**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 электронную почту** **marinium09@mail.ru** **или WhatsApp 89532702770**

**в соответствии с установленными сроками**

**Преподаватель: Горыничева Марина Сергеевна**

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| **№** | **Тема** | **Задания** |
| **01.06. – 06.06.2020** |
| 1. | Отраслевая промышленность в России  | 1.Прочитайте и переведите текст «Industry and Business in Russia».2. Ответьте письменно на вопросы. |
| 2. | Теория механизмов и машин. Повторение прилагательных и местоимений  | 1.Записать слова по теме «автомобиль».2.Составить рассказ про одну из автомобильных компаний, основываясь на предложения и выражения, данные ниже лексики «Автомобиль». |
| **08.06. – 13.06.2020** |
| 3. | Современные компьютерные технологии. Промышленные технологии в России и за рубежом. | 1.Перевести текст «Computers and modern technologies».2. Записать новую лексику и выучить. |
| **15.06. – 20.06.2020** |
| 4. | Национальные и международные выставки. | 1.Прочитайте и переведите текст «National and international exhibitions»2.Запишите новые слова и выучите. |
| 5. | Российские выставки. Подготовка к диф. зачету | 1.Запишите новые слова. Выучите.2. Прочитайте и переведите текст “We visited the exhibition of commercial vehicles in Moscow» |
| 6. | Дифференцированный зачет за 2семестр  | 1. Выполнить письменно контрольную работу, указав свой вариант. |

Преподаватель: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Горыничева М.С.

Read and translate the text.

Text

*Industry and Business in Russia*

 Today nobody can deny the importance of business for the economic growth of the country and nobody can’t but observe that it’s still a challenge for Russia. But with abundant natural resources and a great number of large business companies it has huge potential for developing of this economic sector.

 Let’s have a close look at the most significant Russian companies and the

industries they represent.

 As Russia is one of the world’s leading producers of oil and gas, holding 13 per cent of world reserves, it is no surprise that there are approximately 170 companies involved in oil and gas development in Russia. Of these, some 11 large vertically integrated companies (including the state-owned Gazprom) extract over 90 per cent of the total output: Bashneft, Gazprom, LUKoil, Rosneft, RuSSneft, Gazpromneft and others. It is worth mentioning that ordering oil and gas as strategic resources to be put back under state control was not considered good for business by foreigners. The political functioning of Gazprom (for example, in the conflict with Ukraine) has a negative influence on its image as a business structure.

Because of the abundance of both iron and coal, Russian steel companies are some of the world’s most profitable. Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works posted 1 billion USD in profit for 2008 The original factory was pronounced a“hero factory” of the Soviet Union for the steel it made for Soviet tanks, but today is completely held by private investors. It recently began a new factory in India worth 10 billion USD, and has purchased a plant in Turkey worth about 2 billion USD total.

Besides its resource-based industries, Russia has developed large manufacturing capacities, notably in machinery. It inherited most of the defense industrial base of the Soviet Union, so armaments are the single-largest manufactured goods export category for the country. The most popular types of export weaponry are Sukhoi and MiG fighters, air defense systems, helicopters, battle tanks, armored personnel carriers and infantry fighting vehicles. The industry’s most successful company is the air defense system producer Almaz-Antey followed by aircraft-maker Sukhoi.

Russia’s automobile industry is recuperating from the crisis. The volume of car manufacturing has started rising again. Every month it is announced that another foreign car manufacturer has announced plans to build a

factory in Russia or make a joint venture with a Russian car manufacturer. The

Russian government has offered tax breaks to companies that start major assembly lines in Russia. Ford, Renault, Toyota, Volkswagen, KIA, Hyundai,Fiat, and others are already assembled in Russia. Suzuki, Nissan, Peugeot,Citroen, Mitsubishi and others are building factories or have announced plans to set up assembly plants in Russia. A new industry was created in the last 5 years: family shopping. The new

Russian consumer is diversified and products for all areas are in great demand. Every Russian city with a population over 500,000 is a target for Russian and international retail chains. But Russian retail is still in a unique position given the limited number of multinational players on the domestic market. Both India and China are faced with intensifying competition from global entrants such as Wal-Mart, Carrefour and Tesco, of which the latter does not have even a formal presence in Russia. However, several international chains have already expanded their presence in the non-food market, including IKEA, Leroy Merlin, Castorama; and in the food market, Auchan, Metro and Rewe. Russian retail giants such as the Eldorado, Magnit, Euroset, M.Video, Dixi are still among the top 10 Russian retail players.

 On the whole it should be noted that businesses in Russia are focused on developing and implementing strategies to ensure their long-term survival in the face of tough competition. They have been on the right track over the last years though there are still many problems to be solved, for example, a highly bureaucratised business environment and high dependence on government regulatory agencies.

Task 1

Answer the questions to the text.

Why does Russia have a huge potential for developing business?

2 Is Russia the world leader in production of oil and gas?

3 Are strategic resources in Russia under state control?

4 What factory was pronounced a hero factory?

5 What did Russia inherit from the Soviet Union?

6 What are the most popular types of export weaponry?

7 Which companies are already assembled in Russia?

8 Which industry was created in the last 5 years?

9 What problems do businesses in Russia have?

Лексика «Автомобиль»

Vehicle- транспортное средство

Agricultural and construction equipment- сельскохозяйственная и строительная техника

Automotive parts- автозапчасти

Bus-автобус

Bicycle- велосипед

Commercial vehicle- грузовик

Crossover- Кроссо́вер ( автомобиль  повышенной проходимости)

Forklift trucks- вилочные погрузчики

Engine- двигатель

Motorbicycle- мотоцикл

Minivan- минивен

Off-road vehicle- внедорожник

Passenger car- легковой автомобиль

Pickup- модификация легкового автомобиля и внедорожника, лёгкий коммерческий автомобиль с открытой грузовой платформой

Tractor unit-тягач,  [самоходная](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fru.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%D0%A1%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BE%D1%85%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%88%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0) безрельсовая наземная [транспортная](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fru.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%D0%A2%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BA%D0%B0) [машина](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fru.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%D0%90%D0%B2%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%BC%D0%BE%D0%B1%D0%B8%D0%BB%D1%8C) для [буксировки](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fru.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%D0%91%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%B8%D1%80) [прицепов](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fru.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%D0%9F%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF) и [полуприцепов](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fru.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%D0%9F%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%83%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF), [несамоходных машин](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fru.wikipedia.org%2Fw%2Findex.php%3Ftitle%3D%D0%9D%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B0%D0%BC%D0%BE%D1%85%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%88%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%26action%3Dedit%26redlink%3D1) (строительных, сельскохозяйственных),  [арт](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fru.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%D0%90%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BB%D0%BB%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B5_%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%83%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B5)- и [ракетных](http://infourok.ru/go.html?href=https%3A%2F%2Fru.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%D0%A0%D0%B0%D0%BA%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%BF%D1%83%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D1%83%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BA%D0%B0) систем.

Truck-грузовик

Van- фургон, тип закрытого автомобильного кузова, предназначенный для перевозки грузов или людей.

1.One of the multinational automotive corporation is General Motors. It is an american automobile company. It was founded in 1908. Its headquarter is in Detroit.

Production of GM: passenger cars and trucks in 35 countries.

The number of sold cars: 9.8 million units

Automobile brands: Alpheon, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Holden, Opel

Cooperation:

●Fiat Auto SpA of Italy (brands Fiat, Alfa Romeo, Lancia, Ferrari, Maserati)

●Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. \*(Subaru)

● Isuzu Motors Ltd. (Design for commercial vehicles and diesel engines, the brand Isuzu)

● Suzuki Motor Corp. of Japan (Suzuki).

2.Toyota Motor Corporation is japanese automobile company.

Founded: 1937

Headquarter: Toyota

Production: passenger cars, trucks, commercial vehicles, buses,engines in 10 countries.

The number of sold cars: 10.2 million units

Automobile brands:Toyota, Lexus, Scion, Daihatsu, Hino.

In Russia: Saint- Petersburg

3.Volkswagen AG (VAG) is German automobile company.

Founded: 1937

Headquarter: Wolfsburg

Production: passenger cars, trucks, buses, tractor units, motorcycles in 21 countries.

The number of sold cars: 9.9 million units

Automobile brands: Volkswagen, Audi, Seat, Bentley, Škoda, Bugatti, Lamborghini,

Scania, Porsche, Ducati

Cooperation: Suzuki Motor Company

In Russia: Kaluga

4.Ford Motor Company is an american automobile company.

Founded: 1903

Headquarter: Dearborn, Michigan

Production: passenger and commercial cars.

The number of sold cars:  4,8 million units

Automobile brands: Ford, Aston Martin, Jaguar, Lincoln,Mercury, Volvo и Mazda.

In Russia : Vsevolozhsk (Leningrad oblast)- Ford Focus, Ford Mondeo

5.Nissan Motor Company Ltd is japanese automobile company.

Founded: 1933

Headquarter: Yokohama

Production: passenger cars, trucks,commercial vehicles, forklift trucks

The number of sold cars: 3.1million units

Automobile brands: Nissan, Infiniti, Nismo, Datsun

In Russia: Saint- Petersburg, Tolyatti

6.Renault is french automobile company.

Founded: 1898

Headquarter: Boulogne - Billancourt

Production: passenger cars, commercial vehicles, engines in 15 countries

The number of sold cars: 2.7 million units

Automobile brands: Renault, Samsung, Dacia

In Russia: Moscow

7.Hyundai Motor Company is South Korean automobile company.

Founded: 1946

Headquarter: Seoul

Production: passenger cars, trucks, commercial vehicles,buses in 7 countries.

The number of sold cars: 2.3 million units

Automobile brands: Hyundai

In Russia: Saint- Petersburg

8.BMW AG(Bayerische Motoren Werke\* AG) is german automobile company

Founded: 1916

Headquarter: München

Production: passenger cars, motorcycles, bicycles, engines in 10 countries.

The number of sold cars: 2.1 million units

Automobile brands: BMW, MINI, Rolls-Royce

In Russia: Kaliningrad

9. FIAT\* Group (Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino- Итальянская автомобильная фабрика Турина ) is an italian automobile company.

Founded: 1899

Headquarter: Turin

Production: passenger cars, trucks, commercial vehicles, automotive parts,buses,

agricultural and construction equipment, motorcycles in 15 countries

The number of sold cars: 2.1 million units

Automobile brands: Peugeot, Citroën

Cooperation: Fiat, Ferrari, Maserati, Alfa Romeo, Lancia, Case Construction, Case, IVECO

In Russia: Tolyatti

Text :Computers and modern technologies

 Computers have become an important part of our everyday life. We use computers every day, though not everyone realizes it. Even smartphones that are hidden in our bags and pockets are actually small computers. Most people think that a computer is a big thing with a display, a keyboard and a mouse. Old computers of the 1990-th really looked like this. Computers contain a bunch of useful programs such as Word, Excel, an Internet browser with e-mail boxes and social networks. You can install video games and play all day long.

Modern computers are not very big, laptops are actually small and light. But they are as fast as desktop computers or even faster. I like laptops because they are portable and you don’t need to replace and upgrade hardware.

But if you look closer, you will see that there are computers in modern cars, in every supermarket or a café at the cash desk. They are used in airplanes and all kinds of vessels. Computers control infrastructure of big cities. Computers are widely used in factories and in all modern equipment. Computers help to make our life easier and safer. Of course it doesn’t mean that computers control our life, though some people truly believe that it will happen with mankind sooner or later. If all the world’s computers suddenly stopped, there would be a great collapse and a terrible catastrophe.

Vocabulary

though – хотя

realize – осознавать

even – даже

be hidden – быть спрятанным

pocket – карман

display – экран

keyboard – клавиатура

a bunch of – куча

social network – социальная сеть

install – установить

all day long – весь день напролет

laptop – ноутбук

light – легкий

desktop computer – стационарный компьютер

portable – переносной

replace - заменять

upgrade – обновлять

hardware – «железо»

cash desk – касса

vessel – судно, большой корабль

equipment – оборудование

truly – на самом деле

mankind – человечество

collapse – крах

catastrophe – катастрофа

National and international exhibitions

 Very many national and international specialized exhibitions are held every year in different countries of our world. From year to year the number of companies and countries participating in such exhibitions is growing. The scope of exhibitions is also getting larger. The present exhibitions include a wide range of showpieces showing the important achievements in different fields of science, industry and agriculture of different countries.

 These exhibitions are usually crowded with different visitors with their different interests and demands. The participants of these exhibitions can negotiate with their customers, sale their goods and purchase the goods they need.

 A national or an international exhibition is a way to advertise the products of a company. Such exhibitions usually have their mottoes, for example: people and environment, economical cooperation, technical progress and so on. The international exhibitions fasten the friendship among different nations and countries.

New words

National exhibition – национальная выставка

International exhibition – межнациональная выставка

Participating in – принимать участие в…

Advirtise - рекламировать

Motto – девиз

Тема : Российские выставки. Подготовка к диф.зачету

Exhibition — [eksɪˈbɪʃn] — выставка.

* opening of this exhibition — открытие выставки
* exhibition of investment projects — выставка инвестиционных проектов
* выставка-продажа — trade exhibition

*Текст: «We visited the exhibition of commercial vehicles in Moscow»*

 We visited the exhibition of commercial vehicles in Moscow.Exhibitors from dozens of countries came here. Tractors, cranes, emergency cars, trucks, ATVs — there is something to see. In many exhibits you can sit and study them from within.

Among the presented novelties were minibuses of the future. These are small capsules that will move without a driver based on computer data and geolocation.

 For children, various entertainments were organized at the exhibition, so that adults could safely inspect the exhibits.

 Traditionally, the exhibition includes many contracts. This is the largest industry exhibition in Europe.

*Дифференцированный зачет за 1 курс 1 семестр*

Вариант 1.

*1. Образуйте множественное число существительных:*

Cat, box, lady, child, man, day, city, tooth, fish, weather, sugar, knife, museum, gold, daughter, house.

*2. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в соответствующей временной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык:*

1.I\_\_\_\_a teacher. 6.I\_\_\_\_\_in the laboratory now.

2.We\_\_\_\_\_students. 7.They\_\_\_\_\_in the laboratory today.

3.Не\_\_\_\_\_busy now. 8.You\_\_\_\_\_ in the laboratory today.

4.He\_\_\_\_\_a driver. 9.Text Seven\_\_\_\_\_on the page 45.

5.She\_\_\_\_\_here now. 10.It\_\_\_\_\_a red cap.

*3. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите предложения на русский язык:*

1.I am a worker. \_\_\_\_\_name is Ivanov. 5.It is a cat.\_\_\_\_\_eyes are green.

2.Bob is a pupil.\_\_\_\_\_marks are good. 6.Peter, give me\_\_\_\_\_copy-book, please.

3.Kate is a good student.\_\_\_\_\_copy-books are clean. 7.Mary is a doctor.\_\_\_\_\_friend Kate is a doctor too.

4.Ann and John are engineers.\_\_\_\_\_sons are pupils.

4.*Прочитайте текст .**Определите какие высказывания соответствуют содержанию текста True(правда) и False (неправда).*

Many people have hobbies. They make our life more interesting. A hobby is what people like to do when they have free time. Everyone chooses a hobby according to his character and taste. Some people are fond of music, others like to read books. Some people like to collect stamps, coins or badges, others prefer gardening or hiking or taking photographs. Some people like to cook, others like to knitter sew. Generally speaking, a hobby is a matter of taste.
My hobby is playing computer games. Both grown-ups and children are fond of it now. It has become one of the most popular hobbies nowadays. I think that playing with a computer is very interesting. It is not only "wasting time" as some people say.
Computer games make us to think things over properly, they widen and develop our mind and imagination. I have a good collection of different games and when I have some free time I play them with great pleasure.
Some of my friends have the same hobby and we like to play together.

1. Hobbies make our life fascinating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A hobby is what people like to do when they haven’t got free time \_\_\_\_\_
3. Everyone chooses a hobby according to his character and profession \_\_\_\_\_
4. Some people are keen on music, others like to read books \_\_\_\_\_
5. It has become one of the most popular hobbies today \_\_\_\_

*5.Употребите соответствующие структуры: there is, there are.*

1) ……a pen in the bag.

2) ……two books on the table.

3) ……small tables and a lamp near the bed.

4)…… a thick red carpet in my room,

5) ……a beautiful picture and a map on the wall.

6) ……a car near the house.

Вариант 2.

1. *Образуйте множественное число существительных:*

Class, boy, sofa, mouse, carpet, love, goose, man, pencil, page, table, mistake, chess, door, piano, information.

*2. Заполните пропуски глаголом to be в соответствующей временной форме. Переведите предложения на русский язык:*

1.She\_\_\_\_\_a doctor. 6.We\_\_\_\_\_in the hospital today.

2.The table\_\_\_\_\_in the classroom. 7.She\_\_\_\_\_in the hospital today.

3.He\_\_\_\_\_a student in this year. 8.The weather\_\_\_\_\_good today.

4.They\_\_\_\_\_builders. 9.It\_\_\_\_\_an interesting book.

5.I\_\_\_\_\_in the hospital now. 10.His name\_\_\_\_\_John.

*3. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями. Переведите предложения на русский язык:*

1.We are students. This is\_\_\_\_\_classroom. 5.Ben and Nick, open\_\_\_\_\_books at page 25.

2.I am at home now.\_\_\_\_\_room is clean and light. 6.Sit down, Peter, \_\_\_\_\_mark is good.

3.These are my sisters.\_\_\_\_\_names are Ann and Jane. 7. What is \_\_\_ name?

4.This is a room. \_\_\_\_\_walls are green.

4. *Прочитайте текст. Определите какие высказывания соответствуют содержанию текста True(правда) и False (неправда).*

As a rule, I get up at half past six. Good healh is better than wealth,so I do my morning exercises. Then I get breakfask and listen the news over the radio. I like to begin the day well, so me breakfast is always a good one. I read my book with my last cup of tea before I leave home. Than,I say " Good-bye" to my mother, take my school bag and go to school. I doen't live far from my school, so it does not take me long to get there.

The lessons start at half past eight, my lessons lasts for 45 minutes, and are over at two o'clock. After school I go in sport center, I come bask home at eight o'clock. I do my homework for the next school day, It usually taked me several hours to prepare well for the lessons. I go to bed at about twelvve o'clock. I like to sit up late and write letters or read books.

1. As a rule, I get up at thirty past six \_\_\_\_\_
2. Then I take breakfask and listen the news over the radio \_\_\_\_
3. After school I go in a gym, I return home at eight o'clock \_\_\_\_
4. It usually takes me several hours to do well the lessons \_\_\_\_
5. I go to bed at about eleven o'clock \_\_\_\_\_

5.*Употребите соответствующие структуры: there is, there are.*

1) ……a pen in the bag.

2) ……two books on the table.

3) ……small tables and a lamp near the bed.

4)…… a thick red carpet in my room,

5) ……a beautiful picture and a map on the wall.

6) ……a car near the house.