientists take part in planning of modern towns and cities. 45. A civil engineer can locate roads, railways. 46. The most suitable person to locate a town site is a civil engineer. 47. Lawyers are not allowed to take part in town planning. 48. Town planning deals with the population growth. 49. It is also helpless to know, based on the last count of the population, what its age grouping 50. The water engineers will be interested in any forecasts of population growth. Вариант 5 І. Выберите правильную форму глагола: 1. London's buses ... double-decked buses. a) are b) were c) is 2. The West End ... the richest part of London. a) was b) is c) will be 3. Most higher schools ... their own computer centers. a) have b) has c) had 4. They ... translated the article when he came. a) had b) have c) will have **II. Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагола** to be: 5. The book was taken by me from the library. а) являлась b) с) должна была 6. Cars are the world's biggest air polluters. b) а) должны с) были 7. The program of studying is discussed by the teachers. b) является с) должна 8. The Director says I am to arrange the meeting in my class. b) должен с) нахожусь **III.** Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагола to have: 9. He has already published two articles this year. а) должен b) имеет c) -10. Sometimes I ask myself: Do I have to work so much? b) должен с) иметь 11. When he was a rich man, he had a lot of friends, but at present he doesn't. а) были b) должен c) -12. She has been working at the plant for 10 years. a) b) имеет с) должен IV. Выберите нужное местоимение: 13. ... knows that water is necessary for plants.

c) everybody

Notes:

is.

a) anybody

b) somebody

14. Have you got English books at home library?
a) some b) any c) every
13. A vegetarian is someone doesn't eat meat.
a) whom b) which c) who
14. There is snow on the roads.
a) any b) every c) some
V. Укажите, какое слово можно употребить вместо подчеркнутого так, чтобы
смысл предложения изменился:
15. There is <u>much</u> snow in winter.
a) many b) a lot of c) little
16. Tom drinks <u>a lot of milk</u> – one litre a day.
a) many b) much c) a little
17. <u>Some</u> people don't like flying.
a) a few b) a little c) not much
18. This car is expensive to run. It uses <u>much</u> petrol.
a) a little b) many c) a lot of
771 D 6
VI. Выберите правильный предлог:
19. Look this picture, please.
a) up b) at c) out
20. Have you ever been America?
a) in b) at c) to
21. I will arrive the station in an hour.
a) in b) at c) on
22. I made a lot of food my birthday party.
a) for b) in c) at
VII. Выберите нужную форму прилагательного:
23. The Alps are mountains in Europe.
a) high b) the most high c) the highest
24. Today's the weather is the week.
a) the worst of b) better than c) more bad as
25. The rooms in your flat are Peter's house.
a) larger than b) larger than those in
c) larger than they in
26. Ernest Hemingway is one of American writers.
a) better b) the best c) best
a) better b) the best c) best
VIII. Выберите правильную форму глагола –сказуемого:
27. The students studying at the institutes entrance exams in summer.
a) pass b) passes c) passed
28. The result of the experiments in the "Moscow News".
a) will publish b) will be published c) will be publish
29. The University of Cambridge of 24 different colleges.
a) consist b) consists c) is consisted
30. We a test for 30 minutes.
a) have written b) have been writing c) have been written
IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в условном предложении:
31. We shall go to the country tomorrow if the weather fine.
a) is b) was c) be
32. If I in your place I wouldn't buy the tickets beforehand.
a) was b) were c) am
33. If I you needed help I would have helped you.

- a) had known b) know c) knew 34. I wish you .. there in time.
  a) got b) get c) will get
- Х. Выберите нужный вариант неличной формы глагола:
- 35. I buy all books ... by D. Dontsova.
  - a) written b) write c) writing
- 36. We are waiting for Ann's ....
  - a) comes b) come c) coming
- 37. ... is useful in our life.
  - a) reading b) read c) reads
- 38. Bob's ... is fine!
  - a) sing b) singing c) to sing

# XI. Прочитайте текст. Выберите предложения, соответствующие его содержанию. Используйте T (true) – соответствует; F (false) – не соответствует

# **Corporations**

The private business corporation is known as one type of corporation but there also exist other types, for instance, public corporations owned by governmental bodies. The Tennessee Valley Authority formed in the 1930s in the USA can be mentioned as an example of a federal corporation which is to provide power, control floods, and provide irrigation.

The majority of corporations in the USA are small and they make up approximately 25 percent of all business companies, however, this figure understates the real economic significance of the corporate business organization. Modern technological developments largely account for the appearance of corporate giants in such sectors of the economy as manufacturing, transportation and utilities, mining, banking and insurance, and retail trade<sup>1</sup>.

In view of the growing importance of corporations, society is faced with three major problems. First, the growth in corporate size has brought about an increasing separation of control from ownership. In large companies a stockholder no longer performs effective control; actual control belongs to management, which tends to be self-selecting and responsible only to itself. Second, the size of many corporations gives them economic power that permits to ignore the discipline of the competitive market, because it is large corporations that have real control over the prices charged for the goods they produce. Finally, society cannot be sure that the corporate performance serves the public interest.

Public interest requires organization and operation of business to be subject to governmental regulation, and many laws have been enacted<sup>2</sup> for the purpose of ensuring a competitive pluralism in production and trade. Government regulation, particularly in the USA, attempts to prevent the formation of monopolies that totally control a particular branch of industry such as steel, petroleum, or automobile production. Government also regulates public utilities and transportation, guarantees loans<sup>3</sup> to homeowners, subsidizes shipping, builds highways and airports, and administrates price-support programs for farmers.

#### Notes:

 $^{1}$ retail trade — розничная торговля

<sup>2</sup> to enact – предписывать

<sup>3</sup>loan – заем

- 41. The corporations in the USA are large and have a real economic significance of the corporate business organization.
- 42. The technological developments account for the appearance of corporations in many sectors.
  - 43. The growing importance of corporations faced with major problems.

<ul> <li>44. One of the main problems is closely connected with an increasing separation of control from ownership.</li> <li>45. The size of the corporations doesn't give them economic power.</li> <li>46. Society can sure that the corporate performance doesn't serve the public interest.</li> <li>47. Organization and operation of business are not required by public interest.</li> <li>48. Government regulation attempts to prevent the formation of monopolies.</li> <li>49. Corporations can totally control a particular branch of industry.</li> <li>50. Governments regulate all branches of business in the USA.</li> </ul>
Вариант 6
I. Выберите правильную форму глагола:
1. John a good student.
a) are b) is c) am
2. He said that she going to arrive at 5.
a) is b) will be c) was
3. An electron is very small and it a very small mass.
a) have b) has c) will have
4. I have no money. Neither my sister.
a) had b) have c) has
<b>П.Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагола</b> to be:
5. You <u>are to</u> stay at the laboratory till the professor comes.
a) - b) должны c) можете
6. The substance <u>was</u> being heated for 3 hours.
a) был b) - c) есть
7. The floor of the house <u>is</u> covered with wood.
a) - b) есть c) был
8. This new invention will be much spoken about.
а) будет b) будут c) -
III De santa anona a va se nonvolta anona de la
III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода глагола to have:
9. We had to leave in the morning.
a) пришлось b) имели c) -
10. <u>Has</u> the child got any gift? a) - b) имеет c) обладает
11. I have no money. Neither <u>has</u> my sister. a) имеет b) - c) не имеет
12. The teacher said that these students would <u>have</u> some problems with their tests.  а) будут b) иметь c) -
а) будут в) имств с) -
IV. Выберите нужное местоимение:
13. Her hat is modern is more beautiful.
a) My b) Mine c) It
14. We saw at the theatre.
a) they b) their c) them
15. The child is able to dress
a) his b) hers c) himself
16. The book he borrowed is very difficult to understand.
a) that b) what c) which
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
V. Укажите, какое слово следует употребить вместо подчеркнутого так, чтобы
смысл предложения не изменился:
17. He <u>is not different</u> from other students.
a) the same b) does not differ c) as different as

18. There are <u>few</u> books in our library. a) not many b) a little c) not much				
<ul><li>19. He earns as much money as his brother.</li><li>a) enough money</li><li>b) the same money as c) many money</li></ul>				
20. My watch is <u>far more expensive</u> than mine.  a) much more expensive b) near more expensive				
c) many more expensive				
<b>VI.</b> Выберите правильный предлог: 21. He is not used reading every day.				
a) at b) to c) with				
22. I congratulate you your birthday. a) on b) with c) about				
23. They are tired their problems.				
a) of b) with c) on				
24. We haven't seen you Monday. a) with b) by c) since				
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
VII. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного: 25. This day is than that one.				
a) more short b) shortest c) shorter 26. My book is as as yours.				
a) thick b) thicker c) more thicker				
27. He speaks fluently than I. a) much b) least c) less				
28. Olga is the of the two girls.				
a) smartest b) smart c) smarter				
VIII D. C				
VIII. Выберите правильную форму глагола – сказуемого:				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before.				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before. a) found b) had found c) finds 30. Look! It hard.				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds  30. Look! It hard.  a) is raining b) rains c) rained				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds  30. Look! It hard.  a) is raining b) rains c) rained  31. After John his clothes, he began to study.				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds  30. Look! It hard.  a) is raining b) rains c) rained  31. After John his clothes, he began to study.  a) washed b) washes c) had washed				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds  30. Look! It hard.  a) is raining b) rains c) rained  31. After John his clothes, he began to study.				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds 30. Look! It hard.  a) is raining b) rains c) rained 31. After John his clothes, he began to study.  a) washed b) washes c) had washed 32. He English every day.  a) practise b) is practising c) practises  IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в условном предложении:				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds  30. Look! It hard.  a) is raining b) rains c) rained  31. After John his clothes, he began to study.  a) washed b) washes c) had washed  32. He English every day.  a) practise b) is practising c) practises   IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в условном предложении:  33. If I you, I would not do that.				
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29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds  30. Look! It hard.  a) is raining b) rains c) rained  31. After John his clothes, he began to study.  a) washed b) washes c) had washed  32. He English every day.  a) practise b) is practising c) practises  IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в условном предложении:  33. If I you, I would not do that.  a) am b) are c) were  34. If you carefully, you will have fewer accidents.  a) drove b) drive c) will drive				
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29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds  30. Look! It hard. a) is raining b) rains c) rained  31. After John his clothes, he began to study. a) washed b) washes c) had washed  32. He English every day. a) practise b) is practising c) practises  IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в условном предложении:  33. If I you, I would not do that. a) am b) are c) were  34. If you carefully, you will have fewer accidents. a) drove b) drive c) will drive  35. Had she called me yesterday, she everything from me. a) will learn b) would learn c) would have learnt				
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29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds  30. Look! It hard. a) is raining b) rains c) rained  31. After John his clothes, he began to study. a) washed b) washes c) had washed  32. He English every day. a) practise b) is practising c) practises  IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в условном предложении:  33. If I you, I would not do that. a) am b) are c) were  34. If you carefully, you will have fewer accidents. a) drove b) drive c) will drive  35. Had she called me yesterday, she everything from me. a) will learn b) would learn c) would have learnt  36. I wish I two foreign languages in childhood. a) learn b) learnt c) had learnt  X. Выберите нужный вариант неличной формы глагола:				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before. a) found b) had found c) finds 30. Look! It hard. a) is raining b) rains c) rained 31. After John his clothes, he began to study. a) washed b) washes c) had washed 32. He English every day. a) practise b) is practising c) practises  IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в условном предложении: 33. If I you, I would not do that. a) am b) are c) were  34. If you carefully, you will have fewer accidents. a) drove b) drive c) will drive 35. Had she called me yesterday, she everything from me. a) will learn b) would learn c) would have learnt 36. I wish I two foreign languages in childhood. a) learn b) learnt c) had learnt  X. Выберите нужный вариант неличной формы глагола: 37. The teacher decided the paper. a) to accept b) accepting c) accept 38. We regretted not to the party last night. a) to go b) going c) go				
29. Harry said that he his book the day before.  a) found b) had found c) finds  30. Look! It hard. a) is raining b) rains c) rained  31. After John his clothes, he began to study. a) washed b) washes c) had washed  32. He English every day. a) practise b) is practising c) practises  IX. Выберите правильную форму глагола в условном предложении:  33. If I you, I would not do that. a) am b) are c) were  34. If you carefully, you will have fewer accidents. a) drove b) drive c) will drive  35. Had she called me yesterday, she everything from me. a) will learn b) would learn c) would have learnt  36. I wish I two foreign languages in childhood. a) learn b) learnt c) had learnt  X. Выберите нужный вариант неличной формы глагола: 37. The teacher decided the paper. a) to accept b) accepting c) accept  38. We regretted not to the party last night.				

- 40.... these results we must work hard.
  - a) Obtaining b) To obtain c) To have obtained

XI. Прочитайте текст. Выберите предложения, соответствующие его содержанию. Используйте T (true) – соответствует; F (false) – не соответствует.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

Primary industries are those that exploit raw materials: agriculture, fishing<sup>1</sup>, mining, oil extraction and so on. Agriculture is a small part of the economy, employing less than 2 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)<sup>2</sup>. The low level of employment in agriculture is explained by a high level of efficiency: British farms are big (though not by the standards of those in the USA or Australia) and highly mechanized. This efficiency has a downside. Parts of East Anglia have been turned into vast, featureless food-producing units, with an enormous reduction in wildlife populations.

Fishing has always been a natural activity for an island population. But this sector, too, employs only a fraction of the number of people it used to, due to<sup>3</sup> increased mechanization and bigger boats with smaller crews<sup>4</sup>. However, there are other limiting factors which mean that the British fishing fleet only catches two-thirds of the fish eaten by the nation. Membership of the EU has obliged Britain to allow European partners to fish closer to British coasts and share the fish in nearby waters. Iceland has prevented foreign boats from fishing in its waters, which were important for the British. In addition to this, stocks have been depleted<sup>5</sup> by pollution and over-fishing: there simply are not enough fish to meet the demand. Workers in the industry complain bitterly about quotas (official limits on the numbers which can be fished within a certain period), but if the industry is not carefully controlled there will be no future for the workers and no fish left.

Cheap, available energy was a major contributor to the industrial revolution 200 years ago, and it is just as important today. Britain has more energy resources than any other EU country. Previously, that energy came from coal: at its peak in 1913, more than one million miners were employed in the coal industry.

#### Notes:

<sup>1</sup>mining – горное дело; горная промышленность

<sup>2</sup>GDP – валовой продукт страны

 $^{3}$ due to – благодаря

<sup>4</sup>crew – экипаж (судна)

<sup>5</sup>deplete – истощать, исчерпывать (запас)

- 41. Employment in agriculture of England is not big.
- 42. British farms are not enough mechanized.
- 43. Fishing is not highly developed in England
- 44. All fish caught by the British fishing fleet is eaten by the nation.
- 45. Britain is a member of the EU.
- 46. Stocks of fish in waters of Britain are getting smaller because of pollution.
- 47. Official numbers on the numbers which can be fished within a certain period is called volume.
  - 48. Each industry must be carefully controlled by the state.
  - 49. Energy was not available and not cheap in Britain two centuries ago.
  - 50. Coal industry was the most important industry in Britain.

# Ключи к грамматическому тесту раздела 1.

#### Вариант - 1.

1-c, 2-c, 3-b, 4-f, 5-b, 6-b, 7-a, 8-a, 9-a, 10-b, 11-a, 12-b, 13-a, 14-c, 15-c, 16-a, 17-b, 18-b, 19-b, 20-b, 21-b, 22-c, 23-c, 24-c, 25-a, 26-b, 27-c, 28-b,

29 - b, 30 - c, 31 - a, 32 - a, 33 - b, 34 - c, 35 - b, 36 - b, 37 - b, 38 - b, 39 - b, 40 - b, 41 - T, 42 - F, 43 - F, 44 - F, 45 - F, 46 - F, 47 - T, 48 - F, 49 - T, 50 - F.

#### Вариант - 2.

 $1-a,\ 2-a,\ 3-a,\ 4-c,\ 5-c,\ 6-a,\ 7-a,\ 8-c,\ 9-a,\ 10-c,\ 11-b,\ 12-a,\ 13-b,\ 14-a,\ 15-a,\ 16-c,\ 17-a,\ 18-b,\ 19-c,\ 20-a,\ 21-b,\ 22-a,\ 23-c,\ 24-a,\ 25-a,\ 26-a,\ 27-c,\ 28-c,\ 29-c,\ 30-b,\ 31-a,\ 32-b,\ 33-b,\ 34-a,\ 35-c,\ 36-b,\ 37-b,\ 38-c,\ 39-a,\ 40-c,\ 41-F,\ 42-T,\ 43-T,\ 44-F,\ 45-T,\ 46-T,\ 47-F,\ 48-T,\ 49-F,\ 50-F.$ 

#### Вариант - 3.

1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-a, 6-b, 7-c, 8-a, 9-b, 10-a, 11-c, 12-a, 13-b, 14-a, 15-a, 16-b, 17-a, 18-b, 19-c, 20-b, 21-b, 22-b, 23-c, 24-b, 25-b, 26-c, 27-a, 28-a, 29-c, 30-b, 31-b, 32-a, 33-b, 34-a, 35-b, 36-c, 37-b, 38-c, 39-a, 40-c, 41-F, 42-T, 43-F, 44-F, 45-T, 46-T, 47-F, 48-T, 49-F, 50-T.

#### Вариант - 4.

1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a, 5-b, 6-b, 7-a, 8-b, 9-a, 10-b, 11-a, 12-a, 13-a, 14-c, 15-b, 16-c, 17-b, 18-a, 19-b, 20-a, 21-a, 22-b, 23-a, 24-b, 25-a, 26-b, 27-c, 28-b, 29-c, 30-a, 31-a, 32-b, 33-a, 34-b, 35-a, 36-b, 37-a, 38-a, 39-c, 40-b, 41-T, 42-F, 43-T, 44-T, 45-T, 46-F, 47-F, 48-F, 49-T, 50-T.

### Вариант - 5.

1-a, 2-b, 3-a, 4-a, 5-b, 6-b, 7-a, 8-b, 9-c, 10-b, 11-a, 12-a, 13-c, 14-b, 15-c, 16-c, 17-b, 18-b, 19-a, 20-c, 21-b, 22-c, 23-b, 24-a, 25-c, 26-a, 27-c, 28-b, 29-c, 30-b, 31-b, 32-b, 33-a, 34-b, 35-a, 36-c, 37-a, 38-c, 39-a, 40-b, 41-F, 42-T, 43-T, 44-T, 45-F, 46-T, 47-F, 48-T, 49-F, 50-T.

### Вариант – 6.

1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - c, 5 - b, 6 - b, 7 - a, 8 - b, 9 - a, 10 - a, 11 - b, 12 - a, 13 - b, 14 - c, 15 - c, 16 - a, 17 - b, 18 - a, 19 - b, 20 - a, 21 - b, 22 - a, 23 - a, 24 - c, 25 - c, 26 - a, 27 - c, 28 - c, 29 - b, 30 - a, 31 - c, 32 - c, 33 - c, 34 - b, 35 - c, 36 - c, 37 - a, 38 - b, 39 - b, 40 - b, 41 - T, 42 - F, 43 - F, 44 - F, 45 - T, 46 - T, 47 - F, 48 - T, 49 - F, 50 - T.

### Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций

Показатели	Оценка	Критерии
Знать: (ОК-5) - иностранный язык в объеме, необходимом для получения профессиональной информации из зарубежных источников и элементарного общения на общем и профессиональном уровне;	зачтено	Обучающийся на 100-70% усвоил программный материал.
<ul> <li>(ПК – 11)</li> <li>иностранный язык в объеме, необходимом для изучения отечественного и зарубежного опыта работы при работе с научно-технической литературой;</li> <li>Уметь:</li> <li>(ОК-5)</li> <li>вести на иностранном языке беседу-диалог общего характера, читать литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации без</li> </ul>	не зачтено	Обучающийся усвоил программный материал менее чем на 30%.

словаря, переводить тексты по	
специальности со словарем;	
$(\Pi K - 11)$	
- изучать научно-техническую	
информацию на иностранном	
языке при проведении	
исследований в области	
ландшафтной архитектуры;	
Владеть:	
(OK-5)	
навыками коммуникации в	
устной и письменной формах	
на русском и иностранном	
языках для решения задач	
межличностного и	
межкультурного	
взаимодействия.	
$(\Pi K - 11)$	
- навыками перевода,	
аннотирования и	
реферирования научно-	
технической литературы по	
профилю подготовки	
бакалавра.	

# Контрольное задание № 2.

Раздел: аннотирование, реферирование.

### Вариант 1

- 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря за 10-15 минут и сделайте аннотацию текста на русском или английском языках. Придумайте заголовок к тексту. Используйте клише лля составления аннотации.
  - 1.1. Think of a suitable title for the text.
  - 1.2. Render the text according to the following scheme:
  - The text tells / runs about ... / the main/central idea is .../ in brief ... / to put it in a few words / text is to tell the reader about ...
  - According to the text ...
  - To all appearances (по всей видимости) ...
  - Needless to say (не нужно говорить) ...
  - Then I'm going to add ...
  - I want to point out the following facts that were new for me ...
  - In conclusion I'd like to say ...
  - I like ... because ... / I dislike ... because ...

In prehistoric times, Britain was well-covered with trees. But as the population changed and grew, as agriculture developed and need for timber increased, the forest areas gradually disappeared. The grazing of cattle and sheep prevented much natural regeneration of trees. However, some woodland areas enjoyed a royal protection because of the facilities they offered for game hunting. Similar control was exercised by landowners. Some of these woodland areas as New

Forest, Forest of Dean and Epping Forest, still exist with many of the old customs and laws still surviving.

So much home-grown timber was used in the First World War, that it was quite obvious that the growing of trees should no longer be left to individuals. There had to be a national policy. Accordingly, the Forestry Commission was set up in 1919. The Second World War once again made great demand for timber reserves because the effective blockade of the ports made the import of this bulky item a great problem.

But in spite of the two wars the Forestry Commission has now planted 1.5 million acres of trees in the 500 forests of the country. The annual programme in recent years has been 100 million new trees planted each year. Of these, 90 per cent are conifer trees because they are quick growing. The softwood they provide represents practically 90 per cent of timber needs of Britain. The Forestry Commission, with their scientific and financial resources, advise and assist private landowners who have between them 2.5 million acres of woodland.

There is a number of forest schools which train the men who look after Britain's forests. A number of universities have specialist courses which provide a steady flow of men who will occupy various positions both in state and private woodlands.

The target in the 1970-s was to have 5 million acres of trees providing about one third of national need of timber.

- 2. Переведите текст-патентную формулу и сделайте его аннотацию на русском или английском языках. Используйте штампы:
- 1. The article deals with...- Эта статья касается...
- 2. It is spoken in detail... Подробно описывается...
- 3. It is reported... Сообщается...
- 4. ...are discussed Обсуждаются...
- 5. It is described in short ... Кратко описывается ...
- 6. It is dealt with .... Рассматривается ...
- 7. It is designed for .... Предназначен для ...
- 8. Data are given about... Приведены данные о ...

#### What 1 claim is:

- 1. A scraper device for tubular heat exchange members, comprising a drum or shaft, a number of axially disposed slots in the surface of said shaft, a plurality of axially disposed rods each mounted so as to be radially movable in a slot and each having a scraper member mounted thereon, the scrapers adapted so as to engage the surrounding cylindrical surface of the tubular heat exchange member under the action of centrifugal force, when the shaft is rotated.
- 2.A scraper device according to claim 1, including means for supplementing the centrifugal force.
- 3.A scraper device according to claim I, in which between the undersurface of the rods on which the scrapers are mounted and the bottom of the slot in which each individual rod is located, one or more springs are provided to urge the rods towards the inner cylindrical surface of the tubular heat exchange member to supplement the centrifugal force acting on the scrapers when the shaft is rotated.
- 4. A scraper device, substantially as here in before described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

#### Вариант - 2

- 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря за 10-15 минут и сделайте аннотацию текста на русском или английском языках. Придумайте заголовок к тексту. Используйте клише для составления аннотации.
- 1.1. Think of a suitable title for the text.
- 1.2. Render the text according to the following scheme:
- The text tells / runs about ... / the main/central idea is .../ in brief ... / to put it in a few words / text is to tell the reader about ...
- According to the text ...

- To all appearances (по всей видимости) ...
- Needless to say (не нужно говорить) ...
- Then I'm going to add ...
- I want to point out the following facts that were new for me ...
- In conclusion I'd like to say ...
- I like ... because ... / I dislike ... because ...

Elements of art include but are not limited to color, line, form, texture and scale. These elements are never independent of each other, but we will discuss their individual natures before considering the interactions.

**Color** variation can best be explained by use of a color wheel. Primary colors are red, blue and yellow. Orange, green and violet are called secondary colors because they are combinations of two primary colors. For example, yellow and red are combined to yield orange. Tertiary colors are the fusion of one primary and one secondary color. These colors would be between primary and secondary colors.

Tint refers to a light value and is accomplished by adding white to the pure color on the color wheel, while shade is a dark value and is created by adding black to the pure color on the color wheel. Black, white and grey are neutrals and are compatible with any color. Light colors and tints tend to attract attention as do bright, vivid colors.

Colors are combined into color schemes for practical applications. Three basic color schemes are monochromatic, analogous and complementary. A monochromatic color scheme consists of different tints and shades of one color and is seldom achieved in its pure form in the landscape. An example of an incomplete monochromatic color scheme would include white and pink flowers with a background of a dark pink and red brick house.

Analogous color schemes combine colors which are adjacent or side-by-side on the color wheel. An analogous color scheme could include green, blue-green, green-blue, blue and violet blue. This color scheme could be achieved by varying the foliage color from green to blue-green or by using pyracantha with orange-red berries against a red brick house.

Complementary color schemes combine colors directly across the color wheel. For example, red and green would be complementary colors. A complementary color scheme may be achieved by using plants with green foliage against a red brick house.

It is possible to have varying color schemes in one area of the landscape as the seasons change. White and pink azaleas flowers can yield a monochromatic color scheme with a red brick house. The green azalea foliage would produce a complementary color for the red brick during the summer. Pyracantha berries would be an analogous color to the red brick in the fall. The landscape designer should consider the color changes throughout the year when developing a landscape plan.

Colors can be used to visually change distance perspective. Warm colors and light tints like red, orange, yellow and white advance an object or area toward the observer. These colors and tints placed near the foundation of a house would make the house appear closer to the street. Cool colors and deep shades like blue, green and black recede and can be used to make the house appear farther from the street. Cool colors are restful while warm colors express action and are best used in filtered light or against a green or dark background.

Color can be used to direct attention in the landscape. Due to this strong characteristic, color should be used carefully. When color is used for this purpose, consideration must be given to year-round color not just to seasonal color. Consideration may also be given to the time of day when this color will be enjoyed. White or light tints could be used to create interest on a patio. Dark colors would add little to family enjoyment of this area as the daylight hours passed.

Line is related to eye movement or flow. The concept and creation of line depends upon the purpose of the design and existing patterns. In the overall landscape, line is inferred by bed arrangement and the way these beds fit or flow together. Line is also created vertically by changes in plant height and the height of tree and shrub canopies. Line in a small area such as an entrance or privacy garden is created by branching habits of plants, arrangement of leaves and/or sequence of plant materials.

Straight lines tend to be forceful, structural and stable and direct the observer's eye to a point faster than curved lines. Curved or free-flowing lines are sometimes described as smooth, graceful or gentle and create a relaxing, progressive, moving and natural feeling.

**Form** and line are closely related. Line is considered usually in terms of the outline or edge of objects, whereas form is more encompassing. The concept of form is related also to the size of an object or area. Form can be discussed in terms of individual plant growth habits or as the planting arrangement in a landscape.

Plant forms include upright, oval, columnar, spreading, broad spreading, weeping, etc.. Form is basically the shape and structure of a plant or mass of plants. Structures also have form and should be considered as such when designing the area around them.

**Texture** describes the surface quality of an object than can be seen or felt. Surfaces in the landscape includes buildings, walks, patios, groundcovers and plants. The texture of plants differs as the relationships between the leaves, twigs and branches differ. Coarse, medium or fine could be used to describe texture but so could smooth, rough, glossy or dull.

**Scale** refers to the size of an object or objects in relation to the surroundings. Size refers to definite measurements while scale describes the size relationship between adjacent objects. The size of plantings and buildings compared on the human scale must be considered.

### 2. Переведите текст-патентную формулу и сделайте его аннотацию на русском или английском языках. Используйте штампы:

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- 3. It is reported... Сообщается...
- 4. ...are discussed Обсуждаются...
- 5. It is described in short ... Кратко описывается ...
- 6. It is dealt with .... Рассматривается ...
- 7. It is designed for .... Предназначен для ...
- 8. Data are given about... Приведены данные о ...

#### I. Claim (CL 181-31).

. The invention forming the subject matter of this specification relates to sound producing cabinets, and, particularly to cabinets adapted to house radio receiving sets, electric phonographs and the like.

This invention is particularly adapted for use in radio apparatus including a loud speaker and a receiving set mounted in the same cabinet, and has for its principal object the provision of a mount, for the loud speaker, whereby the transmission of sound vibration from the speaker to the receiving set is practically eliminated.

Another object of the invention is to provide a sound producing cabinet with a baffle-board pivoted about a substantially horizontal axis to direct the sounds emanating from the cabinet at any desired angle with respect to a horizontal plane.

A further object of the invention is to provide a supporting base for the receiver cabinet as a whole, whereby the cabinet may be rotated about a substantially vertical axis.

#### Вариант - 3

# 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря за 10-15 минут и сделайте аннотацию текста на русском или английском языках. Придумайте заголовок к тексту. Используйте клише для составления аннотации.

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- According to the text ...
- To all appearances (по всей видимости) ...

- Needless to say (не нужно говорить) ...
- Then I'm going to add ...
- I want to point out the following facts that were new for me ...
- In conclusion I'd like to say ...
- I like ... because ... / I dislike ... because ...

Plant selection is the last step in the design process. Up until this point, plant form, texture, color and size have been visualized, but now a name must be assigned to each plant. Plants are selected on the basis of climatic adaptability to the microclimate of the location, plant architecture and availability.

No matter how well a plant meets the physical characteristics for a location, if it is not adaptable to the conditions there, it will fail. These microclimate conditions include sun intensity and duration, soil conditions, rainfall, air circulation and temperature. Some plants perform better in partial or full shade than in full sun. The length of daily exposure to a particular light level also influences plant responses. Soil pH, soluble salts level and drainage properties influence plant adaptability greatly. Plants can be selected to tolerate varied soil conditions, but the designer must have a working knowledge of available plant materials.

Some locations in a landscape may be characterized by little or no air movement. Plants susceptible to mites, scales and other insects will usually be attacked more severely in areas with poor air circulation. Also locations in the landscape differ as to the maximum or minimum temperatures and daily fluctuation between these extremes. Plants can be selected to tolerate one or more of these conditions.

Plant architecture consists of form, size, texture and color. Plant form is classified as columnar, upright, spreading, broad spreading and prostrate. Plants should be selected on the basis of their mature size or a size at which they can be maintained easily. Texture is referred to as fine, medium or coarse. It is determined by branching habit, leaf size and shape, leaf arrangement, leaf color and leaf surface texture (dull or glossy). Plant color is determined by the foliage, flowers and/or fruits. Knowledge of a plant's seasonal color variations is essential.

Landscape designers must also be aware of insect and disease problems for plants they expect to include in a plan. Desirable plants are those resistant to or tolerant of pests like mites, scale, nematodes, borers, root rots, powdery mildew, wilts, galls, blights, and leaf spots. Plants in some locations must be tolerant of human abuse, air pollution and animals.

Usually, plants should be spaced with consideration to their mature size. Plants in large areas or groups are generally spaced to cover an area in 3 to 5 years. Plants should be spaced far enough from the house so that there is adequate air circulation near the house. Generally, space plants from the house by at least the distance of the plant radius at maturity. Spacing plants too close to the house is a common mistake.

*Minimal Maintenance Considerations.* Maintenance cannot be avoided, but it can be minimized. Even the perfectly designed and installed landscape will fail if maintenance fails. However, many maintenance problems are designed into landscapes.

Complex designs usually require more maintenance. Simplicity can be achieved by avoiding unnecessary detail. Limit the number of plant species and create well-defined planted areas by not scattering plants throughout open areas.

Design the appropriate size of maintained area and arrange plants in groups of like species to create a mass effect. Tree beds can eliminate trimming, reduce lawn mower damage to tree trunks and increase the speed of mowing. Edging of beds creates a sharp clean line and reduces maintenance requirements.

Make sure bed lines encompassing a lawn area meet at angles greater than 90 degrees. Walk, driveway and patio surfaces that are in grassed areas should be above the ground level. Avoid improper plant selection, spacing and installation that can cause maintenance headaches.

### 2. Переведите текст-патентную формулу и сделайте его аннотацию на русском или английском языках. Используйте штампы:

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- 3. It is reported... Сообщается...
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- 7. It is designed for .... Предназначен для ...
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#### Patent Specification 836,799

Drawings Attached Date of application and filing complete specification: June 11, 1998 № 17988/56 Complete specification published June 9, 1999 Index of acceptance: Classes 86, C (7:16:18E3C); and 103(1), E2M1

(B3A;E2:FX) International Classification: BO IT, FD6D Concrete mixers

Complete specification. I, Herbert Urban, of 15, Eichholzer, Velbert/Rhld., Germany, a German National, do thereby declare the invention, for with I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by with it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:

My invention consists in a rotary drum type concrete mixer comprising means for tilting the mixing drum about an axis perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the drum during mixing and a friction brake for locking the drum during mixing and a friction brake for locking the drum at a given angle of tilt by a movable shoe which can be held against a braking surface on a rotary part which is linked in rotation with the drum as regards tilting. A friction brake offers the advantage of not stopping tilting of the mixer drum with a jolt and consequent mechanical strain as is the case with a locking device using a pawl and a notch. There is also the advantage that the angle of tilting is steplessly variable

#### Вариант - 4

- 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря за 10-15 минут и сделайте аннотацию текста на русском или английском языках. Придумайте заголовок к тексту. Используйте клише для составления аннотации.
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- According to the text ...
- To all appearances (по всей видимости) ...
- Needless to say (не нужно говорить) ...
- Then I'm going to add ...
- I want to point out the following facts that were new for me ...
- In conclusion I'd like to say ...
- I like ... because ... / I dislike ... because ...
- Sweden has Europe's second biggest afforested area after Russia. Sweden's productive forests cover about 23 million hectares. However, if this area is calculated according to international forest land definitions, it is 27 million hectares. Approximately 66% of the whole land area is covered with forests.
- Spruce and pine are by large the predominant species in Swedish forests. These two species count for more than 80% of the timber stock. In northern Sweden pine is the most common species, whereas spruce, mixed with some birch, dominates in southern Sweden.
- Due to effective and far-sighted forest management the timber stock in Sweden has increased by more than 60% in the last one hundred years and it is now 3000 million m3. Growth has been most rapid in southern Sweden where forests in the early twentieth century were thin and in poor condition.

- In recent years felled quantities have been between 85 and 90 million m3, whereas annual growth amounts approximately to 120 million m3. If fellings are to be increased, improved forestry methods are required. Current studies indicate that wood production can be increased by as much as 20% by 2050 by means of improved forest management.
- Swedish forests are a significant sink of carbon. Some 3 billion tonnes of carbon are bound in the standing timber and as much as 6 billion tonnes in the forest soil.
- The amount of protected forests in Sweden amounts to circa 1.9 million hectares. A great extent, about 90% of these forests are the kind of forests in which minor interventions are allowed. The share of strictly protected forests, where no human interventions are allowed is 0.3 % from the forest area.
- Forest ownership in Sweden.
- From the forest area:
- Privately owned forests 50 %
- State-owned forests and other
- public forms of ownershipIndustrial private25 %
- Private forest owner families hold about 50% of Swedish forests, privately owned forestry companies about 25% and the State and other public owners have the remaining 25%. The ownership of forests in Sweden varies between regions. In Southern parts of the country forests are mainly owned by private persons whereas in Northern Sweden companies own more significant amounts of forests.
- There are 355.000 forest owners in Sweden and they supply about 60% of the timber used in industry.
- Family forestry in Sweden. Traditionally private forest ownership is called "private forestry", but on international level this concept also includes corporate ownership. For that reason the forest owners' associations in the Nordic countries use the word "family forestry" to denote private ownership on family level.
- In Sweden women constitute 38% of forest owners. Today more than one third of forest owners live in a municipality other than the one where their forest is located. 22 % of forest owners are farmers and already 24% pensioners.
- Swedish forest owners are multi-objective owners who have varying objectives in the management of their forests. They value forest's social services as much as incomes generated from wood sales.
- The average size of a forest holding in Sweden is 45 hectares.
- Forest ownersorganisations
- LRF Skogsägarna is forest owners' national policy organisation. Four regional forest owner federations Norra Skog, Norrskog, Mellanskog and Södra take care of operational forestry and safeguard family forestry in a smaller scale. In total these four forest owner associations have around 104.000 members managing 6.2 million hectares of forests that is approximately 50% of the privately owned forests in Sweden.
- Forest certification: 80% of the Swedish forest land is certified under either the FSC or under the PEFC certification scheme. FSC certified forests amount to 10.2 million hectares and PEFC certified to 7.5 million hectares. Of the total 7.5 million hectares certified under the PEFC scheme, 3 million hectares are family owned.

# 2. Переведите титульную часть, заголовок и предварительное описание следующего Британского патента и сделайте его аннотацию на русском или английском языках. Используйте штампы:

- 1. The article deals with...- Эта статья касается...
- 2. It is spoken in detail... Подробно описывается...
- 3. It is reported... Сообщается...
- 4. ...are discussed Обсуждаются...
- 5. It is described in short ... Кратко описывается ...
- 6. It is dealt with .... Рассматривается ...

- 7. It is designed for .... Предназначен для ...
- 8. Data are given about... Приведены данные о ...

#### Patent Specification

873,444 Drawings attached Inventor: — Sydney White Date of filing complete specification: Jan. 1, 2002

Application Date: Jan. 1, 2001,  $N_2$  115/59 Complete specification published: July 26, 2003 . Index of acceptance: — classes 103(4), LIE and 108(1), B3 International classification: — B61 Id, b62d.

Complete Specification. We, Cravens Limited, a British Company, of Stanforth Road, Darnall, Sheffield 9, do thereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be prepared, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:

This invention relates to road and rail vehicles of the kind in which the body and framing thereof are constructed of metal and has for its object to provide improvements which will result in a more economical and eight weight construction than hitherto while retaining adequate strength.

#### Вариант - 5

- 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря за 10-15 минут и сделайте аннотацию текста на русском или английском языках. Придумайте заголовок к тексту. Используйте клише для составления аннотации.
- 1.1. Think of a suitable title for the text.
- 1.2. Render the text according to the following scheme:
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- According to the text ...
- To all appearances (по всей видимости) ...
- Needless to say (не нужно говорить) ...
- Then I'm going to add ...
- I want to point out the following facts that were new for me ...
- In conclusion I'd like to say ...
- I like ... because ... / I dislike ... because ...
- 2. Переведите часть текста-патента и сделайте его аннотацию на русском или английском языках. Используйте штампы:
- 1. The article deals with...- Эта статья касается...
- 2. It is spoken in detail... Подробно описывается...
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- 4. ...are discussed Обсуждаются...
- 5. It is described in short ... Кратко описывается ...
- 6. It is dealt with .... Рассматривается ...
- 7. It is designed for .... Предназначен для ...
- 8. Data are given about... Приведены данные о ...

1 will now describe one embodiment of my invention for example only with reference to the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a section on part of a concrete mixer.

Figure 2 shows the brake shoe.

Figure 3 is a section on the line A—B of Figure 2.

The drum 6 of the concrete mixer of Figure 1 is rotatably supported on a bracket 7so that it can be turned through a bevel drive **14** and **15** to mix concrete. The bracket 7 is rotatably supported to both sides of the drum on the frame of the mixer. The supporting arrangement to the right is not shown, but that on the left comprises a stub shaft 5 integral with the bracket 7 and carried in a plumber block on a frame upright 2.

Integrally mounted on the stub shaft 5 is a rotary part in the form of a disc 2 whose peripheral radial section is in the form of an outwardly pointing V.

A brake shoe 24, shown also in Figure 2, is pivoted to the mixer frame by a pin passing through a hole 24a to one end of it. The other end of the shoe 24 has a hole 24b which is linked to a vertical rod 26. The latter is urged upwards by a compression spring 25 sufficiently to press the shoe 24 against the disc 23 and thus to immobilize the bracket 7.

#### Вариант - 6

- 1. Прочитайте текст без словаря за 10-15 минут и сделайте аннотацию текста на русском или английском языках. Придумайте заголовок к тексту. Используйте клише для составления аннотации.
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- I like ... because ... / I dislike ... because ...

Forestry is the art and science of managing forests, tree plantations, and related natural resources. Silviculture, a related science, involves the growing and tending of trees and forests. Modern forestry generally concerns itself with: assisting forests to provide timber as raw material for wood products; wildlife habitat; natural water quality management; recreation; landscape and community protection; employment; aesthetically appealing landscapes; biodiversity management; watershed management; erosion control; and a 'sink' for atmospheric carbon dioxide. A practitioner of forestry is known as a forester. Note that the word "forestry" can also refer to a forest itself.

Forest ecosystems have come to be seen as the most important component of the biosphere, and forestry has emerged as a vital field of science, applied art, and technology. Foresters work for the timber industry, government agencies, conservation groups, local authorities, urban parks boards, citizens' associations, and private landowners. The forestry profession includes a wide diversity of jobs, with educational requirements ranging from college bachelor's degrees to PhDs for highly specialized work. Industrial foresters plan forest regeneration starting with careful harvesting. Urban foresters manage trees in urban green spaces. Foresters work in tree nurseries growing seedlings for woodland creation or regeneration projects. Foresters improve tree genetics. Forest engineers develope new building systems. Professional foresters measure and model the growth of forests with tools like geographic information systems. Foresters may combat insect infestation, disease, forest and grassland wildfire, but increasingly allow these natural aspects of forest ecosystems to run their course when the likelihood of epidemics or risk of life or property are low. Increasingly, foresters participate in wildlife conservation planning and watershed protection.

Foresters develop and implement forest management plans relying on tree inventories showing an area's topographical features as well as its distribution of trees (by species) and other plant cover. Plans also include roads, culverts, proximity to human habitation, hydrological conditions, and soil reports. Forest management plans include the projected use of the land and a timetable for that use. Traditional forest management plans focus on providing logs used for timber, veneer, plywood, paper, wood fuel or other industries. Hence, considerations of product quality and quantity, employment, and profit have been of central, though not always exclusive, importance. Foresters frequently develop post-harvest site plans for reforestation, weed control, fertilization, or thinning. The objectives of landowners and leaseholder influence plans for harvest and subsequent site treatment. In Britain, plans featuring "good forestry practice" must always consider the needs of

other stakeholders such as nearby communities or rural residents living within or adjacent to woodland areas. Foresters consider tree felling and environmental legislation when developing plans. Plans instruct the sustainable harvesting and replacement of trees. They indicate whether road building or other forest engineering operations are required.

### 2. Переведите следующую патентную формулу и сделайте его аннотацию на русском или английском языках. Используйте штампы:

- 1. The article deals with...- Эта статья касается...
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- 3. It is reported... Сообщается...
- 4. ...are discussed Обсуждаются...
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- 6. It is dealt with .... Рассматривается ...
- 7. It is designed for .... Предназначен для ...
- 8. Data are given about... Приведены данные о ...
- 1. A culinary appliance comprising a band adapted to encircle a saucepan or other culinary vessel, a member I adapted to bear on
  - the lid of the pan, said member being held resiliently on the lid with the aid of a bar and uprights, the lower ends of which are detachably secured to the said band.
- 2. A culinary appliance comprising a band adapted to encircle a saucepan or other culinary vessel, a member of inverted cup shape, adapted to bear on the lid of the pan, a horizontal bar pivoted on an upstanding projection on the said member, said bar being connected to the band through two uprights, one of which incorporates a spring.
- 3. A culinary appliance according to claim 2 wherein the uprights and (or the upstanding projection and) or the band are adjustable as to length.
- 4. The constructional form of culinary appliance substantially as shown in the accompanying drawing.

#### Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций

Показатели	Оценка	Критерии
Знать:		Обучающийся знает иностранный язык в
(OK-5)		объеме, необходимом для получения
- иностранный язык в объеме,		профессиональной информации из
необходимом для получения		зарубежных источников и элементарного
профессиональной информации из		общения на общем и профессиональном
зарубежных источников и		уровне; умеет вести на иностранном языке
элементарного общения на общем		беседу-диалог общего характера, читать
и профессиональном уровне;	зачтено	литературу по специальности с целью поиска
$(\Pi K - 11)$	Saticity	информации без словаря, переводить тексты
- иностранный язык в объеме,		по специальности со словарем; владеет
необходимом для изучения		навыками коммуникации в устной и
отечественного и зарубежного		письменной формах на русском и
опыта работы при работе с		иностранном языках для решения задач
научно-технической литературой;		межличностного и межкультурного
		взаимодействия; навыками перевода,
Уметь:		аннотирования и реферирования научно-
(OK-5)		технической литературы по профилю
вести на иностранном языке		подготовки бакалавра.

беседу-диалог общего характера, читать литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации без словаря, переводить тексты по специальности со словарем;  $(\Pi K - 11)$ 

- изучать научно-техническую информацию на иностранном языке при проведении исследований в области ландшафтной архитектуры;

#### Владеть:

(OK-5)

навыками коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.  $(\Pi K - 11)$ 

- навыками перевода, аннотирования и реферирования научно-технической литературы по профилю подготовки бакалавра.

#### не зачтено

Обучающийся не знает иностранный язык в получения объеме, необходимом ДЛЯ профессиональной информации зарубежных источников и элементарного общения на общем и профессиональном уровне; не умеет вести на иностранном беседу-диалог общего языке характера, читать литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации без словаря, переводить тексты по специальности со словарем; не владеет навыками коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного И межкультурного взаимодействия; навыками перевода, аннотирования и реферирования научнотехнической литературы профилю подготовки бакалавра.

### 5. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и опыта деятельности.

Изучение дисциплины Техническая речь и перевод основывается на обучении бакалавров устной и письменной английской технической коммуникации прежде всего на практических занятиях.

В ходе освоения раздела 1. Чтение и письменный перевод научно-технической литературы – обучающиеся должны научиться:

- а) основам функционального перевода, применяемого для сокращения или упрощения исходных текстов с целью извлечения нужной для бакалавра информации;
- б) полному письменному переводу для передачи исходных текстов, содержание которых имеет настолько высокую значимость, что должно быть представлено в подробном виде;
  - в) знать и уметь анализировать лексико-грамматические особенности текста.

Раздел 2. Аннотирование, реферирование - предусматривающий развитие навыков чтения и письменного перевода технической литературы, ориентирован на выработку умений извлечения основной информации по определенному алгоритму и последующего ее обобщения в устной и письменной аннотационной и реферативной формах, используя наиболее употребительные клише для обобщения информации.

При подготовке к зачету рекомендуется особое внимание уделить следующим вопросам:

- 1. ключевым выражениям и оборотам для передачи основного содержания на русском и английском языках;
- 2. лексико-грамматическим и лексико-семантическим особенностям технического текста;
  - 3. клише для обобщения информации;

4. алгоритм структурирования и стилевые особенности жанров технической литературы.

Закрепление всех вопросов, рекомендуемых для практических занятий, а также зачета, требует основательной самостоятельной подготовки. Учитывая значимость самостоятельной работы (46 час.), контрольные задания, литература, вопросы для самопроверки, тесты приводятся в разделах «Практическая работа» и «Фонд оценочных средств».

Работа с литературой является обязательной. При этом рекомендуется привлечение дополнительных источников из Интернета. В случае возникновения определенных вопросов, обучающийся может обратиться к преподавателю за консультацией, как на практических занятиях, так и вне.

# АННОТАЦИЯ рабочей программы дисциплины Технический перевод

#### 1. Цель и задачи дисциплины

Целью изучения дисциплины является: совершенствование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции для решения задач профессиональной деятельности в процессе устного и письменного общения, а также для дальнейшего самообразования.

Задачей изучения дисциплины является: развитие навыков устной и письменной речи для применения в сфере профессиональной коммуникации.

#### 2. Структура дисциплины

2.1 Распределение трудоемкости по отдельным видам учебных занятий, включая самостоятельную работу: ПЗ – 32 час., СР – 40 час.

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 72 часов, 2 зачетных единицы;

- 2.2. Основные разделы дисциплины:
- 1 чтение и письменный перевод технической литературы;
- 2 аннотирование, реферирование.

#### 3. Планируемые результаты обучения (перечень компетенций)

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций: ОК-5 - способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия. ПК-11 - готовность изучать научно-техническую информацию, отечественный и зарубежный опыт по тематике исследования в области ландшафтной архитектуры.

#### 4. Вид промежуточной аттестации: зачет.

## Протокол о дополнениях и изменениях в рабочей программе на 20\_\_\_- 20\_\_\_ учебный год

1. В рабочую программу по дисциплине вносятся следующие дополнения:					
2. В рабочую программу по дисциплине вносятся следующие изменения:					
Протокол заседания кафедры № от «» 20 г.,					
Заведующий кафедрой					

#### ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

1. Описание фонда оценочных средств (паспорт)

N₂	Элемент	Раздел	Тема	ФОС
компетенции	компетенции	1 аздел	Тема	
	способность к	1. Чтение и	1.1.Особенности	Банк
	коммуникации	письменный	языка научно-	тестовых
OK-5	в устной и	перевод	технической	заданий.
	письменной	технической	литературы.	
	формах на	литературы.	Ознакомительное,	
	русском и		просмотровое,	
	иностранном		поисковое чтение	
	языках для		текстов.	
	решения задач		<b>1.2.</b> Перевод	
	межличностного		технических текстов	
	И		с полным	
	межкультурного		пониманием	
	взаимодействия;		прочитанного.	
		2. Аннотирование,	<b>2.1.</b> Основные	Банк
ПК-11	готовность	реферирование.	функции аннотации.	текстовых
	изучать научно-		2.2. Виды рефератов.	заданий.
	техническую			
	информацию,			
	отечественный			
	и зарубежный			
	опыт по			
	тематике			
	исследования в			
	области			
	ландшафтной			
	архитектуры.			

#### 2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций

1. Показатели	Оценка	Критерии
Знать:	оденка	Обучающийся знает иностранный язык в
(OK-5)		объеме, необходимом для получения
- иностранный язык в объеме,		профессиональной информации из
необходимом для получения		зарубежных источников и элементарного
профессиональной информации из		общения на общем и профессиональном
зарубежных источников и		уровне; умеет вести на иностранном языке
элементарного общения на общем и		беседу-диалог общего характера, читать
профессиональном уровне;	201170110	литературу по специальности с целью
$(\Pi K - 11)$	зачтено	поиска информации без словаря,
- иностранный язык в объеме,		переводить тексты по специальности со
необходимом для изучения		словарем; владеет навыками коммуникации
отечественного и зарубежного опыта		в устной и письменной формах на русском
работы при работе с научно-		и иностранном языках для решения задач
технической литературой;		межличностного и межкультурного
		взаимодействия; навыками перевода,
Уметь:		аннотирования и реферирования научно-
(OK-5)		технической литературы по профилю
вести на иностранном языке беседу-		подготовки бакалавра.
диалог общего характера, читать	не	Обучающийся не знает иностранный язык
литературу по специальности с	зачтено	в объеме, необходимом для получения
целью поиска информации без		профессиональной информации из
словаря, переводить тексты по		зарубежных источников и элементарного
специальности со словарем; $(\Pi K - 11)$		общения на общем и профессиональном
- изучать научно-техническую		уровне; не умеет вести на иностранном языке беседу-диалог общего характера,
информацию на иностранном языке		читать литературу по специальности с
при проведении исследований в		целью поиска информации без словаря,
области ландшафтной архитектуры;		переводить тексты по специальности со
contern standing thou apartically put,		словарем; не владеет навыками
Владеть:		коммуникации в устной и письменной
(OK-5)		формах на русском и иностранном языках
навыками коммуникации в устной и		для решения задач межличностного и
письменной формах на русском и		межкультурного взаимодействия;
иностранном языках для решения		навыками перевода, аннотирования и
задач межличностного и		реферирования научно-технической
межкультурного взаимодействия.		литературы по профилю подготовки
$(\Pi K - 11)$		бакалавра.
- навыками перевода, аннотирования		
и реферирования научно-		
технической литературы по профилю		
подготовки бакалавра.		

Программа составлена в соответствии с федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего образования по направлению подготовки 35.03.10 "Ландшафтная архитектура" от «11» марта 2015 г. № 194.

для набора 2015 года: и учебным планом ФГБОУ ВО «БрГУ» для очной формы обучения от «13» июля 2015 г. № 475.

<u>для набора 2017 года</u>: и учебным планом ФГБОУ ВО «БрГУ» для очной формы обучения от «06» марта 2017 г. № 125.

Программу составила:	
Карелина Елена Васильевна, старший преподаватель кафедры Ин.яз	
Рабочая программа рассмотрена и утверждена на заседании кафедры Ин.	яз.
от «24» декабря 2018 г., протокол № 4	
Заведующий кафедрой Ин.яз.	А.В.Колистратова
СОГЛАСОВАНО:	
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Директор библиотеки	Т.Ф. Сотник
Рабочая программа одобрена методической комиссией ГП факультета	
от «25» <u>декабря</u> 2018 г., протокол № 4	
Председатель методической комиссии факультета	Н.Н.Наумова
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