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Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Московской области
«Авиационный техникум имени В.А. Казакова»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зам. директора по УМР

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Цикловая комиссия общеобразовательных и
естественнонаучных дисциплин

УЧЕБНО – ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
по английскому языку
для развития умений и навыков профессионального общения

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

для студентов 1 курса

специальностей 24.02.01; 11.02.01; 09.02.01

РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии
общеобразовательных и естественнонаучных
дисциплин

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Протокол 5

от «24» 01 2017 года

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[подпись]

2017

Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
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Широкая Е.В.
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Протокол №5
от «24» января 2017 года

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2016

Учебное пособие по английскому языку предназначено для студентов 1 курса специальностей 24.02.01 Производство летательных аппаратов, 11.02.01 Радиоаппаратостроение, 09.02.01 Компьютерные системы и комплексы.

Материал пособия охватывает тематику специальностей техникума: достижения и инновации в области науки и техники, компьютерные технологии, отраслевые выставки и обеспечивает междисциплинарные связи.

Представленные задания построены на основе дифференцированного отбора языкового и текстового материалов с учётом особенностей иноязычного общения специалистов в области авиационной, компьютерной деятельности и в сфере радиоэлектроники.

Тексты снабжены словарями, лексико-грамматическими упражнениями и заданиями на развитие коммуникативных компетенций в профессиональной сфере.

Содержание учебно-методического пособия соответствует рабочей программе и календарно-тематическому плану по дисциплине ОУД.02б «Иностранный язык» и полностью освещает профессионально ориентированное содержание программы.

Материалы пособия могут использоваться как в ходе самостоятельной работы студентов над языком, так и на практических занятиях под руководством преподавателя.

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PART I THE ROLE OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS

1. THE ROLE OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS

The scientific and technical revolution has changed our life very much. The computers, the mobile phones and other digital devices have entered our everyday life.

The atomic space and energy age was followed by the age of computer. The task which had seemed eternal before have been solved one by one by computers. During the last decade many fundamental changes occurred because of electronic devices. It is even difficult to imagine the social and economic consequences of the microelectronic revolution.

The large use of computers has influenced our life in such a way that it was difficult to imagine 15 or 20 years ago. On the one hand, computers have simplified our life greatly. If you typed a text on the typewriter and made a mistake you had to type the whole page again. Making several copies of the same document used to be a difficult job too. But now it's quite different. Correcting mistakes is easy. Computer also helps us buy goods, find information, book tickets, make presentations and annual reports, and make difficult calculations. Time is saved for leisure.

Leisure time is also influenced by computer and other periphery devices. You no longer go to the music shops - many things are available on the Internet. You needn't write letters to your relatives or friends - you can send an e-mail. And your photo albums are on computer too.

Computer games are probably also a part of your free time. They became more and more realistic and complicated, and for many people it becomes impossible to tear themselves away. This means that electronic devices, such as a computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment and consume most of the time that could be spent on work, going for a walk and sleeping. Man becomes a slave of the devices which were designed to make him stronger.

Is there a way out? In fact, there is, but many people don't know it and are still slaves. The best decision is not to give this equipment to place in your heart.

They should do their work. And when you have a rest, prefer real communication to virtual one and prefer living an active life to watching films about crime. Then electronics will be not our lord or enemy but our friend!

1. Learn the vocabulary:

age [eɪdʒ]- век	simplify ['sɪmplɪfaɪ] - облегчать
lord - господин	document - документ
annual ['ænjʊəl] - ежегодный	slave - раб
occur [ə'kɜː]- возникать	e-mail ['i:meɪl] (=electronic mail) электронная почта
atomic [ə'tɒmɪk] - атомный	social ['səʊʃ(ə)l] - социальный
periphery [pə'rɪf(ə)rɪ] - периферия	enemy ['enɪmɪ] - враг
available [ə'veɪləbl]- доступный	tear (oneself) away - оторвать(ся)
photo album - фотоальбом	enter - вводить, входить
consequence ['kɒn(t)sɪkwəns(t)s] - следствие	ticket - билет
progress - прогресс	good - добро
copy ['kɒpi] - копия	type [taɪp] - печатать
realistic [ˌriːə'lɪstɪk] реалистичный	impossible [ɪm'pɒsəbl] - невозможный
correct [kə'rekt] - исправлять	typewriter - печатная машинка
relative ['relətɪv] - родственник	influence ['ɪnfluəns(t)s] - влияние, влиять
crime - преступление	virtual ['vɜːtʃuəl] - виртуальный
report [rɪ'pɔːt] - отчет	
decade ['dekeɪd] - десятилетие	

2. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. The technical revolution has changed our life very much, hasn't it?
2. What were the predecessors of computer age?
3. Do computers make our life easier and simpler? In what way?
4. Computers influence our free time too, don't they?
5. Can you get music and video on the internet? What other information can you get there?
6. What devices became compatible with computer during the last years?

7. Can you communicate with your friends on the Internet? Do you like such communication or you prefer real one?
8. In what way do computer games influence the people?
9. Do electronic devices take all our free time?
10. Is man a slave of the devices which were designed to make him stronger?
11. Does the author suggest a way out?
12. What is the way out in your opinion?

3 Study the active vocabulary. Insert the missing words.

1. _____ helps you to send letters quickly.
2. If there is an interesting program on TV, it's difficult for a person to _____.
3. During the last two _____ scientific progress and digitization took place.
4. For some people a computer is an equivalent of a _____: a device for printing and editing documents.
5. — Do you have many _____? — Yes, I have parents, grandparents, two sisters and three brothers.
6. I don't buy _____ any more, all my photos are on my computer.
7. Computer is a multifunctional device. So the _____ is that it can be used both for work and for leisure.
8. _____ age was followed by a microelectronic one.

4. Continue the following statements.

1. The atomic, space and energy age was followed by _____.
2. It's difficult to imagine the social and economic consequences _____.
3. Computers have simplified _____.
4. Computer helps us to buy goods, find information _____.
5. Leisure time is also influenced _____.

6. You no longer go to the music shops _____.
7. You needn't write letters to your relatives _____.
8. Computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment. _____.
9. The best decision is not to give these equipments . _____.
10. When you have a rest, prefer real communication _____.

5. Put the questions to the sentence:

The scientific and technical revolution has changed our life very much.

- a. General question _____
- b. Special question _____
- c. Question to the subject _____
- d. Alternative question _____
- e. Disjunctive question _____

6. Make a plan of the text and retell the text looking in your plan.

7. Discuss the following topics.

1. The fundamental changes caused by technical revolution.
2. The use of computer for work.
3. Electronic devices which are used mostly for entertainment.

8. Please, choose one story from the business press or on the Internet on the topic of the lesson and summarise it in your own words.

- a. Start with the following: An article refers to/outlines/focuses on....
- b. Find any new words and collocations – please list below and look up the meaning in a dictionary or on-line. Highlight them in yellow.
- c. Why does this story interest you?
- d. What are the issues behind the story?

e. List below two open questions to discuss with your group.

9. Write an essay on one of the following topics.

1. Computer and leisure time.
2. Man: a slave or a master of electronic devices.
3. Electronic slavery: is there a way out?

2. THE METRIC SYSTEM

Physics measures such physical quantities as time, length, mass, density velocity, area, volume, temperature and energy. Different units of length and mass exist. Nearly all of them are interrelated. Nowadays, three main systems of measurement are widely used: the British system of unity, the metric system of units and the International system of units (SI).

With a few exceptions, all the nations of the world use the metric system. It is so easy that anyone who knows arithmetic can learn it quickly. Before the introduction of the metric system (metre-kilogram-second), the British foot—pound—second system was widely used. But the latter system (which is still in use in Great Britain and the USA) was very complicated and caused serious difficulties in the international trade. For example, in the British system 1 mile is equal to 1760 yards, 1 yard - to feet and 1 foot - to 12 inches. This means that it's very difficult to convert units. But in the metric system each unit is a multiple of the following lower unit by ten Therefore, the conversion to a higher quantity is done by moving the decimal point to the right to the required number of places, and vice versa.

The idea of decimal system was realised only at the end of the 18th century. In 1791, the French Academy of Science decided that the standard of length should be one ten-millionth part of the distance from the Equator to the North Pole. The two French scientists charged with the task took this distance on a line running through Paris and divided it into 10 000 000 equal parts. They called one of the parts a metre ('measure'), which became the main unit. Metre was also

used to measure area and volume. Thus a square metre and a cubic metre appeared.

The main advantage of the system is that for shorter measurements the metre is divided by ten, so a decimal system was used. Shorter units had Latin prefixes and longer ones - Greek prefixes. So, 'millimetre' is Latin for 'a thousandth part of a metre' and 'kilometre' is Greek for 'a thousand metres'.

As for the unit of mass, it was defined as the mass of a cubic centimetre of water at the temperature of 4 °C (the temperature of its maximum density). As we know, the name of this unit is gramme.

The SI units are derived from the metric system and were internationally accepted in 1960. Besides metre (m), kilogram (kg) and second (s), its basic units are Kelwin (K), ampere (a), mole (mol), and candle (cd). This system was introduced in our country in the 1960s and every day we measure things by the units from this system.

1. Learn the vocabulary:

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]-
преимущество

measure ['meʒə] - мера

area ['eəriə] - площадь

measurement ['meʒəmənt] -
измерение

arithmetic [ə'riθmətɪk] - арифметика

metre ['mi:tə] - метр

basic ['beɪsɪk] - базовый

metric - метрический

British – Британский

mile - миля

candle ['kændl] - 1. свеча 2. Кандела
(единица измерения света)

millimetre ['mɪlɪ,mɪ:tə] - миллиметр

cause [kɔ:z] - служить причиной

mole [məʊl] моль (единица
измерения)

centimetre ['sentɪ,mɪ:tə] - сантиметр

multiply ['mʌltɪplaɪ] - умножать

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] поручать

nation ['neɪʃ(ə)n] - нация

complicated ['kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] -
сложный

nearly - почти

conversion [kən'vɜ:ʃ(ə)n] - пересчет,
перевод

North Pole - Северный полюс

convert ['kɒnvɜ:t] - переводить
(единицы)

round [raʊnd] - фунт

cubic ['kju:bɪk] - кубический

prefix ['pri:fɪks] - (лингв.)

приставка, префикс

decimal ['desɪm(ə)l] - десятичный

quantity ['kwɒntəti] - количество

define [di'faɪn] - определять
realize ['ri:əlaɪz] - зд. реализовать
density ['densɪti] плотность
require [rɪ'kwaɪə(r)] требовать
derive [di'raɪv] - выводить;
происходить
standard ['stændəd] - стандарт,
стандартный
distance ['dɪst(ə)n(t)s] - расстояние
system - система
equal ['i:kwəl] - равный
ten-millionth - десятиллионный
equator [ɪ'kwetə] - экватор
therefore ['ðeəfɔ:] - поэтому
exception [ɪk'sepʃ(ə)n] - исключение
thousand - тысяча
gram(me) [græm] - грамм
through [θru:] - сквозь
Greek [- греческий, греческий язык
thus [ðʌs] - таким образом

inch [ɪntʃ] - дюйм
unit ['ju:nɪt] - единица
interrelated [ˌɪntərɪ'reɪtɪd] -
взаимосвязанный
unity ['ju:nəti] - единство
introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] - зд. вводить
USA (= the United States of
America) - США
kilogram(me) ['kɪləgræm] -
килограмм
vice versa [ˌvaɪsɪ'vɜ:sə] -
лат.наоборот
kilometre [kɪ'lɒmɪtə] - километр
volume ['vɒljʊ:m] - объем
Latin - латинский; латинский язык
widely ['waɪdli] - широко
length [leŋθ] - длина
yard [jɑ:d] - ярд
line - линия
mass - масса

2. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. What quantities do physics measure? Are most of them interrelated?
2. How many systems of measurement are widely used nowadays?
3. All the nations of the world use the metric system, don't they?
4. What was used before the metric system? Did the earlier system have any drawbacks?
5. When was the idea of decimal system realised?
6. What is the main unit of the metric system? How was it measured?
7. Were the units of area and volume defined as well?
8. Do shorter units have Greek or Latin prefixes?
9. What is a unit of mass?

10. Is there a difference between the metric system and the SI system?
11. When was the SI system introduced in the USSR?
12. What synonyms to the phrase 'metric system' can you find in the text?

3. Study the Active Vocabulary. Insert the missing words.

1. Can you _____ cubic metre into cubic centimetres?
2. The _____ between Moscow and Samara is 1049 _____.
3. Biology is a _____ word, and science is a _____ one.
4. The teacher _____ one of his pupils with a difficult task.
5. Newton was a great _____ who formulated laws of gravitation.
6. What is the _____ of this swimming pool? — The swimming pool is twenty-five _____ long and two _____ deep, and ten _____ wide. So, I _____ twenty-five by two and by ten and I get five hundred _____.
7. The _____ of ice is more than the _____ of water as a liquid. But the _____ of ice is less than the _____ of water at 4 °C.
8. Who was the first traveller who reached the south _____?
9. The _____ that studies stars is astronomy.
12. The _____ units of the _____ systems are a metre, a _____ and a _____.

4. Continue the following statements.

1. The British system of units, the metric system of units and the International system of units (SI) are ...
2. Everyone who knows arithmetic can ...
3. Before the introduction of the metric system ...
4. The conversion to a higher quantity in a metric system is done ...
5. In 1791 the French Academy of Science decided ...

6. The two French scientists took this distance ...
7. Metre was also used to measure ...
8. The main advantage of the metric system is ...
9. The unit of mass was defined ...
10. The SI system is derived ...

5. Make a plan of the text and retell the text looking in your plan.

6. Discuss the following topics.

1. The disadvantages of the British system of units
2. The introduction of the metric system.
3. Prefixes in the metric system.

7. Please, choose one story from the business press or on the Internet on the topic of the lesson and summarise it in your own words.

- a. Start with the following: An article refers to/outlines/focuses on....
- b. Find any new words and collocations – please list below and look up the meaning in a dictionary or on-line. Highlight them in yellow.
- c. Why does this story interest you?
- d. What are the issues behind the story?
- e. List below two open questions to discuss with your group.

8. Write an essay on one of the following topics.

1. The difference between the metric system of units and the International system of units (SI).
2. The origin of the British system of units.
3. The introduction of the SI units.
4. Conversion in the British system of units.

9. Choose the right word:

1. Physics measures physical
a) entities b) quarrels c) quantities d) unities
2. All the nations of the world ... the metric system.
a) write b) use c) buy d) derive
3. The idea of decimal system was ... at the end of the 18th century.
a) multiplied b) charged c) required d) realized
4. They called one of the ... a metre.
a) parts b) distances c) quantities d) qualities
5. Every day we ... things by the units from the metric system.
a) derive b) measure c) require d) divide
6. ... shorter measurement the metre is divided by ten.
a) for b) about c) without d) over
7. In the metric system each unit is a multiple of the following lower unit ... ten.
a) – b) from c) in d) by
8. It was very difficult to convert ... units.
a) without b) by c) – d) at
9. The two scientists took the direction from the Equator to the North Pole ... Paris.
a) - b) through c) in d) from
10. The conversion ... a higher quantity is done by moving the decimal point to the right.
a) - b) from c) to d) out of

3. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS

Hundreds of electronic equipment are now used for scientific, industrial and everyday purposes. They help to do jobs better or more rationally than before and take over jobs that couldn't be done otherwise. So, industrial electronics undoubtedly plays a very important role today. You can easily find much electronic equipment at home: a tape recorder, a TV set, an MP3 player, a computer and many others.

The application and use of electronic equipment demands a good knowledge of their fundamentals.

In meters and lamps electricity flows in the wire. But inside any transistor or microchip (and previously, in radio tubes) electric current passes through the space (or semiconductor) separating certain parts in this detail. Such action is called electronic. It's not difficult to imagine it because the same happens in lightning. There you actually see how electricity jumps through space.

The first electronic equipment used radio lamps. They were: a radio set, a TV set, computing machines (predecessors of modern calculators), computers (which occupied big rooms), tape recorders.

The next stage came when transistors were invented. The devices became more powerful and much smaller. The number of devices increased greatly, some multifunctional devices appeared (radio + tape recorder). Computers and calculators became smaller: cassette recorders and video-cassette recorders appeared.

The next period was the period of microchips. They helped to reduce big parts of devices, computers and other devices.

The latest period of industrial electronics development is the period of total digitization of all electronic devices, making them compatible with the computer. Photos are no longer made on film but on memory cards, cassettes and video cassettes are out of use. Television is also becoming digital.

Industrial electronics is a great part of our leisure time, it makes people's lives easier, and reduces their working time.

1. Learn the vocabulary:

application [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] - применение; приложение
calculator [ˈkælkjuleɪtə] - калькулятор
cassette [kə'set] - кассета
certain ['sɜ:t(ə)n] - определенный
compatible [kəm'pætəbl] - совместимый
computing [kəm'pjuzɪŋ] - вычислительный
current ['kɜ:r(ə)nt] - ток
demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] - требовать
detail ['di:teɪl] - деталь
digitization - переход на цифровой формат
electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] - электрический
electricity [ɪ,lek'trɪsəti] - электричество
electronics [ɪ,lek'trɒnɪks] - электроника
everyday - каждодневный
film - 1. пленка 2. фильм
flow - течь, поток
fundamental [ˌfʌndə'ment(ə)l] – основа, основополагающий
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] - представить
increase [ɪn'kri:s] - увеличиваться
inside - внутри
leisure - отдых, развлечение
lightning ['laɪtnɪŋ] – молния

meter - счетчик
occupy ['ɒkjupaɪ] - занимать
otherwise ['ʌðəwaɪz] - иначе
pass - проходить
powerful - мощный
predecessor ['pri:di,sesə] - предшественник
previously ['pri:vɪəsli] - прежде
purpose ['pɜ:pəs] - цель
radio - радио
rational ['ræʃ(ə)n(ə)l] - рациональный
reduce [rɪ'dju:s] - уменьшать
scientific [ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk] - научный
semiconductor [ˌsemɪkən'dʌktə] - полупроводник
space [speɪs] - пространство
tape - лента,
tape recorder - магнитофон
television ['telɪvɪz(ə)n] - телевидение
total ['təʊt(ə)l] - полный
transistor [træn'zɪstə] - транзистор
tube [tju:b] - трубка
undoubtedly [ʌn'daʊtɪdli] - несомненно
video-cassette recorder - видеоманитофон
wire ['waɪə] - провод

2. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. For what purposes are electronic equipment used now?
2. What do they help us to do?

3. Industrial electronics plays an important role today, doesn't it?
4. What electronic equipment is usually found at home? What can you find at home?
5. What is the difference between electric and electronic devices?
6. Where do you actually see how electricity jumps through space?
7. What was the first electronic equipment based on?
8. Did the first computers look like modern ones?
9. Did the next stage come when transistors or cassettes were invented?
10. Why did computers become smaller when microchips were introduced?
11. How is the latest period of industrial electronics development called?
12. What devices became compatible with computer?
13. What does electronics mean in our life?
14. Do you think that electronics does only good to people?
15. What will be the next period of industrial electronics development, in your opinion?

3. Study the Active vocabulary. Insert the missing words.

1. In lighting electricity through
2. What do you like more: watching or listening to the ?
3. I can't how people lived without ... devices.
4. Do you have any at home? No, I have only disks. I'm for
5. Does this camera have much ? No, this camera is not digital. It has a 5-millimetre
6. Devices which have ... , and not tubes are much smaller and much more powerful.

7. The number of digital devices every year. We depend on more and more.
8. Many electronic devices are used for , not for work.
9. Computers and digital cameras are ... devices. It means that they can exchange information.

4. Continue the following statements.

1. Electronic equipment are used for ...
2. You can find many electronic equipment at home: a TV set...
3. Inside any transistor electric current passes ...
4. In lightning you actually see ...
5. The first electronic equipment used ...
6. The devices with transistors become ...
7. Microchips helped to reduce ...
8. The latest period of industrial electronics development is ...
9. Photos are no longer made on 5-millimetre film, but...
10. Industrial electronics makes people's life ...

5. Make a plan of the text and retell the text looking in your plan.

6. Discuss the following topics.

1. The fundamentals of electronics.
2. The first electronic equipment.
3. Transistors and microchips and their influence on the size and productivity of the electronic equipment.

7. Please, choose one story from the business press or on the Internet on the topic of the lesson and summarise it in your own words.

- a. Start with the following: An article refers to/outlines/focuses on....
- b. Find any new words and collocations – please list below and look up the meaning in a dictionary or on-line. Highlight them in yellow.
- c. Why does this story interest you?
- d. What are the issues behind the story?
- e. List below two open questions to discuss with your group.

8. Write an essay on one of the following topics.

- 1. The role of industrial electronics in modern society.
- 2. Digitization and its influence on people's leisure time.

PART II COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES

1. COMPUTERS AND TECHNOLOGY

A computer is a piece of equipment that electronically receives, processes, and stores data, and then makes the information readily available. Computers have revolutionized the world — producers, retailers, and consumers have benefited from them. Computers are used on assembly lines, in offices, in classrooms, and in homes. They are used to calculate paychecks, telephone bills, and income tax returns. Computers are also used to play space-age games on our television screens and to send satellites into orbit. For over 30 years, the processing of data has gradually shifted from a manual to an electronic system through computers. Because data can be processed instantaneously and accurately with computers, they have become very popular.

A computer can be used in numerous ways to perform varied functions. How it is used revolves around the computer's equipment and the instructions necessary to operate the equipment.

All computer systems include three elements: input, the central processing unit, and output. Input refers to data that are fed into the computer, such as the names of customers to be alphabetized or a math problem to be solved.

The second element of a computer system is a central processing unit (CPU), which both stores and processes data. Output, the third element of a computer system, is information that has been processed. Output may take different forms, but often it is a printed document.

Computer equipment is called hardware, whereas software is anything other than the equipment itself that is needed to operate a computer. Examples of software include training manuals and computer programs. A computer software program is a detailed set of instructions that directs the equipment to perform tasks in a specified manner. Programmers — persons trained to prepare programs — need great skill in writing detailed step-by-step instructions.

Most organizations that use computers purchase software programs for fairly standard functions.

1. Learn the vocabulary:

a piece of equipment - оборудование
receive - получать
process - обрабатывать (данные, информацию)
store data - запоминать данные
available - доступный
revolutionized - производить коренную ломку
consumer - потребитель
benefit - извлекать пользу, выгоду
assembly lines - конвейер
calculate paychecks – подсчитывать зарплату
income tax return - налоговая декларация
satellite - спутник
processing of data - обработка данных
gradually shifted - перемещаться постепенно
manual - ручной
instantaneously - мгновенно
accurately - точно; безошибочно; аккуратно
in numerous ways
to perform - выполнять
varied - различный, разнообразный
revolve - вращаться
necessary - необходимый, нужный

operate - эксплуатировать
input - устройство ввода
central processing unit (CPU) - центральный процессор
output - устройство вывода
refer to - иметь отношение, относиться; касаться
feed (fed) into - давать, поставлять
alphabetize ['ælfəbetaɪz] - располагать в алфавитном порядке
solve a math problem – решать математическую задачу
take different forms – принимать разные формы
a printed document – напечатанный документ
hardware - аппаратное обеспечение
software - программное обеспечение (ПО)
training manuals - инструкция по обучению
a detailed set of instructions – подробный/полный набор команд
to perform tasks in a specified manner -
purchase - покупать, закупать
fairly - довольно

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is a computer?
2. How computer operates?
3. In what way have computers changed the world?

4. Why have computers become popular?
5. What are the main computer components?
6. What is the difference between hardware and software?
7. What do programmers do?

3. Find the following word-combinations in the text:

Получать данные, обрабатывать данные, запоминать данные, доступная информация, изменили мир, конвейер, подсчитывать зарплату, налоговая декларация, запускать спутники на орбиту, обработка данных, постепенно переходить с ручной системы на электронную, мгновенно и безошибочно обрабатывать данные, Выполнять различные функции, оборудование компьютера, устройство ввода, устройство вывода, центральный процессор, данные вводятся в компьютер, решать математические задачи, напечатанный документ, печатать документ, подробный набор инструкций, нужен большой опыт, пошаговые инструкции, покупать программы.

4. Translate into English.

1. Компьютер получает, обрабатывает и запоминает данные.
2. Компьютеры сильно изменили мир.
3. Компьютерные данные обрабатываются мгновенно.
4. Компьютеры могут выполнять различные функции.
5. Компьютер должен вводить и выводить информацию.
6. Данные вводятся в компьютер.
7. Данные накапливаются и обрабатываются.
8. Документы распечатываются.
9. Напечатанные документы хранятся в столе.

10. Программное и аппаратное обеспечения нужны для работы компьютера.

11. Программисты пишут пошаговые инструкции.

2 FUNCTIONS OF COMPUTERS

Computer is one of the inventions of the 20th century that changed the world greatly. The first computers of the 1940s were enormous. But now they are almost in every family and in every office building.

Most machines do only one job, some are multifunctional (e.g. a TV set ++ DVD player). But no device is as multifunctional as computer. The parts of the machine (or its hardware) remain the same, you change only the program (software) and your computer immediately learns to do various things. A browser program is designed to look at pages on the Internet (you can also say to browse, this accounts for the word browser). A word processor program lets you to print text and then change styles of fonts and sizes of pages. A database program is used for searching and sorting records. Such program is used in shops, libraries, hospitals, accountant offices, and so on. They make work with great amounts of data much quicker.

Computers are found everywhere and used in every sphere of life. In a plant one can make a computer model of a car or plane and check its resistance to stress. Such calculations without a computer could have taken several months. Computer is used at educational institutions: students watch films, presentations and web pages. This helps them to study effectively.

Computers also have some disadvantages. There is a famous joke that computers are designed to solve problems but half of the time they are the problem. As computer is a complicated device, one small breakage may stop its work. Moreover, the equipment is soon out of date.

Besides, there is a problem of compatibility. First of all, there are hardware devices which can't work with the old operating systems, such as a processor, a hard disk drive, a video card, etc. Then, there are programs which need more resources than computer actually has.

Thirdly, computers become more and more complicated, and much effort is required to learn how to work with them. Fourthly, computer viruses cause a lot of trouble — they can spoil, remove or steal computer data, and every user knows it well from his experience.

And on top of all, computer is a multifunctional device, as we already know, so it can be used both to do work and to entertain oneself. Children often fall prey to computer and Internet: they play computer games, spend their free time chatting with friends on the Internet and doing practically nothing. This aspect can't be denied.

To crown it all, computer is a good device like many others, designed to help people. But it's our own free will that lets us use it in order not to waste time but to get best results.

1. Learn the vocabulary

accountant – бухгалтер
account - зд. объяснять
accountant's office -финансовый
отдел
actually ['æktʃuəli] - в сущности
almost - почти
amount – количество
both...and - и... и...; и к тому же,
как..., так и
breakage ['breɪkɪdʒ] - поломка
browse - бродить (по Интернету)
browser - браузер, программа
просмотра Web
calculation – вычисление
cause - вызывать
check - проверять
compatibility – совместимость
complicated ['kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd] -
сложный
crown:to crown it all - в довершение
всего

data ['deɪtə] - данные
database programme - программа
базы данных
deny [dɪ'naɪ] - отрицать
design [dɪ'zaɪn] - проектировать
disk drive - дисковод
DVD (Digital Video Disk) - видео-
диск
effort - усилие
enormous - огромный
entertain - развлекать
equipment -оборудование
etc. (от лат. et cetera) - и т.д.
experience - 1. опыт 2. впечатление
fall prey to smth — становиться
жертвой
font [fɒnt] - шрифт
greatly - очень
hardware -аппаратное обеспечение
immediately - немедленно
job - работа

joke - шутка
knows from one's experience – знать по опыту
let - позволять
make work – выполнять работу
moreover - более того
multifunctional - многофункциональный
operating system - операционная система
out of date устарелый
own - собственный
page - страница
practically - практически
prey - добыча
fall prey (to) - пасть жертвой
print - печатать
processor - процессор
remain - оставаться, оставлять
remove - удалять
resistance – сопротивление
resistance to stress - стрессоустойчивость
resource - ресурс

search - искать
size - размер
software - программное обеспечение
solve – решать
solve problems - устранять проблему
soon - вскоре
search - поиск(и)
sphere [sfiə] – сфера
spoil - портить; наносить ущерб
steal - воровать, красть
style - стиль
top - верх
virus ['vai(ə)rəs] - вирус
waste time – тратить время (попусту)
web - 1) паутина (паука)
2) веб, сеть, (всемирная) паутина
word processor program - текстовый процессор, "электронный редактор"

2. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. When was computer invented?
2. Were there many computers in the middle of the 20th century? Why do you think so? Find the possible explanation in the text.
3. Is computer a multifunctional device?
4. What types of programs for computer can you name?
5. In what spheres of life can computers be used?
6. Computers have many disadvantages, don't they?

7. What are the main disadvantages? Are there any that happened with your computer?
8. What are the relations between teenagers and computer? Is there any danger?
9. Can you name any other functions of computer?
10. Can you add anything to the list of the drawbacks of computer?
11. Computer can be used both for good and bad purposes, can't it?
12. Name other things that can be misused, like computer. (For example: an atomic energy, a gun, television...)

3. Study the Active Vocabulary. Complete the sentences.

1. The _____ of one computer stopped the whole work of a company.
2. Yesterday my brother bought a _____ device: it's a printer, a scanner and a fax.
3. If you want to look at the library collection, open this _____ program.
4. To install the driver, insert the CD into the _____ and follow the instructions of the computer.
5. If you have problems with your hardware or _____, ask my friend Igor. He is a famous specialist, he has great _____, he can _____ any problem.
6. The hottest place in your computer is a _____.
7. Check your computer for _____. They can spoil your _____.
8. What _____ do you have? — Are there many? — Yes, there are. But there is only a problem of _____ of software.

9. He uses the Internet only to _____ himself: he listens to the music, watches films and installs programs.
10. Computer can make _____ quicker than any calculator.

4. Continue the following statements.

1. The first computers of the 1940s were ...
2. A browser program is designed to ...
3. A word processor lets you ...
4. A database program is used in shops ...
5. Computers are used everywhere: in a plant one can make ...
6. Computer is also used at school: children watch ...
7. There is a joke that computers are designed to solve problems but ...
8. There is a problem of compatibility ...
9. Computers become more and more complicated, and much effort ...
10. Computer viruses cause a lot of...
11. Children often fall prey to computer ...
12. It's our own free will that lets us use the computer in order ...

5. Make a plan of the text and retell the text looking in your plan.

6. Discuss the following topics.

1. Multifunctional devices around us.
2. Different types of computer programmes.
3. Spheres of life where computers are indispensable nowadays.

7. Please, choose one story from the business press or on the Internet on the topic of the lesson and summarise it in your own words.

- a. Start with the following: An article refers to/outlines/focuses on....

- b. Find any new words and collocations – please list below and look up the meaning in a dictionary or on-line. Highlight them in yellow.
- c. Why does this story interest you?
- d. What are the issues behind the story?
- e. List below two open questions to discuss with your group.

8. Write an essay on one of the following topics.

1. Advantages and disadvantages of a computer.
2. Computer as a multifunctional device.
3. Children and computers: any problems?

PART III BRANCH EXHIBITIONS

1. WORLD EXHIBITIONS

The first world industrial exhibition was held in London in 1851. It was great success. It displayed exhibits of 40 participating nations and the number of visitors reached over six million.

Since then world industrial expositions have had a colourful history. Many such events have been held, some of them on a large scale. They have changed not only in size and scope, but also in character and overall purpose. Such events provided opportunities for exchanging scientific, technological and other achievements of the people of Europe, America, Australia, Asia and Africa.

Beginning with the early 60s, international expositions began to take new forms, trying to emphasize not only technological progress, but also other aspects of life. They became festivals of industry and culture. Fairs and exhibitions provide an opportunity to establish profitable contacts and promote mutual understanding among different nations.

Russia has been host to a growing number of international exhibitions. The first international exhibition in our country was held in Moscow in 1964. Since then exhibitions have been held in other cities as well, and their number has increased to a great extent. However, traditionally Moscow is still the centre of such events.

Even in ancient Russia this city, which is conveniently located on a river, always attracted thousands of traders. The Fair in those days was a highly festive occasion with colourful crowds filling the streets and much merry-making. On such days the streets were packed with traders, many of whom arrived from faraway places. Moscow has always been famous for its hospitality. Today Moscow is a regular meeting place of traders from different countries.

The trade partners participating for many years in the international exhibitions which are held in Moscow and other cities of Russia appreciate the amicable atmosphere and business-like spirit of the commercial negotiations at these events.

Some of the old Russian cities along the Volga-river and in Siberia such as Nizhniy Novgorod, Chelyabinsk, Tobolsk and others are restoring their old fame of trading centres.

International trade is quickly growing and there is always a demand to expand the exhibition areas to provide all the participants with suitable display facilities.

1. Learn the vocabulary.

industrial exhibition -
промышленная выставка
to be held - проводить
displayed exhibits – выставленный
образцы, экспонаты
participating nations – страны-
участницы
on a large scale - в большом
масштабе
in size and scope – в размере и
объеме
overall purpose - общая цель
provided opportunities –
предоставленные возможности
exchange - обмен
achievement - достижение, успех
take forms - принять форму, стать
чётким, ясным
emphasize - придавать особое
значение; подчёркивать,
акцентировать
festival - торжество, фестиваль
to establish profitable contacts –
устанавливать выгодные контакты
promote mutual understanding –
способствовать взаимному
пониманию

host - принимающая сторона (при
спортивных состязаниях,
переговорах)
increase - возрастать,
увеличиваться;
to a great extent - в значительной
степени, в большой мере
conveniently - 1) удобно 2) легко,
просто, без труда
located - расположенный
traders - торговец
highly festive occasion – очень
веселый праздник
merry-making - веселье, потеха;
празднество, увеселение, гулянье
faraway places - дальние страны
hospitality - гостеприимность
appreciate - ценить дружелюбный
amicable -
commercial negotiations – торговые
переговоры
suitable display facilities – удобные
выставочные помещения и
оборудование

Exercise 2. Supply the articles where necessary

1. ... world exposition is usually a great event.
2. ... Poznan Fair is held once a year.
3. The World Trade Centre provides the necessary facilities for ... international exhibitions.
4. ... World exposition of 1939 attracted thousands of visitors.
5. We are inviting you to participate in ... International Exposition of the Food Industry.
6. ... Radio Show will be held in London in October.
7. ... London Radio Show is held every year.
8. ... chemical exhibition which was held last year in Sokolniki was a great success.

Exercise 3. Supply the correct forms of the verbs

1. I (not to see) him ever since I (to leave) Moscow.
2. He (to be interested) in different space systems ever since he (to read) a book about them last year.
3. We (to participate) in all the international expositions ever since the first one (to hold) in London in 1851.
4. Many interesting international exhibitions (to hold) in Sokolniki Park ever since the first one (to hold) there in the early 60s.

Exercise 4. Supply the prepositions where necessary

1. The World Exposition in Osaka was held ... a large Scale.
2. Such events provide opportunities ... exchanging scientific and cultural achievements.
3. The exhibition was sponsored ... the Russian Federation Chamber ... Commerce and Industry.

4. The Exposition was visited ... many people.
5. The exhibition area in Sokolniki Park has expanded ... a great extent.
6. A large stand was devoted ... space achievements.
7. The spaceship was created ... the joint efforts of scientists from different parts of Russia.
8. The orbital station was controlled ... the Earth.

Exercise 5. Choose and use many, much

1. She didn't devote ... time to studying English.
2. Lately very ... new sports facilities have been built in Moscow.
3. Was ... space research carried out in the late 60s?
4. Does the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation sponsor ... exhibitions abroad?
5. I haven't had ... spare time lately.
6. Have there been ... joint crews who participated in space experiments?
7. Before a contract is signed very ... preparatory work must be done.

2. FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

A

Every year a lot of international, national and specialized exhibitions and fairs are held in different countries of the world. The number of countries and companies who take part in them is growing from year to year and the scope of fairs and exhibitions is becoming larger.

The display during these exhibitions includes a wide range of exhibits which show the latest achievements in different fields of industry, science and agriculture of many countries.

A fair or an exhibition is always an event which attracts serious businessmen and the general public. At many exhibitions there are stands and stalls selling all kinds of goods. The businessman can get acquainted of the new goods, establish business contacts; sign a contract for the purchase. The themes and mottoes of the exhibitions are different but the keynote remains: it is peace and progress all over the world through trade and cooperation.

At international and national exhibitions commercial centres are established where participants can negotiate the sale and the purchase of different goods.

Every exhibition is an eye-opening experience and also a method to advertise products. Fairs and exhibitions are usually held under various mottoes: people and progress, peace and progress through economic cooperation and so on. International fairs and exhibitions pave the way for the consolidation of friendship among countries and nations.

Branch exhibition is a unique event which offers the opportunity to meet partners and clients, to exchange experience, to have the information on market development tendencies.

1. Learn the vocabulary.

exhibition - выставка
fair - ярмарка,
the number of - количество
the scope of – объем, размах
a wide range of exhibits - широкий круг экспонатов
latest achievements – самые последние достижения
different fields – разные области, сферы
agriculture - сельское хозяйство
event - событие
attract - привлекать
general public - широкая публика,
stands and stalls – стенды и палатки
get acquainted - познакомиться

goods - товар; товары
establish business contacts – устанавливать деловые контакты
sign a contract – подписывать контракт
purchase - покупка; закупка, купля
theme - тема, предмет, вопрос
motto - девиз, лозунг
keynote - основная мысль, ведущая идея
remain - оставаться
participant - участник
eye-opening experience - откровение
advertise products – рекламировать товары

pave the way – проложить путь,
дорогу
branch exhibition – отраслевая
выставка
opportunity - возможность

exchange experience – обмениваться
опытом
market development tendencies –
тенденции развития рынка

B

Last month Stepanov, an engineer from Rossimport, had instructions to visit an exhibition of electronic equipment which was held at Olympia in London. Rossimport was interested in purchasing computers of the latest model. The Apple Macbook Pro Retina attracted Stepanov's attention. After he had seen the computer in operation he got in touch with Mr Adams, the Sales Manager of the company, to start talks for the purchase of computers.

Stepanov: Good morning, Mr Adams. Here is my card.

Adams: Good morning. I'm glad to meet you. How do you like our stand?

Stepanov: Oh, it's really interesting. We've seen your latest achievements in electronic industry. I must say you've made much progress in this field.

Adams: Glad to hear that.

Stepanov: Mr Adams, your stand-attendant has just shown me the Apple Macbook Pro Retina in operation. Is it for sale?

Adams: Certainly. It's an up-to-date model. It was introduced into the world market six months ago and since then it has been a great success. So I'm not surprised you got interested in it.

Stepanov: Yes, I was impressed by its efficient performance and the design.

Adams: The computer meets the highest world standards.

Stepanov: But as you know, Mr Adams, to buy a computer is only half the business. You must have your own operators and programmers to operate the equipment. I'd like to know if it will be possible to send our specialists here so that they could get good training at your plants.

Adams: No problem to arrange it.

Stepanov: Fine. As soon as I come back to Moscow we'll send you our enquiry.

Notes:

- 1) *every exhibition on is an eye-opening experience* - каждая выставка помогает посетителям воочию убедиться в достижениях той или иной страны;
- 2) *and so on* — и т.д.;
- 3) *Olympia* - «Олимпия» (большой выставочный зал в Лондоне);
- 4) *performance* - зд. работа.

1. Read the text.

2. Say what you have learned about:

- 1) different kinds of exhibitions;
- 2) the business side of fairs and exhibitions.

3. Say what you have learned from the text about Mr. Stepanov and his business interest at Olympia in London.

4. a) Think and answer:

1. Why are exhibitions and fairs growing in size and scope from year to year?
2. Why do we say that every exhibition is a good method to advertise different goods?
3. Why do fairs and exhibitions pave the way for the consolidation of peace and friendship among nations?
4. What is the purpose of arranging exhibitions and fairs?

5. a) Supply the articles where necessary. Read the story.

Remember: *a helicopter* [heli'kɔptə] - вертолет unexpectedly [ˌʌпɪk'spektɪdlɪ] - неожиданно

Mr. Rolf Bollman, ... advertising agent from Germany, wanted to have ... helicopter in his business but he couldn't get ... type which he wanted in his country, as ... helicopters were not quite reliable.

But what ... aviation industry couldn't offer in ... West, Mr. Bollman found in ... East. At ... Paris Air Show ... Russian helicopter attracted his attention. It was ... really extra-class machine: it was reliable, easy in operation and its finish was excellent.

... telephone talk with ... representative of... Russian Company and ... trip to Moscow ended quite unexpectedly. ... customer has become ... sales representative for that model of... helicopter in ... Germany.

Half ... year later Mr. Bollman sent ... telex to his partners in ... Russia: «First helicopter sold. ... delivery required in 8 weeks». So ... first Russian helicopter appeared in Germany to ... pleasure of those who built it, those who sold it and those who bought it.

b) Say what you have learned from the text about Mr. R. Bollman and his business transaction with Rossexport.

6. a) Supply the correct forms of the verbs

Petrov, a Russian businessman, (to call) at the British pavilion [pə'viljən] at the international exhibition which (to hold) in London last month. He (to become) interested in the Model K2 machine-tool. After he (to see) the machine in operation he (to get) in touch with Mr. Black.

Petrov: Good afternoon, Mr. Black. Here (to be) my card.

Black: Good afternoon, Mr. Petrov. Glad to see you.

Petrov: I (to come) to London on business and I (to be) happy to visit this exhibition.

Black: I (to hope) you (to find) it interesting.

Petrov: It (to be) wonderful. I (to impress) by the size and scope of the exhibition. It (to be) one of the largest exhibitions I ever (to visit).

Black: Yes, over 350 companies (to take) part in it.

Petrov: Mr. Black, I just (to see) your pavilion. The Hurco Toolroom Mill (to attract) my attention. I must say your country (to make) much progress in the field of machine-tool industry.

Black: It (to be) a pleasure to hear that. It (to be) an up-to-date model. It (to introduce) into the market at the beginning of the year and since then it (to be) a great success. A lot of companies (to show) much interest in the model.

Petrov: You see, Mr. Black, we'd like to place an order with your company for this model and we'd like to negotiate the price for the machines.

Black: Yes, of course. We (to be) glad to establish business relations with your company.

Petrov: When we (can, to meet) to discuss the matter in detail?

Black: W h a t about Tuesday, 10 in the morning?

Petrov: All right. I (to be glad) to meet you on Tuesday. Good-bye!

b) Say what you have learned about Petrov's visit to the exhibition and his impression of the British pavilion.

7. a) Supply prepositions where necessary

1. How many companies will take part ... the exhibition?
2. I'd like to get ... touch ... your Sales Manager to negotiate some business matters.
3. The exhibition was held ... the motto «Peace ... economic cooperation».
4. International fairs and exhibitions pave the way ... the consolidation ... peace ... different countries.

3.

PARIS AIR SHOW

The Paris Air Show is the world's calendar-oldest air show. Established in 1909, it is currently held every odd year at Le Bourget Airport in north Paris, France. The 2015 Paris Air Show, from 15–21 June 2015, became the 51st.

The format is similar to the Farnborough International Airshow in Britain and the ILA Berlin Air Show, both of which are staged in alternate years to the Paris show. The Paris event starts with four professional days closed to the general public, and then Friday, Saturday and Sunday the public, including children, are allowed in.

The Paris Air Show is organised by the French aerospace industry's primary representative body (GIFAS). According to GIFAS, the 2011 Paris show attracted 151,500 professional visitors and 204,000 members of the general public, and 3,250 journalists from 80 countries.

It is a large commercial event, with a major purpose being to demonstrate military and civilian aircraft to potential customers. It is the most prestigious aircraft exposition in the world. Major aircraft sales contracts are announced by manufacturers during the show. All major international manufacturers, as well as representatives of the military forces of many countries, attend the Paris Air Show.

The Paris Air Show traces its history back to the first decade of the 20th century. In 1908 a section of the Paris Motor Show was dedicated to aircraft. The following year, a dedicated air show was held at the Grand Palais from 25 September to 17 October, during which 100,000 visitors turned out to see products and innovations from 380 exhibitors. There were four further shows before the First World War. The show restarted in 1919, and from 1924 it was held every two years before being interrupted again by the Second World War. It restarted again in 1946 and since 1949, has been held in every odd year.

The air show continued to be held at the Grand Palais, and from 1949 flying demonstrations were staged at Paris Orly Airport. In 1953, the show was relocated from the Grand Palais to Le Bourget. During the late 1960s and early

1970s, the show emerged as a powerful international rival to the Farnborough Airshow.

Among major accidents, there were two crashes of Convair B-58 Hustler bombers, in 1961 (during aerobatics) and 1965 (during landing).

At the Paris Air Show on June 3, 1973, the second Tupolev Tu-144 production aircraft crashed during its display. It stalled while attempting a rapid climb.

The 38th show (1989) featured a variety of aerospace technology from NATO and Warsaw pact nations. A Mikoyan MiG-29 crashed during a demonstration flight with no loss of life. The then Soviet space shuttle Buran and its carrier aircraft the Antonov An-225 were displayed.

But in many ways the show has changed little over the years. Suppliers from the giant aerospace companies to small niche players use the air show to highlight new products and woo the press and potential customers.

1. Learn the words:

accident - катастрофа; авария
according to - согласно; по; в зависимости от ...
aircraft manufacturer —
производитель самолётов
alternate years - раз в два года
announce - объявлять; сообщать
body (GIFAS) - представительный орган
carrier aircraft - самолёт-носитель
commercial event - коммерческие мероприятия
currently - теперь, в настоящее время; ныне
customer - покупатель; потребитель; заказчик; клиент
decade - десятилетие

dedicated air show –
узкоспециализированная авиационная выставка
dedicated to - посвящённый
emerge - в выясняться, ставать, возникать
established - учреждённый
every odd year – каждый нечетный год
exhibitor [ɪg'zɪbɪtə] - экспонент
feature - являться характерной чертой, отличительным признаком; отличать, характеризовать
flying demonstrations – полеты (демонстрационные)
general public - широкая публика, общественность

highlight - отводить главное место;
выдвигать на первый план
interrupted - прерванный
manufacturer - изготовитель,
производитель
military and civilian aircraft –
военные и гражданские
military forces - вооружённые силы
NATO ['neɪtəʊ] от North Atlantic
Treaty Organization - НАТО,
Североатлантический союз
prestigious [pres'tɪdʒəs] -
престижный
relocated - перемещать, переносить
representative - представитель
rival - конкурент; соперник
sales contracts - контракт на
продажу
similar to - подобный ; похожий,
сходный
small niche [nɪʃ] players - нишевый
игрок
stalled - сваливаться, потеряв
скорость (о самолёте)
supplier - поставщик

the Farnborough International
Airshow – международный
авиасалон в Фарнборо
the French aerospace industry's
primary representative
the giant aerospace companies –
огромные аэрокосмические
компании
the ILA Berlin Air Show -
Международная авиа- и
аэрокосмическая выставка в
Берлине
traces its history back -
прослеживаться;
turn out – оказываться
Warsaw pact nations - Варшавский
договор
woo - добиваться (чьего-л.)
расположения
world's calendar-oldest air show -
крупнейший авиасалон в мире
восходить к (определённому
источнику или периоду в
прошлом)
самолеты
французской авиакосмической
промышленности

2. Make up questions to the text PARIS AIR SHOW making use of the following information:

Genre
of...?)

Commercial air show (What kind

Dates

June (When...?)

Frequency

Odd years (How often...?)

Venue (Where.../take place?)	Paris – Le Bourget Airport
Location(s)	Le Bourget, Paris (since 1953) [(When ...?) используйте Passive Voice]
Country используйте Passive Voice]	France [(What country/hold...?)
Established используйте Passive Voice]	1909; 107 years ago [(When...first?)
Attendance	315 572 (2013) (How many...?)
Activity	aerobatic displays; static displays [(What...?) используйте Passive Voice]
Organized by Passive Voice]	SIAE (GIFAS) [(Who...?) используйте
Website	paris-air-show.com (Where can...?)

Notes:

Venue место проведения

Location(s) отведение, определение места (для чего-л.)

aerobatic displays - показательные выступления по спортивному пилотажу

static displays - наземная экспозиция

3. Translate into English.

1. Парижский авиасалон проходит каждые два года в Ле Бурже.
2. Парижский авиасалон проходит в том же формате как и авиасалон в Фарнборо (Англия) и Берлинский авиасалон (Германия).
3. Любой авиасалон – это крупнейшее коммерческое мероприятие.
4. На авиасалонах выставляются новейшие военные и гражданские ЛА.
5. Все международные авиапроизводители посещают авиасалон.
6. История Парижского авиасалона началась в начале 20 века.
7. Во время демонстрационных полетов случаются крушения.
8. В 1973 году Ту-144 разбился вовремя демонстрационного полета.

9. В 1989 году на Парижском авиасалоне были представлены советский многоразовый космический корабль «Буран» и его носитель советский транспортный реактивный самолёт сверхбольшой грузоподъёмности разработки ОКБ им. О. К. Антонова Ан-225 «Мрия».

4.

MAKS AIR SHOW

MAKS is an International Aerospace Show held 30 km from Moscow, on Zhukovsky Flight Research Institute air field. The first show, Mosaeroshow-92, was held in 1992. Since 1993, it was renamed to its current name and is held on odd years.

MAKS is an important event in Russian business. Although it started mainly as an entertainment event, the show soon became a marketplace where Russian airplane manufacturers could find export contracts and Russian air carriers could find foreign contacts. The whole event became important not only in the Russian Federation but in the neighboring countries as well, due to similarities of the market.

The last airshow-2015 was attended by 760 companies from 35 countries. The latest advances in Russia's military and aviation industries are showcased at the salon. Traditionally airshow is hold in August and lasts 6 days. The first day of the air show is devoted to the opening ceremony and visits by official delegations, the second and the third days are reserved for business interactions and the last three days are open to the general public.

MAKS is a showcase for the Russian aerospace industry, and a place where business deals are done, or at least signed. It is officially supported by the Russian government and is traditionally opened by the President. The show is a combination of air show and trade fair. Russian and international display teams go through their paces in the air, while manufacturers talk about their products on the ground.

The aerial displays can be breathtaking. Spectators see some of the fastest and most striking fighting machines, live and close-up – much closer, in fact,

than you could ever get at western air shows because Russian safety regulations are so much more relaxed.

The highlights of MAKS in the last years are the Russian aerobatic display teams.

Another unique feature of MAKS is its location on the shore of the Bay of Gelendzhik (held in September). This allows flying boats to take off and land. They have been a major preoccupation of Russian aircraft designers. Together with the helicopters from the Moscow MiL company and the Kazan Helicopter company, they bring an unusual dimension to MAKS. Zhukovsky Air Field, where the show takes place, is also home to the Gromov Flight Research Institute, Russia's equivalent of NASA.

From both a military and a civil aviation point of view, MAKS provides participants and visitors with a comprehensive insight to Russian aerospace industry's priorities and advances. It is the only place where you can see aircraft and weapons-system prototypes, as well as experimental systems, which are not allowed to be shown abroad.

1. Learn the words:

a marketplace - сфера бизнеса, торговли и экономики
abroad - за границей
aerial displays – воздушные показательные выступления
aerobatic display teams - авиационная группа высшего пилотажа
aerospace industry – аэрокосмическая промышленность
air carriers - авиакомпания
aircraft designer - авиаконструктор
as well - также, тоже
at least - по крайней мере
attended - посещаемый

aviation industry – авиационная промышленность (авиапром)
breathtaking - захватывающий
business interactions – деловые общения
comprehensive insight – глубокое, всеобъемлющее представление
devoted to - посвященный
display teams – пилотажные группы/экипажи
due to - благодаря; вследствие; в результате; из-за
entertainment event - зрелищные мероприятия

flying boat - гидросамолёт типа "летающая лодка", лодочный гидросамолёт
 helicopters - вертолёт, вертолёт
 hold an event (conference, sporting event, show)- проводить мероприятие
 industry's priorities [praɪ'ɔrəti] and advances - преимущества и достижения промышленности
 land - приземляться
 last – длиться
 live – живой, зд. вживую
 military industry - военная промышленность
 participant - участник
 point of view - точка зрения
 preoccupation - главная забота; доминанта
 relax - делать менее строгим
 safety regulations - правила безопасности

showcase – выставлять, демонстрировать, показывать
 similarities - похожесть, сходство, схожесть
 spectator - зритель; посетитель
 striking fighting machines - поразительные самолёты-истребители
 take off - взлететь
 take place - происходить, состояться, иметь место
 the latest advances - последние достижения
 to do/sign business deals – совершать/подписывать коммерческие сделки
 unique feature - характерная особенность
 unusual dimension – необычный размер
 weapons-system prototypes – прототипы систем вооружения

2. Составьте вопросы об авиационной парижской выставке, используя следующую информацию:

Genre of...?)	Air show/trade fair (What kind
Dates	August (When...?)
Frequency	Odd years (How often...?)
Venue	Gromov Flight Research Institute, Zhukovsky (What territory...?)
Location(s)	Zhukovsky, Moscow Region (Where...?)
Country	Russia (What country...?)

Established Passive Voice]	1992 [(When...first?) используйте
Attendance	404 000 (2015) (How many...?)
Activity	aerobatic displays; static displays [(What...?) используйте Passive Voice]
Organized by	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Rostec [(Who...?) используйте Passive Voice]
Website can...?)	http://www.aviasalon.com/ (Where

3. Translate into English.

1. МАКС - это международный авиакосмический салон.
2. МАКС проходит на территории ЛИИ каждые два года в августе.
3. Впервые МАКС, Мосаэрошоу, был проведен в 1992 в г. Жуковский.
4. Сначала авиашоу было организовано как развлекательное зрелище.
5. Но скоро МАКС стал местом, где заключались деловые контракты. На экспорт.
6. На авиасалоне демонстрируются новейшие достижения авиапрома.
7. МАКС официально поддерживается российским правительством.
8. МАКС – это сочетание авиасалона и торговой ярмарки.
9. На авиасалоне выступают пилотажные группы России, Италии, США и др. стран.
10. Воздушные показательные выступления – это захватывающие полеты.

PART IV GRAMMAR REFERENCE

1. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН В ГЛАВНОМ И ПРИДАТОЧНОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯХ

В английском сложноподчиненном предложении с придаточным дополнительным (вопросы что?, кто?, чего? и т. д.) соблюдаются правила согласования времен в главном и придаточном предложениях. Эти правила сводятся к следующему:

1. Если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит в настоящем или будущем времени, то глагол-сказуемое придаточного дополнительного предложения может стоять в любой временной форме, требуемой по смыслу, например:

He says you are right. — Он говорит, что ты прав.

He will tell us why he was not at school yesterday. — Он скажет нам, почему он не был в школе вчера.

2. Если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени (обычно — в Past Indefinite), то и глагол дополнительного придаточного предложения должен стоять в одном из прошедших времен, в том числе — в будущем с точки зрения прошедшего (Future in the Past).

He said he would not go to school tomorrow. — Он сказал, что не пойдет в школу завтра.

При этом для обозначения действия, одновременного с действием, выраженным сказуемым главного предложения, употребляется Past Continuous (в русском языке — настоящее время) или Past Indefinite.

He told me he was preparing for his exam. — Он сказал мне, что готовится к экзамену.

Для обозначения действия, предшествующего действию, выраженному сказуемым главного предложения, обычно употребляется Past Perfect. На

русский язык глагол-сказуемое придаточного в данном случае переводится глаголом в прошедшем времени:

I didn't know he had left for Moscow. — Я не знал, что он уехал в Москву.

При указании определенного времени (in 1980, yesterday) предшествующее время выражается при помощи Past Indefinite. Например: I thought you were born in 1980.

Для выражения будущего времени с точки зрения прошедшего времени употребляется форма Future in the Past где вспомогательный глагол will меняется на would, которая на русский язык переводится будущим временем:

He told me that he would meet me at the college. — Он сказал мне, что встретит меня в колледже.

Задание 1. Составьте предложения, используя слова из колонок.

He thinks He said that He says He thought	he would go to Moscow tomorrow.
	he will be an engineer.
	he knows mathematics well.
	he would be a good specialist.
	He has translated the text.
	he had passed his exams.
	he knew English well.

Задание 2. Поставьте глаголы в нужную временную форму, соблюдая правило согласования времен. Переведите предложения.

1. I did not know that you already (to read) this book 2. He did it better than we (to expect). 3. He said that the bus (to be) here soon. 4. He told us that he (to do) this work himself 5. They decided that they (to bring) us all the books we need. 6. He said that he (can) not do it without my help. 7. I decided that next year I (to go) to the Black Sea coast. 8. It was decided that we (to begin) our work at eight o'clock. 9. I told them that I (to leave) for Minsk next day. 10. The boy did not know that he already (to receive) a good mark. 11. The students wanted to know when they (to pass) their examinations. 12. We saw that our teacher just (to go

out) and he (to come back) soon. 13. He said we (may) keep the books as long as we (to like). 14. We knew that he not (to be able) to make his work in time and (to decide) to help him. 15. We understood at once that this control work (to be) a difficult one.

2. ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ УСЛОВИЯ И ВРЕМЕНИ, ДЕЙСТВИЕ КОТОРЫХ ОТНОСИТСЯ К БУДУЩЕМУ

В придаточных предложениях условия и времени с союзами

if — если,

as soon as — как только,

when — когда,

unless — если не,

after — после,

until — до тех пор, пока не

before — перед тем, как,

будущее время заменяется формой настоящего времени, но на русский язык переводится будущим, например:

If you help me (придаточное предл. условия) I shall do this work on time.

(главное предл.) — Если ты поможешь мне, я сделаю эту работу вовремя.

As soon as I am free, I'll come to you. — Как только я освобожусь, я приду к тебе.

We shall not begin until you come. — Мы не начнем, пока ты не придешь.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки.

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer. 2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school. 3. I'm afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station. 4. We (go) to the country tomorrow if the weather (to be) fine. 5. We (not pass) the examination next year if we not (work) much harder. 6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident. 7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi. 8. I (finish) reading this book before I (go) to bed. 9. You must (send) us a telegram as soon as you (arrive). 10. We (have) a picnic tomorrow if it (be) a fine

day. 11. We (go) out when it (stop) raining. 12. We (not to have) dinner until you (come). 13. I'm sure they (write) to us when they (know) our new address.

3. УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Условные предложения могут быть следующими:

- 1) предложения реального условия;
- 2) предложения нереального условия. Употребление глагольных форм в этих предложениях зависит от степени реальности и времени действия, выраженного глаголом.

Предложения реального условия (изъявительное наклонение).

- а) условие относится к будущему:

If the weather is fine he will go to the country. Если погода будет хорошей, он поедет за город.

If I learn his address I shall write to him. — Если я узнаю его адрес, я ему напишу.

- б) условие относится к прошлому:

If the weather was fine he went to the country. Если погода была хорошей, он ездил за город.

Предложения нереального условия (сослагательное наклонение):

Сослагательное наклонение выражает возможность, нереальность, предположительность действия.

Предложения нереального условия:

- а) действие относится к настоящему или будущему:

If I knew his address I would write to him. — Если бы я знал его адрес (сейчас), я написал бы ему (сейчас или в ближайшем будущем).

If the weather were fine he would go to the country.

Если бы погода (сейчас) была хорошей, он бы поехал за город.

Глагол в придаточном предложении — в форме Past Indefinite, в главном — в форме Future in the Past.

б) действие относится к прошлому:

If the weather had been fine yesterday he would have gone to the country.

Если бы погода была вчера хорошей, он бы поехал за город.

В случае, если действие, описываемое сослагательным наклонением, относится к прошедшему времени, в главном предложении используется форма будущего совершенного с точки зрения прошедшего Future Perfect in the Past, а в придаточном — прошедшее совершенное Past Perfect.

If I had known his address I would have written to him. — Если бы я знал его адрес (в прошлом), я написал бы ему (в прошлом же).

I wish I lived not far from here (настоящее время). — Жаль, что я не живу поблизости.

I wish I had lived not far from here (прошедшее время). — Жаль, что я не жил поблизости.

Задание 1. Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения:

1. If I came later I would be late for the lesson. 2. If he had known the time-table he wouldn't have missed the train. 3. It would be better if you learned the oral topics. 3.1 wish I had known this before the examination. 4. I would have come to you if you had not lived so far away. 5. If I had seen you yesterday I would have given you my text-book. 6. If I were in your place I wouldn't buy the tickets beforehand. 7. If I had known that you needed help I would have helped you.

4. ИНФИНИТИВ. СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ

Сложное дополнение — это сочетание существительного или местоимения в объектном падеже (напр. me, him, us, them) с инфинитивом или причастием I. Существует в трех основных вариантах:

1. С инфинитивом без частицы *to* или с причастием I после глаголов восприятия

See: saw him drive the car. I saw them working in the lab.

Watch: We watched the plane land. We watched the children playing in the yard.

Notice: Nobody noticed him go out. He didn't notice that happen.

Feel: She felt somebody touch her hand. They didn't feel the train start.

Hear: I didn't hear you come into the room. I heard her playing piano.

I saw him enter the house. Я видел, как он вошел в дом.

I saw him entering the house. Я видел, как он входил в дом.

В первом случае (вышеперечисленные глаголы с инфинитивом без частицы *to*) подчеркивается факт действия, во втором (эти же глаголы с *причастием I*) — процесс действия.

2. С инфинитивом без частицы *to* после глаголов

let: Don't let them play in the street.

make: Don't make me laugh.

3. С инфинитивом с частицей *to* после глаголов

Want: I want you to help me.

Expect: He expects you to come in time.

Believe: She believes her to be a very good teacher.

Know: I know him to be a good student.

Advise: I advise you to enter the institute.

Consider: English climate is considered to be mild.

Order: He is ordered not to be late.

Allow: They allow to use dictionaries at the exam.

Like: I would like you to finish your work.

Find: I find your story to be very interesting.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки.

1. He made me (do) it all over again. 2. Her father made her (learn) the lessons. 3. If you want us (make) the work quickly you should let us (start) at once. 4. Would you like me (read) now? 5. They won't let us (leave) the classroom till our control work has been checked. 6. He wouldn't let the children (play) in his study. 7. Please let me (know) the results of your exam as soon as possible. 8. He made us (wait) for two hours. 9. I let him (go) early as he had done his task. 10. I'd like him (enter) the university but I can't make him (do) it. 11. I want her (learn) English. 12. I heard the door (open) and saw my friend (come) into the room. 13. I heard her (play) the piano. 14. I saw him (go out) of the house. 15. The teacher advised us (use) dictionaries. 16. Her father doesn't allow her (go) to the cinema alone. 17. We expect our basketball team (win) n e x t game. 18. We don't want you (tell) anything. 19. I saw them (open) the window. 20. That is too difficult for you to do, let me (help) you.

Задание 2. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вы ожидаете, работа будет сделана скоро? 2. Вы хотите, чтобы мы встретились сегодня? 3. Вы хотите, чтобы дети играли здесь? 4. Мы ожидаем, что они хорошо проведут у нас время. 5. Я хочу, чтобы он закончил эту работу. 6. Мы слышали, что она знает, когда мы сдаем экзамен. 7. Вы хотите, чтобы мы обсудили этот вопрос сегодня? 8. Мы ожидаем, что на этом месте будет построен новый дом. 9. Вы хотели бы, чтобы работа была сделана сегодня?

5. ПРИЧАСТИЕ И ГЕРУНДИЙ. ИХ ОТЛИЧИЕ

Причастие — неличная форма глагола, промежуточная между глаголом и прилагательным:

The boy playing in the yard is my brother. — Мальчик, (какой?) играющий во дворе, — мой брат.

Причастие I (Participle I)

Причастие I (причастие настоящего времени), образованное при помощи окончания *-ing*, имеет активную и страдательную формы:

активная (несовершенный вид) — *asking*,

активная (совершенный вид) — *having asked*,

страдательная (несовершенный) — *being asked*,

страдательная (совершенный) — *having been asked*.

Причастие I употребляется в функции:

1. Определения:

The man sitting at the table is our teacher. — Человек, сидящий за столом, — наш учитель.

The houses being built in our town are not very high. — Дома, строящиеся в нашем городе, невысоки.

2. Обстоятельства:

Going home I met an old friend. — Идя домой, я встретил старого друга.

Having finished work I went home. — Закончив работу, я пошел домой.

Причастие II (Participle II)

Причастие II (причастие прошедшего времени) всегда пассивно. Образуется оно прибавлением суффикса *-ed* к основе правильного глагола или путем чередования звуков в корне неправильного глагола.

Причастие II употребляется в функции:

1. Определения:

The book translated from English is very interesting. — Книга, переведенная с английского языка, очень интересная.

2. Обстоятельства (причины и времени):

Given the task he began to work. — Получив задание, он начал работать.

Употребление герундия и его отличие от причастия I

Причастие — неличная форма глагола, промежуточная между глаголом и прилагательным.

Герундий является неличной формой глагола, промежуточной между существительным и глаголом:

Smoking is harmful. — Курение (что?) вредно.

Иными словами, причастие — в большей степени «прилагательное» по своим функциям, герундий — «существительное».

Герундий употребляется:

1) в качестве подлежащего:

Reading is useful. Чтение полезно.

2) как часть сказуемого после глаголов to finish, to start, to continue, to go on, to keep и др.:

He started reading the book. Он начал читать книгу

3) как предложное дополнение: I am fond of reading. Я люблю читать

4) как прямое дополнение: Do you mind my reading here? Вы не против моего чтения здесь?

5) как обстоятельство времени:

After reading he closed the book. После чтения он закрыл книгу.

б) как обстоятельство образа действия:

Instead of reading he went to the movies. Вместо чтения он пошел в кино.

Активная форма герундия: giving, beating и т. д. Пассивная форма герундия: being given, being beaten и т. д.

Задание 1. Раскройте скобки, используя герундий, переведите предложения:

1. The soil in the flower-pot is very dry, it needs (water). 2. You don't need (put on) your coat because it's very warm outside. 3. My flat wants (repair). 4. Famous actors needn't (introduce) themselves. 5. The blackboard is dirty, it needs (wipe). 6. The shoes need (polish). 7. Your shirt has a hole, it wants (mend). 8. Your room needs (tidy). 9. The room needed (clean). 10. (learn) foreign languages is very useful. 11. My hair wants (cut) but I never have time to do it 12. Students need (cheer up) before their exams.

6. СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ

Наиболее употребительные суффиксы и префиксы существительных

Суффиксы существительных:

-er/or — teacher, writer, actor, doctor

-ist — scientist, artist

-ment — movement, development, government

-ess — fortress, hostess, actress

-ian — musician, technician, politician

-ance — distance, importance, appearance

-(t)ion — revolution, translation, operation

-ity/-ty — popularity; honesty, morality, ability

-hood — childhood, neighbourhood

-y — energy, assembly

-ship — friendship, leadership

-age — passage, marriage

-ism — heroism, socialism, capitalism

-ant — assistant, consultant

-ence — conference, silence, difference

-ure — culture, picture, agriculture

-ing — building, reading, meeting

-dom — freedom, kingdom, wisdom

-sion/ssion — revision, session, discussion,

-ness — happiness, illness, darkness

(-s)ure — pleasure, treasure, measure

Префиксы существительных:

re — reconstruction,
co — cooperation, coexistence
dis — disadvantage, discomfort,
distaste
in — inaccuracy, independence

mis — misunderstanding,
misprinting, misinformation
im — impossibility, impatience
un — unemployment, unconcern,
unreality
il — illegality, illiteracy.

Наиболее употребительные суффиксы и префиксы глаголов

Суффиксы глаголов:

en — deepen, lighten, strengthen;
fy — classify, electrify, specify

ize — organize, characterize,
mechanize
ate — indicate, activate, translate

Префиксы глаголов:

co — cooperate, coexist, collaborate
de — decode, decompose, demobilize
dis — disbelieve, disapprove,
disappear
in — input, inlay, incut, indraw
im — immigrate, impart, implant;
inter — interact, interchange,
interdepend

ir — irradiate, irrigate, irritate
over — overcome, overheat,
overhear, overlook
re — readjust, rebuild, reconstruct, re
write
mis — misprint, misunderstand,
miscount.

Наиболее употребительные суффиксы и префиксы прилагательных

Суффиксы прилагательных:

-ful — careful, beautiful, useful,
powerful
-ant — distant, important, resistant
-ous — famous, dangerous, various
-ed — talented, developed, interested
-ing — interesting, disappointing
-al — natural, cultural, territorial
-ent — dependent, transparent,
different
-ish — Spanish, British, boyish, Irish
-ible — possible, terrible, visible,
convertible

-able — comfortable, miserable
-ic — atomic, historic, poetic, heroic
-y — rainy, busy, sunny, windy, dirty
-less — hopeless, lifeless, useless,
homeless
-ary — ordinary, revolutionary,
necessary
-ive — inventive, effective,
impressive, detective
-ian — Russian, Canadian, Romanian

Префиксы прилагательных:

un — unhappy, unable,
uncomfortable
in — independent, indirect, invisible

dis — disappointing, discouraging,
disconnecting

im — impossible, imperfect,
immoral, immaterial
non — non-ferrous, non-
governmental
ir — irregular, irresponsible,
irrational

post — post-war, post-operational
inter — interdependent,
interchangeable, international
il — illegal, illiberal, illimitable.

Задание 1. Прочитайте следующие существительные, укажите, от каких слов они образованы, определите суффиксы:

Russian, construction, direction, concentration, collection, heroism, popularity, musician, boyhood, agreement, kingdom, drawing.

Задание 2. Используя известные вам суффиксы и префиксы, образуйте существительные от следующих слов и переведите их на русский язык.

- 1) to sail, to connect, to educate, to build, to dance
- 2) friend, leader, fellow
- 3) dark, weak, mad, cold, bright.

Задание 3. Образуйте прилагательные от следующих слов, используя суффиксы и префиксы, и переведите их на русский язык.

hope, truth, beauty, rain, peace, help, colour, power joy, pain, care, use

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