МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

**СЕВЕРО-КАВКАЗСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯАКАДЕМИЯ**

**СРЕДНЕПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ**

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**ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

**в профессиональной деятельности**

Практикум для обучающихся 4-х курсов по специальности

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 Целью практических работ является выработка умений и навыков рациональной работы с текстом, а также формирование умения пользоваться словарями и грамматическими справочниками/ дальнейшее развитие лингвистических, компетенций посредством реализации различных видов речевой деятельности. Для этого надо знать основные формы обработки учебного материала, грамматические формы, типичные для языка данного типа материалов.

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**ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

 Методические указанияпо выполнению практических работ разработаны на основе требований Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего (полного) общего образования (ФГОС). Учебно-методический комплект обеспечивает достижение образовательной, воспитательной, развивающей и практической целей обучения, последняя из которых является ведущей и непосредственно направлена на овладение обучающимися иноязычной коммуникативной компетенцией.

 Чтобы успешно усвоить материал практической работы студент должен изучить грамматические правила, выполнить тренировочные лексико-грамматические упражнения, проверить себя, ответив на вопросы для самоконтроля и после этого выполнить тестовые задания. Тетрадь с выполнениями упражнениями и тестами сдается преподавателю для проверки.

**МУ для самостоятельного изучения грамматики:**

1. Внимательно изучите грамматическое правило, рассмотрите примеры.
2. Выполните рекомендуемые упражнения.
3. Выпишите из упражнения все предложения, содержащие новую грамматическую структуру.
4. Внимательно изучите способ трансформации утвердительного предложения в вопросительное и отрицательное.
5. Проконтролируйте с помощью словаря правильность произношения данной структуры.
6. Придумайте несколько предложений, содержащих новую грамматическую структуру.

**Практическая работа 15.1**

**Тема: «Строительные материалы и их роль в архитектуре»**

 **Цель:** ознакомиться с новой лексикой. Уметь переводить профессионально направленные тексты.

 **Задание: читать, переводитьтекст**

 Architecture acquires its material form with the help of a variety of materials, which are the basis for the development of new structural structures. In modern conditions, the role of the material base of architecture is constantly growing. A variety of materials determines the implementation of creative design and the reality of new architectural forms. In addition, the materials determine the character and aesthetic expressiveness of the form, as well as the economic and functional feasibility of the structure.

 The material is a powerful objective stimulus for the development of modern architecture. The types and properties of materials and products made from them are associated with the processes of creation, development and perception of architectural forms.

 Until the 20th century, the construction of buildings and structures used mainly materials that withstand significant compressive loads, but have poor bending and tensile strengths. The architects could not ignore these properties of materials when creating architectural forms.

Centuries later, certain architectural forms of stone became “light” (Gothic). This is the architectural peak of natural stone. Although the heavy properties remain unchanged.

**Теоретический материал**

**Вставьте артикль, где необходимо**.

1. My friends live in ... small town. It is ... new town. ... streets in ... town are broad and straight. There are ... beautiful buildings in them. ... town is very green, and so ... air is fresh. There are ... beautiful parks and gardens in ... town. ... people like to go there after ... work. In ... evening you can hear ... sounds of ... music from ... parks. There are ... schools, ... libraries, ... hospital, ... theatre, ... cinemas, ... polyclinics and ... kindergartens in ... town. 2. This is ... classroom. ... classroom is large and light. 3. There is ... picture on ... wall. 4. What is ... date today? It is ... seventh of ... December. 5. ... third lesson today is ... lesson of English. 6. Pete, go to ... blackboard. 7. After school I usually go ... home. 8. My father always comes from ... work late: at eight o'clock or at ... half past eight. But on ... Friday he comes ... home early: at half past four or at ... quarter to five. On ... Satur­day and on ... Sunday he does not go to ... work.

*Запомнитеследующиезастывшиесловосочетания­:*

*to have (cook, make, prepare) S\_ breakfast*

*S\_ lunch.~S\_ tea S\_ dinner S\_ supper*

**2 .Вставьтеартикль, гденеобходимо.**

I go to ... school in ... morning, so I get up early. I usually get up at ... quarter past seven. I go to ... bathroom, turn on ... water and wash my face and hands. My father and mother also get up early in ... morning. My mother works at ... of­fice. She is ... typist. My father is ... doctor. He works at ... polyclinic. We have ... breakfast in ... kitchen. We eat... porridge and ... eggs. We drink ... tea. My father and mother leave ... home for ... work at ... half past eight. My father goes to *..\* polyclinic, and my mother goes to ... office. I don't leave ... home with my parents: ... school where I learn is near our house. I leave ... home for ... school at ... quarter to nine. My granny stays at ... home and cooks ... dinner. I have ... lunch at ... school after ... third lesson. My father and mother have ... lunch at ... work. When we come ... home, we have ... dinner.

**3. Вставьтеартикль, гденеобходимо.**

1. Every day my husband goes to ... work, my son goes to ... school and I go to ... institute.

2. There is ... new school at... corner of our street.

3. My daughter came ... home from ... school on ... Monday and said to me: "There will be ... parents' meeting on ... tenth of February at six o'clock in ... evening." 4. ... teacher told us ... very interest­ing story at ... lesson. 5. When ... bell rang, ... pupils went into ... classroom. 6. We are usually at ... school from nine o'clock in ... morning till two o'clock in ... afternoon. 7. Wedon'tgoto ... schoolon ... Sunda

**Практическая работа 15.2**

**Тема: «Дерево, как строительный материал»**

 **Цель:** ознакомиться с новой лексикой. Уметь переводить профессионально направленные тексты.

 **Задание:** читать, переводитьтекст

 Wood, as a building material, has the ability to absorb and give off moisture depending on the level of humidity of the surrounding atmosphere, thereby making the microclimate in the room more comfortable for humans. Low emission of carbon dioxide and sulfur oxides.Low thermal conductivity. Woodisanexcellentheatinsulator.

**Теоретический материал**

**1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

1. Let's go to ... shop. I must buy ... bread and ... milk. 2. I was at ... cinema yesterday. — What ... film did you see? — Oh, I saw ... very good film. I think it is ... best film of ... year. 3. Do you often go to ... theatre? — No, I don't. I like to go to ... theatre, but I am very busy. I work from ... morn­ing till ... night. I even have no ... time to play ... piano. 4. Oleg has ... lot of ... interesting books at ... home. 5. ... lot of ... tourists from ... different countries come to ... St. Petersburg. They want to see one of ... most beautiful cities in ... world. 6. My new friend said to me: "I am ... student of ... first course." 7. We went to ... cinema in ... evening. 8. What ... foreign languages does your father speak? — He speaks\_\_English. He studied ... Eng­lish at ... school. 9. I am interested in ... history.

10. We played ... tennis at ... lesson of ... physical training yesterday. We had ... good time. 11. Did you go for ... walk yesterday? — No, we didn't. ... weather was bad, and we went to ... cinema. 12. What are your friends doing? — Mary is play­ing ... piano. Tom and Nick are playing ... chess.

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

Once there lived ... king. His name was Midas. He had ... little daughter. They lived in ... beauti­ful palace with ... wonderful garden around it. Now ... king was very fond of ... gold. He loved ... gold more than anything else in ... world. One day, when ... king was looking at his gold, ... young man appeared before him. "You are ... very rich man, Midas," said ... young man. "Yes," said ... king, "but I would like to be richer. I would like to have ... golden touch. I want everything that I touch to turn into ... gold." ... young man was ... magician, and he gave ... king ... golden touch which he want­ed to have. ... king was very happy. He touched ... table, and ... table became gold. He went into ... garden. There were ... beautiful roses in ... gar­den. He touched ... roses, and they also became gold. ... king's daughter, who loved ... roses very much, saw it and began to cry. "Don't cry, ... dear daughter," said ... king and touched his daugh­ter's head. ... next moment ... girl turned into ... beautiful gold statue.

*Запомнитеследующиеконструкции:*

*The famous English writer Dickens lived in the 19th century. Dickens, a famous English writer, lived in the 19th century.*

*Запомните следующие застывшие словосочета­ния:*

***onS\_ horsebackonS\_ board a ship***

**Практическая работа 15.3**

**Тема: «Инженеры-дизайнеры»**

 **Цель:** ознакомиться с новой лексикой. Уметь переводить профессионально направленные тексты.

 **Задание:** читать, переводитьтекст

 In our laboratory, we work a lot with various designers. In the world of robotics - every little designer. But a great experience has already been accumulated with real professionals. Perhaps we should share it with our readers. First of all, remember, design never succeeds the first time. As in life - love at first sight happens, yes, but it’s better to live together first. The pace of the team of designers and engineers must match. If some work like mad, and the second meditate together they will not succeed.

 Details, details, details - the expert differs from the layman only in his attention to details. Little things determine success, and changes in little things determine whether we notice success itself. Money. This is the most difficult and unpleasant. Few people understand that if they agreed on one amount, then with the same amount of work, changing it in the process of work itself, well, to put it mildly, is incorrect. it seems obvious. But over and over again I hear "we did not think that you would demand such a high quality of work from us."

**Теоретический материал**

**1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

Swift, ... famous English writer, was travelling one day on ... horseback with his servant. ... weath­er was bad, it was raining, and ... roads were mud­dy. In ... evening the two1 men came to ... inn. Before going to ... bed Swift told his servant to clean his boots. But ... servant was lazy and did not do it. In ... morning Swift asked ... servant why he had not cleaned ... boots. "What's ... use cleaning ... boots now?" said ... servant. "... roads are muddy, and ... boots will soon be dirty again." "All right," said ... writer. "Let's go. We must continue ... journey." "But I haven't had ... break­fast," said ... displeased servant." "Well, what's ... use giving you ... breakfast now?" said Swift: •'You will soon be hungry again."

*Запомните следующие застывшие словосочета­ния:*

*inS\_ fact*

*thesame*

*Запомните употребление артикля в восклицатель­ных предложениях, начинающихся со слова "what":*

*What a good boy! What a long story! Whataday!*

***1 Обратите внимание на употребление определенного артик­ля перед количественным числительным. В этом случае опре­деленный артикль имеет значение "эти": "Эти двое мужчин;" "Эти дна человека".***

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

In ... small town in ... East there was once .., man who had ... parrot. ... parrot was taught to say ... words: "There is no doubt about it." It used to repeat these words all ... day long. Every time it was asked ... question, it gave ... same answer, "There is no doubt about it." One day ... man decided to sell ... bird; so he put ... parrot into .., cage and went to ... market with it. "Twenty pounds for ... very clever parrot!" he cried. ... man who was passing by heard this and turned to ... parrot "Are you worth twenty pounds?" he asked. "There is no doubt about it!" answered ... parrot. "What ... clever parrot!" said ... man and bought ... bird, He took ... parrot home and invited his friends to look at ... clever bird. ... friends came and looked at ... parrot and talked to it. Now you must know that ... man was not rich. In ... fact, he was often short of ... money. So ... week or two later, sitting in ... armchair and looking at ... parrot, he said: "What ... fool I was to throw away such ... lot of ... money!" "There is no doubt about it!" cried .., parrot. And this time ... bird was right.

**Практическая работа 15.4**

**Тема: «Дизайнеры интерьеров»**

 **Цель:** ознакомиться с новой лексикой. Уметь переводить профессионально направленные тексты.

 **Задание:** читать, переводить текст. Составить план – пересказ текста

Responsibilities of the interior designer: 1) communication with the customer, clarification of his preferences, desires; 2) preparation of technical specifications for the planning of the premises; 3) costing; 4) according to the approved project (according to the drawings) selection of building and finishing materials, ordering furniture and textiles; 5) directly the process of redevelopment, the construction of the premises. As you can see, a specialist in this profile must be versed in painting, sculpture, architecture; Know special programs. Photoshop and 3D Max, Autodesk VIZ and ArchiCAD.

LABOR

Mostly mental work

The profession of Interior Designer is the profession of predominantly mental work, which is more associated with the reception and processing of information. In the work of the Interior Designer, the results of his intellectual thoughts are important. But, at the same time, physical labor is not excluded.

100%

Mostly physical labor 0

Mostly mental work 100

Exceptionallymentalwork 0

**Теоретический материал**

**1. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

Many years ago ... London theatre performed ... play in which there was ... great storm on the sea. In those days ... theatres had no ... machines. That is why ... manager engaged ... several boys to make ... waves of ... sea. They jumped up and down un­der ... big piece of ... sea-green cloth. ... boys re­ceived ... shilling ... night for their work. They worked for ... several weeks. But then ... manager decided to pay them less ... money — only six pence ... night. So ... boys decided to go on .., strike. During ... performance, when ... storm be gan, when ... wind blew and it was raining, ... sea remained calm — there was not ... single wave on it. ... angry manager lifted one corner of ... "sea" and said to ... boys: "Make ... waves, ... boys, make ... waves!" "Do you want ... waves for ... shilling or for sixpence?" asked ... boy in ... loud voice, "Oh, for ... shilling," answered ... manager. ... boys began to jump up and down, and did it so well, that ... storm looked quite real

Запомните следующее застывшее словосочета­ние:

**2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.**

During ... American War of ... Independence, ... commander of ... small unit of soldiers was giv­ing ... orders to his men about ... heavy cannon that they were trying to lift to its place at ... top of some fortifications. It was almost beyond their power to lift ... weight, and ... commander kept shouting ... encouraging words. ... officer, not in uniform, was passing by, and he asked ... com­mander why he did not help ... soldiers. Greatly surprised, ... man turned round and said proudly: "Sir, I am ... corporal!" "Oh, you are, are you?" replied ... officer: "I did not know that. I beg your pardon, Mr. Corporal." Then he got off ... horse he was riding and, taking hold of ... rope that ... men were pulling at, he pulled with all his strength. And when ... cannon was in its place, he turned to ... little great man and said: "Mr. Corporal, when you have ... other job like this and have not enough ... men, send for your commander-in-chief, and I shall gladly come and help you." ... corporal was struck with ... astonishment. ... man who had helped his soldiers was George Washington.

**Практическая работа16.1**

**Тема: «Что такое автоматизация»**

**Цель**: знакомство с экономикой США.

**Задание:** прочесть, перевести текст, ответить на вопросы по тексту, составить план - пересказ

Automation of production is a process in the development of machine production, in which the control and monitoring functions previously performed by humans are transferred to devices and automatic devices [1]. The introduction of automation in production can significantly increase labor productivity, ensure stable quality of products, reduce the proportion of workers employed in various fields of production.

Before the introduction of automation, the replacement of physical labor occurred through the mechanization of the main and auxiliary operations of the production process. Intellectual labor for a long time remained not mechanized (manual). At present, formalized operations of physical and intellectual labor are becoming the object of mechanization and automation. The notion of level (degree) of automation can be a characteristic of measurement.



**Теоретический материал**

**1. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. This is a star. 2. This is a boy. 3. This is a baby. 4. That is a plate. 5. That is a flower, j 6. That is a bookshelf. 7. Is this a sofa? 8. Is this a bookcase? 9. Is this a man? 10. Is that a ball? 11. Is that a train? 12. Is that a plane? 13. Is the window open? 14. Is the door closed? 15. Is the boy near the window? 16. That is not a king, 17. That is not a queen. 18. That is not a bus. 19. This isn't a mountain. 20. That isn't a goose. 21. This isn't a mouse. 22. It is a sheep. 23. It is a cigarette. 24. It is a cat. 25. It is not a girl. 26. It isn't a bag. 27. It isn't a tree. 28. It is not a bad egg. 29. Itisagoodegg. 30. Isthataflower?

**2. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.**

1. These man are engineers. 2.That woman is my sister. 3. This child is my son, 4. That goose is big. 5. This mouse is white. 6. This man is a doc­tor. 7. That woman is my cousin. She is a teacher 8. That girl is my niece. She is a pupil. 9. This girl has a blue sweater. 10. This boy has a good coat. 11. My uncle has a large flat. 12. There is a table in the room. 13. I have a good pen. My pen is in my pocket. 14. There is a flower in the vase. 15. Thischild'sfootissore.

**Практическая работа 16.2**

**Тема: «Типы автоматизации»**

 **Цель:** уметь переводить профессионально-направленный текст.

 **Задание**: прочестьиперевеститекст

 Full automation of production processes is the highest level of automation, which implies the transfer of all control and management functions to technical devices. Currently, this type of automation is used very rarely. Mainly control over the production process is carried out by man. Close to this type of automation of nuclear energy enterprises. Given the nature of production processes, the following types of automation can be distinguished: continuous production processes; discrete manufacturing processes; hybrid manufacturing processes.

 Partial involves the automation of any individual equipment and production operations. Automation, including one or more process operations, is partial. Automation of production processes is used when the production management system is complicated, and working conditions are life-threatening. This type of automation is often used in food industry companies, and is usually applied to equipment operating in production.

**Теоретический материал**

**Грамматический материал (Simple, Perfect, Continuous)**

**Упражнение 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующемся времени**

1.When I (to come) to Pete's house last Sunday, he (to read) a new book. He (to say) he (to give) it to me soon.Today I (to take) it from him.Now I (to read) it.I (to finish) it by Friday. If you like, I (to give) it to you on Saturday when you (to come) to see me. 2. When will he come? We (to wait) for him for already half an hour. 3. On leav­ing the hall the students (to thank) the professor who (to deliver) the lecture. 4. We already (to cov­er) about ten miles when Peter, who (to look) out of the window for the last five or ten minutes, suddenly exclaimed: "Here is the station!" 5. When morning came, the storm already (to stop), but the snow still (to fall). 6. Yesterday by eight o'clock he (to finish) all his homework, and when I (to come) to his place at nine, he (to read). 7. I (to wait) for permission to go abroad for already three weeks, but I (not to receive) the visa yet. 8. Every­body (to be) at the door of the museum, but my friend (not yet to come).

**Упражнение 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в требующемся времени.**

1.Peter (to read) by the fireplace when the door (to open) and the maid (to enter). The cook (to follow) her. 2. When the mother (to satisfy) her­self that the children (to sleep) peacefully in their beds, she (to take) out the Christmas presents and carefully (to put) them into the stockings which (to hang) at the beds. 3. If you (to ring) me up tomorrow, I (to tell) you all about it. 4. The lesson (not yet to begin), and the children (to talk) loudly in the corridor. 5. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1991. 6. By the fifteenth of January the students (to pass) all the examinations. 7. The students (to write) the paper by dinner-time. 8. They (to sail) down the river for many hours before they (to come) to the village. 9. I (not to be) to my home town for five years. 10. The rain (to stop) by the time we (to reach) home. 11. The message (to arrive) five min­utes after he (to leave) the house. 12. It (to be) nearly eleven o'clock when we (to begin) doing this work. 13. At last the reply from my grandmother (to come), and my mother (to tell) me that she (to come) soon. 14. Here you (to be) at last! I (to wait) for you for twenty minutes.You (nottobe) ashamed?

**Практическая работа 16.3**

**Тема: «Роботы в индустрии»**

**Цель:** уметь переводить профессионально-направленный текст

**Задание**: прочитатьиперевеститекст

In simple terms, a robot is a cybernetic system that can perform operations related to human physical and mental activity. The robot includes a programmable control system that controls the mechanical structure, and also connects the robot with the external environment (equipment and user).

A robot is a drive mechanism that can be programmed along two or more axes, having a certain degree of autonomy, moving within its working environment and performing tasks as intended. ”Finally, in a broader sense, a modern robot is a mechanism that performs programmed actions that the environment perceives the world with the help of sensors (sensors, microphones, cameras), builds behaviors to execute a specific program, and is able to influence the physical world in one way or another.

**Теоретическийматериал**

**1.** *Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы следующих времен: Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.*

1. Mike (to eat) ice-cream every day. Look, he (to eat) ice-cream now. When I (to see) him in the morning, he (to eat) ice-cream, too. He (to say) he (to eat) one ice-cream already by that time. I think he (to fall) ill if he (to eat) so much ice-cream. 2. They (to walk) along the street and (to talk). Suddenly Nick (to stop) and (to say): "Oh, what shall we do? I (to lose) the key to the door." "If you (not to find) it," said Pete, "we (to have) to wait for mother in the street." 3. When I (to come) to the station yesterday, I (to learn) that my train already (to leave). 4. What he (to do) when you (to see) him yesterday? 5. I (to give) you this book as soon as I (to finish) reading it. 6. When the ship (to cross) the ocean, a great storm (to break) out.

**2.** *Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в одном из следующих времен: Present. Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous, Present, Past Perfect.*

 1. You (to go) to the library tomorrow? — No, I already (to be) to the library this week. I (to be) there on Monday.As a rule, I (to go) to the library every Wednesday. But yesterday I (not to go) there, because I (not to read) the book. I (to read) it now. I (to go) to the library on Saturday if I (to finish) the book by that time. 2. As soon as I (to receive) a letter, I shall go to Moscow. 3. Yesterday I (to put) five apples into the vase. Where they (to be) now? — I (to eat) them. You (to bring) some more tomorrow? — Yes, if you (not to make) noise when granny (to sleep). 4. You ever (to be) to the Her­mitage? 5. What Nick (to do) when you (to ring) him up yesterday? — He (to play) the piano. He (to tell) me that he already (to write) his composi­tion.

## ****Практическая работа 17.1****

## ****Тема: «Виды дизайнерской деятельности»****

##  ****Цель:** прочитать и перевести текст, уметь отвечать на вопросы по содержанию текста.**

 **Задание:** читать, переводитьтекст

Industrial design covers a wide range of objects. These are the products of mechanical engineering and machine tools, means of transport, weapons. The most widespread nature is the design of products of consumer goods. In the traditional sense, industrial design includes household appliances, equipment, inventory, etc. Graphic design - set-ups, commercials on television, and in the last decade - computer design.

Computer design, which includes a direction associated with the so-called Web site on the Internet.

The design of the architectural environment covers the interiors and the external architectural environment. Today, the concept of landscape design has appeared, which has supplanted traditional garden and park art and landscape architecture.

Design of exhibition displays, festive decoration of the living environment

Design of clothes and accessories is a concept that is still becoming commonplace.

Art design (eng. Art — art). Its peculiarity lies in the fact that the efforts of the designer are directed, first of all, to the organization of artistic impressions obtained from the image of the perceived object.

**Теоретический материал**

**Упр. 1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *PresentSimple*или *FutureSimple.***

1.Я приду домой в шесть часов. 2. Когда я при­ду домой, я позвоню вам. 3. Она позвонит нам ве­чером. 4. Если она позвонит вам, попросите ее при­нести мне книгу. 5. Я увижу Тома завтра. 6. Как только я увижу Тома, я расскажу ему об этом. 7. Я поеду в Париж на будущей неделе. 8. Перед тем, как я поеду в Париж, я позвоню вам. 9. Он не пойдет в библиотеку сегодня вечером. 10. Если он не пойдет в библиотеку, он будет дома.

**Упр. 2. Перепишите следующий текст в про­шедшем времени.**

On Monday we have five lessons. The first les­son is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard.

He answers well and gets a "five". Pete does not get a "five" because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and take a book. Then I go home.

**Упр. 3. Перепишите следующий текст в про­шедшем времени (что рассказала мама).**

On Tuesday I get up at half past six. I go to the bathroom and wash my hands and face and clean my teeth. Then I dress, go to the kitchen and cook breakfast for my family. At half past seven my son gets up and has breakfast. I have breakfast with my son. My son eats a sandwich and drinks a cup of tea. I don't drink tea. I drink coffee. After Breakfast my son leaves home for school. I don't leave home with my son. On Tuesday I don't work in the morning. I work in the afternoon. In the evening I am at home. My husband and my son are at home, too. We rest in the evening. My son watch­es TV, my husband reads newspapers and I do some work about the house. At about eleven o'clock we I go to bed.

## ****Практическаяработа 17.2****

## ****Тема: «Предметный дизайн»****

##  ****Цель:** прочитать и перевести текст, уметь отвечать на вопросы по содержанию текста**

 **Задание:** читать, переводитьтекст

One of the main tasks of subject design is to combine the functionality and aesthetics of an object. This object can be anything - a lamp, a crane, a bed, a car.

The main goal of the course is to give the student a clear understanding of the area in which he will be able to work and develop in the future, show the areas of subject design and introduce him to the industry.

As a result, the student must learn to create new design objects - from the stage of generating ideas to the finished prototype.

On the course, you can also meet like-minded people and make contacts with the industry. At the same time, one of the determining factors in subject design is the simplicity and convenience of everyday use of things.

 So, you need to take into account ergonomics, think over the way of "communication" of the product and its owner. The subject should be so elementary in use that only he himself can be the best instruction for its use.

This is especially true for technology, electronics, cars - that is, high-tech products, because most users do not and should not have a clue about how they work, but this should not interfere with their use.

Program participants will get acquainted with all stages of industrial design subject, which include:

- idea generation

- conceptual study

- sketching

- prototyping

- three-dimensional modeling

- visualization

- construction

- prototyping.

**Теоретическийматериал**

**Упр. 1. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшемвремени.**

Boris wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Quick! Boris jumps out of bed and runs to the bath-room. He has just time to take a cold shower and I drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train. At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small backpacks and fishing-rods. In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and swimming. They return home late at night, tired but happy.

**Сравнитеупотребление*Present Simple и Past Simple***

**Упр. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в *Present*или *PastSimple.***

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 4. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 5. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 6. We (not to rest) yesterday. 7. My brother (not to drink) cof­fee yesterday. 8. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 9. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? - Yes, I .... But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 10. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - - No, I ....Yes­terday I (to come) home from school at half past eight.I (to be) very tired.I (to have) dinner with my family.After dinner I (to be) very thirsty.I (to drink) two cups of tea.Then I (to rest). 11. Your sister (to go) to school every day? - - Yes, she ....

## ****Практическая работа 17.3****

## ****Тема:«Мода и аксессуары»****

## ****Цель:** прочитать и перевести текст, уметь отвечать на вопросы по содержанию текста**

**Задание:** читать, переводитьтекст

Fashion can determine the type or form of clothing and accessories, a set of ideas, the principles of people's behavior in each other’s society and etiquette, and the concepts of norm in the stylization and organization of space.

Sometimes the concept of fashion is extended to ideas about lifestyle, art, literature, architecture, cooking, the entertainment and leisure industry, its effect on the type of human body is considered,etc.

The concept of fashion, as a rule, implies an unstable and fast-passing establishment . The desire to strictly follow conditional fashion rules and trends often attracted the attention of cartoonists .

An important attribute of fashion is to follow the new and present it as a value .

The principle of novelty and fashion depends not so much on the objective time of creation of the subject, but on the moment it enters the system of selected values ​​and glorification, recognition in society.

Fashionable clothing items - as a rule, have direct analogues in the past. Losing novelty, in the eyes of others the object becomes old-fashioned.

**Теоретический материал**

**Упр. 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в *Present*или *PastSimple,***

*1.* My friend (to know) Spanish very well. 2. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 3. He (to live) on the third floor. 4. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? 5. When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? 6. I (to have) dinner with my fam­ily yesterday. 7. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 8. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 9. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 10. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven.

**Сравнитеупотребление*Present Simple, Past Simple* и*Future Simple***

**Упр.2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голыв*Present, Past* или*Future Simple.***

*1.*1 (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day.2.1 (to *go)* to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight.As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk) there.He (not to take) a bus.Yesterday he (riot to go) to work.Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock, 14.You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? — No, I..., 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? -I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (toread) newspaperstomorrow.

**Практическая работа 17.4**

**Тема: «Дизайн городской среды»**

**Цель:** ознакомиться с новой лексикой. Уметь переводить профессионально направленные тексты.

**Задание:** читать, переводитьтекст

Urban design is the process of designing and shaping the physical characteristics of cities, towns and villages, as well as planning the provision of utilities for residents and guests.

In contrast to architecture, which focuses on the design of individual buildings, urban design proposals with a large scale of groups of buildings, streets and public places, entire neighborhoods and districts and entire cities, with the goal of creating urban areas functional, attractive and sustainable.

Urban design is an interdisciplinary field that uses elements of many built-in environmental professions, including landscape architecture , urban planning, architecture, civil engineering and public utilities. It is common for professionals in all of these disciplines to practice urban design.

Recently, a different sub-underground urban design has emerged such as strategic urban design, landscape urbanism, water-sensitive urban design, and sustainable urbanism.

Urban design requires understanding a wide range of issues from physical geography to social science, as well as appreciation for disciplines such as real estate development, urban economics, political economics, and social theory.

**Теоретическийматериал**

**Сравнитеупотребление**

***Present Continuous, Present Simple,***

***Past Simple* и*Future Simple***

**Упр. 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя** гла­голы **в одном из следующихвремен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или*Future Simple.***

1. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 2. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 3. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 4. Where he (to spend) last summer? 5. She (to help) mother yesterday. 6. She (not to help) moth­er yesterday. 7. She (to help) mother yesterday? 8. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 9. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 10. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 11. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 12. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 13. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day. 14. I (not to eat) ice-cream now, 15. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow. 16. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday. 17. You (to go) to school every day? 18. You (to go) to school now? 19. You| (to go) to the south next summer? 20. You (to go) abroad last summer? 21. What your brother (to do) every day? 22. What your brother (to do) now? 23. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 24. What your brother (to do) yesterday?

**Упр. 2.Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в одном из следующихвремен*PresentContinuous,PresentSimple,PastSimple*илиFut*ureSimple.***

1. Mother (to cook) a very tasty dinner yester­day. 2. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school. 3. Look! My friends (to play) football. 4, Kate (not to write) letters every day. 5. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 6, Your father (to go) on a busi­ness trip last month? 7. What Nick (to do) yester-1 day? 8. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 9, Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 10. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 11. He (not to play) the piano tomorrow. 12. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 13. Your [mother (to cook) every day? 14. We (to make) a [fire last summer. 15. I (to spend) last summer at the sea-side. 16. Where you (to spend) last sum­mer?

**Практическая работа17.5**

**Тема:«Световой дизайн»**

**Цель:** ознакомиться с новой лексикой. Уметь переводить профессионально направленные тексты.

**Задание:**читать, переводитьтекст.

Lighting design, lighting design (Engl. Lighting design - design, development, construction, calculation of lighting) is a design direction based on three main aspects of lighting. Aesthetic perception - when designing lighting in places with prolonged stay of people: recreation areas, parks, squares, shops, public areas and architectural forms, it is very important that the lighting is comfortable, contributes to the creation of mood - it soothes, entertains or stimulates work depending on the place destination.

Ergonomic aspect - lighting should be functional, contribute to the correct perception of visual information, positively affect performance, not cause discomfort and fatigue. Energy Efficiency - Lighting should not be excessive or unnecessary. For each type of visual activity, certain standards have been developed that determine the minimum and recommended level of illumination. The result of the work of a lighting designer is lighting installations that can not only increase the attractiveness of the illuminated space, but also take into account how the evening look of the object interacts with the surrounding background, what emotions the light will cause.

**Теоретическийматериал**

**Упр. 1. Раскройтескобки, употребляяглаголыводномизследующихвремен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или*Future Simple.***

1.We (to go) on a tramp last Sunday. 2. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 3. Granny (not to cook) dinner now. 4. We (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer. 5. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning. 6. When you (to *go)* to school? 7. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow? 8. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer? 9. How you (to help) your sister last summer? 10. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 11. Every morning on the way to school I (to meet) my friends. 12. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday.

**Упр. 2. Раскройтескобки, употребляяглаголыводномизследующихвремен: *Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple* или*Future Simple.***

*1,* Various kinds of sports (to be) popular in Russia. 2. Both children and grown-ups (to be) fond of sports. 3. What (to be) the matter with her? She (to be) so excited. -- I (not to know). 4. Where you (to go)? - - I (to go) to the Dynamo stadium to see the match which (to take) place there today. 5. You (to know) that ^ very interesting match (to take) place last Sunday? 6. He (to go) to the south a week ago, 7. When I (to be) about fifteen years old, I (to en-joy) playing football. 8. Our football team (to win) many games last year. 9. Where (to be) Boris? - He (to play) chess with his friend. 10. 1 (to be) sorry I (to miss) the match yesterday. But I (to know) the score.It (to be) *4 to 2* in favour of the Spartak team.

**Практическая работа 17.6**

**Тема: «Колористика и суперграфика»**

**Цель:** ознакомиться с новой лексикой. Уметь переводить профессионально направленные тексты.

**Задание:** читать, переводитьтекст

Color is the result of the interaction of three components: a light source, an object, and an observer. The observer perceives the wavelengths of light emitted by the light source and mutated by the object.

The light seen by man is a small part of the light spectrum of electromagnetic waves

Light waves themselves do not have color, but different wavelengths are associated with a particular color.

The sequence of colors is unchanged - from the short wavelength range (purple) to the long wavelength (red) or vice versa. Waves, slightly longer than red light, occupy the infrared (IR) range. Waves shorter than violet - ultraviolet (UV) range.

Objects themselves do not have color, it appears only when they are lit.

A person perceives the color of two types: the color of a luminous object (the color of light or an additive color) and the color of light reflected from the object (the color of a pigment or subtractive color).

Primary or primary colors are colors by mixing that you can get all the other colors and shades. The type of blending (additive or subtractive) determines the primary colors.

Complementary or complementary colors (located opposite each other on the color wheel) are pairs of colors that give white color with additive mixing and gray or black with subtractive mixing. For RGB colors, CMY will be complementary, respectively (and vice versa). Each color can be contrasted not with one contrasting (additional) color, but with a nearby pair that forms it.

**Теоретическийматериал**

***Past Continuous Tense (Past Progressive Tense)***

*Сравните употребление PresentContinuous*

*(действие протекает в момент речи) и PastContinuous*

*(действие протекало в определенный момент в прошлом)*

**Упр. 1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в *PresentContinuous*или *Past*Continuous**

*1.* I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday, 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4 My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their homework now. They (to play) volley-ball. 6. *My* friends (not to do) their home­work at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volley-ball. 7. You (to eat) ice-cream now? 8. You (to eat) ice-cream when I rang you up yesterday? 9. What your father (to do) now? 10. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 11. Why she (to cry) now? 12. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday? 13. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 14. She (not to read) now, 15. Now she (to go) to school. 16. What you (to do) now? —-I (to drink) tea. 17. You (to drink) tea at this time yesterday? — No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 18. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again, 19. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 20. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees.

*СравнитеупотреблениеPast Simple иPast Continuous*

*Обратитевниманиенаобстоятельствавремени, характерныедляPastContinuous: at... o'clock yesterday when mother came home from 5 till 6 yesterday the whole evening*

*Обратите также внимание на следующие два предложения:*

*We played chess in the evening (вечером)*

*Past Simple We were playing chess the whole evening (весьвечер) — Past Continuous*

**Упр. 2. Раскройтескобки, употребляягла­голыв*Past Simple* или Past *Continuous.***

1.1 (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. ; 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. What Nick (to do) when [ you came to his place? 6. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. What he (to do) yesterday? - - He (to read) a book. 9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? --He (to read) a book. 10. She (to sleep) when you came home? 11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day be­fore yesterday. 12. My sister (not to play) the pi­ano at four o'clock yesterday. She (to play) the piano the whole evening.

**Практическаяработа17.7**

**Тема: «Дизайнцеремоний»**

**Цель:** ознакомиться с тенденциями дизайна церемоний

**Задание:** читать, переводитьтекст

To begin with, let's find out what this generally means - the design of venues for various events? At first glance, it seems that everything is very simple - the hall where a wedding is celebrated, an anniversary, or, for example, honored representatives of a certain industry are honored, should simply look solemn. But you must admit, a wedding is a wedding, and a celebration of the leading people is a celebration of the leading people and even if these ceremonies take place in the same restaurant hall (naturally at different times), in both cases the decoration of the hall cannot be the same.

Each case needs its own approach. The halls where the wedding ceremony is celebrated are usually decorated in a romantic style, for the anniversaries more daring touches to decorate the venue, etc. But to design an appropriate place where this or that ceremony is held is far from design. The true design of the ceremony is when everything is thought out to the smallest detail in the design of the celebration!

**Теоретическая часть**

**Инфинитив и герундий**

**ИНФИНИТИВ**

*Запомните случаи, в которых инфинитив упот­ребляется без частицы "to":*

*после модальных глаголов;may – might/ после глаголов tolet и tomake;*

*в сложном дополнении после глаголов восприятия: (tosee, tohear, tofeel, etc.); после выражений: Iwouldrather.... Youhadbetter...*

**Упр. 1. Вставьте частицу "to" перед инфи­нитивом, где необходимо.**

1. I like ... play the guitar. 2. My brother can ... speak French. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. They wanted ... cross the river. 5. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 6. May I ... use your telephone? 7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 8. I would rather ... stay at home today. 9. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 10. Would you like ... go to England? 11. You look tired. You had better ... go home.

12. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not... find his telephone number. 13. It is time ... get up. 14. Let me ... help you with your homework. 15. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 16. I'd like ... speak to you.

**Упр. 2. Замените части пред­ложений инфинитивными оборотами.**

*E.g. The boy had many toys which he could play with. The boy had many toys to play with.*

1. I have no books which I can read. 2. Is there anybody who will help you with your spelling? 3. Don't forget that she has a baby which she must take care of. 4. Have you got nothing that you want to say on this subject? 5. There was nothing that he could do except go home. 6. I have only a few minutes in which I can explain these words to you. King Lear decided to have a hundred knights who would serve him after he had divided up his kingdom.

**Упр. 3. Замените придаточные предложе­ния инфинитивными оборотами.**

*E.g. He is so old that he cannot skate. He is too old to skate.*

1. The problem is so difficult that it is impossi­ble to solve it. 2. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it. 3. The baby is so little that it cannot walk. 4. He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight. 5. She is so busy that she cannot talk with you. 6. She was so inattentive that she did not notice the mistake. 7. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it. 8. He was so stu­pid that he did not see the joke. 9. She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now. 10. The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it.

*Запомните следующие застывшие словосочета­ния с инфинитивом:*

*to cut a long story short — корочеговоря*

*to tell (you) the truth — сказать (вам) поправде*

*to say nothing of — неговоряужео*

*to put it mildly — мягковыражаясь*

*to say the least of it — поменьшеймере*

*tobeginwith— начнем с того что*

*Запомните следующие предложения:*

*Thebookleavesmuchtobedesired. — Книга оставляет желать лучшего.*

*Не isdifficulttodealwith. — С ним трудно иметь дело.*

*Не ishardtoplease. — Ему трудно угодить.*

*Sheispleasanttolookat. — На нее приятно смотреть.*

**Упр.4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя застывшие словосочетания с инфи­нитивом.**

1. Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ска­зать по правде, я не люблю бокс. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Вашей сест­ре трудно угодить.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 5. Начнем с того, что я занят \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

.6. На него было приятно смотреть.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. Короче го­воря, он не сдал экзамен.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 8. Мы все были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это са­мый счастливый день в ее жизни.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 9. Твое сочи­нение оставляет желать лучшего.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 10. Это очень странно, по меньшей мере\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 11. Для начала, она открыла все окна. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. По правде говоря, я очень устал. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Его поведение оставляет желать лучшего. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. На этих детей приятно посмотреть. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. Короче гово­ря, они поженились.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 18. Самая известная книга Джерома — "Трое в лодке, не считая собаки."\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 19. Вам трудно угодить.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 20. По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Обратите внимание на отсутствие союза «что­бы» перед инфинитивом в роли обстоятельства цели:*

*Тоget this book, you must go the library.*

*Чтобы получить этукнигу, вы должны to пойти в библиотеку.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Запомните следующие | предложения: |
| I have nothing to read. | Мне нечего читать. |
| She has nobody to speak with. | Ей не с кем поговорить. |
| What is to be done? Who is toblame? | Чтоделать? Ктовиноват? |
| I am not to blame. | Яневиноват. |
| To see is to believe. | Видетьзначитверить. |
| He was the first (last) to come. | Онпришелпервым (последним). |
| It is out of the ques­tion to go there. | Не может быть и речи о том, чтобы идти туда. |

 **Упр. 5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя застывшие словосочетания с инфи­нитивом.**

 1. Чтобы получить хорошую оценку, вы дол­жны упорно поработать. 2. С ней трудно иметь дело. 3. Что делать? 4. Начнем с того, что он болен. 5. Чтобы читать Диккенса в оригинале, вы должны хорошо знать язык. 6. Мягко выра­жаясь, он не прав. 7. Она была не виновата. 8. Ребенку не с кем играть. 9. Видеть значит ве­рить. 10. Чтобы успеть на этот поезд, вы долж­ны поторопиться. 11. Не может быть и речи о покупке машины в этом году. 12. Книга остав­ляет желать лучшего. 13. Сказать по правде, мне это не нравится. 14. Им было нечего есть. 15. Кто виноват? 16. Короче говоря, он не сде­лал урок. 17. В нашей семье мама всегда встает первая. 18. На нее приятно смотреть.

**Практическая работа17.8**

**Тема: «Товарные знаки»**

**Цель:** уметь переводить текст, профессиональной направленности.

**Задание:** прочесть и перевести текст, составить план пересказа.

What is a trademark?

Legislation gives a clear definition of a trademark, indicating its exceptional feature - a trademark allows you to identify a specific product or group of products (services). Visually, it looks like a text or graphic object applied to products, packaging, or used for advertising purposes.

However, only the fact of placing a beautiful and memorable sign is not enough to protect it from unlawful use by competitors. For this, it is necessary to apply for a trademark certificate in Rospatent. A trademark is considered as an object of intellectual property, because it is only possible to come up with or develop a unique designation during the creative process.

**Теоретическая часть**

**Прошедшее завершенное**

 Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **had** и основного глагола в форме прошедшего причастия. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим. В отрицательной форме частица not ставится после вспомогательного глагола.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Утвердительная форма+ | I (You/ We/They) **hadvisited/seen** by 5 o’clock yesterdayHe (She/It)  |
| Вопросительная формa? | I (you/we/they)**Had** she (he/it) **visited/seen** by 5 o’clock yesterday? |
| Отрицательная форма- | I (You/ We/They) **hadnotvisited/seen** by 5 o’clock yesterdayHe (She/It)  |

**PastPerfec**t (прошедшее завершенное) употребляется:

1. Для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом. Этот момент может быть указан обстоятельством времени: **by 5 o’clock***к 5 часам,* **bythattime***к тому времени,* **bytheendoftheyear***к концу года* и др., а также перед предлогом **before** и после предлога **after**:*Shehadleftbythe 1stofJune.* *After she had cried, she felt easier.* *He was nervous because he had never flown before.*

2. Для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже завершилось до другого, более позднего прошедшего действия, выраженного глаголом в PastSimple: *WhenSaraharrivedattheparty, Paul****had****already****gone****home.*

***Примечание:***

Глаголы движения и чувственного восприятия обычно не употребляются в **PastPerfect:***Whenheheardthesong, herecognizeditatonce.*

*When he came home, he found his mother in an evening dres*

**Упражнение*1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в PastSimple или PastPerfect.***

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students. 2. On my way to school I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home. 3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the examina­tions successfully. 4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him. 5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to re­member what (to happen) to him. 6. All the passen­gers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life. 7. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home. 8. During the holi­days my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood. 9. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin). 10. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather.

**Упражнение *2. Поставьте глаголы, выделенные курсивом в нужное прошедшее время: PastSimple, PastPerfect или PastContinuous .***

I travel all over the country in my job and wheneverI take the train to Scotland, I remember the story about the man whose wife (1) *have* just a baby. He *work* (2) in London at the time but he *live (3)* in Newcastle, which is in the north-east of England, not far from the Scottish border. As soon as he *hear* (4) the news, he *rush* (5) to King's Cross Station. He bought his ticket and then, just before he *jump* (6) on the first train north, he *ring* (7) his wife to say he would soon be with her. He *be* (8) so excited at the news that he *tell* (9) the woman who *sit* (10) in the same compartment. She *ask* (11) him if he lived in Edinburgh, as that was where the train *go* (12), and was surprised to hear that he lived in Newcastle. 'But this train doesn't stop at Newcastle,' she *rеply* (13). 'It goes straight to Edinburgh.' When the man *hear* (14) this, he *run* (15) to the front of the train to speak to the driver.

**Практическая работа17.9**

**Тема: «Самые популярные музеи мира»**

**Цель:** уметь переводить текст профессиональной направленности

**Задание:** прочесть и перевести текст, составить план пересказа

Every year on May 18, International Museum Day is celebrated around the world. It appeared in 1977, when at the next meeting of the International Council of Museums the proposal of the Russian organization on the establishment of this cultural holiday was accepted. Since 1978, International Museum Day has been celebrated in more than 150 countries.

Today we offer you to get acquainted with the TOP 10 museums of the world.

The Louvre. Paris

This is one of the largest art museums in the world.

Once the Louvre was an old castle of French kings, built by Philippe Augustus in 1190. As a museum, it was first opened to visitors on November 8, 1793.

Vatican Museum.

Rome Sistine Chapel, Vatican, Rome The Vatican Museum is the largest museum in the world: 1,400 halls, 50,000 objects, and in order to get around all the exhibits you need to go 7 km. British museum. LondonThe British Museum was founded on June 7, 1753 at the initiative of the government and was officially opened for visitors on January 15, 1759.

National Museum of Science of Japan.

Tokyo This museum was founded in 1871. Most of its exposition is made up of natural science exhibits: stuffed animals, dinosaur remains and their modern layouts and more.МузейМетрополитен. Нью-Йорк

Metropolitan Museum of Art.

New York You've probably heard about the Museum Mile, which is located in New York between Fifth Avenue and 57th Street. It is here that the best museums in the United States are collected, the largest of which is the Metropolitan Museum of Art. but, you heard about the Museum Mile, which is located in New York between Fifth Avenue and 57th Street. It is here that the best museums in the United States are collected, the largest of which is the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

**Теоретическая часть**

**Упр. 1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в *PresentPerfect*или *PresentContinuous.***

1. Я только что позавтракал. 2. Он уже позав­тракал. 3. Мы еще не завтракали. 4. Они все еще пьют чай в столовой. 5. Я уже сделал свои уроки. 6. Он все еще делает свои уроки. 7. У нас сегодня было три урока. 8. У них только что было собрание. 9. Она еще не читала этой книги. 10. Она все еще читает. 11. Кто это написал? 12. Что вы ему написали?

*Сравнитеупотребление****PresentPerfectиPastSimple***

**Упр. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в *PresentPerfect или PastSimple.***

1. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 2. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 3.1 (to see) Pete today, 4.She (to see) this film last Sunday.5. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 6.1 just (to meet) our teacher. 7. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 8. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 9. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 10. She (to live) there last year. 11. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 12. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 13. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 14.1 (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday.15. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 16. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 17. The wind (to change) in the morning.

**Упр. 3. Раскройтескобки, употребляягла­голыв*Present Perfect* илиPast *Simple.***

1. I already (to do) my homework. Now I can go for a walk. 2. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 3. He just (to come) home. 4. He (to come) home a minute ago. 5. Nick (to play) football yesterday. 6. She already (to come) from school. Now she is doing her homework. 7. I (to read) this book last year. 8. I (to read) this book this year. 9.1 never (to be) to Washington. 10. You ever (to be) to New York? 11. You ever (to see) the eruption of a volca­no? 12. I (not yet to eat) today. 13, He (not to eat) yesterday.14. You (to play) the piano yesterday? 15. You (to play) the piano today? 16. Whatyou (toprepare) fortoday?

**Практическая работа 17.10**

**Тема: «Виртуальные музеи мира»**

**Цель:** уметь переводить текстпрофессиональной направленности

**Задание:** прочесть и перевести текст, составить план пересказа

**What is a virtual museum?**

The name is very interesting, but not very clear. How is it a virtual museum? Is there anything like this in the world? And for the elderly, to understand this expression will be very difficult. Well, let's try to explain in more detail.

It’s actually easier to show than to tell. Take for example such a world-famous museum as the Hermitage. On our website you can read detailed information about this museum, but the official website of the museum, which you can visit at (https://www.hermitagemuseum.org/), will give more accurate information.

We go to this site and find there such a link as a "virtual visit" - it sounds tempting, doesn't it?After we follow the link provided above, we will be able to fully, virtually, enjoy any of the halls of the museum, and even be able to observe the view from the roof of this museum.

Of course, many will ask how is this all organized? Is there really a big difference? The main thing is that now, we can be anywhere in the world, quietly using the Internet to enjoy the beautiful paintings, kindly provided by the developers of the Hermitage site.

**Теоретическая часть**

**Упр.1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гла­голы в PastSimpleили PastPerfect.**

1.When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 2. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 3. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 4. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 5. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 6. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 7. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 8. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 9. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 10. Tom (to re­turn) from the cinema at five o'clock. 11. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 12. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock.

**Упр. 2. Раскройтескобки, употребляягла­голывPast Simple илиPast Perfect.**

1. Не (to study) French before he (to enter) the university. 2. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) hiseducation in Cape Town. 3. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organ­ize) the theatre. 4. Lanny (not to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness. 5. The girl (to be) glad that she (to find) a seat near the window. 6. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning. 7. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers. 8. When his uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket.

**Практическая работа17.11**

**Тема: «Музеи и галереи искусств»**

**Цель:** уметь переводить текст, профессиональной направленности

**Задание:** прочесть и перевести текст, составить план пересказа

The famous gallery exhibits more than 180 thousand works of domestic art. The world of paintings by Russian artists fascinates and attracts many guests. To see old icons, mosaics, landscapes, portraits and historical paintings, schoolchildren, students, employees and senior citizens come to the Tretyakov Gallery.

According to statistics for the year, one of the most famous museums in Moscow is visited by more than one and a half million visitors.

Museum founder

Pavel Tretyakov was born in 1832 in the family of a Moscow merchant. He was the eldest of 12 children and was brought up with his younger brother Sergei. As adults, the brothers founded several paper spinning mills and managed to earn a great fortune, which was estimated at a huge amount of 3.8 million rubles at that time.

Few people know, but at first Tretyakov became interested in collecting canvases by Western European masters.

He had no experience, made random acquisitions and for several years bought up several paintings and graphic works of Dutch artists. The novice collector immediately faced the problem of determining the authenticity of old paintings. He quickly realized how many fakes exist in the painting market and decided to buy works from the artists themselves. The founder of the gallery followed this rule until his death.

**Теоретическаячасть**

 **Упр.1. Раскройтескобки, употребляягла­голыв*Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous* или Past *Perfect.***

 1.I just (to see) Jack. 2. She (to wash) the dishes from five till six. 3. Look! She (to draw) a very nice picture. 4. At this time yesterday I (to talk) to my friend. 5. The TV programme (to be­gin) before I (to come) home. 6. I (not to eat) ice-­cream since summer. 7. I understood that she (not to read) my letter. 8. She (to do) the rooms when I (to come) home. 9. It's all right: she (to find) the way out of the situation. 10. He (to come) home late yesterday. 11. She is very glad: she (to finish) her composition at last. 12. He (to trans­late) the whole text by eleven o'clock.

**Упр. 22. Раскройтескобки, употребляягла­голыв*Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous* или*Past Perfect.***

*1.* Only when she was going to bed, she remem­bered that she (to forget) to ring up her friend. 2. We already (to study) seven English tenses. 3. He (to spend) two weeks in Scotland two years ago. 4. I (to buy) a lovely fashionable dress. Now I shall look smart at the party. 5. He (to learn) Eng­lish before he (to go) to the USA. 6. When she (to spend) all her money, she (to go) home. 7. I (to speak) to my friend yesterday. 8. Look! Kate (to wash) all the dishes. 9. Your mother (to return) from work? Can I speak to her? **10.** She (to do) her flat the whole day on Saturday. **Упр.3. Раскройтескобки, употребляягла­голыв*Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous* или*Past Perfect.***

*1.* They (to tell) me yesterday that you (to get) an excellent mark. 2. When you (to receive) a let­ter from your friend? 3. Our grandmother (to cook)dinner from twelve till three yesterday. 4. Look! What beautiful flowers she (to buy)! 5. They (to travel) along the coast of Africa last year. 6. We (not to see) each other for ages. 7. They (to eat) all the apples which I (to bring). 8. When the children (to have) dinner, they (to go) for a walk. 9. Last summer we (to live) in the country and (to go) to the river every day. 10. My sister (to spend) a lot of money yesterday. 11. She is so upset: she (to lose) the key to the front door. 12. By the 1st of September all the children (to return) from the country.

**Перечень используемой литературы и интернет-ресурсов**

|  |  |
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