

**Методические рекомендации по выполнению**

**дополнительных практических работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для студентов 2-3 курсов очной формы обучения по теме**

**« Научно-технический прогресс в мировом развитии»**

**Разработчик преподаватель английского зыка Климова И.**В.

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**Пояснительная записка.**

Методические рекомендации по выполнению дополнительных практических работ по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» предназначены для студентов 2-3 курсов очной формы обучения и преподавателей средних профессиональных учебных заведений, соответствуют действующей программе, и содержит систему заданий для аудиторных и внеаудиторных практических работ.

Методические рекомендации представляют собой систему упражнений по развитию и совершенствованию навыков аудирования, чтения про себя и лексико-грамматических навыков и устной монологической речи.

Данные рекомендации включают в себя разнообразные тексты по теме « Научно-технический прогресс в мировом развитии» и упражнения после этих текстов.

Рекомендации состоят из трех разделов- задания по аудированию, задания по чтению и устной речи, лексико-грамматические задания.

Методические рекомендации включают следующие задания по аудированию : выберите правильный вариант ответа, расскажите текст, используя план, прочитайте вопросы и найдите соответствующий ответ.

Методические рекомендации включают следующие задания по чтению : прочитайте текст про себя, установите соответствие между заголовками  и текстами, переведите тексты на русский язык, перескажите тексты своими словами, прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, составьте план текста и перескажите его, выпишите ключевые слова и перескажите текст, найдите в тексте причастие 1и 2 и определите его функции, объясните явление на английском языке, составьте краткий пересказ текста из 10 предложений, выпишите из текста все числительные, напишите эти числительные словами, напишите что обозначают эти числительные.

Методические рекомендации включают следующие лексико-грамматические задания: прочитайте текст, преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста,

переведите текст на русский язык, задайте вопросы по тексту, перескажите текст, используя следующие ключевые слова, используя лексику текста, расскажите о своем личном опыте,

выпишите из текста все недостатки и преимущества (использования компьютера и Интернета.), задайте 10 вопросов к тексту, расскажите текст по плану, прочитайте текст, преобразуйте, если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста, выпишите из текста придаточные определительные предложения, прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными буквами. Выберите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа, задайте вопросы к тексту, прочитайте и переведите текст, придумайте задания к тексту.

Предлагаемые задания отличаются разнообразием и степенью трудности, что позволяет использовать упражнения на разных этапах обучения и соответственно разным уровням знаний студентов.

Лексико-грамматический состав упражнений отвечает требованиям федеральных программ по английскому языку для групп СПО.

**I. Задания на аудирование.**

**Задание 1.**

**1. Снятие трудностей**

Deaf, customer, sign language, to place an order, electronic interpreter, glove, transmit the information, top honours, wiring things, equipment, appropriate, hardware, the best solution, invention, make an impact.

**Текст. Science and technology.**

**Kathie Holmes**

Good afternoon, this is Kathie Holmes in our programme, ‘Young and Brainy’. Today I’m going to be speaking to Ryan Patterson, a teenager whose invention may bridge the communication gap between the deaf and those that can hear. Ryan, tell us how it all started.

**Ryan Patterson**

It was two years ago. I was waiting to be served at our local Burger King and I noticed a group of customers using sign language to place an order. They were obviously deaf. They communicated with a speaking interpreter and he relayed their choices to a cashier. I thought it would make things easier if they had an electronic interpreter instead. I remembered the idea later, when I was thinking of a new project for a science competition. I called it Sign Language Translator. It consists of a glove which is lined with ten sensors. The sensors detect the hand positions that are used to shape the alphabet of American Sign Language. Then a microprocessor transmits the information to a small portable receiver. The receiver has a screen similar to those on cell phones, and this screen displays the words, letter by letter. In this way people can read the words, even if they don’t understand sign language, and people who use sign language can communicate without an interpreter.

**Kathie**

Are you impressed? So were judges at the 2001 Siemens Science and Technology Competition. The project received top honours, along with a $100,000 college scholarship for the young inventor. And now Ryan’s project is already patented. Ryan, how long did you experiment with the invention before you finally produced the prototype?

**Ryan**

Around nine months. I started with researching how sign language works. Then I had to figure out how to translate all that electronically. Fortunately, I’ve always had an interest in electronics. I’ve liked wiring things together since I was four years old. I also had hands-on experience from my part-time job at a robotic-equipment lab.

**Kathie**

Did you have problems finding appropriate materials?

**Ryan**

I’m used to hunting for hardware to build competition robots, but for this project I also had to try on many different gloves. A golf glove turned out to be the best solution. It’s soft and flexible and fits closely.

**Kathie**

According to the National Institute of Deafness, one to two million people in the U.S. are profoundly deaf. And most of them use sign language to communicate. Will your invention make an impact?

**Ryan**

There was a demonstration at our local deaf community centre and the people were interested. What I have now isn’t ready for production. I’m sure it’ll be very different by the time it’s actually manufactured. But I do hope to see it on the market one day.

**2.Задание после первого прослушивания.**

Выберите правильный вариант

A. Ryan Patterson is

1. after ten
2. after 20
3. after 30

B. His invention helped

1. to cure cancer
2. to help infirm people
3. to perform a surgery

C. He invented

1. an electronic gadget
2. some medicine
3. a medicine drink

D.Using this gadget people can

1. listen to human speech
2. read words
3. answer questions

E. His project was

1. immediate success
2. never received any patent
3. is already patented

F. Ryan had an interest

1. in electronics
2. copper wires
3. mathematics

G. The golf glove was the best solution because

1. it is water-proof
2. flexible
3. made of rubber

H. Ryan Patterson invention

1. can be bought for a high price
2. has a lot of rivals on the market
3. hasn’t come to the market yet

**3 Задание после второго прослушивания.**

**Расскажите текст, используя план.**

1) The significance of Ryans Paterson

2) When and where did the idea to invent the device came to his head?

3) When did he remember the idea?

4) Describe the invention Sign Language Translator . Use the following words-to consist of, to be lined, sensors, to detect, to shape, to transmit the information , a screen, a cell phone, to display , to understand sign language, to communicate.

5) Prove that the project was successful.

6) How long did the experiment with the invention last?

7) What was he interested in when I was a child?

8) Did he have problems finding appropriate materials?

9) What was his final choice? Why?

10) What hopes does he have regarding his invention?

**Задание 2.**

You are going to listen to a part of a radio programme about the lives of these famous inventors. Read questions 1-8 and match each question to the person A-C that is refers to.

**A. Alexander Graham Bell B. Maria Mitchell C. Jan Szczepanik**

1. Who came from a big family? B

2. Who received a medal from a king? C

3. Whose scientific interests were not grounded in family traditions? C

4. Whose achievements were appreciated outside his/her country? C

5. Whose research was concentrated on one field of science? B

6. Who had planned a different career? A

7. Who worked as a teacher? A

8. Whose birthplace is open to the public? B

**Alexander Graham Bell as a young boy.**

The telephone inventor Alexander Graham Bell liked mathematics, and science, but he was easily bored at school. He was much more interested in experimenting and discovering things on his own. One of his first inventions was a simple machine imitating the human voice. Alexander built it with his brother Melville when they were still children.

As a teenager, Bell wanted to become an actor or a sailor. Instead, he worked, like his father, as a speech therapist, and taught deaf people. Bell’s studies of the human ear and voice vibrations, and years of experiments resulted in 1876 in the first telephone conversation between Bell and his assistant Tomas Watson.

Alexander Bell’s lifelong interest in nature and science also led to a variety of other invention ideas, including experiments with flight and designing aeroplanes.

**Maria Mitchell**

Maria Mitchell was one of the most famous American scientists of the 19th century. Born in 1818, in Massachusetts, Maria was the third child of a family with ten children. Her father was a dedicated astronomer and teacher, and he encouraged Maria’s scientific interests. In 1847, when she was looking at the sky through a telescope from the roof of her parents’ house, she discovered a new comet. A year later she became the first woman admitted to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the first female professor of astronomy in the USA.

After her death, the Maria Mitchell Astronomical Society was created as tribute to her memory. The house where she was born was turned into a museum.

**Jan Szczepanik**

There was an inventor who is sometimes called the “Polish Edison”. His name was Jan Szczepanik, and he was born in a poor uneducated family in a small village in the south of Poland.

During the 54 years of his life, Szczepanik got a few hundred patents and made over fifty inventions, many of which are still used today, especially in colour photography, film production and television. He also worked on a moving wing aircraft, an airship and a submarine.

Szczepanik patented his inventions in Germany and England. The American novelist Mark Twain wrote two articles about his achievements, and the King of Spain gave him an order after a silk bullet-proof vest шелковый бронежилет invented by the `Polish Edison` had saved his life.

**II. Задания для развития и совершенствования навыков чтения про себя.**

**Задание 1.**

Прочитайте текст про себя. Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Н и текстами 1—7. Исполь­зуйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один за­головок лишний.

A. Behind the Wheel

Е. Permanent People   
B. Pessimistic Predictions

F. Greenhouse Effect   
C. Intelligent House

G. Easy Shopping   
D. New Possibilities for Business

H. Future Entertainment   
  
**1.**The smart fridge will be connected to the internet as part of a home network that runs your domestic life, interacting with the barcodes on your food, and re-ordering them on-line as you use them. Virtually all domestic appliances will be linked by computer, so that the fridge can communicate with the cooker and rubbish bin, coordinating complex tasks such as cooking a meal.

1. Children of the future will never be able to complain that there's no one to play with. Equipped with virtual reality headsets, they will be taking part in global games, for example, in medieval jousting tournaments. Their opponents, selected by the computer, will proba­bly live on the other side of the world.
2. Cars of the future will take much of the strain out of driving. The intelligent navigation system will be able to choose the best route for you by monitoring an online traffic database for hold-ups, while the cruise control keeps a constant distance from the car in front. And if you exceed the speed limit, the speedometer will give a polite warn­ing to you.
3. Holographic conferencing and virtual reality meetings will allow people to interact with colleagues and clients via computer, without needing to leave the comfort of their own homes. This will also mean that a lot more people will either work freelance from home, or on flexible short-term contracts. The old concept 'jobs for life' will be a thing of the past.
4. In the future it will become harder to tell the difference between the human and the machine. All body parts will be replaceable. A computer will function like the human brain with the ability to recognize feelings and respond in a feeling way. We will then be able to create a machine duplicate of ourselves and transfer our spirit so we will be able to live for as long as we want.
5. There will be great changes to the environment particularly be­cause of the rising sea levels. Global warming is expected to cause oceans to ise by one meter, which will increase the risk of flooding. It will happen regardless of any future actions to curb greenhouse gases. Projected climate change will also tend to degrade water qual­ity through higher water temperatures.
6. We will not rely so much on cash as we do now. It will mainly be digital money, the inevitable medium of exchange for an increasingly wired world. We will no longer need to carry a wad of bills or fumble for exact change. Supermarkets will have iris recognition systems so the money for our groceries will automatically be transferred from our bank accounts as we're standing at the checkout.

**Задание 2.**

**1.Прочитайте текст про себя.. Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами A-G. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.**

**2.Переведите тексты на русский язык**

**3.Перескажите тексты своими словами**

1. Unexpected Tech Failure   
2. Military Use   
3. World Without Drivers   
4. Health Benefits

5. Saving Time And Money

6. Other Side of the Coin  
7. Robotic Future  
8. Specialised Vehicles  
  
A. Globally released worldwide, Microsoft Vista hit the markets in early 2007. Its ideology was to enhance the security system of the personal computer. But the security features weren't all that better than its previous versions', according to many software critics. Vista is also not compatible on all sorts of PC's and runs slower compared to Windows XP. All of this prevented Vista from being a better version and it never took off like the company had hoped.  
  
B. A couple centuries ago, if you wanted to record a moment for posterity, you sat around for hours or days while someone painted it. Up until ten years ago, you were at the mercy of photo developers charging 20 cents or more to help preserve your memories. Now you can record countless images and store them electronically for all of eternity at virtually no cost per picture.  
  
C. With technology advancing at the pace it is today, we have to believe that by the end of the century we won't be driving our cars around the city. Rather, we will just be sitting on the then historic driver's seat and doing some work. While the concept looks futuristic, industrial designer Kubik Petr believes that nothing seems impossible with modern technology at hand.  
  
D. The Kenguru is designed only for the disabled. Previously car manufacturers would design cars for the disabled but not specifically for them. This Hungarian company is taking it to the next step, the disabled will be able to open the rear of the car and just roll in the driving position, secure their wheelchair — without never having to leave their chair.  
  
E. Technology certainly offers us innumerable comforts within our world, especially when it comes to people who have extreme medical conditions and need the help of science and technology to live comfortably within their everyday lives. The creation of robot limbs allows a person to walk again. The introduction of synthetic body parts such as a heart pump can help a person to live longer.  
  
F. Everyone knows that being a soldier is a dangerous job. Walking through minefields, deactivating unexploded bombs or clearing out hostile buildings, for example, are some of the riskiest tasks. What if we could send robots to do these jobs instead of humans? Then, if something went wrong, we'd only lose the money it cost to build the robot instead of losing a human life.  
  
G. Cutting edge technologies offer the hope for a better world, bringing welcome solutions to everything from disease to environmental damage. But these same technologies can also bring danger by aiding criminals and terrorists, invading personal privacy and even potentially creating diseases and damaging the environment. The more powerful and pervasive technology becomes, the more dangerous it becomes as well.

**Ответы 1538426**

**Задание 3.**

**1.Прочитайте текст про себя. Установите соответствие между заголовками 1-8 и текстами A-G. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.**

1. Not for children  
2. Benefits for poor countries  
3. Illegal and unsafe  
4. Small size - great role  
5. One is not enough  
6. Don't speak - text  
7. Spreading wider - weighing lighter  
8. One device - many functions

A. A mobile phone (also known as a cell phone) is a device that can make and receive telephone calls while moving around. It does so by connecting to a cellular network provided by a mobile phone operator, allowing access to the public telephone network. In addition to telephony, modem mobile phones also support a wide variety of other services such as text messaging, MMS, email, Internet access, Bluetooth, business applications, gaming and photography.  
  
B. The first hand-held mobile phone was demonstrated by Dr. Martin Cooper ol Motorola in 1973, using a handset weighing around 1 kg. In 1983, the first commercial cell phone was released. In the twenty years from 1990 to 2010, worldwide mobile phone subscriptions grew from 12.4 million to over 4.6 billion. It got to the developing countries and reached the poorest citizens. The devices themselves have also become smaller and much lighter.  
  
C. The most commonly used data application on mobile phones is SMS text messaging. The first SMS text message was sent from a computer to a mobile phone in 1992 in the UK, while the first person-to-person SMS from phone to phone was sent in Finland in 1993.The first mobile news service, delivered via SMS, was launched in Finland in 2000. Mobile news services are expanding with many organizations providing «оп-demand» news services by SMS.  
  
D. Mobile phones need a small microchip called a Subscriber Identity Module, or SIM card, to function. The SIM card is approximately the size of a small postage stamp and is usually placed underneath the battery in the rear of the unit. The SIM card does not only store data like telephone numbers but also allows users to change phones by simply removing the SIM card from one mobile phone and inserting it into another mobile phone or broadband telephony device.  
  
E. Mobile phones are used for keeping in touch with family members, conducting business, and having access to a telephone in an emergency. Some people carry more than one cell phone for different purposes, such as for business and personal use. Multiple SIM cards may also be used to take advantage of the benefits of different calling plans - a particular plan might provide cheaper local calls, long-distance calls, international calls, or roaming.  
  
F. Mobile phones have spread more quickly than any other technology and can improve the life of the poorest people in developing countries. They provide access to information in places where landlines or the Internet are not available. In Africa, people travel from village to village to let friends and relatives know about weddings and births. They need not do this if the villages are within coverage. Mobile phones are recharged using a solar panel or motorcycle battery.  
  
G. Mobile phone use while driving is common but dangerous, as it increases the risk of accident. Many countries prohibit it. Some schools also limit or restrict the use of mobile phones because cell phones are used for cheating on tests, harassment and bullying, causing threats to the school's security. Many mobile phones are banned in school locker room facilities, public restrooms and swimming pools due to the built-in cameras that most phones now have.

**8764523**

**Задание 4.**

**1.Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А—F частями предложений, обозначенны­ми цифрами 1 — 6. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 лишняя.**

**2. Переведите текст.**

**3. Составьте план текста и перескажите его.**

The world of automobiles has made some dramatic changes in the past century. Each year brings more innovative improvements in car technology A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, all that brightness might make someone feel a bit curious about how it all be­gan.

Way back in the 15th century, Leonardo Da Vinci was working diligently on designs and prototypes for transport vehicles B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It wasn’t until 1769 that an inventor in France built a working self-propelled vehicle. His name was Nicolas Cugnot, and the vehicle was a steam powered military tractor.

In Scotland, around 1839, Robert Anderson took a ride in his creation, C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Today’s modern hybrid cars use technology based upon the ideas first dreamed of almost 170 years ago!

But the legitimate title of Automobile Inventor would have to go to German inventor, Karl Friedrich Benz. It was in 1886 that he received a patent on the world’s first gasoline powered automobile, D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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In the United States, the first patent issued for an automobile was granted in 1789, to Oliver Evans. He performed an amazing demonstration of his vehicle in 1805, E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Proudly crowned the first amphibious vehicle, it never quite made it to production for the public.

It was in 1893 that Charles Edgar Duryea, and his brother Frank introduced to Ameri­ca the first gasoline powered car that worked the way it was supposed to. These two engi­neering brothers also started the first American automobile manufacturing plant.

A common belief is that Henry Ford invented the first car. However, Henry created his first car only in 1896. He had formed and lost two car manufacturing plants by 1903, F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His most famous contribution to the automotive industry was that he invented the first assembly line conveyer belt that revolutionized the manufacturing of au­tomobiles.

1. because automotive companies are planning to do a lot of scientific research

2. when he started The Ford Motor Company

3. which had a combustion engine and three wheels

4. when he showed the crowd that his automobile was able to travel on land, and in the water by using a paddle wheel

5. but, unfortunately, none ever came into being

6. so the future looks bright for both car buyers and car manufacturers

7. which he called the Electric Carriage

**Ответы 657342**

**Задание 5.**

**1.Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами A-G. Одна из частей в списке 1-7 лишняя.**

**2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

**3.Выпишите ключевые слова и перескажите текст.**  
Ever wonder 1\_\_\_? There's actually quite a bit of science going on behind the scenes, with several components working together to bring you that digital-quality signal.  
  
Your channel selection begins with the programming sources themselves. Companies like Showtime, HBO or Cinemax create their programming. Channel providers then purchase rights to this programming 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Once a provider has their programming in place, they turn their attention to the broadcast centre to compress and convert the programming for satellite broadcast.  
  
Your Dish Network Programming originally arrives as a digital stream of video, which is then compressed and converted through an encoder, typically using the MPEG2 format. This format reduces the overall size of the video, 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
  
Once encoded, the video is then encrypted 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After the video has been encrypted, it is sent to the provider's satellite, strategically positioned in the sky.  
  
The satellite itself uses a dish similar to your own satellite dish, to receive the video and send it back down to Earth. When the satellite sends the signal back down to Earth, it is picked up by your satellite dish, a small round antenna that receives the satellite's broadcast and sends the video on to your satellite TV receiver.  
  
The satellite TV receiver is that little black box that sits inside your home and allows you to choose 5\_\_\_\_\_\_. The receiver actually performs several important functions in the satellite viewing process, including the decryption of the signal itself. If you remember, the satellite signal was scrambled by the provider to protect it from un-paying consumers. Your receiver 'de-scrambles' that signal and converts the signal into a format 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Together these amazing components create a vividly clear digital picture for over 200 satellite channels.  
  
A. which channel you want to watch  
B. including a power source and a computer system  
C. so that the broadcast can only be viewed by paying subscribers  
D. so that they can broadcast the shows via satellite  
E. how your satellite TV system works  
F. making it possible for a satellite to broadcast hundreds of channels at the same time  
G. that your television can handle

**Ответы E D F CAG**

**Задание 6.**

**1.Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1—6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами A—G. Одна из час­тей в списке A—G лишняя.**

**2. Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Найдите в тексте причастие 1и 2 и определите его функции***.*

**4. Объясните на английском языке принцип работы данной машины.**  
When you mention the name 'Hovercraft' most people think of a helicopter. If someone sees one from the river bank, the term 'air- boat' comes to their mind because most people are not quite sure  1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Few people know of the personal sized hovercraft 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A hovercraft is a vehicle, designed to travel over any smooth surface. Hovercraft are unique among all forms of transportation in their ability to travel equally well over land, ice, and water 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . That is why they are used throughout the world as a means of specialized transport 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Hovercraft can be powered by one or more engines. The engine drives the fan, which is responsible for creating high pressure air. The air inflates the 'skirt'-under the vehicle, causing it to rise above the ground.

The Hovercraft Museum, located in Hampshire, houses the world's largest library of documents, publications, photographs and drawings on hovercraft, 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . The museum also contains a large collection of original manufacturer's hovercraft mo­dels including the world's first- working hovercraft model built by Christopher Cockerell.Cockerell's idea was to build a vehicle floating on a layer of air, 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . To test his hypothesis, he put one smaller can inside a larger can and used a hairdryer to blow air into them. Christopher Cockerell was knighted for his achievement in 1969.

Hovercraft have now become much larger, more efficient and are in widespread use all over the world.

A. all of which is available for research.

B where there is the need to travel over multiple types of surfaces.

С what they are looking at.

D. which would reduce friction between the water and vehicle

E so as to entertain the general public.

F that are used worldwide for recreation, racing and rescue.

G because they are supported by a cushion of air.

**Ответы C F G B A D**

**Задание7.**

**1.Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А-F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1-7 лишняя.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Составьте краткий пересказ текста из 10 предложений.**

It was during a radar-related research project around 1946 that Dr. Percy Spencer, while working for Raytheon Corporation, noticed that a candy bar in his pocket melted during the testing of a new vacuum tube called a magnetron. This intrigued Dr. Spencer, **A**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . This time he placed some popcorn kernels near the tube and watched **B** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

The next morning Spencer decided to put the magnetron tube near an egg. Spencer and a colleague both watched **C** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Spencer’s colleague moved in for a closer look just as the egg splattered yolk all over his face. Dr. Spencer concluded that if you can cook an egg that quickly, **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . He began experimenting. Dr. Spencer enclosed the food to be cooked in a metal box that he fed the microwaves into. He had invented what was to revolutionize cooking and form the basis of a multimillion dollar industry – the microwave oven.

In 1947, Raytheon demonstrated the world’s first microwave oven and called it a Radarange. The first microwave ovens cost between $ 2,000 and $ 3,000. Around 1952 – 55, Tappan introduced the first home model priced at $ 1295. In 1967 Raytheon owned Amana Refrigeration introduced the first countertop microwave oven, E \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

By 1975, sales of microwave ovens had, for the first time, exceeded those of gas ranges. In 1976, the microwave oven became a more commonly owned kitchen appliance than the dishwasher, **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . America’s cooking habits were being dramatically changed by the convenience of the microwave oven. Once considered a luxury, the microwave oven has developed into a practical necessity for a fast-paced world of today.

1. as the popcorn sputtered, cracked and popped
2. so he decided to ask for help
3. so he tried another experiment
4. reaching nearly about 52 million US households
5. which was smaller, safer and more reliable than previous models
6. as the egg began to tremor and shake
7. then you could cook other foods as well

**Ответы 316754**

**Задание 8.**

**1.Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A-F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке лишняя.  
2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Выпишите из текста все числительные, напишите эти числительные словами, напишите что обозначают эти числительные.**

**Television**  
Few inventions have had as much effect on contemporary society, especially American society, as television. Before 1947 the number of U.S. homes with television sets A \_\_\_\_\_\_ . By the late 1990s, 98 percent of U.S. homes had at least one television set, and those sets were on for an average of more than seven hours a day. The typical American spends (B \_\_\_\_\_\_ ) from two-and-a-half to almost five hours a day watching television.  
  
The invention of TV is not credited to one single person. Vladimir Zworykin and Philo Farnsworth both played instrumental roles. Electronic television was first successfully demonstrated in San Francisco on Sept. 7, 1927. The system was designed by Philo Taylor Farnsworth, a 21-year-old inventor who C \_\_\_\_\_\_ until he was 14. While still in high school, Farnsworth had begun to think of a system that D \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a form that could be coded onto radio waves and then transformed back into a picture on a screen. Boris Rosing and Vladimir Zvorykin in Russia had conducted some experiments in E \_\_\_\_\_\_ Farnsworth’s first success.  
  
Also, a mechanical television system, which scanned images using a F \_\_\_\_\_\_ , had been demonstrated by John Logic Baird in England and Charles Francis Jenkins in the United States earlier in the 1920s. However, Farnsworth’s invention and Vladimir Zvorykin’s electronic TV system are the direct ancestors of modern television.  
  
1. depending on the survey and the time of year  
2. rotating disk with holes arranged in a spiral pattern   
3. could be measured in the thousands   
4. could capture moving images   
5. funding a number of research programmes   
6. transmitting images 16 years before   
7. had lived in a house without electricity  
  
**317462**

**III.Лексико-грамматические задания.**

**Задание 1.**

**1.Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Задайте 5 вопросов по тексту.**

Traffic problems.

In January 2003, the Congestion Charge 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ INTRODUCE in London to help solve the city’s traffic problems.

However, London’s motorists still have traffic problems, 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CRAWL through the city’s streets. London is just as congested with cars as it was before the introduction of the traffic charging scheme.

‘Without the Congestion Charge the traffic problems in London would be much 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  BAD now,’ said the TfL’s Managing Director.

‘It 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PROVE successful in cutting traffic coming into London.’

However, on its own, the traffic charging scheme 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NOT RESOLVE the problem of congestion in the city. London streets remain clogged by road works and other measures designed to help pedestrians, buses and cyclists.

Mayor of London Boris Johnson says he now 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ WORK with TFL on a ‘comprehensive approach’ to ease the congestion problem.

He believes that the government soon 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ IMPOSE new measures to eliminate traffic congestion.

**Задание2.**

**1.Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Перескажите текст, используя следующие ключевые слова.**

Accessible// experience in computing// computer classes// getting online// excited// to set it up// easy// get online// to call the service provider// a dial-up// within a few hours// wasn’t working properly// black horizontal lines// to fix// to exchange //experience// in my final year // knowledge

**Задание 4.**

**1.Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Используя лексику текста, расскажите о своем первом опыте использования Интернета.**

**My First Time Online**

1. My first internet experience was back in 1997 when the Internet ...........................MAKE accessible to the public.

2. I had some experience in computing as I  ...........................TAKE a couple of computer classes

before.

3. When the Internet became even  ........................... POPULAR, I could no longer resist buying my own computer and getting online.

4. I was so excited when  ........................... BRING the computer home that I just couldn’t wait to set it up and start surfing the web! The setting up was quite easy but I still couldn’t

get online.

5. I had to call the service provider and establish a dial-up service first. Luckily, that ........................... NOT TAKE very long. I was able to get online within a few hours.

6. You wouldn’t believe what happened next. I found out that the monitor wasn’t working properly. It had black horizontal lines running through. While I ........................... TRY to fix it, the screen went completely black. I went to exchange the monitor the following day, and my real first internet experience began.

7. Now I am in my final year at university and I can’t imagine my life without the Internet or e-mail. I hope that as I grow older my knowledge and experience with computers  ........................... EXPAND as technology advances.

**Задание 5.**

**1.Прочитайте 2 текста. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Выпишите из текста все недостатки и преимущества использования компьютера.**

**Computer Addiction.**

1.Excessive computer use can become really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.ADDICT

And it doesn’t only mean playing computer games. 2.Wireless connection to the Internet has brought the world close to people making them to \_\_\_\_\_GRADUAL withdraw into an artificial world of communication. Lots of young people find virtual reality more attractive than everyday lives. 3.Computer addiction makes them neglect school and their 4.everyday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.RESPONSIBLE 5.This of course leads to \_\_\_\_\_\_DESIRE effects. Teenagers become irresponsible in their everyday lives. 6.Computer addicts become isolated, anti-social and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_CAPABLE of dealing with each other directly. 7.Their lives become \_\_\_\_\_AIM without going online to check their email or to chat and they become totally dependent on their computers.

**What Can Computers Do?**

1. Computers and microchips \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BECOME part of our everyday lives. 2.We read magazines which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PRODUCE on computer, we buy things with the help of computer; we pay bills prepared by computers. 3. Just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DIAL a phone number involves the use of a sophisticated computer system. 4. In the past, life without computers was much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DIFFICULT than it is today.  
5. The first computers were able to multiply long numbers, but they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NOT CAN do anything else. 6. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BELIEVE stories about robots and space travel, but now computers are able to do almost all difficult jobs. 7.What makes your computer such a miraculous device? It is a personal communicator that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ENABLES you to interact with other computers and with people around the world. And you can even use your PC to relax with computer games.

**Задание 6.**

**1.Прочитайте 2 текста. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Выпишите из текста все преимущества и недостатки использования Интернета.**

**Two faces of the Internet.**

There are different ways one can look at the Internet. 1.The positive side is that people from around the globe could ……………………… ACT with one another in a matter of seconds. Instant messaging is the most popular form of communication online today. 2.People are informed about the ……………………… AVAILABLE of their friends and can have numerous conversations at the same time. 3.Another advantage is that there is an ……………………… FINITE amount of knowledge and information one can get from the Internet. Internet-able students have the possibility to access information 4.at an ……………………… BELIEVE pace, and creating their reports becomes less tedious.

5.The negative side is that people who use the Internet for an excessive amount of time are ……………………… PARTICULAR prone to social isolation and depression.

6.We must admit that internet ……………………… ADDICT is a growing problem with teenagers nowadays.

**The Internet – a Blessing or a Curse?**

1.We live in the age of information technology and the Internet is a unique ………………… INVENT, which has influenced all areas of our lives. 2.Yet some people are ……………………… CERTAIN about the importance of the Web. Is it a blessing or a curse? 3.One the one hand, with the Internet, it is now possible to communicate ……………………… EASY. with people all over the world. In addition, the Internet is very useful, because it makes the world of facts and 4.knowledge……………………… ACCESS to everyone.  5.However, a huge amount of information on the Internet is also one of its ……………………… WEAK. This diversity makes it difficult to find the type of information you want. 6.Moreover, the Internet can become ……………………… DANGER  for our society, because of cybercriminals. The information wars of the future may be fought on Web sites.

**Задание 7.**

**1.Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Задайте 10 вопросов к тексту.**

**Computers in Education**

1. When Mrs. Bashet’s son walks through the door after school, he ……… NOT HAVE to ask if he has any homework. 2. She already knows. That’s because in 2007, Dougherty Valley High School, in California, ……… BUY  a program called School Loop, essentially putting grade books, attendance sheets, student binders, and even blackboards online. 3.With a few mouse clicks on her computer at work, Mrs. Bashet can check her son’s assignments and test scores as well as see in nearly real time if he ……… SKIP any class. 4. With School Loop, parents, teachers, administrators, and students can access a vast quantity of data as effortlessly as opening an email. 5. At the moment school districts across the country ……… ADOPT School Loop and similar systems, such as Edline and Power School. 6. Ed Zaiontz, executive director of information services, says that the trend toward shuttling information between schools, homes, and district offices ……… CONTINUE to grow in the future as the digital divide shrinks.

7.One might expect that today’s high school students who learned to read at the same time as they learned to click a mouse and hit ‘Enter’ wouldn’t think twice about……… BUY track of their classes online. 8. However, when the school ………ONE  started using School Loop, about half of students groused about the new window parents would have on their school days.

**Задание 8.**

**1.Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Расскажите по плану об истории парашютов.**

**The history of parachutes**

The history of parachutes is full of surprises. 1.The…………… ONE living thing to fall to earth with a parachute was a sheep. 2.The animal, attached to a seven-foot-wide umbrella,……………  DROP from a tower in France. 3. In 1797 a Frenchman …………NAME Andre Garnerin climbed into a basket attached to a hot-air balloon and rose into the air above Paris. When he reached an altitude of 2,230 feet, he cut the basket loose and fell toward the earth under an umbrella-like parachute. 4.No one knew if a parachute would work from that height, but it …………… DO, and Garnerin went on to give many more parachute-jumping exhibitions.

**Задание 9.**

**1.Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Выпишите из текста придаточные определительные предложения.**

**Build Your Own Robot!**

1. Lego Mindstorms NXT is back and better than ever! You are lucky if you have such a ………… COLOUR set of Lego bricks Mindstorms NXT.

2. With new robot models, even more customizable programming, and all-new technology including a color sensor, you will never exhaust its …………CREATE potential.

3. The Lego Mindstorms NXT is the perfect gadget for those who would like to create their own robots the way they like to and with unique features. With active imagination as your guide, there are ………… COUNT combinations of robots that you can create, some of which can be rather incredible.

4. However, don’t be …………… PATIENT because modeling takes time.

5.LEGO Mindstorm NXT is rather …………… EXPENSIVE, so everyone can buy it

6. We hope that LEGO Mindstorm NXT will produce an unforgettable ………… IMPRESS on you.

**Задание10.**

**1.Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте если необходимо слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после пробелов так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Ответьте на вопрос Why is cyber communication so important in the modern world?**

**Cyber communication**

The development of cyber communication - email, text messaging, and social networking - has revolutionized the way we communicate. 1.Quick and ………SUCCESS

 communication via the Internet has proved essential to national governments, and to the individual. 2. Now, we can send and receive important messages, communicate and clarify statements…………… PRACTICAL within seconds.3.Cyber communication is very important in……………… BUSY. On a more individual level, cyber communication has transformed the method in which people communicate. 4. In particular, social networking sites have provided access to people in every corner of the globe and their …………POPULAR  is growing. 5. This has helped old friends living far apart to maintain a close …………RELATION. 6. For many people, not just teens, social networking has become an alternative 7. to ……………TRADITION forms of communication - writing a letter, a face-to-face conversation, or a phone call.

**Задание11.**

**1.Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными буквами. Эти буквы соответствуют заданиям А-G, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Выберите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Задайте 10 вопросов к тексту.**

**The Changing World of Computers**

Computers are rapidly changing the way we do things. For a technology that is still relatively new, their **A**...... on the business and consumer sector has been incomprehensible. As if it was not sufficient to own one computer, many people nowadays have a few of them. We think we need a desktop computer, a laptop computer, and a bunch of little computers in our phones and music players, even B ...... they actually do the same thing. Now that everybody has their desktops and laptops, and we are all able to C..... the Internet anytime we want to, our world has turned into a virtual playground. We can now connect with our foreign neighbours in a matter of seconds, D ....... of how far away they are from us. It's as if we no longer have borders in this highly digital world of ours.

Desktops have always been a great option, but the problem with them is that they are not mobile. They have all the E..... of other computers, but it can be annoying at times to have to sit in the same spot while working. For businesses and personal offices, desktop computers are still the favoured option because of their power. But when people have to be connected while travelling, the need for laptops really becomes apparent. The main advantage of laptops is the ability to communicate with people no F...... where you are. Our society has been converted into one that has to have all the latest gadgets. Some people even G ...... down on others if they still have last year's model of some gadget. Those people will always be behind the curve just because of how fast technology is advancing now.

**А** 1) affect 2) role 3) impact 4) value

B 1) though 2) now 3) so 4) as

C 1) register 2) log 3) connect 4) access

D 1) regardless 2) regarding 3) in spite 4) despite

E 1) qualities 2) skills 3) capabilities 4) traits

F 1) trouble 2) matter 3) doubt 4) problem

G 1) turn 2) fall 3) come 4)look

**Ответы 3141324**

**Задание12.**

**1.Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными буквами. Эти буквы соответствуют заданиям А-G, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Выберите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.**

**2.Переведите текст на русский язык.**

**3.Задайте 9- 10 вопросов к тексту.**

**What Does the Future Hold?**

Have you ever thought about the future? One of the most amazing predictions I have heard about the twenty-first century is that we will be living longer and longer. Scientists will have **A** …up with a cure for a lot of the most common diseases that people die of at the moment. They say that by the year 2050, the average person's lifespan will have B**…**to one hundred years.

They also predict that work will take C…less of our lives and we will have more free time to spend. Robots, which will look more and more like human beings, will have taken D… a lot of the boring everyday jobs we do today. In the next ten years, the Japanese will have E…. a robot that understands human speech. This is not science fiction: the optimists say that by the year 2020 we will have created humanoids with brains similar to those of an adult human being. This will F….about a big change in the way we live.

However, many experts feel pessimistic about the future. They predict that people themselves will look like robots. They will have microchips in various parts of their body, which will connect them to a wide variety of gadgets. Some experts even see robots as a G…. to human freedom. They are afraid that we will not be able to control them and that in the end, they will control us.

А l) turned 2) made 3) come 4) found

B 1) gone 2) risen 3) turned 4) come

C 1) on2) up3) over4) away

D 1) up2) off3) over 4) in

E 1) discovered 2) found) done 4) invented

F 1) bring 2) turn3) take 4) come

G 1) damage 2) dream 3) threat 4) problem

**Ответы 1242423**

**Примерные вопросы.**

1. What is one of the most amazing predictions about the 21 century?
2. What will be the life-span of a person by the year 2050?
3. Why will people live longer and longer?
4. Why will we have more free time to spend?
5. What kind of robots will Japanese invent in the next ten years?
6. What kind of humanoids will we have created in the future?
7. What do many pessimistic people predict?
8. Why will people look like robots?
9. How do some experts see robots?

**Задание13.**

**1.Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

**2.Придумайте 2 задания к тексту.**

**How Does Wind Power Really Work?**

Wind power is going to be essential to our planet in the near future but do you really know how wind power works? It looks easy but there are several components involved in generating wind power. This type of power can not only save us a good deal of money on our utility bills, but it will also play an important role in saving our planet.

For many of us, wind just looks invisible and does not actually have any properties but in reality, air is a fluid that contains particles constructed of gas. This is different from other fluids that are made of liquid particles. We can turn these gas particles into power because as the wind gusts, kinetic energy is created which then can be harnessed and changed over into power.

The way that this wind energy is captured is by utilizing turbine blades that are connected to a shaft. This shaft is then fitted to a generator which then converts this energy into electrical energy which is then used for power. Basically, wind power is merely taking one kind of energy and changing it into some other form of energy.

Having access to wind is very essential for this operation to work but another indispensable ingredient is the blades that are used. These turbine blades are designed not unlike the wings on an airplane. This design is very critical to maximize the effectiveness of the turbine but there is something else which is critical. The other critical component is simply the size of the blade. The bigger the blade is, the more energy is seized and more power can be created for us in the form of electricity.

It is feasible to actually quadruple the amount of power output by utilizing a blade that is twice the size in diameter! Much also depends on on where you live to figure out the right blade size. In regions with low wind levels, small blades work better because more wind is required to push the larger turbine blades. In an area that is very windy, it is much better to use the largest blades feasible in order to use all of the wind available.

There is definitely more involved with how wind power is made but this gives you the fundamental principles of how electricity is produced from the wind. Wind power is getting more popular not only with huge utility companies, but also with the common homeowner who is looking to save some money. Today is a fantastic time to do as much research as you can about wind power so you will be able to make educated decisions in the future.

**Задание14.**

**1.Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

**2.Придумайте 2 задания к тексту.**

**Rubik's Cube**

Every invention has an official birth date. For the Cube this date is 1974 when the first working prototype came into being. The inventor's name is now a household word, Rubik's Cube.  
Although 1974 marks the inauguration of the Cube, the processes that led to the invention began a few years earlier. At the time, Erno Rubik was a lecturer at the Department of Interior Design at the Academy of Applied Arts and Crafts in Budapest.  
  
In the course of his teaching, Erno Rubik preferred to communicate his ideas by the use of actual models, made from paper, cardboard, wood or plastic, challenging his students to experiment by manipulating clearly constructed and easily interpreted forms. It was the realisation that even the simplest elements, cleverly duplicated and manipulated, yield an abundance of multiple forms that was the first step on the long road that led finally to the Cube.  
  
When the Cube was complete, Erno Rubik demonstrated it to his students and let some of his friends play with it. the effect was instantaneous. once somebody laid his hands on the cube it was difficult to get it back! the compulsive interest of friends and students in the Cube caught its creator completely by surprise and it was months before any thought was given to the possibility of producing it on an industrial scale.  
  
During 1978, without any promotion or publicity, the Cube began very slowly to make its way through the hands of fascinated youths into homes, playgrounds and schools.   
  
The challenge of trying to master the Cube, to be able to restore all of its six sides to the original colours seemed to have a mesmeric effect on an amazing variety of individuals right across age, occupation, wealth and social standing. Grandmothers, bank managers, baseball players, pilots, librarians, park attendants could be seen working away at their Cubes at any hour of the day. In restaurants the Cube would feature on tables side by side with salt and pepper pots, handled with greater frequency than either. But it was the young, schoolboys and students, who were in the vanguard of what was fast becoming a massive movement that swept through the world. They were the ones who proved most adept at solving the puzzle, they were the ones to form special cubists clubs, to organise competitions, to suffer from Rubik's wrist playing continuously for hours and days with an object that simply could not put down.  
  
But now, in its second incarnation, the Cube is part of a family of puzzles and games which bear the stamp of the genius who created the greatest three dimensional puzzle the world has ever known.  
  
Erno Rubik has not changed much over the years. working closely with seven towns, he is still deeply engaged in creating new games and puzzles, and remains one of the principal beneficiaries of what proved to be a spectacularly successful invention.