**Задания для дистанционного обучения по английскому языку на**

**06.05.2020 г.**

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Здравствуйте, уважаемые обучающиеся, как Вы знаете на время сложной эпидемиологической обстановки, наш техникум перешел на дистанционное обучение, в связи с этим отправляю Вам задания для самостоятельного изучения.

Порядок выполнения:

* Задания выполняются в рабочей тетради обучающегося.
* На период дистанционного обучения выполненную работу

необходимо отправить на электронную почту: [Elen.bondarevva@yandex.ru](mailto:Elen.bondarevva@yandex.ru)

* В теме письма необходимо указать ФИО и № группы.

Практическое занятие № 155 по теме:

**Внедрение технологий для промышленности.**

Цель: систематизация знаний по теме, анализ преимуществ и недостатков механизации сельского хозяйства.

**Задание № 1. Изучите активную лексику занятия.**

1. hard hand labour – тяжёлый ручной труд
2. income per person – доход на душу населения
3. markedly – заметно
4. rapidly – быстро
5. favourable – благоприятный.
6. fuel - топливо
7. disappearing - исчезать
8. equipment – оборудование
9. income – доход
10. engage – задействовать

**Задание № 2.** **Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

**Advantages of farm mechanization**

Hard hand labour has been reduced. Production and income per person engaged in farming have been markedly increased. Land that was needed to produce feed for horses is now used for the production of food for people. Farm work can be done more rapidly when weather and soil conditions are most favourable. Crops can be planted, cultivated and harvested in a shorter time than in the past.

**Disadvantages of farm mechanization**

Farmers must have more capital to be engaged in farming because of large investments in farm machines and other equipment. Farmers must have a larger and more stable income to have money for electricity and tractor fuel. Farms have to be larger in size. So, small farms are disappearing and many farmers cannot be engaged in farming. Farmers must have better knowledge and skill in operating modern farm equipment efficiently.

**Задание № 3.** **Постройте предложение, используя верное слово. (production, weather, reduced).**

1) Land is used for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of food for people.

2) Farm work depends on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and soil conditions.

3) Hard hand labour has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***Пример:*** Farm work depends on the **weather** and soil conditions.

**Задание № 4. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.**

1. For which purposes is being used the land?

2. Of which depends the yield?

3. Why crops can be planted, cultivated and harvested in a shorter time than in the past?

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**Домашнее задание**

**Homework**

**Задание № 1. Задание № 1. Найдите русские эквиваленты в тексте.**

Стабильный доход –

Тракторное топливо –

Знания и умения –

Большие вложения –

Большие по размеру–

Практическое занятие №156 по теме:

**Использование информационного ресурса Internet**

Цель: Изучение нового лексического материала, развитие навыков работы с текстом.

**Задание № 1. Введение новой лексики по теме:**

* Website – интернет сайт
* Browse the web – просматривать интернет
* Network - сеть
* User - пользователь
* Social networking- социальная сеть
* E-mail – электронная почта
* To download - загрузить
* Penetration - распространение
* To chat - болтать
* Addiction - зависимость
* To be addicted to smth - быть зависимым от
* Operation system- операционная система
* Search engine – поисковая система

**Задание № 2. Развитие навыков использования лексики по теме:**

*Составьте три предложения, используя лексику, изученную в задании № 1.*

***! Мои уважаемые студенты, помните в английском языке не существует предложения без глагола/глагола-связки.***

***Я вам об этом говорила, еще раз напомню.***

**Пример:** When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different *networks* and computers.

**Задание № 3. Прочитайте текст и выполните его перевод на русский язык.**

**Internet and Modern Life**

The Internet is a part of our ordinary life. Everybody knows that the Internet is a global computer network, which embraces hundreds of millions of users all over the world and helps us to communicate with each other in our ordinary life.

The history of Internet began in the United States in 1969. It was a military experiment, designed to help to survive during a nuclear war.

Nowadays most of the people use the network only for sending and receiving e-mail messages, people who do not have e - mail are seen as old - fashioned. We use the internet for reading news, available on some dedicated news servers, telnet, FTP server and for getting necessary information.

In many countries the Internet could provide businessmen with its own reliable system of telecommunications. The commercial use of the network is constantly increasing. Now you can work through the Internet, gambling and playing through the net.

However, there are some problems. The most important problem is security. When you send an e-mail, your message can travel through many different networks and computers.

There is no effective control in the Internet, because a huge amount of information circulating through the net.

Thieves and hackers may gain access to personal information. Additionally there is an endless amount of violent and sexually explicit sites.

Besides that anyone who surfs the Internet for long periods is clinically ill and needs medical treatment.

Thus there are some pros and cons. But no doubt the Internet is a great achievement of mankind.

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**Домашнее задание**

**Homework**

**Задание № 1. Аргументация «за» и «против» использования интернета в повседневной жизни.**

**Используя информацию их текса выше, ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. Why the Internet is so popular?

2. Why do people use the Internet for?

3. Why do you use it?

4. What are the negative effects of the Internet?

5. What can we do to make the negative effects of the internet less?

6. What educational opportunities the Internet offers to students?

Практическое занятие № 157 по теме:

**Результаты работы по компьютерным технологиям.**

Цель: изучение нового лексического материла, развитие навыков работы с текстом по теме.

**Задание № 1. Изучите активную лексику занятия.**

to introduce - представлять

to provide — предоставлять, обеспечивать

to perform - выполнять

several - различные

ecessarily - обязательно

to relate — устанавливать связь

to realize — понять, осознать

smart - умный

hardware - оборудование

to manage - управлять

to store — хранить, сохранять

lastly - наконец

commonly — обычно, обыкновенно

release - освобождать

to undergo — испытывать, переносить

several changes — несколько изменений

to increase - увеличивать(ся0

to enhance — увеличивать, расширять

unlike — в отличие

compatible - совместимый

advantage - преимущество

capability - способность

to create - создавать

click - щелчок

to allow - разрешать

access - доступ

user-oriented — ориентированный на пользователя

multitasking - многозадачный

usage — применение, использование

quickly - быстро

**Задание № 2. Прочитайте предложенный текст. Составьте конспект об основных операционных системах.**

*! Не надо переписывать весь текст в тетрадь, выпишите основные моменты.*

**Operating systems**

When computers were first introduced in the 1940's and 50's, every program written had to provide instructions that told the computer how to use devices such as the printer, how to store information on a disk, as well as how to perform several other tasks not necessarily related to the program. Programmers soon realized it would be smarter to develop one program that could control the computer's hardware, which others programs could have used when they needed it. With that, the first operating system was born.

Today, operating systems control and manage the use of hardware devices such as the printer or mouse. They also provide disk management by letting you store information in files. The operating system also lets you run programs such as the basic word processor. Lastly, the operating system provides several of its own commands that help you to use the computer.

**DOS ( disk operating system)**, the most commonly used PC operating system, was developed by a company named Microsoft.

The version of DOS release in 1981 was 1.0. Over the past decade, DOS has undergone several changes. Each time the DOS developers release a new version, they increase the version number.

**Windows NT** (new technology) is an operating system developed by Microsoft. NT is an enhanced version of the popular Microsoft Windows 3.0, 3.1 programs. Unlike the Windows, which runs on top of DOS, Windows NT is an operating system itself. However, NT is DOS compatible. The advantage of using NT over Windows is that NT makes better use of the PC's memory management capabilities.

**OS/2** is a PC operating system created by IBM. Like NT, OS/2 is DOS compatible and provides a graphical user interface that lets you run programs with a click of a mouse.

**UNIX** is a multi-user operating system that allows multiple users to access the system. Traditionally, UNIX was run on a larger mini computers to which users accessed the systems using terminals and not PC's. UNIX is not DOS compatible. Most users would not purchase UNIX for their own use.

**Windows 95 & 98 (Windows 2000)** are the most popular user-oriented operating systems with a friendly interface and multitasking capabilities. The usage of Windows 95 and its enhanced version Windows 98 is so simple that even little kids learn how to use it very quickly. Windows 95 and 98 are DOS compatible, so all programs written for DOS may work under the new operating system.

**Задание № 3. Составьте 5-6 вопросов по содержанию текста, ответьте на них.**