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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»

Проректор по учебной работе

И.Г. Гайрабеков



« » 20__ г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА

дисциплины

«Иностранный язык»

Направление подготовки

09.03.01 «Информатика и вычислительная техника»

Направленность (профиль)

«Информатика и вычислительная техника»

Квалификация выпускника

Бакалавр

1. Цели и задачи дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

Цели и задачи обучения иностранным языкам – формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции будущего специалиста, позволяющей использовать иностранный язык как средство профессионального и межличностного общения.

Достижение главной цели предполагает комплексную реализацию следующих задач:

- **познавательной**, позволяющей сформировать представление об образе мира как целостной многоуровневой системе (этнической, языковой, социокультурной и т. п.); уровне материальной и духовной культуры; системе ценностей (религиозно-философских, эстетических и нравственных); особенностях профессиональной деятельности в соизучаемых странах;
- **развивающей, обеспечивающей речемыслительные и коммуникативные способности**, развитие памяти, внимания, воображения, формирование потребности к самостоятельной познавательной деятельности, критическому мышлению и рефлексии;
- **воспитательной**, связанной с формированием общечеловеческих, общенациональных и личностных ценностей, таких как: гуманистическое мировоззрение, уважение к другим культурам, патриотизм, нравственность, культура общения;
- **практической**, предполагающей овладение иноязычным общением в единстве всех его *компетенций* (языковой, речевой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно-познавательной), *функций* (этикетной, познавательной, регулятивной, ценностно-ориентационной) и *форм* (устной и письменной), что осуществляется посредством взаимосвязанного обучения всем видам речевой деятельности в рамках определенного программой предметно-тематического содержания, а также овладения технологиями языкового самообразования.

2. Место дисциплины в структуре образовательной программы:

Дисциплина относится к базовой части образовательной программы:

3. Требования к результатам освоения дисциплины

Выпускник, освоивший программу бакалавриата, должен обладать следующими общекультурными компетенциями:

Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации на иностранном(ых) языке(ах) (УК-4).

-**ИД-1 УК-4**-знает литературную форму государственного языка, основы устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке, функциональные стили родного языка, требования к деловой коммуникации

-**ИД-2 УК-4**-умеет выражать свои мысли на государственном, родном и иностранном языке в ситуации деловой коммуникации

-**ИД-3 УК-4**-имеет практический опыт составления текстов на государственном и родном языках, опыт перевода текстов с иностранного языка на родной, опыт говорения на государственном и иностранном

4. Объем дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Таблица 1.

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов/ зач.ед.		Семестры					
			1		2		3	
	ОФО		ОФО		ОФО		ОФО	
Контактная работа (всего)	100/3		36/1		34/1		30/1	
В том числе:								
Лекции								
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	100/3		36/1		34/1		30/1	
Семинары (С)								
Лабораторные работы (ЛР)								
Самостоятельная работа (всего)	116/3		36/1		38/1		42/1,16	
В том числе:								
Рефераты							5/0,13	
Презентации			2/0,05		2/0,05			
И (или) другие виды самостоятельной работы:			6/0,16		6/0,16		6/0,16	
Подготовка к практическим занятиям			22/0,6		24/0,6		23/0,6	
Подготовка к зачету			6/0,16		6/0,16			
Подготовка к экзамену							8/0,22	
Вид промежуточной аттестации								
Вид отчетности			зач		зач		экз	
Общая трудоемкость дисциплины	ВСЕГО в часах	216	216	72		72		72
	ВСЕГО в зач. единиц.	6	6	2		2		2

5.Содержание дисциплины

5.1. Разделы дисциплины и виды занятий

Таблица 2

№ п/п	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Лекц. часы	Практ зан. часы	Лаб.зан. часы	Всего часов
1 семестр					
1	Phonetic course		2		2
2	Basic grammar course		4		4
3	Acquaintance		2		2
4	Basic grammar course		2		2
5	Education		2		2
6	Basic grammar course		4		4
7	Welcome		2		2
8	Cities like people		4		4
9	Basic grammar course		4		4
10	The Industry of Great Britain		4		4
11	Basic grammar course		2		2
12	The celebrations		4		4
2 семестр					
13	Basic grammar course		4		4
14	Environment		2		2
15	Basic grammar course		4		4
16	Health		4		4
17	Basic grammar course		4		4
18	Prominent people		4		4
19	Basic grammar course		4		4
20	Mass media		4		4
21	Basic grammar course		4		4
3 семестр					
22	Revision of studied material. Computer science				
	"What is a computer?"		4		4
	"History of computer "		2		2
	"Computer studies"		2		2
	"The language of e-mail"		4		4
	" Programming language"		2		2
23	Revision of studied material. Computer viruses				

	“The Virus cure”		4		4
	"What are computer viruses?"		4		4
	"From the history of computer viruses”		2		2
	“ The term “ computer security”		2		2
	“Risk Assessment”		4		4

5.2. Лекционные занятия не предусмотрены

5.3 Лабораторные занятия не предусмотрены

Практические занятия

5.4.

Таблица 3

№	Наименование раздела	Содержание разделов
Семестр 1		
Модуль 1		
1	Phonetic course	Фонетический строй английского языка. Специфика артикуляции звуков, интонации. Монофтонги и дифтонги. Долгота гласных звуков. Чтение транскрипции. Фонетические упражнения
2	Basic grammar course	1. Структура английского предложения. Виды предложений (повествовательное, вопросительное, побудительное и восклицательное). Глаголы <i>to be</i> и <i>to have</i> и оборот <i>have (has) got</i> . Структура <i>there is (are)</i> . Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (2) Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи
		2. Части речи и члены предложения. Артикль <i>a/an, the</i> . Существительное (исчисляемое и неисчисляемое; собственное и нарицательное; Род и число имен сущ.). Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (2)- Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи
		3. Числительное (количественное и порядковое). Местоимения. Личные местоимения в объектном и притяжательном падежах. Указательные местоимения. Предлоги места и направления. Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (2) Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи
3	Acquaintance	1. «My visit card». 2. «Talking about my family». 3. «Talking about my friend». 4. «Talking about my house». 5. «My working day».
4	Basic grammar course	1. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный). Обучение навыкам чтения и письма

		<p>Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p> <p>2.Числительное (дробь, единицы кубических измерений, меры длины; сложение, вычитание, умножение и деление). Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p> <p>3.Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Модальные глаголы (<i>can, may, must</i>) Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p> <p>4. Система временных форм в английском языке. Present Indefinite и Present Continuous и оборот <i>to be going to</i>. Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.</p>
5	Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. «My Institute». 2. «Why do we learn English». 3. «The British education system». 4. «The Russian education system». 5. «The American education system».
Модуль 2		
6	Basic grammar course	<p>Система временных форм в английском языке: Past Indefinite Tense. Past Continuous Tense Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (4). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.</p>
7	Welcome	<p>Англоговорящие страны. Российская Федерация. Географическое положение и история. Работа с текстами страноведческого характера Text for reading.-(4)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. «Russian Federation». 2. «Great Britain». 3. «The USA».
8	Cities like people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. «Grozny». 2. «Moscow». 3. «London». 4. «Washington».
9	Basic grammar course	<p>1.Система временных форм в английском языке: Future Indefinite Tense. Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (4). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие</p>

		навыков устной речи.
10	The Industry of Great Britain.	Industrial misery. Britain's industry, technology and trade.
11	Basic grammar course	3. Система временных форм в английском языке: Present Perfect Tense. Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (4). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.
12	The celebrations	Работа по теме «Праздники англо-говорящих стран». 1. Celebrations in Great Britain. 2. Celebrations in Russia. 3. Celebrations in the USA.
Семестр 2		
Модуль 3		
13	Basic grammar course	1. Система временных форм в английском языке: Past Perfect Tense. Future Perfect Tense. Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (3).
14	Environment	Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи. Работа со словарями. Сообщения по проблемам экологии. 1. «Environment». 2. «Why must technology bring apology to ecology?». 3. «Seasons».
15	Basic grammar course	2. Система временных форм в английском языке: Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Future Perfect Continuous Tense. Word-formation
16	Health	Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (3). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи. 1. «Health and medicine». 2. «Sport in our life».
Модуль 4		
17	Basic grammar course	1. Passive voice (all verb tenses) Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (3). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.
18	Prominent people	1. «Albert Einstein». 2. «Mikhail Lomonosov». 3. «Famous people». (your own specialty)
19	Basic grammar course	2. Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I

		<p>Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (3). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.</p>
20	Mass media	<p>1. Television. 2. Newspapers and magazines. 3. My scientific work. Обучение навыкам диалогической и монологической речи на бытовые и общепознавательные темы.</p>
21	Basic grammar course	<p>3. Direct and Indirect speech. Sequence of tenses. Types of subordinate clauses. Word-formation Лексико-грамматические упражнения. Texts for reading - (). Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.</p>

Семестр 3		
Модуль 5		
22	Electronic communication	<p>1.Текст "What is a computer?" ". Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой, фразеологией.</p>
		<p>2.Текст "History of computer". Обучение составлению сообщения по теме. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой, фразеологией.</p>
23	Commercial online services	<p>3.Текст «Computer studies". Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой, фразеологией.</p>
		<p>4. Текст: “ The language of e-mail”. Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой фразеологией.</p>
		<p>5.Текст: “Programming language”. Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой, фразеологией.</p>
		Контрольная точка.
Модуль 6		
24	New technology	<p>1.Текст " The Virus cure” Развитие навыков монологической речи. Овладение лексикой и фразеологией. Подготовка к ролевой игре.</p>
		Разговорная практика по теме. Ролевая игра.
		2.Текст : " What are computer viruses?"

		Развитие навыков аудирования . Составление диалогов. Работа над темой
		Моделирование речевых ситуаций по теме "Обработка данных".
25	New technology	3.Текст "From the history of computer viruses" Развитие навыков делового письма. Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой.
		4.Тексты "The term " computer security"" Составление диалогов. Работа над темой Овладение лексикой, фразеологией.
		5.Текст "Risk Assessment" ” Составление диалогов. Работа над темой

6.Самостоятельная работа студентов по дисциплине

6.1.

Таблица 4

№	Темы для самостоятельного изучения	Кол-во часов
	1 семестр	
1.	Притяжательный падеж существительных.	38/1
2.	Местоимения <i>few, a few, little a little.</i>	
3.	Предлоги.	
4.	Местоимения <i>somebody, anybody, nobody.</i>	
5.	Словообразование (прилагательное, наречие)	
6.	Модальные глаголы (эквиваленты).	
7.	Словообразование.	
8.	Тексты : Climate in England	
9.	Great Britain	
10.	Newspapers in Great Britain	
11.	The Government of Great Britain	
12.	Higher and Further Education in Britain	
	2 семестр	40/1,1
1.	Возвратные местоимения	
2.	Усилительные местоимения	
3.	Способы выражения сравнений <i>as...as, not so as</i> и т.д.	
4.	Наречие	
5.	Функции инфинитива	
6.	Формы инфинитива	
7.	Тексты по специальности "Computers machine"	

8.	“Modern computer usage for keeping the Computer Technology History”	
9.	“The homecity of MESM”	
10.	“Government to Rescue IT?”	
11.	“Synopsis”	
	3 семестр	42/1.16
	Тексты по специальности	
1.	“The early years ”	
2.	“Digital computers”	
3.	“Analogue and digital computers”	
4.	“ The term “ computer security”	
5.	“Technology of automata-based programming Introduction ”	
6.	“The development of computers in the USA”	
7.	“Is your home computer target ?”	
8.	“Shadow Data” (p. I)	
9.	“Shadow Data ”(p.II)	
10.	“Cryptography”	
11.	Рефераты по страноведению (англоязычные страны): 1. Великобритания 2.Северная Ирландия 3. Шотландия 4.США 5. Австралия 6. Канада 7.Новая Зеландия 8. ЮАР 9.Индия 10.Пакистан	

6.2 Образцы заданий по самостоятельной работе:

Упражнения по грамматике:

1.Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. A test of Ann.
2. A copy-book of my friend.
3. The pages of the book.
4. The tests of the students are on the shelf.
5. These are the bags of Ted.

2. Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты в соответствующей форме.

1. ... I shut the door? – Yes, you
2. She ... translate this article without a dictionary.
3. He ... to send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.
4. You ... not get up so early tomorrow.
5. Your diction is not very good. You ... read aloud.
6. You ... take a taxi if you want to catch that train.

3.Вставьте вместо пропусков *much, many, little, few*:

1. ... people want to see this play.
2. How ... sheets of paper do you want?

3. There are ... rulers on the table.
4. He has ... English books.
5. There is ... water in the bottle.
6. She has got ... bad marks.

4. Вставьте вместо пропусков одно из местоимений *somebody, anybody, someone, something, anything*:

1. Is there ... new?
2. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you.
3. It is late. There isn't ... in the street.
4. I haven't got any more money with me, so I cannot buy ... else.
5. Have you got ... to read?
6. We haven't got ... for supper.

5. Вставьте *some, any, no* или их производные.

1. Have you ... relations? - No, I haven't ... , I have ... relations.
2. Has she ... nephews or nieces? - - She has ... nephews.
3. She has ... sisters, she has only brothers.
4. Do you know ... about Chinese art?
5. They have ... cousins in Minsk.
6. Have you ... brothers? - No, I haven't ... , I have ... brothers.
7. I have ... good friends.

6. Текст.

Climate of Great Britain

The climate in Great Britain is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The south-western winds carry the warmth and moisture into Britain. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather."

The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. Therefore it is natural for the people to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. The weather is the favourite topic of conversation in Britain. When two Englishmen are introduced to each other, if they can't think of anything else to talk about, they talk about weather. When two people meet in the street they will often say something about weather as they pass, just to show their friendliness.

Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say "It's raining cats and dogs".

Rainfall is more or less even throughout the year. In the mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of the south and east. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January. The average range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 15 to 23 degrees above zero. During a normal summer the temperature sometimes rises above 30 degrees in the south. Winter temperatures below 10 degrees are rare. It seldom snows heavily in winter, the frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the whirlwinds or hurricanes. Droughts are rare.

So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. In winter the cold is humid cold, not the dry one.

This humid and mild climate is good for plants. The trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring.

In the British homes there has been no central heating up till recently. The fireplaces are often used, but the coal is not used as it's very expensive. Britain has no good coal now and imports it itself. Many schools and universities have no central heating either, and the floors there are made of stone. The British bedroom is especially cold, sometimes electric blankets or hot water bottles are used.

Vocabulary:

to complain — жаловаться

to come to a standstill — останавливаться

to rise — подниматься

spell — короткие промежутки времени

frequent — частый

snowfall — снегопад

to compare — сравнивать

mystery — тайна

to cause — вызывать

Questions:

1. What are common ideas about the weather in Britain?
2. What is the climate of Britain like?
3. Why are summers starting drier and hotter?
4. What does hot weather cause?
5. What are winters like?
6. Why do people enjoy discussing the snow?
7. Does it rain all the time?

6.3. Способ организации самостоятельной работы:

-Лексико-грамматические упражнения на проверку пройденного материала.

-Чтение текста по специальности на понимание (извлекая из него необходимую информацию); чтение текста по специальности с переводом, используя словарь; выписка ключевых слов и предложений, выражающих главную идею текста из каждого абзаца; пересказ текста, используя ключевые слова и предложения; вопросы к тексту и ответы на них;

-Рефераты по страноведению (англоязычные страны).

6.4 Учебно-методическое обеспечение:

1. Голицинский Ю.Б. Spoken English: Пособие по разговорной речи – СПб: КАРО, 2014
2. Грайфер В.И. Грамматика английского языка в таблицах с упражнениями и тестами –ТВ Rugram, 2017
3. Агабекян И.П. Английский для бакалавров – Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2017
4. Мюллер В.К. Большой англо-русский словарь – М: Цитадель-Трейд, 2014

7. Оценочные средства.

Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины и учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы студентов.

Форма контроля: для 1-го и 2-го семестров – контрольная работа, для 3-го семестра – текст, задания к тексту, разговорный практикум.

7.1. Текущий контроль.

Текущий контроль представляет собой регулярно осуществляемую проверку усвоения учебного материала с требованием постоянного и непрерывного мониторинга качества обучения, а также необходимость балльной оценки успеваемости студента:

1. Тесты по английскому языку (50 тестов)

Образец.

1. Поставить правильную форму глагола to be

My grandmother ... a teacher.

a) am

- b) is
- c) are
- d) will

2. Выберите правильную форму множественного числа:

On that farm I saw ... for the first time in my life.

- a) goose and sheep
- b) geese and sheep
- c) geese and sheeps
- d) geese and sheeps

3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

Our teacher of English.... a sense of humor.

- a) haven't got
- b) has got

4. Выбрать правильную форму.

There ... a telephone and pencils on the table.

- a) is
- b) were
- c) are

5. Выбрать правильную форму сравнительной степени.

The boys felt than the girls about losing the game.

- a) worse
- b) the worst
- c) bad

6. Поставить правильную форму модального глагола.

If you want to be a good footballer, you ... train every day.

- a) had to
- b) don't need to
- c) must
- d) might

7. Выбрать правильную временную форму.

She ... because she couldn't find her dog.

- a) cried
- b) was crying
- c) crying
- d) cry

8. Поставить в Future Simple / Future Continuous.

... you still ... at six o'clock?

- a) Will / working / be
- b) Working / will / be
- c) Be / will / working
- d) Will / be / working.

9. Выбрать правильную форму пассивного залога.

The cake smells so nice. It ____.

- a) will just be baked
- b) has just been baked

c)is just baked

10. Выбрать правильный ответ.

The conference room ___ at the moment.

a)was being used

b)had been used

c)is being used

2.Лексико-грамматические упражнения (300)

1.Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. He said: "We have forgotten to take the ball!" 2. She said: "I shall be very glad to see you." 3. "Let's go to the Philharmonic. There is a good concert there tonight," said Walter. "Oh, very good," said Robert. "I haven't been to the Philharmonic for a long time." 4. Alec asked me: "Have you ever been to the National Gallery?" "Yes, I have," said I. "I visited it last year when we were staying in London." 5. Nellie said "Yesterday I went to see Paul, but he was not at home." "Let's go to see him today," said Nick. "I think he will be at home." "No," said Nellie, "I can't go today, I am very busy." 6. He said: "Who is this man? I don't know him." 7. I thought: "He is a very clever man: he can help me."

2.Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Perfect, Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple* или *Past Continuous*.

1. They (to go) to the Hermitage last week. 2. They (to be) to the Hermitage twice this week. 3. After school yesterday he (to come) home, (to have) dinner, (to read) an article from the latest magazine and (to begin) doing his homework. 4. When your friend (to return) from the south? — She (to return) yesterday. — You (to go) to the station to meet her? — No, I..., I (to be) too busy. 5. With whom you (to discuss) this question yesterday? 6. I (to see) this film this week. I like it very much. 7. When I (to enter) the kitchen, I (to see) that my mother (to stand) at the table and (to cut) some cabbage. She (to cook) dinner.

3.Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Passive Voice*.

1. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team. 2. The question (to settle) as soon as they arrived. 3. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters. 4. Soon he (to send) to a sanatorium. 5. The book (to discuss) at the next conference. 6. The composition must (to hand) in on Wednesday. 7. Yesterday he (to tell) to prepare a speech. 8, The article (to publish) last week, if I am not mistaken. 9.The lectures (to attend) by all of us. 10, A taxi (to call) fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment.

7.2. Рубежная аттестация.

Рубежная аттестация по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме – контрольные работы по 10 вопросов.

I – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Фонетика, порядок слов в предложении, числительные, глагол to be, to have, местоимения, существительное, притяжательный падеж. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный). Структура *there is (are)*; Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Числительное (количественное и порядковое)

Тема: «Acquaintance»

Контрольная работа:

Образец заданий:

1.Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов:

Best, east, such, hue, tide, sit, grain, bake, fly, hole.

2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... file. It's your ... file.
2. I see ... engineer. ... engineer is very clever.
3. We study ... English.
4. What ... interesting subject!
5. ... Grozny is ... capital of ... Chechen Republic.

3. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:
A tree, a baby, a day, a sheep, a leaf, a tooth, a watch, a glass, a word, a brush.

4. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественном числе:

1. It is a long ruler.
2. This compass is very good.
3. That is a clean blackboard.
4. There is a computer on the table.
5. Is that story short?

5. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. A test of Ann.
2. A copy-book of my friend.
3. The pages of the book.
4. The tests of the students are on the shelf.
5. These are the bags of Ted.

6. Вставьте глаголы *to be* и *to have* в Present Simple Tense.

1. I ... a student. – I ... a student of the college.
2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
3. ... your parents at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
4. How old ... you? – I ... twenty.
5. We ... a friend. He ... a lot of English books.

7. Задайте 4 типа вопросов к следующим предложениям.

1. A computer is on the table.
2. The students have two lectures on Monday.

8. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения.

1. Это ваш учебник? – Нет, это учебник нашего преподавателя.
2. Чья это ручка? – Это ручка Бена.
3. Где ваша сестра? – Она в институте.
4. Как зовут вашего друга? – Его зовут Майк.
5. Сколько твоей маме? – Ей 42 года.

9. Вставьте глагол *to be* в нужной форме в обороте *there is(are)*

1. There...a new cloth on the table.
2. There ...much work last week.
3. ...there any telegrams from Moscow? Yes, there...some.
4. There...a lot of stars and planets in space.
5. Soon there ...a new film on.

10. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную степень сравнения прилаг./наречия

1. Winter is (cold) season.
2. The Alps are (high) mountains in Europe.
3. Even (long) day has an end.
4. Health is (good) than wealth.

5. Today he worked (slowly) than usually.

II – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика:). Модальные глаголы (*can, may, must*); Present Simple , Present Continuous, Past Simple и оборот *to be going to*. Тема: “Education”

Контрольная работа:

Образец заданий:

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday.

2. Переведите задание №1.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat.

5. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных.

Hot, long, short, clever, silly, great, red, black, white, thin.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous).

1. Alice ... (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually ... (to walk) to school...
2. (to take) ... you the bus to get to school or ... (to walk) you?
3. Who is this man? I ... (to think) that I ... (to know) him, but I ... (to forget) his name.
4. The children ... (to have) a good time in the park yesterday. They ... (to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they ... (to take) pictures of themselves.
5. Where are the children? They ... (to watch) TV in the room now. Some minutes ago they ... (to play) a game.
6. Now I am in my class. I... (to sit) at my desk. I always ... (to sit) at the same desk.

7. Переведите предложения на английский язык используя модальные глаголы и/или их эквиваленты.

1. Я должен идти в школу. 2. Вчера они должны были слушать лекции весь день. 3. Нам пришлось прождать там всё утро. 4. Завтра они смогут вам помочь. 5. Мне можно будет прийти на ваши занятия?

8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous

1. . I (listen) to the radio while Mary (cook) dinner.
2. You (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill (go) home early because she (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people (do) in the middle of the road?

9. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Simple или в Present Continuous.

1. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend.
2. He (to speak) French? – Yes, he (to speak) French quite fluently.
3. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door.
4. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a dictation there.
5. She (to write) letters to her mother every week.

10. Переведите следующие предложения с русского на английский.

1. Этот студент всегда задает много вопросов.
2. Студенты переводят текст с английского на русский.
3. Я собираюсь взять словарь.
4. Он звонил вам 10 минут назад.
5. Мы обсуждали последние новости с 3-х до 4-х вчера.
6. Я был в Англии 2 раза.

2 семестр

I – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Past Perfect, Future Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous

Тема: «Welcome», «Cities like people».

Контрольная работа:

Образец заданий:

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Indefinite, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. When I (to see) Ann, she, (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field. 2. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my pen and (to play) with its pieces. 3. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the pupils (to write) a dictation. 4. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library. 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning.

2. Переведите задание №1.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.

1. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 2. You (to watch) TV every day? 3. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 4. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 5. When you (to leave) home for school every day?

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 2. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 3. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 4. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 5. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple

1. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 2. The wind (to blow) off the man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 3. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 4. The wind (to change) in the morning. 5. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 11. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Where he (to be) now? — He (to play) volleyball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 2. I (to live) in St. Petersburg. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990. 3. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years. 4. You (to find) your notebook? — No! I still (to

look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it. 5. You (to play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework.

7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальные глаголы can, must или их эквиваленты.

1. Я умею говорить по-английски. 2. Вы не должны опаздывать. 3. Этот ребенок должен проводить больше времени на свежем воздухе. 4. В прошлом году я не умел плавать. 5. Я думаю, она не сможет сделать эту работу. 6. Завтра я буду свободен и смогу помочь тебе.

8. Переведите текст с английского на русский.

People use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the program they like best. Some people like music. They listen to various concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs, and see dances. Those who are fond of sports listen to or watch football and hockey matches. There are a lot of fans among people. They also see championships in athletics and other kinds of sports. Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world in which we live.

9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my home-work and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner on the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.

10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school. 2. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) with a ball which Pete (to bring) from home. 3. By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they (to watch) a TV film. 4. He (to tell) me he (to learn) it from the newspaper. 5. He (to enter) the room, (to take) something from the desk and (to go) out.

II – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Passive Voice, Infinitive, Absolute Participle, Direct and Indirect Speech, Sequence of Tenses

Контрольная работа:

Образец заданий:

1. Перевести на английский язык словосочетания в Passive Voice

Их находят – их нашли – их найдут.
Его прощают – его простили – его простят.
Её ищут – её искали – её будут искать.
Мне предлагают – мне предложили – мне предложат.
Нас встречают – нас встретили – нас встретят.
Вам дают – вам дали – вам дадут.

2. Передайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. They were playing tennis from four till five. 2. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 3. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century. 4. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 5. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. 6. They have forgotten the story. 7. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 8. They haven't brought back my skates.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him, of course. 2. If I don't manage to finish my report

today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow. 3. If she were more careful about her diet, she (not to be) so stout. 4. You would not feel so bad if you (not to smoke) too much. 5. If he (to learn) the poem, he would not have got a bad mark. 6. If you gave me your dictionary for a couple of days, I (to translate) this text. 7. If I (to be) a musician, I should be very happy. 8. If Barbara (to get) up at half past eight, she would have been late for school.

4. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи.

1. She asked me: "Where have you put my hat? I cannot find them." 2. He said to me: "Try this trousers on before buying it. Maybe you won't like it when you have put it on." 3. The officer said to his assistant: "You have made great progress." 4. The teacher said to us: "You must read this text at home." 5. Helen said: "We shall have to discuss this text tomorrow." 6. He asked me: "Do you know who has taken my magazine?" 7. We asked him: "What has happened to you? You look so pale!" 8. She said to us: "I hope you haven't forgotten to post the letter."

5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple, Past Continuous или Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my home-work and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father, (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice cream which he (to buy) at the corner on the street. 5. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. This man (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 2. What you (to do) here since morning? 3. Anna is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. 4. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 5. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading room. They (to work) there for already three hours.

7. Написать вопросы к предложениям

1. Girls are beating boys in subjects such as science and maths.
2. Alexander switches on his computer every day.
3. Computers can be divided into three main types.
4. Computers have resulted in massive unemployment in many countries.

3–семестр

I – рубежная аттестация

Контрольная работа:

Образец заданий:

1. Поставить глаголы в нужной форме.

1. Ben (to give up) smoking two years ago. He (to smoke) for thirty years. 2. It (not rain) when we (to go) out. The sun (to shine). 3. But It (to rain) for a few hours. 4. There (to be) nobody in the room put there (to be) a small of cigarettes. 5. Last year Mark (to go) to Denmark. It (to be) the first time there. 6. The company (to want) to have a sales representative who (to know) foreign language. 7. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street.

2. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя сложное подлежащее.

1. It was reported that five ships were missed after the battle.
2. It appeared that he was losing patience.
3. It happened that I was present at the opening session.
4. It turned out that my prediction was correct.

5. It seems they know all about it.

3. Переведите и поставьте в нужные формы страдательного залога.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop.
2. By six o'clock they had finished the work.
3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks.
4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks.
5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year.

4. Переведите на английский язык и затем переведите их в действительный залог.

1. Нас спросили, передают ли французский язык в нашей школе.
2. Когда будет отправлена эта контрольная работа.
3. В первый раз меня повели в театр, когда мне было пять лет.
4. После лекции было задано много вопросов.
5. Мне сказали, что вы завтра уезжаете.

5. Переведите предложения из прямой речи в косвенную и затем переведите.

1. "Explain to me how to solve this problem", said my friend to me.
2. The woman said to her son "I am glad I am here."
3. Mother asked me "Did you play with your friends yesterday."
4. I am very thirsty, please give me some lemonade, Ann, said Tom.
5. "Don't lie to me, Tom," said aunt Polly, "I am tired of your lies."
6. Are you fond of going to the theatre? asked my friend.

6. Переведите из косвенной речи в прямую. Переведите на русский язык.

1. I asked him whether he would go there.
2. She told him to come at five o'clock.
3. I asked her to bring me a glass of water.
4. She told him to close the door.
5. She asked her whether she wanted to see the new film.
6. He asked me who will go to the cinema with him.

7. Поставьте, где нужно, частицу to перед инфинитивом.

1. I think you ought ... apologize.
2. Make him ... speak louder.
3. Help me ... carry this bag.
4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
5. I must ... go to the country.

8. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужной форме причастия.

1. The exercises (do) by the pupils were easy.
2. The house (surround) by tall trees is very beautiful.
3. The girl (write) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
4. Everything (write) here is quite right.
5. Read the (translated) sentences once more.

9. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. У меня нет надежды увидеть его скоро.
2. Мысль (идея) провести каникулы на Волге принадлежит моему брату.
3. Вы можете улучшить свое произношение, читая вслух каждый день.
4. Я не смогу перевести этот документ, не посмотрев нескольких слов в словаре.
5. Мы отложили обсуждение доклада.

10. Раскройте скобки, образуя от глаголов, стоящих в инфинитиве, требуемую форму.

1. I would come to see you if not (live) so far away.
2. If I had the money, I (buy) that motorbike.
3. They not (go) tomorrow if it (rain).
4. If you (stay) here a little longer, you (see) him.
5. If it (rain) on Saturday, I shall stay at home.

II – рубежная аттестация

Контрольная работа:

Образец заданий:

Computers in Modern Life

Text 1. What is a Computer?

Computer is a device for processing information. Computer has no intelligence by itself and is called hardware. A computer system is a combination of four elements:

- *Hardware*
- *Software*
- *Procedures*
- *Data/information*

Software are the programmers that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do. When one computer system is set up to communicate with another computer system connectively becomes the sixth system element/ In other word the manner in which the various individual system are connected –for e[ample , by phone lines, microwave transmission , or satellite –is an element of the total computer system.

Software is the term used to describe the instruction that tells the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instruction , the hardware doesn't know what to do. People, however, are the most important component of the computer system/ They create the computer software instruction and respond to the procedures that those instructions present.

The basic job of the computer is the *processing* of information. Computers take information in the form of instructions called *programmers* and symbols called *data*. After that they perform various mathematical and logical operations, and then give the results (information). Computer is used *to convert* data into information. Computer is also used *to store* information.

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps.

1. Computer has no
2. A computer system is.....
3. Without..... Instructions ...
4. Computer is used
5. The basic job of the computer is

Exercise 2. Answer the questions.

1. What does the term "Computer" describe?
2. Is computer intelligent?
3. What are four components of computer system?
4. What is software?
5. What is the difference between software and hardware?
6. In what way do terms "information" and "data" differ?
7. How does computer convert data into information?

Exercise 3. Are the statements true or false? Give your arguments.

1. Computer is made of electronic components so it is an electronic device.
2. Computer has no intelligence until software is loaded.
3. There are four elements of computer system: Software, hardware, diskette and data.
4. Without software instructions hardware doesn't know what to do.
5. The software is the most important component because it is made by people.
6. The user inputs data into computer to get information as an output.
6. Many companies computerized their offices because computers
7. What is the difference between software and hardware?

8. In what way do terms "information" and "data" differ?
9. How does computer convert data into information?

Exercise 3. Are the statements true or false? Give your arguments.

1. Computer is made of electronic components so it is an electronic device.
2. Computer has no intelligence until software is loaded.
3. There are four elements of computer system: Software, hardware, diskette and data.
4. Without software instructions hardware doesn't know what to do.
5. The software is the most important component because it is made by people.

Text 2. Welcome to Computer World.

Many companies computerized their offices because computers can do work more quickly and accurately than people. The computer stores and finds information and does calculations. This work is called *data processing*. The part of the computer that processes the data (information) is called the *central processing unit*. It contains only electronic components called *microchips*.

A computer can only do what it is instructed to do. These instructions that are stored in a computer are called the *computer programs*. The parts of the computer used by most people are called *terminals*. The terminals consist of a *keyboard*, which looks like a typewriter, and a *visual display unit*, which looks like a television. Information put into the computer on the keyboard is called *input*. When the computer shows the result of the data processing on the video display unit, it is called *output*.

When a computer goes wrong, it is usually because there is something wrong with the input. In other words it is a mistake made by a person not by a computer. This is sometimes called GIGO (Garbage in, Garbage out).

Text 3. To Use or not to Use.

Advantages and disadvantages of computers at work.

Interview: Ann, as a secretary, what do you think about the introduction of a computer into office life?

Ann: I don't really know. I think you are pushed into a new world - a keyboard world. It takes away the role of a secretary. Towards the end of the day you may feel that you unplugged yourself.

Interview: And you, Swan, as an office administrator, what do you think?

Swan: I am not very sure. All our bosses have them on their desks, but they don't use them. Senior management thinks that if they install a computer system in their office and give their staff a couple of days training, amazing new levels of efficiency will be attained. But that's not true. At first, things may get even worse.

Interview: What about you, Mark? You are a bank clerk.

Mark: I think it's very economical, computers are good time-saving devices. But I am sure that we are far from having exhausted the possibilities computers offer us. We are probably using only 1/3 of their capacity.

Mary, a typist: Computers made my life more difficult.

Interview: It seems that without organizing office work differently, introducing computers doesn't help much.

Text 4

Boss: Anne, would you like a computer in your office?

Anne: I would, I think. I can type and thus use the keyboard to enter information. The monitor shows what you type, so you can correct mistakes very easily. Then the printer quickly produces what you need. They are excellent for storing information on a disk.

Boss: So you know how to use a computer?

Anne: I know only the simplest things - timesaving tricks for a typist. Nothing more. But I am willing to learn.

Boss: Are you interested in taking a course?

Anne: Oh, yes, very much.

Boss: We'll see to that.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions on text 1.

1. Why did many companies computerize their offices?
2. What work does a computer do?
3. How is this work called?
4. What is the function of the central processor unit?
5. What are computer programs?

Exercise 2. Find in text 2 all sentences with Passive Voice. Detect their grammar forms. Turn them into the Past simple and Future simple tense forms.

Exercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Хранение, поиск информации и вычисления называется обработкой данных.
2. Компьютер запрограммирован на выполнение различных операций.
3. В компьютер заложены много разных программ.
4. Информация, поступающая в компьютер, называется вводом.
5. Если ошибка сделана человеком, компьютер может дать сбой.

Exercise 4. Correct the sentences from text 3.

1. A computer helps a secretary in her work.
2. All bosses widely use computers in the office.
3. A computer made the typist's work easier.
4. Mark uses all the computer's capacity in his office.

Exercise 5. Tell, what Mark, Mary, Swan and Ann think about introducing of a computer into office life.

7.3. Вопросы к зачету:

1 семестр

1. Grammar.

1. Present Continuous Tense.
2. Present Simple Tense.
3. Past Simple Tense.
4. Past Continuous Tense.
5. Future Simple Tense.
6. Future Continuous Tense.
7. Present Perfect Tense.
8. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
- 9.оборот *there is / are*.
10. Modal verbs (*can, may, must, need, ought* и их эквиваленты).
11. Местоимения (личные, указательные, притяжательные).
12. Существительное (множественное число)
13. Числительное (количественное и порядковое; дроби)
14. Типы вопросов.
15. Предлоги.

2. Conversational texts.

1. "My visit card."
2. "Talking about my family."
3. "Talking about my friend."
4. "Talking about my house."
5. "My working day."
6. "Why do we learn foreign languages?"
7. "London"

8. "The Russian Federation."
9. "The Great Britain."
10. "Moscow."

Вопросы к зачету:

2 семестр

1. Grammar.

1. Past Perfect Tense.
2. Future Perfect Tense.
3. Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
5. Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
6. Passive voice (all verb tenses).
7. Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I. Participle II.
8. Direct and Indirect speech.
9. Sequence of tenses. Conditional sentences.
10. Types of subordinate clauses.

2. Texts for reading.

3. Conversational texts.

1. "My native city."
2. "Environment."
3. "Seasons."
4. "Our Institute."
5. "My vacations."

3 семестр

Вопросы к экзамену:

1. Grammar (rules, exercises)

1. Числительные,
2. Глаголы *to be, to have*.
3. Местоимения
4. Существительное.
5. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный).
6. Структура *there is (are)*;
7. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
8. Модальные глаголы (*can, may, must, need, ought* и их эквиваленты).
- 9.оборот *to be going to*
10. Present Indefinite Tense
11. Past Indefinite Tense
12. Future Indefinite Tense
13. Present Continuous Tense
14. Past Continuous Tense
15. Future Continuous Tense
16. Present Perfect Tense
17. Past Perfect Tense
18. Future Perfect Tense
19. Present Perfect Continuous Tense
20. Past Perfect Continuous Tense
21. Future Perfect Continuous Tense
22. Passive voice (all verb tenses)

23. Infinitive. Gerund.
24. Participle I. Participle II.
25. Direct and indirect speech
26. Sequence of tenses
27. Conditional sentences.
28. Types of subordinate clauses

2. Texts for reading: read, translate and retell.

3. Conversational texts.

1. "My visit card."
2. "Talking about my family."
3. "Talking about my friend."
4. "Talking about my house."
5. "My working day."
6. "Moscow."
7. "London"
8. "The Russian Federation."
9. "The Great Britain."
10. "Why do we learn foreign languages?"
11. "My native city."
12. "Environment."
13. "Seasons."
14. "Our Institute."
15. "My vacations."
16. "Sports in our life."
17. "Books in our life."
18. "British education system."
19. "Prominent people."
20. "My future profession."

Билеты к экзамену (образец)

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ
ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени академика М.Д. Миллионщикова**

БИЛЕТ № 1

Дисциплина Английский язык

Институт прикладных информационных технологий

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

Направление подготовки **09.03.01. Информатика и вычислительная техника**

1. Text: read, translate and retell
2. Grammar: to be/to have /to have got
3. Topic: My visit card

8. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины:

а) Основная литература

Учебники и учебные пособия:

1. Агабекян. И.П. Английский язык для бакалавров– Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс,. 2017
2. Бжиска Ю.В.,Краснова Е.В.Английский язык Информационные системы и технологии – Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2014
3. Агабекян И.П., Коваленко П.И.Английский для технических вузов-Ростов-на-Дону: Феникс, 2016

б) Дополнительная литература

1. Агабекян П.И.,Коваленко, Ю.А.Кудряшова. Английский язык для технических вузов; Феникс, 2016
2. Кубарьков Г.Л., Тимощук. В.А. Большой современный англо-русский русско-английский словарь: 250000. – Ростов н/Д.: ООО «Удача», 2014
- 3.Большой современный англо-русский русско-английский словарь: 250000. – Ростов н/Д.: ООО «Удача», 2016

в)Интернет-ресурс:

www.lbooks.ru

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