**ГБПОУ «Трубчевский политехнический техникум»**

**Темы для самостоятельной работы обучающихся группы 1119 по дисциплине ОУДБ.03 Иностранный язык (английский)**

**Уважаемые обучающиеся, после выполнения заданий отправляйте фото конспектов, либо скриншоты выполненных заданий на почту marinium09@mail.ru**

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| № | Тема | Задания |
| 1. | Великие российские и зарубежные изобретатели | 1.Прочитать и перевести тексты «Исаак Ньютон» и «Михаил Ломоносов» |
| 2. | Современные изобретения, изменившие жизнь человека | 1.Перевести текст « Inventions that changed our life»,соотнести заголовки с текстами |
| 3. | История Изобретения автомобилей | 1. Перевести текст на русский язык и придумай и запиши 5 вопросов к тексту« История создания автомобиля» |
| 4. | Времена года. Погода и климат в Великобритании и России | 1. Выпишу новые слова.Составвь топик опираясь на новые слова по теме :» Климат в Великобритании и России». |

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**Тема: *Великие российские и зарубежные изобретатели***

1.Переведи текст №1

*Famous people: Isaac Newton*

 Sir Isaac Newton is an English scientist and mathematician. He was born in 1642, on the 25th of December in the little village of Woolsthorpe in England. His father was a wealthy farmer but he had died before Isaac was born.

 Newton published his discoveries in two books which contain his three laws of motion and the universal gravitation law. The scientist used these laws to predict the motion of the planets around the Sun, the stars and comets motion. Isaac Newton studied optics and developed the theory of colour: he discovered that a prism could decompose white light into a multicoloured spectrum. He was also the constructor of the first practical reflecting telescope in the world. As for mathematics he and Leibniz developed the fundamental theorem of infinitesimal calculus.

Moreover Isaac Newton devoted his time to studying theology and practicing alchemical experiments. It is known that he published some of his theological researches. He made an attempt to predict the end of the world and he estimated it would happen after the year of 2060.

Newton studied at Trinity College in Cambridge University. His incredible aptitude was recognized early. It was there that he discovered the generalized binomial theorem. Then he moved to London in 1969 where he lived until his death in 1727. The scientist was also a member of the Parliament of England. Newton died in his sleep at the age of 84 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was never married and died intestate.

Isaac Newton is considered to be the most influential scientist in the history of mankind. His discoveries on physics, astronomy and mathematics provided a basis for modern science and his ideas changed our world.

2. Переведи текст № 2

*Mikhail Lomonosov*

 Mikhail Lomonosov was born in 1711 in Archangelsk province. His father was a fisher and young Mikhail liked to help him. He always strove for knowledge and liked reading books.

 As he was 19 years old, he decided to study in Moscow. He went there on foot. In Moscow he entered the Slavic- Greek-latin Academy. After his graduation from Academy he was sent abroad to complete his knowledge in chemistry and mining. After he had returned from abroad, he became the first Russian professor of chemistry in 1745.

 At first he was engaged in research in physics and chemistry. Since 1748 he had conducted works in the first Russian chemical research laboratory, which was built at his request.

 Since 1753 he was engaged in research in many fields of natural and applied sciences. He wrote works on physics, astronomy, geography, history. Besides scientific works, he wrote poems as well. He is the author of the first scientifical grammar of the Russian language.

 He founded the factory producing colored glass. He created some mosaics using the glass produced at the factory.

 Lomonosov was the founder of the first Russian university. This university is situated in Moscow and still carries his name.

 Mikhail Lomonosov died in 1765. But he is still known as the father of the Russian science, an outstanding poet, the founder of Russian literature.

**Тема: Современные изобретения, изменившие жизнь человека**

1.Прочитай и переведи текст. Подбери изобретение к каждому тексту

Например: 2- С

*Inventions that changed our life*

1. *Credit card*
2. *Calculator*
3. *iPod*
4. *Steam Engine*
5. *ATM*

*A.*

*Do you remember the cassette Walkman? It could barely hold 12 to 15 songs, until this sleek little white device came along and revolutionized the music industry. It has amazing storage capability, the largest model being able to hold more than 30,000 songs! Not surprisingly, iPod has made an astronomical number of sales (more than 110m units).*

*B.*

*Credit cards were first used in the 1920s, in the US, specifically to sell fuel to a growing number of automobile owners. Now a days credit cards are used everywhere from fuel payments to online shopping as they allow small short-term loans to be made quickly to a customer who doesn’t need to calculate a remaining balance before every transaction.*

*C.*

*This device does not need any introduction as every middle schooler knows its importance in our lives. The first electronic calculator was created in the 1960s, and the pocket size version became available in 1970s. From students to researchers to scientists, everyone carries a calculator these days and it would be hard to find a cell phone without a pre installed calculator app on it.*

*D.*

*So, you ran out of money. Don’t worry. Find an ATM! “Automated teller machines” were invented by John Shephed Barron, and the first ATM was introduced in June 1967 at Barclays Bank in Enfield, UK.*

*E.*

*The Industrial Revolution, which is possibly the greatest change over the shortest period of time in the history of civilization, was carried forward by the steam engine. Now, While the steam engine has been overshadowed by electric and internal combustion engines in the areas of transport and factory power, it is still incredibly important. Most power plants in the world actually generate electricity using steam turbines, whether the steam is heated by burning coal, natural gas, or a nuclear reactor.*

**Тема: История изобретения автомобиля**

1.Прочитай текст и переведи. Задай 5любых вопросов к тексту на английском

*The history of invention of the automobile.*

 The first known drawings of the vehicle are owned by Leonardo da Vinci, but there is no information about the existence of the current instance these days. In 2004, experts from the Museum of the History of Science in Florence, were able to restore the drawings this car, thus proving the correctness of the idea of ​​Leonardo. During the Renaissance and later 'self-propelled' carts and wagons were built in the same quantities to participate in masquerades and parades in several European countries.

 In 1769, French inventor Kyuno tested the first sample of the machine with a steam engine. In the XIX century, steam-powered coaches and rutery (steam tractors, that is trackless locomotives) for ordinary roads were built in England, France and used in several European countries, including Russia, but they were heavy and uncomfortable voracious, so not widely .

In 1791, the Russian inventor Ivan Kulibin was made "self-propelled carriage."

 There were isolated cases of building cars as luxury items. For example, in the history came La Marquise (official name - De Dion-Bouton et Trepardoux), built in 1884 and has worked on a steam-powered. In 1885, a German inventor Gottlieb Daimler, and in 1886 his compatriot Karl Benz produced and patented the first self-propelled carriages with gasoline engines. The automotive industry was born in the last decade of the XIX century in Germany, France and England. Major contribution to the widespread road transport introduced American inventor and industrialist Henry Ford, from 1913 to infiltrate a conveyor system assembly of automobiles.

 Cars in Russia. Mass motorization in contemporary Russia started relatively late - in 1932. In the mid-1950s, produced and exported the Moskvich-402 and "Volga". After 1945, the Soviet Union became the world's largest producer of cars and trucks. But since the mid-1970s, the domestic auto industry gradually began to slip into a state of crisis, which is up to date.

 The most important trends in the global automotive industry in the beginning of the XXI century is the attention to improved environmental and economic engines, the development of hybrid systems, enhance security, improve traction properties (all-wheel drive, electronic driving aid), "intellectualization" of the car. Widely distributed and front-wheel drive. In the modern era of fast growing as fuel efficiency and engine power.

 Now has changed and the types of bodies. Today, the market is dominated by three types of body: hatchback, minivan and SUV. All three types were originally created as a practical body, but turned into a modern powerful luxury crossover SUV and sports wagon. The growing popularity of utility vehicles (pickup trucks) in the U.S. has changed the face of the cars around the world. Today, these "trucks" occupy more than half of the world automotive market.

With the escalating costs on gas future car moves toward energy conservation, hybrid vehicles, electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles.

**Тема: Времена года. Погода и климат в Великобритании и России**

*1.Записать новую лексику.Составить топик на тему погода в России и Великобритании*

Существует 4 сезона :

1. Winter – зима
2. Spring – весна
3. Summer – лето
4. Autumn – осень

Начать следует с тех слов, которые мы чаще всего встречаем при описании погоды. Прогноз обычно составляется для всей страны. Чаще всего рассказывают о погоде в регионах и крупных городах страны. Начинают с севера страны (North regions), потом переходят к востоку (East), западу (West), югу (South) и напоследок оставляют центральный регион (Central region) и столицу (capital of the country). Мы приведем таблицы, в которых вы найдете слова, описывающие прогноз погоды на английском. Итак, день может быть:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Слово | Перевод |
| Sunny | Солнечный |
| Cloudy | Облачный |
| Hot | Жаркий |
| Cold | Холодный |
| Windy | Ветреный |
| Rainy | Дождливый |
| Foggy | Туманный |
| Snowy | Снежный |
| Wet | Мокрый |
| Dry | Сухой |
| Humid | Влажный (с высоким уровнем водяного пара в атмосфере) |
| Nice | Прекрасный |
| Awful | Ужасный |

А еще с этими прилагательными вы можете услышать слова:

* Mostly – преимущественно.
* Partly – частично.
* Very – очень.
* Fairly – относительно.

Из большинства прилагательных в табличке мы можем сделать существительные. Эти слова тоже можно услышать в прогнозе погоды.

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| --- | --- |
| Слово | Перевод |
| Sun | Солнце |
| Cloud | Облако |
| Wind | Ветер |
| Rain | Дождь |
| Drizzle | Мелкий дождь |
| Fog | Туман |
| Snow | Снег |
| Thunderstorm | Гроза |
| Hail | Град |
| Sunrise | Восход солнца |
| Sunset | Закат солнца |
| Pressure | Давление |
| Humidity | Влажность |