**ГБПОУ «Трубчевский политехнический техникум»**

**Темы для самостоятельной работы обучающихся группы 2218 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. | Изучение лексики по теме автомобиль | 1.Выписать слова. Выучить наизусть  |
| 2. | История развития российского автопрома | 1.Прочитай и переведи текст по теме: «История развития российского автопрома»2.Кратко перескажи текст.3.Ответь на вопросы по тексту |
| 3. | Отраслевая промышленность в России | 1.Прочтите текстThe "UAS" Model и ответьте на вопросы, данные после текста.2.Составьте перечень основных характеристик автомобиля. |
| 4. | Теория механизмов и машин. Повторение существительных, мн.числа и исключений. Повторения прилагательных и место-имений | 1.По теме «Теория механизмов и машин»Выполнить упражнения 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| 5. | Современные компьютерные технологии. Изучение лексики по теме | 1.Перевести текст по теме: «Современные компьютерные технологии» 2.Выписать лексику выделенную жирным шрифтом, выучить |

Преподаватель: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(М.С.Горыничева)

**Тема: Изучение лексики по теме автомобиль**

1.Записать новую лексику и выучить наизусть

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **авария** | **accident ['æksɪdənt], traffic accident ['træfɪk 'æksɪdənt]** |
| **автобан** | **autobahn ['ɔ:təʊba:n], highway ['haɪweɪ]** |
| **автокресло** | **car seat [ka: si:t]** |
| **автомойка** | **car wash [ka: wɔʃ]** |
| **АЗС** | **gas station [gæs steɪʃn], petrol station ['petrəl steɪʃn]** |
| **аккумулятор** | **accumulator [ə'kju:mjʊleɪtə], battery ['bætərɪ]** |
| **аптечка** | **first aid kit [fɜ:st eɪd kɪt]** |
| **багажник** | **trunk [trʌŋk]** |
| **бампер** | **bumper ['bʌmpə]** |
| **бардачок** | **glove compartment [glʌv kəm'pa:tmənt], glove box [glʌv bɔks]** |
| **бензин** | **gas [gæs], gasoline ['gæsəʊli:n], petrol ['petrəl]** |
| **бензобак** | **gas tank [gæs tæŋk], tank [tæŋk]** |
| **боковое зеркало** | **side mirror [saɪd 'mɪrə]** |
| **водитель** | **driver ['draɪvə]** |
| **водительские права** | **driving license ['draɪvɪŋ 'laɪsəns], driver license ['draɪvɪŋ 'laɪsəns]** |
| **выхлопная труба** | **exhaust pipe [ɪg'zɔ:st paɪp]** |
| **выхлопные газы** | **exhaust [ɪg'zɔ:st]** |
| **габаритные огни** | **parking lights ['pa:kɪŋ laɪts]** |
| **гаечный ключ** | **wrench [renʧ]** |
| **гараж** | **garage ['gæra:ʒ]** |
| **гонка** | **race [reɪs]** |
| **грузовик** | **truck [trʌk], lorry ['lɔrɪ]** |
| **гудок** | **horn [hɔ:n]** |
| **дальний свет** | **high beam [haɪ bi:m]** |
| **дверь** | **door [dɔ:]** |
| **двигатель** | **engine ['endʒɪn], motor ['məʊtə]** |
| **движение** | **traffic ['træfɪk]** |
| **дворники** | **wiper ['waɪpə]** |
| **джип** | **jeep [dʒi:p]** |
| **дизель** | **diesel ['di:zəl]** |
| **домкрат** | **jack [dʒæk]** |
| **дорога** | **road [rəʊd], way [weɪ]** |
| **дорожный знак** | **road sign [rəʊd saɪn], traffic sign ['træfɪk saɪn]** |
| **задний ход** | **reverse gear [rɪ'vɜ:s gɪə]** |
| **запаска** | **spare wheel [spɛə wi:l]** |
| **заправка** | **gas station [gæs steɪʃn], petrol station ['petrəl steɪʃn]** |
| **запчасть** | **spare part [spɛə pa:t]** |
| **зеркало заднего вида** | **rearview mirror ['rɪvju: 'mɪrər]** |
| **знак** | **road sign [rəʊd saɪn], traffic sign ['træfɪk saɪn]** |
| **инжектор** | **injector [ɪn'dʒektə], injection [ɪn'dʒekʃn]** |
| **иномарка** | **foreign car ['fɔrɪn ka:]** |
| **инструмент** | **tool [tu:l]** |
| **кабриолет** | **cabriolet [kæbrɪəʊ'leɪ]** |
| **капот** | **hood [hʊd]** |
| **карбюратор** | **carburetor ['ka:bjʊretə], carb [ka:b]** |
| **ключ** | **key [ki:]** |
| **колесо** | **wheel [wi:l]** |
| **кондиционер** | **air-conditioner ['eə-kən'dɪʃənər]** |
| **крыло** | **fender ['fendə]** |
| **кузов** | **bodywork ['bɔdɪwɜ:k], body ['bɔdɪ]** |
| **лимузин** | **limousine ['lɪmu:zi:n]** |
| **лобовое стекло** | **windshield ['wɪndʃi:ld]** |
| **люк** | **sunroof ['sʌnru:f]** |
| **марка** | **brand [brænd]** |
| **масло** | **oil [ɔɪl]** |
| **модель** | **model [mɔdl]** |
| **мойка** | **car wash [ka: wɔʃ]** |
| **мотор** | **engine ['endʒɪn], motor ['məʊtə]** |
| **насос** | **pump [pʌmp]** |
| **номерной знак** | **license plate ['laɪsəns pleɪt], number plate ['nʌmbə pleɪt]** |
| **обгон** | **overtaking [əʊvə'teɪkɪŋ]** |
| **обод** | **rim [rɪm]** |
| **парковка** | **parking ['pa:kɪŋ]** |
| **парковочное место** | **parking lot ['pa:kɪŋ'lɔt]** |
| **пассажир** | **passenger ['pæsɪndʒə]** |
| **ПДД** | **traffic code ['træfɪk kəʊd]** |
| **педаль газа** | **accelerator [ək'seləreɪtə], accelerator pedal [ək'seləreɪtə pedl]** |
| **педаль сцепления** | **clutch pedal [klʌʧ pedl]** |
| **педаль тормоза** | **brake pedal [breɪk pedl]** |
| **передача** | **gear [gɪə]** |
| **перекрёсток** | **crossroad ['krasrəʊd], intersection [ɪntə'sekʃn], crossing ['krɔsɪŋ]** |
| **пешеход** | **pedestrian [pɪ'destrɪən]** |
| **пешеходный переход** | **pedestrian crossing [pɪ'destrɪən 'krɔsɪŋ], crosswalk ['kraswɔ:k]** |
| **пикап** | **pickup ['pɪkʌp]** |
| **поворот** | **turn [tɜ:n]** |
| **поворотник** | **turn signal [tɜ:n sɪgnl]** |
| **подушка безопасности** | **safety cushion ['seɪftɪ kʊʃn]** |
| **поездка** | **trip [trɪp]** |
| **права** | **driving license ['draɪvɪŋ 'laɪsəns], driver license ['draɪvɪŋ 'laɪsəns]** |
| **приборная панель** | **dashboard ['dæʃbɔ:d]** |
| **пристегнуться** | **buckle up [bʌkl ʌp]** |
| **прицеп** | **trailer ['treɪlə]** |
| **пробка** | **traffic ['træfɪk], traffic jam ['træfɪk dʒæm]** |
| **радиатор** | **radiator ['reɪdɪeɪtə]** |
| **разворот** | **turnaround ['tɜ:nəraʊnd]** |
| **ремень безопасности** | **seat belt [si:t belt]** |
| **ремонт** | **repair [rɪ'pɛə]** |
| **рессора** | **spring [sprɪŋ]** |
| **руль** | **wheel [wi:l]** |
| **ручной тормоз** | **handbrake ['hændbreɪk]** |
| **рычаг переключения передач** | **lever ['li:və]** |
| **салон** | **passenger compartment ['pæsɪndʒə kəm'pa:tmənt]** |
| **светофор** | **traffic lights ['træfɪk laɪts]** |
| **свеча зажигания** | **spark plug [spa:k plʌg]** |
| **седан** | **sedan [sɪ'dæn]** |
| **сервис** | **service ['sɜ:vɪs]** |
| **сигнал** | **horn [hɔ:n]** |
| **сигнализация** | **alarm [ə'la:m]** |
| **сиденье** | **seat [si:t]** |
| **скорость** | **speed [spi:d]** |
| **спидометр** | **speedometer [spɪ'dɔmɪtə]** |
| **стартёр** | **starter ['sta:tə]** |
| **стеклоподъемник** | **window regulator ['wɪndəʊ 'regjʊleɪtə], window lifter ['wɪndəʊ 'lɪftə]** |
| **стоп-сигнал** | **brake light [breɪk laɪt]** |
| **стоянка** | **parking ['pa:kɪŋ]** |
| **сцепление** | **clutch [klʌʧ]** |
| **такси** | **taxi ['tæksɪ], cab [kæb]** |
| **тормоз** | **brake [breɪk]** |
| **транспорт** | **transport ['trænspɔ:t]** |
| **транспортное средство** | **vehicle ['vi:ɪkl]** |
| **трасса** | **route [ru:t]** |
| **фара** | **headlight ['hedlaɪt]** |
| **шина** | **tire ['taɪə], tyre ['taɪə]** |
| **шиномонтаж** | **tire service ['taɪə 'sɜ:vɪs]** |
| **шоссе** | **highway ['haɪweɪ], road [rəʊd]** |
| **шофёр** | **driver ['draɪvə]** |
| **штраф** | **fine [faɪn]** |
| **эвакуатор** | **tow truck [təʊ trʌk]** |

**Тема: История развития российского автопрома**

*1.Прочтите текст и найдите ответы на вопросы, помещенные*

*перед текстом.*

2.*Кратко перескажите текст.*

QUESTIONS

1.What Russian experts in mechanics must be remembered in the history

of automobile engineering?

2.Who was the first Russian inventor of the automobile?

3.What did Mamin designed?

4.What did Blinov constructed?

*TEXT*

*From the History of Russian Automobile Engineering*

 The automobile industry in our country has been developed since 1916.Before that time Russia had no automobile industry at all, technical schools had no departments to train specialists in automobile engineering. But in the history of the automobile such names as Shamshurenkov, Blinov, Mamin and other Russian experts in mechanics must be remembered.

The first automobile built by Shamshurenkov, a Russian inventor, was put into motion by the pedalling of the driver himself. Blinov designed and constructed tractor driven by steam engine. Mamin was one of the pioneers in Russian internal combustion engines. Today Russian automobiles are engineered and built in such a manner that they are able to withstand heavy loads for long periods of operation. The modern automobile is much more than a means of riding from one place to another. The passenger's safety and comfort must be considered as much as the car's reliable performance and ability to travel on the highways.

 The modern automobile must have a steel body and a steel roof and this roof must be insulated against the summer's heat and winter's (old.Ventilation is also of great importance. The comfort and convenience of the driver must be taken into consideration too. The automobile must have

a heater with special defrosting devices which insure clear vision to the driver.

 The automobile must have great power for riding, have dependable clutch and brakes, have good riding qualities, good lights, dependablestarting and ignition systems, low fuel consumption, as well as long service life.

**Тема:** **Отраслевая промышленность в России**

1.Прочтите текст и ответьте на вопросы, данные после текста.

2.Составьте перечень основных характеристик автомобиля.

*TEXT*

*The "UAS" Model*

 This model designed as "go anywhere" vehicle is built by the Ulyanovsk Plant. It gives high performance under all conditions. All the four wheels of this model are driving ones. Roadless is easily overcome at medium speeds. Stable suspension gives great riding comfort even under off-road conditions.To protect passengers and the driver from sun rays, winds and rains the UAS is equipped with a weather proof hood. In cold weather an effective heater system may be switched on.This model possesses excellent road stability and is easy in control.

 Well-balanced,synchromesh gearbox, effective brakes provide additionalconveniences for the driver. Maintenance of the car is extremely simple, as all points, which are frequently lubricated and adjusted are easily accessible. The body is an all-metal, two-door, eight - seater construction.

The clutch is of a single dry plate type. The transmission has three forward and one reverse speeds. The lower gear can be put in only when the front axle is engaged.

1. At what plant is the model built?

2. Does it give high performance under all conditions?

3. At what speeds is roadless overcome?

4. What is done to protect passengers from wind and rain?

5. What may be switched on in cold weather?

6. Why is maintenance of the car extremely simple?

7. How many speeds has the transmission?

**Тема: Теория механизмов и машин**

**Упражнение 1.** Прочтите слова и словосочетания и запомните их

русские эквиваленты.Выпиши новые слова

**engine (power plant)** —

двигатель(силовая установка)

**chassis** — шасси

**body** — кузов

**power train** — силовая

передача

**running gear** — ходовая часть

**steering system** - рулевое

управление

**brakes** — тормоза

**clutch** - сцепление

**gearbox** — коробка передач

**propeller shaft** — карданный

вал

**final drive** - главная передача

**differential** - дифференциал

**rear axle** — задний мост

**axle shafts** — полуоси

**frame with axles** — рама с

осями

**wheels and springs** — колеса с

рессорами

**hood** — капот

**fenders** — крылья

**heater** - отопитель

**windshield wiper** —

стеклоочиститель

**include** — включать в себя

**consist of** — состоять из

as well — также

**in turn** — в свою очередь

**source of power** — источник

энергии

**fuel** — топливо

**cooling** — охлаждение

**lubricating** — смазка

**Упражнение 2.** Прочтите и переведите интернациональные слова.

Automobile, chassis, electric, system, control, differential, ventilator,

cylinder.

***Упражнение 3****.Прочтите и переведите текст, а затем выполните следующие за*

*ним упражнения.*

TEXT

**Components of the Automobile**

The automobile is made up of three basic parts: the power plant, or the

engine, the chassis and the body.The engine is the source of power that makes the wheels rotate and the car move. It includes fuel, cooling, lubricating and electric systems. Most

automobile engines have six or eight cylinders . The chassis includes a power train (power transmission), a running gear,steering and braking systems as well.

The power train carries the power from the engine to the car wheels. The power transmission, in turn, contains the clutch, gearbox, propeller or cardan shaft, final drive, differential, rear axle and axle shafts. The running gear consists of a frame with axles, wheels and springs. The body has a hood, fenders and accessories: the heater, stereo tape recorder, windshield wipers, conditioner, speedometer and so on.

 (Послетекстовые упражнения)

**Упражнение 4.** Выберите и запишите термины, данные ниже,

которые относятся к:

**the engine (двигателю); the chassis (шасси); the body (кузову).**

Fuel system, axle shaft, accessories, cooling system, frame with axles,

running gear, lubricating system, steering system, heater, propeller shaft,

power transmission, final drive, windshield wiper, clutch, wheels and axle

shafts, gearbox, electric system, differential.

Дайте русские эквиваленты приведенных выше терминов.

**Тема: Современные компьютерные технологии. Изучение лексики**

1.Прочитать текст, перевести. Выписать слова выделенные жирным шрифтом, выучить данные лексические единицы

 **Computer** is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called **program** and then carry out them. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for the storage and handling of data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on.

 Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow's weather reports. Using of different databases and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.

 There are two main types of computers, analog and **digital**, although the term computer is often used to mean only the digital type, because this type of computer is widely used today. That is why I am going to tell you about digital computers.

 Everything that a **digital computer** does is based on one operation: the ability to determine: on or off, high voltage or low voltage or — in the case of numbers — 0 or 1 or do-called **binary code**. The speed at which the computer performs this simple act is called computer speed. Computer speeds are measured in Hertz or cycles per second. A computer with a «clock speed» of 2000 MHz is a fairly representative microcomputer today. It is capable of executing 2000 million discrete operations per second. Nowadays microcomputers can perform from 800 to over 3000 million operations per second and supercomputers used in research and defense applications attain speeds of many billions of **cycles** per second.

 Digital computer speed and calculating power are further enhanced by the amount of data handled during each cycle. Except two main types of computers, analog and digital there are eight generations of digital computers or **processing units**. The first generation was represented by processing unit Intel 8086.

 The second generation central processing unit was represented by processing unit Intel 80286, used in IBM PC AT 286. The third generation is Intel 80386, used in IBM PC AT 386. The microprocessors of the fourth **generation** were used in computers IBM PC AT 486. There are also central processing units of the fifth generation, used in Intel Pentium 60 and Intel Pentium 66, central processing units of the sixth generation, used in computers Intel Pentium 75, 90,100 and 133. Few years ago appeared central processing units of seventh and eighth generations. They are much more powerful and can perform from 2000 to over 3000 million **operations** per second.