ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «ЧЕРЕМХОВСКИЙ ГОРНОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ ИМ. М.И. ЩАДОВА»

РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании ЦК
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О.В. Папанова
«07» июнь 2023 г.

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

для студентов заочной формы обучения
по дисциплине
СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

21.02.18 Обогащение полезных ископаемых

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

Сертификат: 581AC1D7F71D0307B55183ED46A8CD46
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Действителен: с 05.06.2023 до 28.08.2024

2023 г.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1.ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методические указания по **учебной дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности** предназначены для студентов заочной формы обучения специальности **21.02.18 Обогащение полезных ископаемых** и составлены в соответствии с ФГОС СПО и рабочей программой дисциплины **СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.**

В результате освоения программы **дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык** студент заочной формы обучения **должен:**

знать:

лексический (1200 − 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

уметь:

-общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

-переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

-самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

В процессе освоения дисциплины студент заочной формы обучения должен овладеть общими компетенциями:

ОК 1. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 2. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 3. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по правовой и финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях;

ОК 4. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

ОК 5. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста;

ОК 6. Проявлять гражданско- патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных российских духовно- нравственных ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;

ОК 7. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях;

ОК 8. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности;

ОК 9. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

ПК 1.5 Вести техническую и технологическую документацию.

По окончанию изучения **учебной дисциплины СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности** студент заочной формы обучения должен выполнить письменную контрольную работу. Приступая к выполнению контрольных заданий, следует проработать теоретический материал. Для улучшения его усвоения необходимо вести конспектирование и после изучения темы ответить на вопросы самоконтроля. Промежуточная аттестация по **Иностранному языку** предусмотрена в форме **дифференцированного зачета.**

2. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Раздел 1 . Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности.
Тема 1.1 Страна изучаемого языка, ее культура и обычаи.
Тема 1.2 Роль образования в современном мире.
Тема 1.3 Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии.
Тема 1.4 Основы делового общения.
Тема 1.5 Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера.

Номер	Содержание вопроса	Количество часов, предусмотренных на самостоятельную подготовку
1	Расскажите, что вы знаете о Великобритании, ее крупнейших городах, королевской семье.	21
2	Раскажите, что вы знаете о столице США, Вашингтоне и Нью- Йорке.	7
3	Что вы знаете о Канаде и Австралии, их природе, городах, промышленности?	14
4	Какую роль играет образование в современном мире?	14
5	Как вести диалог по телефону при трудоустройстве и как заполнить анкету? Какое место занимает компьютер в освоении профессии?	21

Методические указания

В ходе изучения данного раздела следует уделить особое внимание на роль данной дисциплины в процессе освоения основной профессиональной образовательной программы по специальности.

Приступая к изучению иностранного языка студентам необходимо обратить особое внимание на освоение новой лексики и грамматический материал. Лексика,

приводимая в текстах контрольных работ, является профессионально- ориентированной и направлена на развитие как общих, так и профессиональных компетенций.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1. Какие есть формы глаголов to be, to have в аспекте настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени?
2. Как образуются общие и специальные вопросы?
3.Каков порядок слов в английском повествовательном и вопросительных предложениях различных типов?

Раздел 5 Земная кора и полезные минералы.
Тема 5.1 Осадочные породы.
Тема 5.2 Выветривание горных пород.
Раздел 6. Горнодобывающая промышленность.
Тема 6.1 Горные породы земной коры.
Тема 6.3 Уголь и его классификация.
Тема 6.5 Разведка месторождений полезных ископаемых.
Раздел 7. Методы горнодобывающей промышленности.
Тема 7.3 Многофункциональность глаголов to be и to have.
Тема 7.4 Методы разработки пластовых месторождений.
Раздел 8. Горное дело и экология.
Тема 8.2 Горное дело и окружающая среда.
Раздел 9. Экономика и горное дело.
Тема 9.2 Основные проблемы, решаемые экономическими системами.

Номер	Содержание вопроса	Количество часов, предусмотренных на самостоятельную подготовку
1	Какие виды пород вы знаете?	8
2	Каким природным воздействиям подвергаются горные породы?	8
3	Как формируются различные горные породы в земной коре?	16
4	На какие категории подразделяется уголь?	7
5	Какие существуют отличительные особенности разных категорий угля?	8
6	Как производится разведка залежей полезных ископаемых?	8
7	Что необходимо делать для сохранения экологии при угледобыче?	8
8	Как происходит процесс добычи и торговли минералами?	8

Методические указания

Студентам необходимо обратить особое внимание на освоение новой лексики и грамматический материал. Лексика, приводимая в текстах контрольных работ, является профессионально- ориентированной и направлена на развитие как общих, так и профессиональных компетенций.

Вопросы для самоконтроля

1.. Как правильно употреблять в предложениях количественные местоимения many, much, few, little?
2. Каковы особенности употребления неопределенных местоимений?
3.Как образуется и переводится причастие настоящего (Participle I) времени в английском языке? Какие функции может выполнять причастие в предложении?
4. В чем состоит особенность образования условных предложений трех типов?
5. Какие времена и вспомогательные глаголы используются в условных предложениях?
6. Как образуется и переводится инфинитив в английском языке? Какие формы есть у инфинитива ?
7. Особенности образования и употребления времен английского глагола. Времена present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple.

3. КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

При выполнении контрольной работы следует соблюдать следующие требования:

1. Четко и правильно переписывать задания контрольной работы по своему варианту. Работы, выполненные по другому варианту, возвращаются при проверке.
2. Ответы на вопросы должны быть четкими, полными и аргументированными, необходимо письменно выполнить все задания к тексту.
3. Работу выполнять в **печатном (письменном)** варианте.

Контрольная работа №1

Вариант № 1

1.Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык:

GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland. The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244000 square kilometres. The population is over 56 million people. The capital of the United Kingdom is London. The surface of the United Kingdom varies greatly. The northern and the western

parts of the country are mountainous and are called the Highlands. All the rest is a vast plain which is called the Lowlands. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not very long. The most important of them are the Severn and the Thames. There are many beautiful lakes in the mountainous part of the country. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of Great Britain. It is mild the whole year round. Winters are not cold and summers are not hot. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products, machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile. One of the industries is shipbuilding. Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centres of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive. The United Kingdom is a monarchy and the Queen is the head of the state. But in practice it is ruled by the government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour party, the Conservative party and the Liberal party.

Words

to be situated — быть расположенным
British Isles — Британские острова
to occupy — занимать
surface — поверхность
to vary — меняться
high — высокий
plain — равнина
vast — огромный
lake — озеро
mountainous — гористый
shipbuilding — кораблестроение
education — образование
free — бесплатный
expensive — дорогой
to influence — влиять
climate — климат
mild — мягкий
industry — промышленность
population — население
develop — развивать
to produce — производить
to export — экспортировать
chemicals — продукты химической промышленности
textile — текстиль
government — правительство

chamber — палата
to rule — править

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the official name of Great Britain? 2. Where is it situated? 3. What parts does it consist of? 4. What is the territory and the population of Great Britain? 5. What city is the capital of Great Britain? 6. What is the surface of the country? 7. Are there any big rivers and lakes in Great Britain? 8. What is the climate on the British Isles? 9. Is Great Britain a highly developed industrial country? 10. What goods does the British industry produce? 11. Are there any big educational establishments in Great Britain? 12. Is Great Britain a constitutional monarchy? 13. What is the name of the Queen of Great Britain? 14. How many chambers does the British Parliament consist of? 6 What are they? 15. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

3. **Вставьте предлоги on, in, at (предлоги времени)**

1. Where were you _____ September 22nd?
2. Mike is taking his driving test _____five o'clock.
3. Liz is coming _____three days.
4. She rests _____weekends but works hard from Monday till Friday.
5. Good bye! See you _____Monday.
6. It's nice to be here _____such a lovely day.
7. My father is a doctor. He often comes home late _____night.
8. My brother got married _____May.
9. She came to London _____the end of August_____1972.
10. The leaves on the trees turn brown _____Autumn.
11. The English examination is _____July.
12. The banks close_____ 5 pm.

Вариант № 2

1.Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык:

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern,Ireland (the UK) is the official name of the state which is situated in the British Isles. Thust "Great Britain" is often the same as "Britain" and refers1 only to Scotland, England and Wales. The "United Kingdom", or the "UK" includes Northern Ireland. It consists of four countries which are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and: Belfast. The UK is an island state. The two main islands are Great Britain (where England, Scotland and Wales are situated) and Ireland. Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic

are there. The two islands are separated by the Irish Sea. The UK is separated from the continent by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover. Once the British Isles used to be a part of the continent. The nearest point to Europe is the Straits of Dover. The UK is also washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and the North Sea in the east. Everyone who was born in Britain is British. People from England are English. People from Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland are not English. They are Scottish or Scots; Welsh and Irish. People from Scotland and Wales don't like it when they are called English but they are British. More than 56 million people live in Britain. Many of them live in big industrial cities like London. Manchester and Liverpool, for example, are big industrial cities in the centre of England. But foreigners are often surprised by the fact that much of the land in Britain is open country. There are many lonely hills, quiet rivers, deep lakes and farmlands especially in the south of the country. Everyone in Britain speaks English, but in some parts of Scotland and Wales people speak different languages as well. The Welsh are especially proud of their language. They like to speak Welsh, to sing 1 refer to — относиться к 7 songs in Welsh and when you travel you can see road signs in Welsh all over Wales. Everyone in the UK speaks English but they all speak it differently. A Scottish person has to listen carefully if he wants to understand a Londoner or a Welsh person. As you know, the flag of the United Kingdom is known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three crosses. The upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patric, the patron saint of Ireland. Wales has its own flag called the Welsh dragon. The patron saint of Wales is St. David. The red rose is the national emblem of England, the thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. The daffodils and the leek are the emblems of Wales and the shamrock is the emblem of Ireland.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. Where is the UK situated? 2. Why do you think the UK is called "an island state"? 3. What other country is situated in the British Isles? 4. What languages are spoken in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland? 5. How many people live in Britain? 6. What is the Union Jack? What do you know about it?

3. Заполните предложения:

1. _____ is the official name of the state which is situated on the British Isles. 2. The capital of Great Britain is _____ . 3. The capital of Scotland is _____ . 4. The capital of Northern Ireland is _____ . 5. The capital of Wales is _____ . 6. Ireland and Great Britain are separated by _____ . 7. The UK is separated from the continent by _____ . 8. Once _____ used to be a part of the continent. 9. The UK is washed by _____ in the north. 10. The UK is washed by _____ in the east.

4. Вставьте предлоги on, in, at (предлоги места)

1. She waited for him _____the bus stop _____the end of Green Street.
2. This is the best cake _____the world!
3. My friend spent his holiday _____a small village _____the mountains.
4. There are a few shops _____the end of the street.
5. Let's meet _____the entrance to the Supermarket.
6. Petersburg is _____the Neva River.
7. Jane lives _____a two-room flat _____ the third floor.
8. Gerhard has some nice pictures hanging _____his office wall.
9. There's somebody_____ the door.
10. There's somebody waiting _____the bus stop.

Контрольная работа № 2

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

electronic device — электронное устройство

to receive — получать, принимать

set of instructions — набор/свод инструкций

to carry out — выполнять

society — общество

storage — хранение

handling — обработка

transaction — операция

to enhance — повышать, увеличивать

essential — существенный

tool — инструмент, орудие

network — сеть

source — источник

analog — аналоговый

digital — цифровой

ability — способность, возможность

to determine — определять

voltage — напряжение

discrete operation — дискретное действие

to perform — выполнять, осуществлять

defense — оборона, защита

to attain — достигать

amount of data — объем данных

except — за исключением, кроме

processing unit — вычислительное устройство

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry out them. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for the storage and handling of data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on.Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing tomorrow's weather reports. Using of different databases and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.There are two main types of computers, analog and digital, although the term computer is often used to mean only the digital type, because this type of computer is widely used today. That is why I am going to tell you about digital computers.Everything that a digital computer does is based on one operation: the ability to determine: on or off, high voltage or low voltage or — in the case of numbers — 0 or 1 or do-called binary code. The speed at which the computer performs this simple act is called computer speed. Computer speeds are measured in Hertz or cycles per second. A computer with a «clock speed» of 2000 MHz is a fairly representative microcomputer today. It is capable of executing 2000 million discrete operations per second. Nowadays microcomputers can perform from 800 to over 3000 million operations per second and supercomputers used in research and defense applications attain speeds of many billions of cycles per second. Digital computer speed and calculating power are further enhanced by the amount of data handled during each cycle. Except two main types of computers, analog and digital there are eight generations of digital computers or processing units.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is computer? 2. What is the main purpose of all computers? 3. Where are computers used? 4. What is the index of computer speed? 5. What speeds do modern computers have? 6. How many generations of digital computer are there?

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. We … (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny … (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We … (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really … (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband … (work) five years ago?
6. British people … (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you … (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?

4. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

1. … your girlfriend Italian?
2. I … afraid of spiders.
3. There … a lot of tourists in our café yesterday.
4. Peter … in Africa next winter.
5. We … never late for our Drawing classes.

Вариант 2

1. **Прочитайте и перевдите текст:**

Computer Science

Computer science is a part of an applied mathematics. Specialists in computer science say that this field of knowledge is very interesting because it deals with computer-aided-design (CAD) and computer-aided-manufacturing (CAM).

Computers are intended to improve the productivity of labour of scientists, designers, engineers, managers, and other specialists, because computers offer quick and optimal solutions. One of the main goals of using CAD/CAM is to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing.

Moreover, computers came in our life and to our houses and now we can solve our everyday problems with their help.

Computers can be divided into simple and complex devices. Simple computers such as calculators can perform addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. As far as complex computers are concerned they can do different logical operations and some of them even have artificial intelligence.

Thus in order to elaborate up-to-date and inexpensive programs as well as to defend them from viruses, it is important to know some programming languages.

There are low-level programming languages such as a machine language and an assembly language and high-level programming languages, for instance, FORTRAN, PASCAL, ADA, C, BASIC, etc.

2. **Ответьте на вопросы**.

1. What do specialists in computer science deal with?

2. What are the computers used for?
3. What operations can simple devices perform?

4. What operations do complex computers perform?
5. What are CAD/CAM systems intended to do?
6. What high-level programming languages do you know?

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1.Where she usually … (celebrate) her birthdays?

2.… you (have) a big family?

3.Newton … (invent) the telescope in 1668.

4.When … this accident (happen)?

5.I always … (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.

6.Nina and Nick … (get married) in two weeks.

7.How many books they … (bring) tomorrow?

8.Stanley … (have) two sons and a daughter.

4. Поставьте глагол to be в одну из форм Simple.

1. I … 70 years old in 2050.
2. She … my neighbor last year.
3. It … usually very hot in Egypt.
4. I … born in September.
5. My parents … doctors.

Контрольная работа № 3

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Sedimentary Rocks

The rocks of the Earth's crust are divided into three main groups: sedimentary rocks, which consist of fragments or particles of pre-existing rocks; igneous rocks which have solidified from magma and metamorphic rocks. Metamorphic rocks have been derived from either igneous or sedimentary rocks.

Sedimentary rocks represent one of the three major groups of rocks that make up the crust of the Earth, Most sedimentary rods have originated by sedimentation. They are layered or stratified. Thus, stratification is the most important characteristic of

sediments and sedimentary rocks j It is necessary to note that the processes which lead to the formation of sedimentary rocks are going on around us.

Sediments are formed at or very near the surface of the Earth by the action of heat, water (rivers, glaciers, seas and lakes) and organisms.

It should be noted that 95 per cent of the Earth's crust is made up of igneous rocks (see Fig. 1 *left)* and that only 5 per cent is sedimentary. 11n contrast, the amount of sedimentary rocks on the Earth's surface is three times that of igneous .

Strictly speaking, sedimentary rocks form a very small proportion by volume of the rocks of the Earth's crust. On the contrary, about three quarters of the Earth's surface is occupied by sedimentary rocks. It means that most of sedimentary rocks are formed by sediments, accumulations of solid material on the Earth's surface.

The thickness of the layers of sedimentary rocks can vary greatly from place to place. They can be formed by the mechanical action of water, wind, frost and organic decay. Such sediments as gravel, sand and clay can be transformed into conglomerates, sandstones and clay schists as a result of the accumulation of materials achieved by the destructive mechanical action of water and wind.

Mechanical sediments can be unconsolidated and consolidated. For example, gravel, sand and clay form the group of unconsolidated mechanical sediments, because they consist of loose uncemented particles (grains).

On the Earth's surface we also find consolidated rocks, which are very similar to the loose sediments whose particles are firmly cemented to one another by some substance. The usual cementing substances are sand, clay, calcium carbonate and others. Thus sandstones are consolidated rocks composed of round or angular sand grains, more or less firmly consolidated. Like sand, sandstones can be divided into fine-grained, medium-grained and coarse-grained.

On the other hand, chemical sediments are the result of deposits or accumulations of substances achieved by the destructive chemical action of water. The minerals such as rock salt, gўpsum and others are formed through sedimentation of mineral substances that are .dissolved in water. Sediments can also be formed by the decay of the remains, of organisms, by the accumulation of plant relics.1 They are called organic sediments. Limestones, peat, coal, mineral oil and other sediments may serve as an example of organic sediments.

The most principal kinds of sedimentary rocks are conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, shale, limestone and dolomite. Many other kinds with large practical value include common salt, gypsum, phosphate, iron oxide and coal. As is known, water, wind and organisms are called external forces, because their action depends on the energy which our planet receives from the Sun.

ПОЯСНЕНИЯ К ТЕКСТУ

1.relative abundance — относительная распространенность {минералов в земной коре)

2.plant relics (plant remains) — растительные остатки

2.Укажите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста.

1. The rocks of the Earth’s crust are divided into two main groups.
2. Igneous rocks are composed of particles of pre-existing rocks.
3. Sedimentary rocks are stratified.

4. Sediments are formed by the action of glaciers.
5. Igneous rocks make up 75 per cent of exposed rocks.
6. Conglomerates are formed as a result of the accumulation of materials caused by the destructive mechanical action of water.
7. Sandstones are consolidated rocks.
8. Clays are unconsolidated mechanical sediments.
9. Chemical sediments are formed by the destructive chemical action of water.
10. Peat and coal are the organic sediments which are of great practical value.
11. Clay schist was formed at the beginning of the sedimentation period and clay was formed later.

3.**Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What main groups of rocks do you know?
2. Do sedimentary rocks consist of particles of pre-existing rocks?
3. How were igneous rocks formed?
4. Do you know how sedimentary rocks have originated?
5. What is the most important characteristic feature of sediments?
6. Do sedimentary rocks account for 10 per cent of the Earth's crust?
7. Is gravel a consolidated mechanical sediment? And what about sand and clay?
8. What are cementing substances? Can calcium carbonate be used as a cementing substance?
9. Are there only fine-grained sandstones?
10. What can you say about chemical sediments?

4. Найдите английские эквиваленты следую щ их слов и сочетаний слов.

1. земная кора	а) sandstone
2. растворяться в воде	б) fine-grained sand
3. песчаник	в) the Earth's crust
4. уплотненные осадки	г) exposed rocks
5. изверженные породы	д) to dissolve in water
6. мелкозернистый песок	е) like gypsum
7. затвердевать	ж) consolidated sediments
8. подобно гипсу	з) igneous rocks
9. обнаженные породы	и) to solidify, to consolidate
10. coarse-grained sand	к) разрушительная сила
11. siltstone and shale	л) пластовые месторождения
12. existing rocks	м) доледниковый период
13. the destructive action of water	н)крупнозернистый (грубо-зернистый) песок
14. chemical decay	о) частицы вещества
15. sedimentary rocks	п) алеврит и сланец
16. stratified deposits	р) существующие породы
17. pre-glacial period	с) осадочные породы
18. particles of a substance	т) химический распад

5. Вставьте в предложения some/any/по/someone/anyone/но one/somebody/ anybody/nobody/ something/ anything/nothing/somewhere/ anywhere/ nowhere.

1. Do you liv e _____ in the centre?
2. There's _____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
3. Why are you looking under the table? Have you lo s t _____ ?
4. He left the house without saying _____ to.
5. The film is really great. You can ask _____ who has seen it.
6. Can you give me _____ information about places to see in the town?
7. "Where did you go for your holidays?" — "_____ I stayed at home."
8. There w ere _____ shops open.
9. We had to walk because there was _____ bus.
10. The station i s _____ near here.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Weathering of Rocks

All rocks which are exposed on the Earth's surface (high mountain peaks, deserts) are decomposed to a certain degree. The process of rock disintegration by the direct influence of local atmospheric conditions on the Earth's surface is called weathering. This phenomenon is often referred to in geology because weathering is an active process. It takes place in the upper layers of the Earth's crust. The main cause of physical weathering is the change in temperature that takes place with the succession of day and night. This phenomenon can best be observed in the deserts and high mountains where the changes in temperature are common.

During the day under the influence of heat, rocks expand whereas at night they begin to contract. As rocks are generally composed of different minerals, their expansion and contraction do not occur uniformly. As a result of this rocks crack. At the beginning these cracks or fissures are hardly noticeable but gradually they become wider and deeper until the whole surface of rock is finally transformed into gravel, sand or dust. In the regions of a moderate or cold climate, where the temperature in winter goes down to below 0 (zero), the decomposition of rocks is greatly facilitated by the action of water. When water freezes it increases in volume and develops enormous lateral pressure.

Under the action of water, rocks decompose to pieces of varied forms and sizes. The decomposition of rocks under the direct influence of heat and cold is called physical weathering. Rocks are subjected not only to physical decomposition but also to chemical weathering, i.e. to the action of chemical agents, such as water, carbon dioxide and oxygen. In a general way, chemical weathering is an acid attack on the rocks of the Earth's crust, in particular an attack on the most abundant minerals — quartz (sand) and aluminosilicates (clays). Only few minerals and rocks are resistant to the action of natural waters. The solvent action o f water is stronger when it contains carbon dioxide. Water causes more complex and varied changes. With the participation of oxygen and carbon dioxide up to 90 per cent of rocks is transformed into soluble minerals, which are carried away by the waters. Organisms and plants also take part in

the disintegration of rocks. Certain marine organisms accelerate the destruction of rocks by making holes in them to live in. The action of plants can often be even more destructive. Their roots penetrate into the fissures of rocks and develop the lateral pressure which fractures and destroys rocks.

2.Укажите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста.

1. The process of sedimentation is called weathering.
2.The change in temperature causes physical weathering.
3. As a rule during the night rocks expand.
4. When freezing water decreases in volume and develops enor-mous lateral pressure.
5. The decomposition of rocks is due to the influence of heat and cold.
6. As a rule water contains-dissolved mineral substances.
7. The solvent action of water is stronger when it does not contain carbon dioxide.
8. It should be noticed that the action of organisms and plants is destructive.
9. Certain marine organisms accelerate the destruction of rocks.

3.Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What process ia called weathering?
2. What process is called physical weathering?
3. Where can the phenomenon of physical weathering be best observed?
4. What process is called chemical weathering?
5. What substances can act as solvents?
6. Are all minerals and rocks resistant to the action of natural waters or only few minerals and rocks can resist the action of water?
7. How do organisms act on the destruction of rocks?

4. Найдите русские эквиваленты следующих слов и сочетаний слов:

1. the Earth’s surface	а) под влиянием тепла
2. to be composed of different minerals	б) разрушительные силы
3. the expansion of rocks	в) выветривание
4. changes in temperature	г) большое количество
5. under the influence of heat	д) состоять из различных трещин
6. weathering	е)расширение пород минералов
7. destructive forces	ж) проникать в трещины
8. a great number of fractures	з) изменения температуры
9. to penetrate into fissures	и) поверхность земли
10. to facilitate the decomposition of rocks	к) увеличиваться в объеме2. развивать боковое давление
11. to increase in volume	л) способствовать разрушению пород
12. to resist (smth)	м) подвергаться гниению
13. rock pieces of varied (different) sizes	н). растворять вещества
14. to accelerate the process of weathering	о). сопротивляться (чему-л.)
15. to be subjected to decay	п) некоторые органические вещества
16. to dissolve substances	р) ускорять процесс выветривания
17. to develop lateral pressure	с) куски породы различных размеров
18.certain organic substances	

5. Заполните пропуски в предложениях, выбрав из предлагаемых в скобках вариантов соответствующее слово:

1. There are causes of weathering, but depends on the change in temperature, (many, much)
2. As is known, only ... minerals and rocks are resistant to the action of natural waters, (little, few)
3. The roots of plants developed pressure which did not fracture overlaying rocks, (little, few)
4. A new geological map of the region will appear in a years.(little, few)
5. Minerals undergo changes. They have already undergone transformation, (many, much)
6. Now there are sources of energy as important as atomic energy, (little, few)/

Вариант 3

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Coal and Its Classification

Coal is the product of vegetable matter that has been formed by the action of decay, weathering, the effects of pressure, temperature and time millions of years ago.

Although coal is not a true mineral, its formation processes are similar to those of sedimentary rocks. Structurally coal beds are geological strata characterized by the same irregularities in thickness, uniformity and continuity as other strata of sedimentary origin. Coal beds may consist of essentially uniform continuous strata or like other sedimentary deposits may be made up of different bands or benches of varying thickness. The benches may be separated by thin layers of clay, shale, pyrite or other mineral matter, commonly called partings .

Like other sedimentary rocks coal beds may be structurally disturbed by folding and faulting. According to the amount of carbon coals are classified into: brown coals, bituminous coals and anthracite. Brown coals are in their turn subdivided into lignite and common brown coal. Although carbon is the most important element in coal, as many as 72 elements have been found in some coal deposits, including lithium, chromium, cobalt, copper, nickel, tungsten and others.

Lignite is intermediate in properties between peat and bituminous coal, containing when dry about 60 to 75 per cent of carbon and a variable proportion of ash. Lignite is a low-rank brown-to-black coal containing 30 to 40 per cent of moisture. Developing heat it gives from 2,500 to 4,500 calories. It is easily inflammable but burns with a smoky flame. Lignite is liable to spontaneous combustion. It has been estimated that about 50 per cent of the world's total coal reserves are lignitic.

Brown coal is harder than lignite, containing from 60 to 65 percent of carbon and developing greater heat than lignite (4,000-7,000 calories). It is very combustible and gives a brown powder. Bituminous coal is the most abundant variety, varying from medium to high rank. It is a soft, black, usually banded coal. It gives a black powder and contains 75 to 90 per cent of carbon. It weathers only slightly and may be kept in open piles with little danger of spontaneous combustion if properly stored. Medium-to-low volatile bituminous coals may be of coking quality. Coal is used intensively in blast furnaces for smelting iron ore. There are non-coking varieties of coal. As for the thickness, the beds of this kind of coal are not very thick (1-1.5 metres). The great quantities of bituminous coal are found in the Russian Federation.

Anthracite or "hard" coal has a brilliant lustre containing more than 90 per cent of carbon and low percentage rif volatile matter. It is used primarily as a domestic fuel, although it can sometimes be blended with bituminous grades of coal to produce a mixture with improved coking qualities. The largest beds of anthracite are found in Russia, the USA and Great Britain. Coal is still of great importance for the development of modern industry. It may be used for domestic and industrial purposes. Being the main source of coke, coal is widely used in the iron and steel industry. Lignite, for example either in the raw state or in briquetted form, is a source of industrial carbon and industrial gases. There is a strong tendency now for increased research into new technologies to utilize coal. No doubt, coal will be used as a raw material for the chemical industry and petrochemical processes. All these processes involve coal conversion which include gasification designed to produce synthetic gas from coal as the basis for hydrogen manufacture, liquefaction (разжижение) for making liquid fuel from coal and other processes.

2.Укажите, какие предложения соответствую т содержанию текста.

1. Anthracite coals may be divided into lignite and common brown coal.
2. Coals are ranked according to the percentage of carbon they contain.
3. Peat, with the least amount of carbon is the lowest rank, then comes lignite or brown coal.
4. Brown coal is hard and it is not liable to spontaneous combustion.
5. Bituminous coal weathers rapidly and one cannot keep it in open piles.
6. Being intensively used in the iron and steel industry bituminous coal varies from medium to high rank.
7. Anthracite or hard coal, the highest in percentage of carbon, can be blended with bituminous grades of coal.

3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is the classification of coal based on?
2. Is carbon the only element in coal?
3. Is lignite intermediate in properties between peat and bituminous coal?
4. What heat value does lignite develop when burnt?
5. What coals are liable to spontaneous combustion?
6. What is the difference between lignite and brown coal?
7. Is bituminous coal high- or low-volatile?
8. Does anthracite contain 90 per cent of carbon?
9. Where are the largest deposits of anthracite found?
10. What do you know about the utilization of coal?

4. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты следующих слов и сочетаний слов:

1. spontaneous combustion	а) легко воспламеняющийся газ б) высокосортный уголь
2. moisture and ash content	в) плавить железную руду
3. the most abundant variety of coal	г) самовозгорание
4. in its turn	д) содержание влаги и золы
5. the amount of volatile matter	е) дымное пламя
6. easily inflammable gas	ж) наиболее широко распространенные угли
7. brilliant lustre	з) яркий блеск
8. to smelt iron ore	и) в свою очередь
9. high -rank coal	к) количество летучи х веществ
10. a smoky flame	

5. Прочитайте предложения, найдите в них -ing-формы. Скажите, как они называются. Переведите предложения.

1. Coal beds may consist of different bands of varying thickness.
2. Laser is used in mining. This is a more recent development replacing theodolites in surveying.
3. Speaking about the future of coal, it is necessary to note the production of liquid fuels such as gas and oil from coal.

Вариант 4

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

General Information on Mining

As has been said, mining refers to actual ore extraction. Broadly speaking, mining is the industrial process of removing a mineral-bearing substance from the place of its natural occurrence in the Earth's crust. The term "mining" includes the recovery of oil and gas from wells; metal, non-metallic minerals, coal, peat, oil shale and other hydrocarbons from the earth. In other words, the work done to extract mineral, or to prepare for its extraction is called mining. The tendency in mining has been towards the increased use of mining machinery so that modem mines are characterized by tremendous capacities. This has contributed to: 1) improving working conditions and raising labour productivity; 2) the exploitation of lower-grade metal-bearing substances and 3) the building of mines of great dimensions. Mining can be done either as a surface operation (quarries, opencasts or open pits) or by an underground method. The mode of occurrence of the sought-for metallic substance governs to a large degree the type of mining that is practised. The problem of depth also affects the mining method. If the rock containing the metallic substance is at a shallow site and is massive, it may be economically excavated by a pit or quarry-like opening on the surface. If the metal-bearing mass is tabular, as a bed or vein, and goes to a great distance beneath the surface, then it will be worked by some method of underground mining.

Working or exploiting the deposit means the extraction of mineral. With this point in view a number of underground workings is driven in barren (waste) rock and in mineral. Mine workings vary in shape, dimensions, location and function. Depending on their function mine workings are described as exploratory, if they are driven with a view to finding or proving mineral, and as productive if they are used for the immediate extraction of useful mineral. Productive mining can be divided into capital investment work, development work, and face or production work. Investment work aims at ensuring access to the deposit from the surface. Development work prepares for the face work, and mineral is extracted (or produced) in bulk.

The rock surfaces at the sides of workings are called the sides, or in coal, the ribs. The surface above the workings is the roof in coal mining while in metal mining it is called the back. The surface below is called the floor. The factors such as function, direct access to the surface, driving in mineral or in barren rock can be used for classifying mine workings:

I. Underground workings:
a) Long or deep by comparison with their cross-section may be: 1) vertical (shaft, blind pit); 2) sloping (slopes, sloping drifts, inclines); 3) horizontal (drifts, levels, drives, gate roads, adits, crosscuts).
b) Large openings having cross dimensions comparable with their length.
c) Production faces, whose dimensions depend on the thickness of the deposit being worked, and on the method of mining it.

2. Укажите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста. Исправьте неверные.

1. As a rule, the term “mining” includes the recovery of oil and gas from wells as well as coal, iron ores and other useful minerals from the earth.
2. The increased use of mining machinery has greatly contributed to raising labour productivity and improving working conditions.
3. It is quite obvious that the problem of depth is not always taken into consideration in choosing the mining method.
4. Productive workings are usually used for the immediate extraction of useful mineral.
5. Underground workings are driven in barren rock or in mineral.
6. A shaft is a vertical underground working which is long and deep in comparison with its cross-section.
7. The surface above the mine working is usually called the floor.
8. The rock surfaces at the sides of mine workings are called the ribs.

3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is mining?
2. What has contributed to the better working conditions of the miners?
3. What factors influence the choice of the mining method?
4. In what case is useful mineral worked by open pits?
5. Are exploratory workings driven with a view to finding and proving mineral or are they driven for immediate extraction of mineral?
6. What is the difference between development and production work?
7. «What main factors are used for classifying mine workings?
8. What do the dimensions of production faces depend on?

4.Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты следующих слов в сочетаний слов:

1. direct access to the surface	а) нефтяная скважина
2. open-cast mining	б) проходить горные выработки по пустой породе
3. tabular (or bedded) deposits	в) влиять на метод разработки
4. oil well	г) прямой доступ к поверхности
5. underground workings	д) пластовые месторождения
6. cross-section of a working	е) открытая разработка
7. production face	ж) поперечное сечение выработки
8. the roof of the mine working	з) подземные выработки
9. to drive mine workings in barren rock	и) очистной забой
10. to affect the mining method	к) кровля горной выработки

5. Условные предложения. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола в скобках:

1. Unless metamorphic rocks (to be studied)carefully, geologists cannot be sure of their origin.
2. If the mass of magma (to be)large, the rate of cooling will be slow.

3. If the earth (to be made)of the same material from the surface downward, its density would vary with pressure.
4.Provided geological conditions permit, efficient coal face operations (to be)possible.
5. We really will not survive unless we (to start)working on cleaner, safer sources of energy.
6. If you learned to type, you (to find)the job quite easily.
7. If he were here, I (can explain)to him myself.
8. They would have been here by now if they (to catch) the early train.
9. I (not to believe)it possible, if I hadn't seen it happen.

Контрольная работа № 4

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Mining and the Environment

It should be stressed that effects of mining on the environment are twofold: firstly, there are direct effects arising from mining as a physical activity, which include disturbances of the land surface and accumulation of waste. Secondly, there are indirect destructive effects resulting from treatment of mineral products, such as coal burning, ore processing, smelting and other metallurgical processes. These frequently result in contamination of soil and ground water, pollution of the atmosphere and an adverse effect on vegetation and wildlife. Mining, especially open-pit mining, deforms the surface of the land and creates a large amount of waste materials which contain hazardous substances that pollute water and soil. Water from mining
and concentration operations may contaminate the subsoil and rivers into which it flows. Most serious of all are gases produced by smelting, which may not only contaminate the air in the region of the smelter, but affect lakes and vegetation hundreds of miles away through the creation of acid rain. There is one more point which affects the environment. It concerns the transport of coal representing one component of the complete coal cycle — from exploration and extraction of the fuel, through refining and processing storage and finally its conversion to an end-use product for consumers. Coal transportation is executed by train, truck (lorry), water (on rivers, canals, lakes, etc.) and slurry pipeline or conveyer belt. Environmental impacts of coal transport occur during loading or unloading. For example, rail transport and trucks cause damage to buildings, highways and other places. Accidents are associated with all forms of transport. Besides, the transport of coal in all its forms involves dust, even though special measures are increasingly taken. Emission of coal particulate and other air pollutants occur during loading, unloading and during coal movement.
At the same time, research and development have provided greatly improved engineering and biological methods of land reclamation. It is necessary to say that land reclamation has emerged as a method of controlling the negative after-effects of extracting coal and other minerals. Land reclamation covers the problem of landscape redevelopment and the restoration of its productivity, ecological integrity, and economic and aesthetic value. The economic uses of reclaimed land depend on natural

and socioeconomic factors of the locality. They may be orchards, meadows, parks, swimming pools, etc.
In recent years many industrial countries have developed and adopted laws, national programmes and specific policies for environmental protection. The basis of most laws applicable to the mining industry and its effect on land is to control land management, protect resources and regulate land reclamation and landscape retraction. The principal impact of pollution regulations on the mining industry arises from regulations on emissions of C 0 2 and other air pollutants from copper, lead and zinc smelters.

2. Употребите данные в скобках глаголы в соответствующей форме:
to carry out, to continue, to work, to develop, to create, to apply, to plan, to perform, to calculate, to work out
1. The mechanization and automation of underground processes (будет проводиться) on the basis of a wider use of winning complexes, powered roof supports, remote and automatic control and other modern equipment.
2. For this very purpose different cutter-loaders, winning complexes, loaders, pumps, fans, equipment for setting supports, etc. (создаются).
3 . Now a wider use of conveyer belts for level and inclined workings and other means of automation (планируется).
4. Ore deposits (разрабатываются) by the underground and open-cast methods.
5. Automated systems of planning and control (применяются) in the mining industry.
6. Automated systems of planning and control (подсчитывают) wages, efficiency and (производят) other engineering calculations.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на инфинитив
1. The geological investigations to be carried out include field prospecting and exploration.
2. The geological and physical conditions of the seam to be worked include its thickness, depth, hardness, etc.
3. The .possibility of making direct observations in workings depends on the mining system to be applied.
4. The work of geologists at mines has its own specific character and its own range of problems to be solved during the exploitation of the deposit.
5. The main points to be observed during the driving of openings are the mode of occurrence of the mineral body, country rocks exposed by the openings, the type of assuring and folding, etc.
6. To estimate a nickel ore the geologists must know how the nickel is distributed.
7. Geochemical methods are applied at different stages of geological investigations, and are used to establish the general mineralization of rocks.
8.To explore certain types of deposits geophysical methods have long been used. In coal basins these methods are used chiefly to study folded and faulted structures.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Mineral Markets

Market is a place where buyers and sellers o f a given commodity meet to determine price. Mineral markets are material goods markets, and many are regarded as world markets. Strictly speaking, markets for any particular mineral exist at several stages of production and for several levels of quality. The petroleum market, for example, is divided into:

— a market for light petroleum
— a market for heavy petroleum
— a market for low-sulfur petroleum, etc.

The importance of various types of products in international trade, however, varies continuously. Now that the oil-exporting countries are increasingly building up their own processing facilities, for instance, crude oil is less important in international trade and is being replaced by petroleum products.

Supply and demand determine the structure of any particular market. A structural analysis must thus consider the number, geographic distribution, and market participation of producers and consumers as well as the communications and competition between them. The production of minerals is influenced by geologic conditions and therefore market analysis needs to be conducted by mineral economists with good geologic inside knowledge. The form of market is defined by the extent of free competition. It constitutes the sum of all factors influencing competition and hence pricing. Empirical investigations on market structure are usually confined to determining the number, size and market position of the buyers and sellers. It is assumed that a large number of producers and consumers implies competition resulting in an economically efficient price: a small number, imperfect competition, where the price can be influenced; and one single producer or consumer, the absence of competition and the possibility of price fixing. World trade in mineral commodities is dominated by petroleum, natural gas, coal, metals and some industrial minerals. There is, also, a substantial amount of trade in copper, lead and zinc concentrates.

World markets for minerals are generally quite competitive and most metal prices are subject to a high degree of fluctuation over the business cycle. As for nonfuel mineral resources it should be stressed that over the past half-century continuous exploration aided by technological advances has increased reserves of most nonfuel minerals faster than they have been depleted. Besides, the development of seabed minerals could provide large supplies of copper, nickel, manganese, cobalt and other minerals for many generations to come. International trade in nonfuel minerals is important to hold down raw material costs in industrial countries.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:

1. What is a market? What is a mineral market?
2. What is more profitable to sell: crude oil or oil products?
3. What determines the structure of any market?
4. What is the role of structural analysis?
5. Who is responsible for conducting mineral analysis?
6. What is the role of competition in free-market economies?
7. What is world trade in mineral commodities dominated by?
8. Why is international trade in nonfuel minerals important?

3.Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод инфинитивного оборота «сложное подлежащее»:

1. Oil is known to be one of the most important sources of energy.
2. Petroleum is believed to have been formed from decaying vegetable and animal remains.
3. Drilling is considered to be the principal exploration method and it is widely used when deposits are of large dimensions.
4. Until recently a depth of 50-ft overburden was considered to be the maximum.
5. Coal is still the most important fuel and is likely to remain the main source of energy for years to come.
6. Neighbouring coal beds seemed to be sloping gently.
7. The computerized systems of planning and control proved to be reliable.

4. ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Основные:

*О-1.*Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е. А., Соколова Н. И., Лаврик Г. В. Planet of English: учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО.9-е изд. – М.: (ЭБС «Академия»), 2021г.
О-2. *Голубев А.П, КоржавыйА.П. Английский язык для технических специальностей= English for Technical Colleges: учебник для студ. Учреждений сред.проф.образования-11-ое изд, испр.-М.: Издательский центр «Академия», (* в электронном формате, ЭБС «Академия»), *2020г..-208с.*
О-3. Голубев А.П, Английский язык:учеб.для студ.учреждений сред.проф.образования/ А.П.Голубев, Н.В.Балюк, И.Б.Смирнова- 19-е изд.стер.М.: Издательский центр «Академия», (в электронном формате, ЭБС «Академия»), *2020г.-336с.*

Дополнительные:

Д-1.М.Я.Баракова, Р.И.Журавлева. Английский язык для горных инженеров: -М.: Высш.шк., 2008. -288с.
Д-2. Агабекян И.П.. Английский язык для ССУЗов. – М. ООО «Проспект», 2009.
Д-3 В.К.Мюллер. Англо-русский и русско –английский словарь.-М.:Эксмо, 2012.-1200с. (Библиотека словарей Мюллера)
Д-4 А.Б.Шевнин.Англо –русский и русско–английский словарь для школьников и студентов.- Екатинбург: У-Фактория, 2013.-688 с.

5. ЛИСТ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ И ДОПОЛНЕНИЙ, ВНЕСЕННЫХ В МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

№ изменения, дата внесения, № страницы с изменением	
Было	**Стало**
Основание: **Подпись лица, внесшего изменения**	

Приложение. Титульный лист к контрольной работе

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «ЧЕРЕМХОВСКИЙ ГОРНОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ ИМ. М.И. ЩАДОВА»

Контрольная работа зарегистрирована
№ ___
Дата_____
_____
М.П.

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

по учебной дисциплине
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

по специальности

21.02.15 Открытые горные работы

Выполнил студент	ФИ
Группы	ОГР-22/11«З»
Проверил преподаватель	ФИО
Оценка	5 (отл)

2022 г.