

Л.С. Кравченко, Л.П. Малятова

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО АКТИВАЦИИ
САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ,
НАЧИНАЮЩИХ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Модуль IV

Челябинск
2017

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации
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ФГБОУ ВО «Южно-Уральский государственный аграрный
университет»

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Методические указания для студентов I и II курсов

Модуль IV

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Методические указания предназначены для обучения студентов I и II курсов дневного отделения, начинающих изучение английского языка всех специальностей неязыковых вузов.

Данные методические указания содержат материалы для разговорных тем, диалогов и лексико-грамматических упражнений, которые служат основой для формирования общекультурной и профессиональной компетенций, являющихся основой межкультурной коммуникации. Познавательный характер текстов и гибкая система упражнений направлены на интеллектуальное и творческое развитие личности.

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INTRODUCTION

Среди ранжированных требований, предъявляемых к качеству подготовки специалиста, в настоящее время особое место занимают экстрафункциональные компетенции, наряду с собственно профессиональными знаниями, умениями и навыками. Поэтому цель данных методических указаний заключается в формировании у студентов общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций, необходимых специалистам для осуществления межкультурной коммуникации в профессиональной среде.

Настоящие методические указания предназначены для студентов неязыковых вузов, начинающих изучение английского языка или имеющих недостаточные знания в результате изучения английского языка в средней школе и составлены в соответствии с требованиями программы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для студентов I и II курсов.

При организации учебного материала авторы ставили целью повторение и обобщение основных грамматических тем и лексики, пройденных в средней школе, а также углубленное изучение тех грамматических и лексических явлений, которые необходимы будущим специалистам для осуществления межкультурной коммуникации в профессиональной среде.

Методические указания состоят из 6 уроков и 5 модулей. Основой каждого урока являются тексты, объединенные общей тематикой, затем следуют вопросы к тексту, список активной лексики и упражнения, направленные на активацию самостоятельной работы студентов.

Упражнения к каждому уроку разбиты на 2 группы: 1) лексико-грамматические упражнения; 2) упражнения для развития навыков устной речи. При этом авторы следуют принципу постепенного усложнения как текстов, так и заданий. Обширная тематика и большое количество текстов, заданий к ним и упражнений дают возможность преподавателю варьировать работу в зависимости от уровня подготовки группы и давать индивидуальные задания студентам.

Методические указания обеспечивают практическое овладение английским языком как средством общения, формируют у студентов межкультурную коммуникативную компетенцию.

UNIT 5

EDUCATION

Topics for discussions: Education in Britain. Education in Russia. My University. My future profession.

Grammar: the Future Simple (Indefinite) Tense

Dialogue: Student life. My future occupation.

I. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя список слов.

Student Britain

Marilyn Walker: “I went to a secondary school in Birmingham. I took five GCSE subjects. After my exams I left school and went to work for Marks and Spencers. I like earning my own money.”

David Keshaw: I’m from Bury in the north of England. I took seven GCSEs last year and went to a sixth form college. I’m studying two ‘A’ levels in Maths and Economics. I’m glad I’m at college and not still at school. You’re freer to do what you want here – and it’s more fun.”

Sarah Li: “I took eight GCSE subjects. My grades were quite good so I stayed at school to study ‘A’ levels in the sixth form. I took English, History and French. At the moment I’m studying American History at Swansea University. I’m in the second year of my BA degree course. I’m living in a hall of residence. It’s cheaper than living in lodgings and that’s important because my grant is quite small. I’m really enjoying it here. We have a students’ union, drama clubs, sports clubs, all that sort of thing.”

All British children must attend secondary school until they are sixteen. At the age of fifteen or sixteen they take the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) in different subjects. Most students take between five and eight subjects. Education after the age of sixteen is optional.

‘A’ levels are advanced level exams. They are more difficult than GCSEs. Students usually study two or three ‘A’ level subjects. They take their ‘A’ level exams at the age of eighteen.

Not all schools have a sixth form. If students want to do 'A' levels but their school does not have a sixth form, they must go to a sixth form college or a technical college. These colleges are free.

British universities are not open to everybody. Students usually need three 'A' levels with good grades to go to university. A first degree course lasts three or four years. At the end of it, students get a bachelor's degree. Universities vary in size. The smallest have about two thousand students and the largest about ten thousand.

A grant is the money which the state gives to university students while they study. If the grant is not very big, the government lends money to the student.

A students' union is a students' association. It is also the name of a building or room at a college or university where students can meet socially.

Vocabulary

secondary – средняя

optional - необязательный

Marks and Spencers — известный

универмаг в Великобритании

level – уровень

grade – оценка

degree – степень

BA – Bachelor of Arts

hall of residence – общежитие

advanced – продвинутый

sixth form college –

приготовительный колледж

free – бесплатный

bachelor – бакалавр

grant – стипендия

II. Закончите таблицу об образовании Marilyn, David и Sarah в Британии.

Оставьте пустое место, если информация не дана.

	Marilyn	David	Sarah
Number of GCSEs			
'A' level subjects			
Name of university			
Subject of study			

III. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Students can't leave school until
 - a) they get 7 GCSEs;
 - b) they are 16;
 - c) they take 'A' levels.
2. At a university they study for
 - a) GCSEs;
 - b) 'A' levels;
 - c) a degree.
3. A first degree course lasts
 - a) 3 or 4 years;
 - b) a year;
 - c) 5 years.
4. A grant is money which the government
 - a) takes from the student;
 - b) lends to the student;
 - c) gives to the student.
5. A hall of residence is where students
 - a) meet socially;
 - b) live;
 - c) play sports.

IV. Закончите записи об университетском образовании в Британии и России.

	Britain	Russia
Entry requirements:	3 'A' levels with good grades	
Length of course:		
Award	Bachelor's degree	
Number of students at university:		
Accommodation:		
Facilities	Students' union	
How fees are paid	... and loans	

V. Используя записи упражнения IV, составьте и расскажите тему

«Образование в Великобритании».

VI. Используя записи упражнения IV, составьте и расскажите тему «Образование в России».

VII. Дополните текст правильными словами из списка: study, went to, left, at(^{x2}), take, go, get.

Sam ... to school in York. He stayed ... school until he was sixteen and then he ... He is now ... a sixth form college, he is going to ... his 'A' level exams next year. He wants to ... to university to ... Economics, so he needs to ... good grades at 'A' level.

VIII. Посмотрите на записи упражнения IV и напишите предложения, сравнивая образование в Великобритании и России.

It's more difficult to go to university in Britain (Russia) than in Russia (Britain). In Britain, you must have ... and in Russia you A first degree course in Britain is usually shorter than in Russia. A first degree course in Britain lasts ... but in Russia

IX. Посмотрите на объявление о Дискотеке Студенческого Союза и у вас есть лишний билетик на концерт. Напишите подобное объявление.

STUDENTS' UNION DISCO

Hurry! Hurry!

I have got a spare ticket for the Students' Union end-of-term disco on December 10th.

It cost me £10. Would anyone like to buy it from me for only £5?

Please phone Mark on 75443

X. Прочитайте, переведите текст, используя список слов и скажите верны или нет утверждения.

Oxford

Oxford is 90 kilometers from London with a population of about 120,000. It is famous for Oxford University – the oldest university in England which is nearly 800 years old. It has 38 “colleges” which give the city its very special character. But Oxford is not only a university city; it is a busy modern town with a rich cultural life.

There are theatres, large and small, where drama, ballet, opera, musicals and pop concerts are presented.

Town and gown

There has been a town where Oxford now stands for many centuries – even before 912, the first written record of its existence. The University began to establish itself in the middle of the 12th century, and by 1300 there were already 1,500 students. At this time, Oxford was a wealthy town, but by the middle of the 14th century, it was poorer, because of a decline in trade and because of the terrible plague, which killed many people in England. Relations between the students and the town's people were very unfriendly, and there was often fighting in the streets. On 10th February 1355, during the festival of St. Scholastica, a battle began which lasted two days. Sixty-two students were killed. The town's people were punished for this in two ways: they had to walk through the town to attend a special service on every St. Scholastica's day until 1825. Worse than this, the University was given control of the town for nearly 600 years. Nowadays, there are about 12,000 students in Oxford, and the University and the town live happily side by side!

City of dreaming spires

The best-known description of Oxford is by Matthew Arnold, the 19th century poet, who wrote about 'that sweet city with her dreaming spires'. However, Oxford is not only famous for its architecture. In the 20th century, it has developed quickly as an industrial and commercial center. It is also an important center in the world of medicine; it is the home of Oxfam, the charity which raises millions of pounds to help poor people all over the world, and its airport contains Europe's leading air-training school.

Oxford words

The Oxford English Dictionary is well-known to students of English everywhere. The edition, published in 1989, defines more than half a million words, and there are twenty volumes. Some of the words are special Oxford words. For example, 'bulldog' in Oxford is the name given to University policemen who wear bowler hats and sometimes patrol the streets at night. They are very fast runners.

'Punt' is a word often used in both Oxford and Cambridge. It refers to a flat-bottomed boat with sloping ends which is moved by pushing a long pole in the water. Oxford University Press, the publishing house which produces the Oxford English Dictionary, has a special department called the Oxford Word and Language Service (OWLS for short). If you have a question about the meaning of a word or its origin, you can write or telephone, and the staff there will help you.

Vocabulary

record – запись

plaque – чума

charity – благотворительность
(благотворительное общество)

bowler hat – котелок (шляпа)

spire – шпиль

decline – упадок

punt – плоскодонная лодка.

1. The University began to establish itself in the middle of the 12th century
2. Oxford has always been a wealthy town.
3. The people of Oxford were punished for the trouble with the students.
4. The University used to be more important than the town.
5. Oxford is famous for its architecture.
6. The word 'bulldog' means 'a policeman' in Oxford.
7. Oxford is a city of contrasts.

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя список слов.

South Ural State Agrarian University

In May 1930 the first Higher Educational Establishment in Chelyabinsk was set up – the Ural Institute of Industrial Agriculture. In 1980 the University got the governmental award for its great services in preparing highly qualified specialists and development of agricultural science. In January 1991 it got the status of university. Now its present name is the South Ural State Agrarian University. It is one of the leading educational and scientific centers in Russia.

There are 2 departments at the university: a daytime department and an extramural department. The university prepares engineers, economists, agronomists, ecologists, teachers, bachelors and masters.

There are 3 institutes at the university: the Agroengineering Institute, the Agroecology Institute and the Veterinary Medicine Institute. There are 4 faculties at the Agroengineering Institute: the Engineering and Technology Faculty, the Technical Service in Agro industrial Complex Faculty, the Energy Faculty and the Extramural Education Faculty.

The university campus has some teaching blocks and students 'hostels. There are a lot of modern computers, connected to the Internet at the university classes. The future specialists get practical experience on experimental fields and farms in Russia and abroad. The sphere of graduates' activities is the technical and agronomical services of Agricultural enterprises. Every year many students and graduates have their practice abroad: in England, Germany, the USA, France and others.

The university scientists conduct actual research in different spheres of agriculture. They try to solve technical, technological and ecological problems in agriculture, to improve soil fertility etc. The students of the Agrarian University take an active part in student festivals, such as «Student Spring», in many thematic parties and concerts. In summer they can have holidays in university summer camp on lake Elovoe. Most of the students go in for sports. Among them there are Champions of Europe and Russia in kickboxing, field and track athletics, cycling and others.

Vocabulary

higher educational establishment	–	hostel	–	общежитие
высшее учебное заведение		specialist	–	специалист
to set (set) up	–	practice	–	практика
образовывать		practical	–	практический
agriculture	–	experience	–	опыт
сельское хозяйство		specialist	–	специалист
governmental	–	graduate	–	выпускник
правительственный		master	–	магистрант
award	–	abroad	–	за границей
награда		scientist	–	ученый
to prepare	–	scientific	–	научный
готовить				
faculty	–			
факультет				
department	–			
отделение				
extramural	–			
заочный				
campus	–			
студенческий городок				

to conduct research – проводить

исследование

sphere – сфера

to solve – решать

to improve – улучшать

soil fertility – плодородие почвы

champion – чемпион

XIII. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Are you a first-year student? 2. Where do you study? 3. How many institutes are there at the South Ural State Agrarian University? 4. How many and what faculties are there at the Agroengineering Institute? 5. When was the university founded? 6. What departments are there at the university? 7. Who does the university prepare? 8. Where do students have practice? 9. What is the sphere of graduates' activities? 10. Has the university got hostels? 11. Where do you live? 12. What subjects do you study at the university? 13. Do university scientists conduct research? 14. How do students spend their free time (holidays)?

XIII. Скажите, соответствуют ли предложения содержанию текста упражнения X.

1. In May 1930 the first Higher Educational Establishment in Chelyabinsk was set up – the Ural Institute of Industrial Agriculture. 2. There are 5 departments at the university: a daytime department and an extramural department. 3. There are 3 institutes at the university: Agroengineering Institute, Agroecology Institute and Veterinary Medicine Institute. 4. There are 5 faculties at the Agroengineering Institute: Engineering and Technology Faculty, Technical Service in Agroindustrial Complex Faculty, Energy Faculty and Extramural Education Faculty. 5. The University campus hasn't got any teaching blocks and students 'hostels. 6. The future specialists get practical experience on experimental fields and farms only in Russia. 7. The university scientists conduct actual research in different spheres of agriculture. 8. Most of the students don't go in for sports.

XIV. Составьте тему «Мой университет», используя текст упражнения X и вопросы упражнения XI и расскажите ее.

XV. Прочитайте и переведите текст, используя список слов.

Engineer

An engineer is a professional practitioner of engineering. Engineers design materials, structures, and systems.

The work of engineers forms the link between scientific discoveries and their applications. Engineers develop new technological solutions. Much of an engineer's time is spent on researching, locating, applying, and transferring information.

Analytical engineers must choose the best solution. Supervisory engineers are responsible for major components or entire projects. Many engineers use computers to produce and analyze designs.

Most engineers specialize in one or more engineering disciplines. Engineers also may specialize in one industry, such as motor vehicles, or in one type of technology, such as turbines or semiconductor materials.

Several recent studies have investigated how engineers spend their time. There are several key themes in engineers' work: (1) technical work; (2) social work; (3) computer-based work; (4) information.

Vocabulary

practitioner – практик

engineering – инженерное дело

to design – конструировать

link – связь

discovery – открытие

application – применение

to develop – разрабатывать

solution – решение

to spend(spent) – тратить

to research – исследовать

to locate – обнаруживать

местонахождение

to apply – применять

to transfer – передавать

motor vehicle – моторное средство

передвижения

turbine – турбина

semiconductor – полупроводник

key theme – ключевая тема

XVI. Ответьте на вопросы, составьте тему «Моя профессия – инженер» и расскажите ее.

1. Is an engineer a professional practitioner of engineering? 2. What do engineers design? 3. What link does the work of engineers form? 4. What do engineers develop? 5. How do engineers spend their time? 6. Do most engineers specialize in one engineering discipline? 7. What is the task of an analytical engineer? 8. What is the task of a supervisory engineer? 9. Why do many engineers use computers? 10. What are key themes in engineer's work?

Grammar Exercises

Спряжение глагола в Future Simple (Indefinite)

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I shall take (I'll take)	I shall not (shan't) take	Shall I take?
She will take	She will not (won't) take	Will she take?
He will take	He will not (won't) take	Will he take?
It will take	It will not (won't) take	Will it take?
We shall take	We shall not (shan't) take	Shall we take?
You will take	You do not (don't) take	Will you take?
They take	They do not (don't) take	Will they take?

XVII. Helen собирается в Европейский тур в следующем месяце. Где она будет в эти даты? Ее расписание: 6-9 Paris; 9-11 Munich; 11-15 Vienna; 16-22 Rome; 23-29 Athens.

1. (8th) She'll be in 2. (10th) She 3. (25th) 4. (14th) 5. (20th)....

XVIII. Где будете вы? Напишите предложения о себе. Используйте I'll be

.../I'll probably be .../ I don't know where I'll be.

1. (tomorrow at 10 o'clock) I'll 2. (one hour from now) 3. (at midnight) 4. (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon) 5. (two years from now)

XIX. Напишите отрицательные предложения.

1. You'll sleep. 2. I'll forget. 3 It will happen. 4 You'll find it.

XX. Напишите предложения в Future Simple с I think.

1. (Diana/pass the exam) I think 2. (Jack/win the game) 3. (Sue/like her present) 4. (the weather/be nice tomorrow)

Теперь напишите 2 предложения с I don't think.

5. (they/get married) 6. (I be at home this evening)

XXI. Глаголы в этих предложениях подчеркнуты. Выберите правильный вариант.

1. We'll go/We are going to the theatre tonight. We've got the tickets 2. 'What will you do/are you doing tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.' 3. I'll go/I'm going away tomorrow morning. My train is at 8.40. 4. I'm sure he'll lend/he's lending you some money. He's very rich. 5. 'Why are you putting on your coat?' ' I'll go out/I'm going out.' 6. Do you think Claire will phone/is phoning us tonight? She can't meet us on Saturday. She'll work/She's working.

XXII. Закончите предложения этого диалога. Используйте I will (I'll) + один из этих глаголов: carry, do, eat, send, show, sit, stay.

1. 'My case is very heavy.' 'I'll ... it for you.' 2. 'Enjoy your holiday.' 'Thank you. ... you a postcard.' 3. 'I don't want this banana.' 'Well, I'm hungry. ... it.' 4. 'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I don't think so. ... here.' 5. 'Did you phone Jack?' 'Oh, no, I forgot. ... it now.' 6. 'Do you want a chair?' 'No, it's okay. ... on the floor.' 7. 'How do you use the camera?' 'Give it to me and ... you. '

XXIII. Закончите предложения. Используйте I think I'll или I don't think I'll + один из этих глаголов: buy, go, have, play.

1. It's cold. ... out. 2. I'm hungry. I thick ... something to eat. 3. I feel tired. I ... tennis. 4. This camera is too expensive. I ... it.

XXIV. Правильны или нет подчеркнутые слова, Исправьте предложения,

которые неверны.

1. I phone you tomorrow morning, okay? 2. I phone my sister every Friday. 3. I haven't done the shopping yet. I do it later. 4. 'I don't want to drive.' 'Okay, I drive.' 5. 'How do you usually go to work?' 'I drive.' 6. 'I haven't got any money.' 'I lend some.'

XXV. Напишите предложения с Shall I...? Используйте слова: turn on, make, turn off, open, some sandwiches, the window, the television, the flight.

1. It's warm in this room. ...? 2. His programme isn't very good. ... 3. 'm hungry. ...? 4. It's dark in this room. ...?

XXVI. Напишите предложения с Shall we ...? Используйте слова: what, what time, where, who, buy, go, invite, meet.

1. 'Let's go out tonight.' 'Okay, ...?' 2. 'Let's have a holiday.' 'Okay, ...?' 3. 'Let's spend some money.' 'Okay, ...?' 4. 'Let's have a party.' 'Okay, ...?'

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