**Урок 1**

**Фразовые глаголы. Past Simple (повторение)**

**Задание 1. Вспомните фразовый глагол take.**

**Задание 2. В пропуски поставить необходимый предлог к фразовому глаголу take (цифра-буква)**

A) after G) in

B) away H) up

C) easy I) apart

D) out J) down

E) aboard K) off

F) back

1. He takes \_\_\_\_\_his father, he has the same wavy hair and quick temper.

2. You'll be much happier if you learn to take life \_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. I listened to the speech carefully, but still I could not take \_\_\_\_\_ it all .

4. These books are for reading in the library, and may not be taken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. If you are not satisfied with the goods, you may take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them to our shop.

6. Every night Jack takes his dog \_\_\_\_\_\_ for a walk.

7. When did you first take \_\_\_\_\_ music?

8. I must warn you that anything you say may be taken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and repeated in court.

9. No dangerous explosives may be taken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

10. He had to take the whole device \_\_\_\_\_\_ to discover the cause of the trouble.

11.The plane took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so smoothly that we could hardly feel it.

**Задание 2. Найдите синонимы в правой колонке к фразовым глаголам в левой колонке (цифра-буква)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. take place  2. take care  3. take turns  4. take one's time  5. take part  6. take into account  7. take something for  8. take advantage of  9. take charge of  10. take pains | A) participate  B) give attention  C) assume responsibility for  D) work carefully  E) alternate  F) use an opportunity  G) accept as true without granted investigation  H) avoid hurrying  I) happen, occur  J) take into consideration |

**Задание 3. Прочитайте небольшой текст. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса (Past Simple) (цифра-буква)**

Bill was at home last night. He cleaned his clothes. First he put them in the washer. Next he added soap. Later he placed the clothes in the dryer. Then he folded them. Bill was very proud he did it himself.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A) Did Bill at home last night?  B) Did Bill was at home last night?  C) Did Bill be at home last night?  D) Was Bill at home last night? | 5. A) When Bill cleaned his clothes?  B) When did Bill cleaned his clothes?  C) When was Bill cleaned his clothes?  D) When did Bill clean his clothes? |
| 2. A) Who did be at home last night?  B) Who was at home last night?  C) Who did at home last night?  D) Who did was at home last night? | 6. A) What he did first?  B) What was he do first?  C) What was he did first?  D) What did he do first? |
| 3. A) When did Bill at home?  B) When did Bill was at home?  C) When was Bill at home?  D) When did Bill be at home? | 7. A) Where he put them?  B) Where was he put them?  C) Where he was put them?  D) Where did he put them? |
| 4. A) Who cleaned clothes last night?  B) Who did cleaned clothes last night?  C) Who was cleaned clothes last night?  D) Who did clean clothes last night? | 8. A) Why he placed them in the dryer?  B) Why did he place them in the dryer?  C) Why was he placed them in the dryer?  D) Why did he placed them in the dryer? |

**Задание 4. Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно). В пропуски поставьте подходящее по смыслу слово (Present Simple, Past Simple) (цифра-буква)**

People used to get water mostly from streams, lakes and rivers. Then cities started growing. This brought many people to one place. They needed more water for their homes and factories.

Sometimes it didn't rain for a long time. Then the rivers had very little water left. People learned to save water for these dry times. They built places in which to store water. They called these places reservoirs.

Reservoirs hold water until people in cities need it. Large pipes carry water from reservoirs to the city. People also get water from wells. Years ago, people lifted water out of wells in buckets. This was hard work and took a long time. Now they pump the water up. The pump makes it easier for people to get water where they want it.

A) do

В) does

С) did

D) is

E) are

F) was

G) —

1. Where \_\_\_\_ people use to get water from?

2. What \_\_\_\_\_ started growing?

3. Why \_\_\_\_ the rivers have very little water left?

4. What \_\_\_\_ people learn to do for the dry times?

5. What \_\_\_\_ people build to store water?

6. How long \_\_\_\_ reservoirs hold water?

7. What places \_\_\_\_ people call reservoirs?

8. What \_\_\_\_ reservoirs for?

9. How \_\_\_\_ people lift water out of wells years ago?

10. \_\_\_\_ you think, it \_\_\_\_ hard work?

11. How long \_\_\_\_ it take them to lift water out of wells years ago?

12. What \_\_\_\_ the way to get water now?

13. What \_\_\_\_ they do to lift water out of wells now?

14. \_\_\_\_ the pump make it easier to get water where they want?

**Урок 2**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и запишите с переводом фразовый глагол break. Заполните пропуски необходимым предлогом.**

To break down – сломаться, выйти из строя

To break off – обрывать, внезапно прекращать

To break out – неожиданно начаться, вспыхнуть (о пожаре, войне, ссоре)

To break up – прекращать занятия, закрываться / разгонять, расходиться

To break with – отказаться от ч-л, порвать с к-л

1) It’s difficult for him to break…his old bad habits.

2) The machine has broken…

3) The lyceum will break… in June.

4) A fire broke …during the night.

5) They broke …the conversation.

**Задание 2.** **Выберите английские эквиваленты, соответствующие данным русским словам запишите их с переводом (полностью)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 1. однако  2. вот почему  3. когда-либо  4. только-что  5. часто | 1. just  2. sometimes  3. often  4. till  5. that's why  6. ago  7. ever  8. because  9. however  10. seldom |
| 2. | 1. без  2. согласно  3. если не  4. едва  5. среди | 1. among  2. in spite of  3. with  4. hardly  5. until  6. according to  7. along  8. without  9. hard  10. unless |

**Задание 3.** **Прочитайте текст и выберите единственно правильный ответ в каждом задании (цифра-цифра)**

The rise of English is a story of wonderful success. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, in the 5th century, English was already

spoken by the people who inhabited Great Britain but they were not many, and their English was not the language we know today. Nearly a thousand years later, at the end of the 16th century, when William Shakespeare created his works, English was the native language of about 6 million Englishmen. At that time English was not used anywhere else except Great Britain.

Nowadays, four hundred years later, 750 million people all over the world use English, and half of those speak it as a mother tongue. Of all the 2700 world languages English is one of the richest. For example, compare English, German and French: English has a vocabulary of about 500 000 words, German – 185 000, and French – fewer than 100 000. At the end of the 20th century

English is more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language. English is and has always been constantly changing. Some words die, some change their meanings and all the time new words appear in the language.

There are several ways to add new words to the language. One of them is by borrowing words from other languages. At the end of the 20th century in English there are many words that were borrowed from Latin,

French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and other languages. When Columbus came back from South America he brought home to Spain new plants – potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco. With the plants he brought their names.

This is how these words appeared in Spanish and later were borrowed from it by the English language.

**1. The language which has the poorest vocabulary is ...**

1. English;

2. French;

3. German.

**2. The number of people using English as a mother tongue is ...**

1. more than 500 million;

2. less than 500 million;

3. equal to 500 million.

**3. The 5th century English ....**

1. was like English today;

2. was a mixture of dialects;

3. differed greatly from modern English.

**4. A lot of names for plants came into English from . . .**

1. Dutch;

2. Spanish;

3. Italian.

**5. ... spoke English 2000 years ago.**

1. no one;

2. inhabitants of Great Britain;

3. Roman legionaries.

**Урок 3**

**Придаточные предложения.**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте информацию о придаточных предложениях, какие они бывают, как образуются. Сделайте конспект**.

Придаточные предложения в английском языке входят в состав сложноподчиненных и выполняют функцию одного из членов предложения, являясь как бы его развернутым вариантом.

Например, в этом предложении обстоятельство выражено одним словом – [наречием образа действия](https://langformula.ru/voc3000/adv-manner1/) **carefully**:

I was driving carefully. – Я вел машину осторожно.

А теперь развернем обстоятельство, заменив его придаточным предложением образа действия. Получится такое сложноподчиненное предложение:

I was driving as if I had china on my backseat. – Я вел машину так, будто у меня на заднем сиденье лежал фарфор.



**Придаточные предложения подлежащие**

Придаточные подлежащие выполняют функцию [подлежащего](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/subject/) и отвечают на те же вопросы, что и подлежащее: *кто? что?* Они соединяются с главным предложением союзами и союзными словами:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * that– что, * whether, if – ли, * who, whom – кто, кого, * which – который, * when – когда, | * where – где, куда, * how – как, * why – почему. * whose – чей, * what – что, какой, |

Примеры:

It is bad that you made a mistake. – Плохо, что ты допустил ошибку.

Whether they will leave today is not known yet. – Еще неизвестно, уедут ли они сегодня.

**Придаточные предложения сказуемые**

Придаточные сказуемые выполняют функцию [сказуемого](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/predicate/) и отвечают на вопросы: *каково подлежащее? что оно такое?* Они соединяются с главным предложением теми же союзами и союзными словами, что и придаточные предложения подлежащие.

Примеры:

The question is whether they want to join us. – Вопрос в том, захотят ли они к нам присоединиться.

The weather is not what it was yesterday. – Погода не такая, как вчера.

**Придаточные предложения дополнения**

Выполняют функцию [дополнения](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/object/) и отвечают на вопросы: *что? о чем? за что?* и т. д. Соединяются с главным предложением теми же средствами, что и придаточные подлежащие и сказуемые.

Примеры:

You told me that you forgot. – Ты сказал мне, что забыл.

You asked me what I thought of it. – Ты спросил у меня, что я об этом думаю.

**Примечание:** в разговорной речи союз **that** обычно опускается.

I know (that) you were right. – Я знал, что вы были правы.

She said (that) she was happy. – Она сказала, что была счастлива.

**Придаточные предложения определения**

Придаточные определения выполняют функцию [определения](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/attribute/) и отвечают на вопросы: *какой? какая? (what? which?)* Они соединяются с главной частью союзными словами:

* who, whom – который, которого,
* whose – чей, которого,
* which, that – который,
* when – когда,
* where – где, куда,
* why – почему.

Примеры:

Do you know the guy who was here yesterday? – Ты знаешь парня, который был здесь вчера?

This is the place where we were supposed to meet. – Это место, в котором мы должны были встретиться.

I have found the article that I was looking for. – Я нашел статью, которую искал.

**Придаточные предложения обстоятельства**

Обстоятельственные придаточные предложения выполняют те же функции, что и [обстоятельства](https://langformula.ru/english-grammar/adverbial-modifier/). Соответственно, эта разновидность придаточных предложений делится на смысловые подгруппы, как и сами обстоятельства. Выделяют придаточные:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * времени, * места, * причины, * следствия, | * образа действия, * уступительные * цели, * условия. |

**Придаточные предложения времени**

Отвечают на вопросы: *when? когда? since when? с каких пор? how long? как долго?* Соединяются с главной частью союзами:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * when – когда, * whenever – всякий раз когда, * while – в то время как, * as – когда, в то время как, * after – после того как, * before – до того как,   till, untill – пока, до тех | * пор пока, * as soon as – как только, * as long as – пока, * since – с тех пор как, * by the time (that) – к тому времени как. * и др. |

Always brush your teeth before you go to bed. – Всегда чисти зубы перед тем, как идти спать.

Can you wait until I am ready? – Можешь подождать пока я приготовлюсь?

I wasn’t at school when the storm started. – Я не был в школе, когда началась буря.

I’ll be your assistant as long as you are in the town. – Я буду помогать вам пока вы в городе.

**Примечание:** в придаточных предложениях времени НЕ употребляется будущее время, вместо него используется настоящее. Важно это учесть, т.к. в русском языке в аналогичных конструкциях употребляется будущее время.

I’ll call you back when I return. – Я перезвоню тебе, когда вернусь.

As soon as we receive your paiment, we will ship the package. – Как только мы получим ваш платеж, мы отправим посылку.

**Придаточные предложения места**

Отвечают на вопросы:*где? куда? откуда?* Они соединяются с главным предложением союзными словами:

* where – где, куда,
* wherever – где бы ни, куда бы ни.

Примеры:

Wherever you go, don’t forget your family. – Куда бы ты ни уехал, не забывай о своей семье.

This is the place where we can stop. – Вот это место, где мы можем остановиться.

**Придаточные предложения причины**

Отвечают на вопрос: *почему?* Присоединяются с помощью союзов:

* because – потому что,
* as – так как,
* since – так как, поскольку, потому что,
* that – потому что.

Примеры:

I am happy because I have everything I could dream of. – Я счастлив, потому что у меня есть все, о чем я только мог мечтать.

Since he has apologized we will forgive him. – Поскольку он извинился, мы его простим.

As he was not at work I left a message. – Так как его не было на работе, я оставил сообщение.

I am glad that you are here. – Я рад, что вы здесь.

**Придаточные предложения образа действия**

Отвечают на вопросы: *как? каким образом?* Соединяются с главной частью предложения союзами:

* like – как,
* as – как,
* as if – как если бы, как будто,
* that – что.

Work as she does. – Работай, как она.

He looked at me as if I was an idiot. – Он посмотрел на меня, как на идиота.

Live like you never lived! – Живи, как никогда не жил!

She spoke to me as if she were my nanny. – Она разговаривала со мной, как нянька.

**Примечание:** слов **like** часто вставляют куда ни попадя в разговорной речи, превращая его в слово-паразит (“как бы”), особенно это характерно для подростков, например: “He was like, about the same age as me, but like, I wasn’t sure what he, like, wanted to do with me.”

**Придаточные предложения следствия**

Придаточные следствия выражают следствие, вытекающее из содержания главного предложения в составе сложноподчиненного. Они соединяются с главной частью союзами:

* so that, so… that,
* so (в разговорной речи часто используется вместо so that),
* such that, such… that,

Эти союзы в зависимости от контекста можно перевести как “так что”, “настолько что”, “что”.

She is such a good manager that all respect her. – Она настолько хороший руководитель, что все ее уважают.

**Уступительные придаточные предложения**

Уступительные придаточные указывают на обстоятельство, вопреки которому совершается действие главного предложения. Они соединяются с главной частью с помощью союзов:

* though – хотя,
* although – хотя,
* even though – хотя, несмотря на то что,
* even if – даже если,
* in spite of the fact that – не смотря на тот факт, что.

Though I am poor I am honest. – Хоть я и беден, я честен.

We were not hurt even though they car accident was terrible. – Мы не пострадали, хотя авария была ужасной.

You are so calm in spite of the fact that you are aware of our situation. – Вы так спокойны, несмотря на тот факт, что вам известно в каком мы положении.

**Придаточные предложения условия**

Придаточные предложения условия соединяются с главной частью с помощью союзов:

* if – если,
* unless – если… не,
* provided that – при условии что,
* и др.

**Задание 2. Поставьте подходящее относительное местоимение who, which, that, when, why, where или whose (цифра – слово)**

1. His sister, … name is Lara, works at the library.
2. Her last film, … I couldn’t understand at all, was a great success.
3. Give him something … will take away the pain.
4. I work in the town … my son lives.
5. We’ll show you the poem … changed my life.
6. Doctors, … claim money, are shameless.
7. Is there a shop near here … sells milk?
8. That’s the main reason … I came to you.
9. I’ll never forget my childhood … I was so happy.
10. People … live in flats shouldn’t have animals.
11. The car … he bought last month is fantastic.
12. This is the most beautiful waterfall … we have ever seen!

**Задание 3. Составьте из двух предложений одно, используя who /that / which (полностью)**

*Образец: We met some people. They were very nice. - The people that we met were very nice.*

1.A book was written 5 years ago. It is very popular.

2. There is a book on the table. Take it.

3. He paid for the house 100,000$. It is now worth 150,000$.

4. A policeman stopped our car. He wasn’t very friendly.

5. A boy broke the window. He ran away.

6. I met a woman. She can speak six languages.

7. What’s the name of the river? The river goes through the town.

8. A coffee-maker is a machine. The machine makes coffee.

9. Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?

10. I gave you some money. Where is it?  
  
Контрольный вопрос: какие придаточные предложения вы знаете?

**Урок 4**

**Автоматизация (1)**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте слова, выпишите незнакомые и выучите их.**

oil-refining entire processes - нефтеперерабатывающая промышленность;

control - управление;

improvement - улучшение;

routine clerical work - однообразная канцелярская работа;

engineering - проектирование;

goods - изделия, продукция;

mechanical equipment - механическое оборудование;

handling - обращение, управление;

assembly - сборка;

purpose - цель;

tools - инструменты;

are suiprised to learn - удивляются, когда узнают;

in that they do - в том смысле, что они выполняют;

on their own - самостоятельно;

whenever they go wrong - всякий раз, когда они допускают погрешности;

wear out - выходить из строя.

**Задание 2. Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно).**

"Automation" is a new word for a new purpose. Ordinarily automation is any improvement in the control of some activity or process by non-human, i.e. automatic means, but sometimes the term is defined more narrowly. Recent steps in automation have followed each other with unusual speed. Many people are surprised to learn that in industries like chemical and oil-refining entire processes have become very nearly automatic. They want to know how this has happened. Electronic computers are becoming very good at routine clerical work in offices and factories.

Automation has many sides. It includes, for example, developments that are no more than advanced mechanization - transfer-machines in engineering, many kinds of machinery for making finished goods, and mechanical equipment for handling and assembly. Machines of this kind are automatic in that they do the actual work on their own; the operators only watch them and correct them whenever they go wrong - when, for instance, tools wear out.

But automation can also mean automatic control of processes and machinery, and this is a very different thing from mechanization, though the two go together. Control is necessary in a vast number of processes in order to maintain the quality of a product when the operating conditions, such as temperature and pressure, change from time to time.

**Задание 3.** **Закончите предложения (письменно)**

a) Automation is ….

b) Control is necessary in order to ….

c) In industries like chemical and oil-refining entire processes have become ….

d) Electronic computers are becoming very good at …..

e) Control is necessary in ….

**Задание 4. Ответьте на вопросы (письменно)**

1. What is automation?

2. What industries have become very nearly automatic?

3. What is the difference between "automation" and "automatic control"?

4. What is the purpose of automatic control?

5. Where are electronic computers employed?

**Задание 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык (письменно)**

1. The problem to be studied can be simplified by the use of controlled experimental conditions.

2. To produce this effect, it is actually much simpler to use alternating current.

3. The beginnings of all science are supposed to lie far back near the dawn of human history.

4. We know many human activities to have played a part in scientific inventions.

5. To separate iron from sulphur is an easy task.

6. The function of a boiler is to transfer heat to the water in the most efficient manner.

**Урок 5**

**Автоматизация (2)**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно)**

Automation is the system of manufacture performing certain tasks, previously done by people, by machines only. The sequences of operations are controlled automatically. The most familiar example of a highly automated system is an assembly plant for automobiles or other complex products. The term automation is also used to describe nonmanufacturing systems in which automatic devices can operate independently of human control. Such devices as automatic pilots, automatic telephone equipment and automated control systems are used to perform various operations much faster and better than could be done by people.

Automated manufacturing had several steps in its development. Mechanization was the first step necessary in the development of automation. The simplification of work made it possible to design and build machines that resembled the motions of the worker. These specialized machines were motorized and they had better production efficiency.

Industrial robots, originally designed only to perform simple tasks in environments dangerous to human workers, are now widely used to transfer, manipulate, and position both light and heavy work pieces performing all the functions of a transfer machine. In the 1920s the automobile industry for the first time used an integrated system oil production. This method of production was adopted by most car manufacturers and became known as Detroit automation.

The feedback principle is used in all automatic-control mechanisms when machines have ability to correct themselves. The feedback principle has been used for centuries. An outstanding early example is the fly ball governor invented in 1788 by James Watt to control the speed of the steam engine. The common household thermostat is another example of a feedback device

Using feedback devices, machines can start, stop, speed up, slow down count inspect, test, compare, and measure. These operations are commonly applied to a wide variety of production operations. Computers have greatly facilitated the use of feedback in manufacturing processes. Computers gave rise to (the development of numerically controlled machines. The motions of these machines are controlled by punched paper or magnetic tapes. In numerically controlled machining centres machine tools can perform several different machining operations.

**Vocabulary**

previously - ранее;

sequence - последовательность;

assembly plant - сборочный завод;

nonmanufacturing - непроизводственный;

device - устройство, прибор;

resemble - походить;

efficiency - эффективность;

flyball governor - центробежный регулятор;

steam engine - паровоз;

household thermostat - бытовой термостат;

facilitate - способствовать:

punched - перфорированный;

aid - помощь;

dimension - измерение, размеры.

**Задание 2. Переведите выражения (письменно)**

автоматические устройства;

автоматизированное производство;

выполнять простые задачи;

как легкие, так и тяжелые детали;

интегрированная система производства;

принцип обратной связи;

механизм может разгоняться и тормозить;

компьютер автоматически посылает команды;

высокоавтоматизированная система;

непроизводственная система.

**Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы (письменно)**

1. How is the term automation defined in the text?

2. What is the most «familiar example» of automation given in the text?

3. What was the first step in the development of automaton?

4. What were the first robots originally designed for?

5. What was the first industry to adopt the new integrated system of production?

6. What is feedback principle?

**Задание 4. Найдите русские эквиваленты к словам и выражениям и выпишите с переводом**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. automated manufacturing | 1. автоматические устройства |
| 1. automatic devices | 1. устанавливать |
| 1. feedback principle | 1. принцип обратной связи |
| 1. flexible automation | 1. переход, переналадка |
| 1. to set up | 1. автоматизированное производство |
| 1. to involve | 1. сборочные машины |
| 1. simultaneously | 1. оборудование |
| 1. changeover | 1. вовлекать |
| 1. equipment | 1. одновременно |
| 10.assembly machines | 1. гибкая автоматизация |

**Урок 6**

**Виды автоматизации**

**Задание 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Manufacturing is one of the most important application area for automation technology. There are several types of automation in manufacturing. The examples of automated systems used in manufacturing are described below.

1. Fixed automation, sometimes called «hard automation» refers to automated machines in which the equipment configuration allows fixed sequence of processing operations. These machines are programmed by their design to make only certain processing operations. They are not easily changed over from one product style to another. This form of automation needs high why it is suitable for products that are made in large volumes. Examples of fixed automation are mashing transfer lines found in the automobile industry, automatic assembly machines and certain chemical processes;

2. Programmable automation is a form of automation for producing products in large quantities, ranging from several dozen to several thousand units at a time. For each new product the production equipment must be re programmed and changed over. This reprogramming and changeover take a period of non-productive time. Production rates in programmable automation are generally lower than in fixed automation, because the equipment is designed to facilitate product changeover rather than for product specialization A numeral control machine tool is a good example of programmable automation, The program is coded m computer memory for each different product style and the machine-tool is controlled by the computer programs.

3**.** Flexible automation is a kind of programmable automation. The programmable automation requires time to re-program and change over the production equipment for each series of new product. This is lost production time which is expensive. In flexible automation the number of products is limited so that the changeover of the equipment can be done very quickly and automatically. The reprogramming of the equipment in flexible automation is done at a computer terminal without using the production equipment itself. Flexible automation allows a mixture of different products to be produced one right after another.

**Vocabulary:**

Only certain processing operations – только некоторые операции по обработке;

needs high initial investments - нуждаться в больших начальных инвестициях;

high production rates - высокие нормы производства.

**Задание 2. Найдите в тексте выражения и переведите их (письменно)**

a) сфера применения;

b) фиксированная последовательность операций;

c) автоматические сборочные машины;

d) определенные химические процессы;

e) станок с числовым программным управлением;

f) потерянное производственное время;

g) разнообразная продукция.

**Задание 3. Ответьте на вопросы (письменно)**

1. What is the most important application of automation?

2. What are the types of automation used in manufacturing?

3. What is fixed automation?

4. What are the limitations of hard automation?

5. What is the best example of programmable automation?

6. What are the advantages of flexible automation?

**Задание 4. Составьте предложения с выражениями.**

automation technology;

fixed automation;

assembly machines;

non-productive time;

programmable automation;

computer terminal;

numerical-control machine-tool

**Урок 7, 8, 9**

**Повторение.**

**Задание 1. Вспомните фразовый глагол go, запишите с переводом.**

go along (with) — соглашаться

go away — уходить, исчезать

go back — возвращаться

go by — проходить (о времени), упустить

go into — входить

go in for — заниматься чем-либо

go on — продолжать

go with/together — подходить, соответствовать

go without – обходиться без

go in - входить

go out — выходить, бывать в обществе

**Задание 2. В пропуски поставить подходящий предлог к глаголу go (из задания 1)**

1. In autumn, we go\_\_\_\_to school after summer holidays.

2. The family decided to go\_\_\_\_for a few days.

3. The skirt doesn’t go\_\_\_\_the blouse.

4. My friend decided to go\_\_\_\_sports, but hasn’t chosen a companion yet.

5. He doesn’t seem to go\_\_\_\_anything his colleagues say.

6. There's a cafe'over there. Let's go\_\_\_\_and have a bite.

7. The wallpapers and the carpet on the floor don't go\_\_\_\_.

8. When the war broke out he decided to go\_\_\_\_the army.

9. If the pain won’t go\_\_\_\_in half an hour call me again.

10. Jane wanted to go\_\_\_\_to her school years.

11.I don’t know why, but holidays always go\_\_\_\_too quickly.

12. Barbara goes\_\_\_\_swimming. She can be the captain of our team.

13. After eating a cake Sarah went\_\_\_\_reading.

14. They seldom go\_\_\_\_these days.

15. Boss will never go\_\_\_\_our plan!

**Задание 3. Вспомните и запишите фразовый глагол look.**

look after — присматривать, ухаживать

look at — посмотреть на (кого-то, что-то)

look for — искать

look forward to — с нетерпением ожидать

look through — просмотреть, бегло прочитать

look up (in) — посмотреть (в каком-то источнике)

look in – зайти к кому-то, заглянуть

look around –осматривать, оглядывать

**Задание 4. Завершите предложения, используя необходимый предлог к глаголу look (из задания 3)**

1. We are looking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our granny coming.

2. - What are you looking\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? - My glasses.

3. Look\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the magazine and tell me if there is any news about queen’s grandchildren.

4. Who will look\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your cat when you are away?

5. Look\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this beautiful scenery!

6. If you don’t know the word, look i t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a dictionary.

7. Can you help me? I’m looking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mobile.

8. It is going to rain. Just look\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sky!

9. I always look\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_New Year eve.

10. Look\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the text and find information about London Zoo.

11. Some flowers must be very carefully looked\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

12.Don’t you know anything? Look it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our encyclopedia.

**Задание 5. Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно). Выбрать правильный ответ на вопрос.**

In the 1980s Julian Metcalfe and Sinclair Beecham spent a lot of time walking around London looking for a good, fast lunch. They never found one. So in 1986 they opened their own sandwich shop, Pret a Manger.

Today there are 150 Pret a Mangers in the UK and Hong Kong. Why have they become successful? Firstly, the food. Every night a van delivers fresh ingredients to the Pret a Manger stores. Early in the morning the chefs check the ingredients carefully, and then they make fresh sandwiches for the day. And these days it isn’t only sandwiches. Pret a Manger sells many different types of food; it even includes sushi on the menu. Quality and care is important for the company. For people who want to know exactly what they are eating, its website gives information about each dish. For example, if you want to know how many calories are in a ham and cheese sandwich, you can find out.

Pret a Manger also does good things for the community. At the end of the day, charities take any extra unwanted food and give it to homeless people. McDonald’s owns 33% of the company, and this is one reason why people all over the world now know this trade name.

1. When did the first Pret a Manger open?

a. 1980

b. 1986

c. 1990

2. How is the food made?

a. in a factory

b. by chefs in the sandwich shops every day

c. by chefs the night before

3. What does Pret a Manger sell?

a. only sandwiches

b. only sandwiches and sushi

c. sandwiches, sushi and other types of food

4. How can you find information about the calories in each dish?

a. look on the website

b. ask the Pret a Manger workers

c. write to owners

5. What happens to the food that isn’t eaten?

a. they throw it away

b. it is recycled

c. charities take it

**Задание 6. Прочитайте и переведите текст (устно). Скажите, правдивы ли утверждения по содержанию текста или нет, или об этом ничего не говорится в тексте (письменно) (**true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM).

The pack of biscuits

One night there was a woman at the airport who had to wait for several hours before catching her next flight. While she waited she bought a book and a pack of biscuits to spend the time. She looked for a place to sit and waited. She was deep into her book, when suddenly she realized that there was a young man sitting next to her who was stretching his hand, with no concern whatsoever, and grabbing the pack of cookies lying between them. He started to eat them one by one. Not wanting to make a fuss about it she decided to ignore him. The woman, slightly bothered, ate the cookies and watched the clock, while the young and shameless thief of biscuits was also finishing them. The woman started to get really angry at this point and thought, “If I wasn’t such a good and educated person, I would have given this daring man a black eye by now.” Every time she ate a biscuit, he had one too. The dialogue between their eyes continued and when only one biscuit was left, she wondered what was he going to do. Softly and with a nervous smile, the young man grabbed the last biscuit and broke it in two. He offered one half to the woman while he ate the other half. Briskly she took the biscuit and thought, “What an insolent man! How uneducated! He didn’t even thank me!” She had never met anybody so fresh and sighed relieved to hear her flight announced. She grabbed her bags and went towards the boarding gate refusing to look back to where that insolent thief was. After boarding the plane and nicely seated, she looked for her book, which was nearly finished by now. While looking into her bag she was totally surprised to find her pack of biscuits nearly intact. "If my biscuits are here", she thought feeling terribly, "those others were his and he tried to share them with me. Too late to apologize to the young man". She realized with pain, that it was her who had been insolent, uneducated and a thief, and not him!

1. A young woman at the airport had to wait for several hours before catching her next flight.

2. She bought a book and a pack of cookies.

3. She was reading the book, when suddenly she realized that a young man was eating her biscuits.

4. The woman and the man didn’t want to talk to each other.

5. The man shared the last cookie with the woman.

6. The woman apologized to the young man.

**Задание 7. Найдите русские эквиваленты к словам (письменно полностью)**

1. flight а. нетронутый

2. realize b. осознавать

3. fuss с. нахальный

4. daring d. почти

5. briskly e. высокомерный, наглый

6. insolent f . живо, оживленно

7. nearly g. полёт

8 .intact h. суета, шум

**Задание 8. Прочитайте текст и переведите его на русский язык (письменно). Ответьте на вопросы, данные к тексту (письменно)**

The automobile industry in our country has been developed since1916. 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 pedaling 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.

1. When has the automobile industry been developed in our country?

2. What names must be remembered in the history of the automobile?

3. Who built the first automobile?

4. What did Blinov design and construct?

5. Who built the internal combustion engine in Russia?

**Задание 9. Составьте из слов предложения, обращая внимание на правильный порядок слов.**

1. from After graduating the college become I shall a technician.

2. repair I shall cars.

3. The is to car laboratory tests subjected.

4. The up-to-date meet car requirements must.

5. The must dependable system automobile have braking.

**Задание 10. Соотнесите английский термин и его русский эквивалент (письменно полностью)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) power plant | a) сцепление |
| 2) chassis | b) кузов |
| 3) body | c) ходовая часть |
| 4) running gear | d) силовая установка |
| 5) fuel system | e) главная передача |
| 6) brakes | f) карданный вал |
| 7) clutch | g) шасси |
| 8) gearbox | h) система рулевого управления |
| 9) propeller shaft | i) тормоза |
| 10) final drive | j) коробка передач |
| 11) steering system |  |

**Задание 11. Выберите и запишите соответствующий описанию механизм (письменно: цифра-буква)**

1. Mechanism which is used to stop the car.

a) clutch;

b) brakes;

c) gearbox;

d) steering system.

2. Mechanism which is used to guide the car.

a) clutch;

b) brakes;

c) gearbox;

d) steering system.

3. Mechanism which engages or disengages the engine and the car wheels.

a) clutch;

b) brakes;

c) gearbox;

d) steering system.

4. Device which is designed to measure the speed of the car.

a) heater;

b) windscreen;

c) speedometer;

d) tachometer

5. Mechanism which is used to change the speed of the car.

a) clutch;

b) brakes;

c) gearbox;

d) accelerator.

**Задание 12.** **Установите соответствие между подчёркнутыми глаголами и их видовременными формами (письменно: цифра-буква)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Triumph was sold to the BSA group. | A) Infinitive |
| 2. The production and sales volumes have grown. | B)Past Simple, Active Voice |
| 3. Word of Harley-Davidson motorcycle spread rapidly. | C) Past Simple, Passive Voice |
| 4. You may ask me why it is an American vehicle. | D) Present Perfect, Active Voice |

**Задание 13. Прочитайте информацию о словах, которые мы часто используем, когда говорим о работе, о профессии. Запишите ее и выполните упражнение – в пропуски поставить подходящее по смыслу слово (письменно)**

**TRADE, PROFESSION, OCCUPATION**

**an occupation** - более общее понятие и означает обязанности, повседневно выполняемые задания или постоянный род занятий в какой-то период.

**a profession** - наличие высшего образования или специальной профессиональной подготовки.

**a trade** - ремесло; ручная или механическая работа.

1. Не is a doctor by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Walt is a clockmaker by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. - What’s her\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? - She doesn’t work now.

4. This man has a very rare\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , he is an industrial climber.

5. I was taught the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a locksmith, but I hardly remember much now.

6. Do you love your\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of pilot?

7. Jack of all\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and master of none.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most general term. It is used to name any job, employment.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requires special education or training.

**Задание 14. Прочитайте информацию об употреблении таких слов, как красивый, прелестный, хороший, запишите ее и выполните упражнение – в пропуски поставить подходящее по смыслу слово (письменно).**

**BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME, LOVELY, PRETTY**

**beautiful** - красивый, прекрасный (доставляющий эстетическое наслаждение), употребляется только по отношению к женщине или ребёнку и не употребляется по отношению к мужчине.

**handsome** - красивый (производящий приятное впечатление правильностью пропорций, правильными чертами), употребляется по отношению к мужчине. Если употреблятся по отношению к женщине, то указывает лишь на правильность пропорций женской фигуры или на правильность черт её лица. Слово handsome употребляется при описании предметов имеющих приятные пропорции или симметрию.

**lovely** - восхитительный, прелестный, чудесный и сочетается как с одушевлёнными, так и с неодушевлёнными существительными.

**pretty** - хорошенькая, хорошенький (привлекательный, полный изящества), употребляется по отношению к кому-либо или чему-либо сравнительно небольшому. Pretty не употребляется по отношению к мужчине, но может употребляться по отношению к мальчику. Pretty может переводиться «очень, довольно» - pretty cold.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ woman walking down the street...

2. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day! 3.

You look\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your new dress!

4. Alex is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young man who thinks too much about his appearance.

5. Jane, you are so\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ !

6. She was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young woman with blue eyes and chestnut hair.

7. We can call a good-looking man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

8. When you see something very beautiful or attractive, very pleasant or enjoyable you say that it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

9. Look how\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those children are!