МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение

высшего образования

«Забайкальский государственный университет»

(ФГБОУ ВО «ЗабГУ»)

Историко-филологический факультет

Кафедра иностранных языков

**УЧЕБНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ**

**для студентов заочной формы обучения**

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

для специальности 21.05.04 «Горное дело»

Специализация «Открытые горные работы»

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины (модуля)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Виды занятий | | Распределение по семестрам | | | Всего часов |
| 1 семестр | 2  семестр |  | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Общая трудоёмкость | | 144 | 144 | 324 | | |
| Аудиторные занятия, в т.ч. | | 4 | 4 | 8 | | |
| Лекции | | - | - | - | | |
| Практические занятия | | 4 | 4 | 8 | | |
| Самостоятельная работа студентов | | 140 | 140 | 280 | | |
| Курсовой проект или работа | | - | - | - | | |
| Форма контроля в семестре\* | зачет | | экзамен | 36 | | |

**Краткое содержание курса**

Перечень изучаемых тем, разделов дисциплины (модуля).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| №  п/п | Контролируемые разделы  (темы) дисциплины |
| 1 семестр | |
| 1 | Контрольное задание № 1.  Grammar:  Существительные. Множественное число существительных. Притяжательный падеж. Существительное в функции определения. Числительные.  Повелительное наклонение  Видо-временные формы глагола: активный залог — формы Simple (Present, Past, Future); формы Continuous (Present, Past, Future);  Прилагательные. Степени сравнения.  Неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения  Written Translation |
| 2 | Grammar:  Глаголы to be, to have в Present, Past, Future Simple. Оборот there + be Повелительное наклонение  Видо-временные формы глагола: активный залог — формы Simple (Present, Past, Future); формы Continuous (Present, Past, Future);  Written Translation |
| 3 | Grammar:  Видо-временные формы глагола: активный залог — формы Perfect (Present, Past, Future).  Функции слова it  Written Translation |
| 4 | Grammar:  Модальные глаголы: а) выражающие возможность: can (could), may и эквивалент глагола сап — to be able; b) выражающие долженствование: must, его эквиваленты to have to, to be to, should.  Written Translation |
| 5 | Grammar:  Пассивный залог (The Passive Voice) видо-временных форм Simple, Continuous, Perfect; Особенности перевода пассивных конструкций на русский язык.  Written Translation |
| 6 | Grammar:  Инфинитив в функции: а) подлежащего, б) составной части сказуемого, в) определения, г) обстоятельства цели.  Written Translation |
| 7 | Grammar: Participle I и II в функциях определения и обстоятельства.  Функции слова ONE; Функции глагола to be  Written Translation |
| 8 | Grammar: Функции слова ONE; Функции глагола to be  Written Translation |

**ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ**

Каждое контрольное задание пред­лагается в четырёх вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из четырёх вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами зачетной книжки : студенты, зачетная книжка которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант № 1; на 3 или 4 - № 2; на 5 или 6 - № 3; на 7 или 8,9,0 — №4;

Выполнять письменные контрольные работы следу­ет в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради напишите свою фамилию, номер зачетной книжки , предмет, номер контрольной работы

Контрольные работы должны выполняться аккуратно, четким почерком. При выполнении кон­трольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецен­зента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Левая страница | | Правая страница | |
| Поля | Английский текст | Русский текст | Поля |
|  |  |  |  |

**ТРЕБОВАНИЯ НА ЗАЧЕТЕ**

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие контрольную работу.

Для получения зачета студент должен уметь прочитать со словарем незнакомый текст на англий­ском языке, содержащий изученный грамматический ма­териал.

Форма проверки — письменный перевод. Норма перевода — 600-800 печатных знаков в час пись­менно со словарем.

**Контрольная работа № 1**

**Вариант 1**

***1) Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе и переведите:***

1. a library, 2. a scientist, 3. a man, 4. a foot, 5. a researcher, 6. a generator, 7. substance, 8. a miner, 9. an establishment, 10. an explosive.

***2) Определите функцию глаголов “to be”, “to have” в следующих предложениях. Предложенияпереведите:***

1. He has already translated that text.

2. For versatility Lomonosov has no equal in Russian science.

3. They were at the University last week.

4. Pete has to study hard as he wants to pass his examination session well.

5. We are carrying out an interesting experiment at the moment.

6. He is to meet them at the railway station.

7. The miner we met at the colliery has three sons.

8. These group of scientists had achieved good results in their investigation.

***3) Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:***

1. There were twelve students in our group last year.

2. There will be an important lecture on the geology of oil deposits tomorrow at our University.

3. There are three main group of rocks, namely, sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rock.

4. There are many technical institutions in Great Britain.

5. There is some interesting information about the structure of the Earth.

6. There was somebody in the laboratory.

***4) Подчеркните местоимения и укажите их типы. Переведите предложения на русский язык:***

1. I see him and his sister.

2. We know them and their children.

3. My father works as a miner.

4. Our Institute is not far from here.

5. Why do you want to become a mining engineer?

6. The mining Institutes design their courses to give both to basic engineering and mathematics.

***5) Объясните употребление или отсутствие артиклей. Предложения переведите:***

1. Russia is a large industrial country.

2. They are adults.

3. Mineral deposits of the USA are concentrated largely among the Appalachian Mountains.

4. There are, however, important oil-fields in Texas, Oklahoma and California, and important iron mines in Minnesota.

5. Nowadays natural gas is utilized as a raw material for manufacturing.

6. It is difficult to understand the nature of fossils without studying their origin.

***6) Подчеркните прилагательные. Переведите предложения на русский язык:***

1. Hard rocks have the highest resistance to penetration with a tool.

2. The effectiveness of modern equipment is greater than that of the old one.

3. The process of rock disintegration by direct influence of local atmospheric conditions on the Earth’s surface is called weathering.

4. Rocks are composed of different minerals.

***7) Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем:***

## Outstanding Geologists

One of the first contributors to mining and geology was the great Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov who connected the study of minerals and rocks with chemistry and physics, discovered and formulated the laws of mining ventilation and mining geometry.

Among the most prominent geologists are A.P. Karpinsky, V.A. Obruchev, A.Y.Fersman, I.M. Gubkin and many others. Academician A.Y.Fersman ranks among those learning mineralogists who converted mineralogy from a purely descriptive science into a science based on the most fundamental chemical investigations. As the organizer of the Geochemical Institute in Moscow, academician A.Y.Fersman worked out the basic lines of the study of chemical elements and laid the foundation for the scientific surveying and prospecting for useful minerals. A number of scientific expeditions to different parts of the country were organized by him. He was the leader of the important investigations in the Kara-Kum Desert resulting in the discovery of big sulphur deposits, the construction of a large preparation plant for the processing of sulphur and sulphur products. Academician A.Y.Fersman led the expedition to Central Asia, the Urals, the Altai, the Caucasus and the Crimea. He is especially known for his detailed investigation of the Kola Peninsula which led to the discovery of enormous apatite deposits and the development of a mining-industrial region in the Khibiny Mountains where new towns came into being.

**Вариант 2**

***1) Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе и переведите:***

1. a roof, 2. a branch, 3. a woman, 4. a tooth, 5. a century, 6. an island, 7. a device, 8. an engine, 9. a stage, 10. a source.

***2) Определите функцию глаголов “to be”, “to have” в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите:***

1. M. Lomonosov was the first who discovered the vegetation origin of coal.

2. While at the college he had a lot of friends. 3. He has to redo the task.

4. Jane didn’t go to see the film last night because she had seen it before.

5. We are translating an interesting text at the moment.

6. We are to pass three exams this winter session.

7. Sediments are formed by action of glaciers.

8. Many research centres were established by V.I. Vernadsky.

***3) Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:***

1. There are many subjects at our University.

2.There will be new collieries and open-cast mines in different parts of our country.

3. There were only a few higher educational establishments which trained geologists and mining engineers.

4. There are many lecture-rooms, laboratories and a large library in our Institute.

5. There is a wide range of courses and programs at higher mining schools.

6. There was nobody in the laboratory.

***4) Подчеркните местоимения и укажите их типы. Переведите предложения на русский язык:***

1. She likes her study.

2. I see a car. Its’ colour is black.

3. My father works as a mining engineer.

4. He meets me every day.

5. Why did you enter a higher mining school?

6. For many years he headed the Russian Geological Committee the staff of which was made up of his pupils.

**5)** ***Объясните употребление или отсутствие артиклей. Предложения переведите:***

1. He gets a stipend.

2. They are mining engineers.

3. Because of the overwhelming concentration of minerals in the north-eastern part of the USA.

4. Manufacturing is also concentrated there.

5. The problem of extracting geothermal energy is under consideration now.

6. Gas is not so convenient type of fuel as coal.

***6) Подчеркните прилагательные. Переведите предложения на русский язык:***

1. The oldest sedimentary rocks were known some 3,500 million years ago.

2. Peat and coal are the organic sediments which are of great practical value.

3. The most principal kinds of sedimentary rocks are conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, shale, limestone and dolomite.

4. This time our group of geologists received better results in prospecting for mineral resources in the sea.

***7) Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем:***

## Famous Scientists in Mining

Among those who contributed to the development of mining are B.I. Boky, M.M.Protodyakonov, A.A. Scochinsky, N.V. Melnikov and others. Professor B.I.Boky’s name is associated with the solution of a number of significant technical problems in the mining industry of the country and with the whole trend in the development of the science of mining – the analytical method of designing new collieries.

Credit for working out the theoretical principles of the exploration of deposits is due to Professor M.M.Protodyakonov. His most remarkable works are those concerning the problems of underground pressure and mine timbering. Professor M.M.Protodyakonov founded a school for the study of rock pressure and its influence on mine timbering.

The leading organization in working out theoretical problems connected with mining in Russia is the Mining Institute of the Academy of Science named after Alexander Skochisky. A.A. Skochinsky’s deep interest in theoretical problems was always combined with wide engineering experience. He took an interest in mining aerology. He discovered the laws of the movement and control of the movement of air and gases underground. His works are devoted to localization, liquidation and prevention of underground fires.

Academician N.V. Mechnikov is well known for his research in the field of open-cast mining not only of coal but also of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other minerals.

**Вариант 3**

1. ***Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе и переведите:***
2. a book, 2. a child, 3. a mouse, 4. a mineral, 5. a supplier, 6. an analysis, 7. a shovel, 8. a stream, 9. a case, 10. a structure.

***2) Определите функцию глаголов “to be”, “to have” в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите:***

1. James Hutton (1726–1797), a Scottish farmer and naturalist, is known as the founder of modern geology.
2. As a scientist, Lomonosov was equal parts thinker and experimenter.
3. Today we have to do a lot of research to prove the theory.
4. Earth’s water supply has had, since Earth was created, major influences on Earth’s climate.
5. We are to carry out a huge amount of experiments in the laboratory.
6. They are listening to the lecturer now.
7. The first documented discovery of gold in the United States was made by 12-year-old Conrad Reed in 1799.
8. We had a number of credits and tests last term.

***3) Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:***

1. There are many methods of investigation in Natural Science.

2.There will be a new technical college in the town next year.

3. There were many problems in the Russian mining industry last decade.

4. There is a broad range of potential environmental problems associated with mining the ocean for resources.

5. There are a lot of hydrothermal mineral deposits in the region.

6. There wasn’t any valuable metal in the sample.

***4) Подчеркните местоимения и укажите их типы. Переведите предложения на русский язык:***

1. Copper extraction techniques refer to the methods for obtaining copper from its ores.

2. Ancient mining techniques go well back into our history – well back into our prehistory, in fact.

3. Diodorus in his “History” of the 1st century BC writes about the despair of the miners.

4. Pliny gives us a detailed history of ancient mining.

5. She is taking English classes as she’s going to spend six months in a Canadian mining company.

6. His ideas and approach to studying the Earth established geology as a proper science.

***5) Объясните употребление или отсутствие артиклей. Предложения переведите:***

1. In 1813 a little girl KaterinaBogdanova found a gold nugget in the basin of the Neiva River (Mid-Urals) and brought it to a local official.

2. We are students.

3. In 1737 gold was on the northern coast of the White Sea, then, in 1733-35, in the Altay mountains (as a by-product in silver ores).

4. In 1803 the first gold deposit was found on the western slope of the Urals.

5. Torsvik, a professor at the University of Oslo in Norway, and Burke developed the conceptual ideas for this research.

6. Our approach is new, because it combines observations of the Earth's deep interior from seismology.

***6) Подчеркните прилагательные. Переведите предложения на русский язык:***

1. Smithsonian researchers also found large numbers of tiny diamonds when they were cutting a sample from the Allen Hills meteorite.

2. Oceanic plates are more likely candidates for subduction than continental plates because of their higher density.

3. Coal is a sedimentary rock, formed from plant debris deposited at Earth's surface.

4. The Cullinan I or Star Africa diamond is the largest cut diamond in the world.

***7) Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем:***

**Eratosthenes**

Eratosthenes was a Greek scholar, who lived in the 3rd century BC, renowned for his love of learning. Born in the Libyan city of Cyrene, which was once part of the Greek Empire, he received the equivalent of a university education when he was a teenager. He was an all-round scholar, and during his life named himself as a poet, grammarian, philosopher, mathematician, astronomer, chronographer, and geographer in equal measure. He published works in several areas, and was also something of a problem solver.

His most famous works were in the fields of geography and mathematics, and he was known for creating the first map of the ancient world that featured latitude and longitude lines. He also used geometric formulas, and the sun, to calculate the Earth’s circumference to a 10% accuracy, and made measurements of the tilt of the Earth’s axis. These measurements led to further exploration by other scholars and geologists, and the production of maps and globes that were the most accurate in existence for hundreds of years.

Although there is very little evidence of Eratosthenes’ work around today, or details of his methodology and calculations, he has been referenced in publications by other noted scholars, such as Strabo. A three volume study on the Earth and the Earth’s measurement, Geographica by Eratosthenes, is still well-known in the geology field today.

**Вариант 4**

1. ***Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе и переведите:***
2. an experiment, 2. a deposit, 3. a louse, 4. an ore, 5. a hypothesis, 6. a spectrum, 7. a depth, 8. a technician, 9. a producer, 10. an activity .

***2) Определите функцию глаголов “to be”, “to have” в следующих предложениях. Предложения переведите:***

1. Rocks from the earliest Archaean are predominantly igneous.
2. Russia is the world’s second largest PGE producer, after South Africa.
3. Today we have to do a lot of geophysical and mine surveying research to construct a mine.
4. The Siberian-Urals Aluminium Company has begun construction of Sredne-Tuman bauxite field.
5. The scientists are to know more about the fossil fuels in this region in the nearest future.
6. They are still exploiting this mine.
7. Although 90 percent of the country's coal reserves are concentrated in 10 states, coal in mined in 27 states.
8. The United Kingdom has a rich history of mining.

***3) Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:***

1. There are a lot of copper reserves in Siberia and the Urals.

2.If a woman comes into a coal mine, there will be an accident to the miners (English superstition).

3. There were different mining complexes in Transbaikalia.

4. There is a big mining enterprise in Krasnokamensk.

5. There are different ways of extracting raw materials from the earth.

6. There was nobody in the auditorium.

***4) Подчеркните местоимения и укажите их типы. Переведите предложения на русский язык:***

1. Vernadsky attends Saint Petersburg’s grammar school, where he shows a keen interest in natural sciences.

2. Vernadsky develops mineral genesis theory and defends his Doctor thesis (Phenomenon of crystalline matter sliding) in 1897.

3. Pliny left us a profound description of the ancient types of extracting valuable minerals.

4. George Argall began his work as an editor of mining magazines in 1950, when he became editor of Mining World and World Mining.

5. Russia had not its own gold and silver till the end of the XVII century.

6. He became the first Russian professor of chemistry at St. Petersburg Academy of Science in 1745.

***5) Объясните употребление или отсутствие артиклей. Предложения переведите:***

1. He works as a mining engineer.

2. In 2006, there were over 2,200 active mines, quarries, and offshore drilling sites on the continental land mass of the United Kingdom.

3. The United Kingdom is the fourth largest producer of natural gas in the world, after Russia, the United States, and Canada.

4. Diamonds are pure carbon and the hardest mineral of all.

5. The uranium mining area of Krasnokamensk is situated in Eastern Siberia.

6. Roman miners dug vertical shafts and horizontal galleries and adits.

***6) Подчеркните прилагательные. Переведите предложения на русский язык:***

1. The Cullinan was later cut into nine large stones and about 100 smaller ones.

2. The second largest stone, the "Star of Africa II" or "Cullinan II," is 317 carats.

3. As well as other numerous innovations in the life of Russia successful gold exploration and mining were introduced by Peter the Great.

4. Due to a greater Palladium to Platinum ratio of its ores, Russia is the world's leading palladium producer.

***7) Переведите текст на русский язык со словарем:***

**Mining and geological engineers**

Mining and geological engineers find, extract and prepare minerals, metals and coal for use by utilities and manufacturing industries. They may supervise the construction of underground mine operations, design open-pit and underground mines and create ways to transport minerals to processing plants. They’re responsible for ensuring the operation of mines is safe, economical and environmentally sound. Some mining and geological engineers work alongside metallurgical engineers and geologists to find and appraise new ore deposits. Some mining and geological engineers direct mineral-processing operations to extract dirt, rock and other materials from valuable minerals. Others develop new mining equipment. Often mining and geological engineers specialize in a particular metal such as gold or coal. They use their knowledge of mine practices and design to comply with safety regulations and ensure worker safety. They must monitor air quality, examine equipment for safety compliance and inspect surfaces of walls and roofs. Most mining and geological engineers work in laboratories, plants or offices, though they may also spend time at mine sites to direct and monitor operations and solve onsite problems. Some must travel to worksites.

Computers are a must for mining and geological engineers. They use them to produce and analyze designs, simulate tests, generate specifications, monitor quality and control efficiency. Another new aspect of the design process for mining and geological engineers is nanotechnology.

**Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины**

**Основная литература**

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3. Полякова Т.Ю. Достижения науки и техники XX века : учеб. пособие / Т.Ю. Полякова, Е.В. Синявская, Г.А. Селезнева. – 3-е изд., стер. – М. : Высш. шк., 2009. – 287с.
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**Дополнительная литература**

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5. Glendinning E.H., Pohl A. Technology. – UK., Oxford, 2011. – 136 c.
6. Haines M., Nettle S. Advanced Grammar in use. Supplementary exercises. – UK., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012. 136 c.
7. Ibbotson M. Professional English in Use: Technical English for Professionals. – UK., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009. 156 c.
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