

Краевое государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение  
«Красноярский строительный техникум»

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ  
по выполнению домашней контрольной работы**

**ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык  
в профессиональной деятельности**

**для специальности**

08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений

**Форма обучения: заочная**

**2023**

Составлены в соответствии с государственными требованиями к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки выпускников по специальности 08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений на основе рабочей программы, рассмотрены и одобрены на заседании предметно (цикловой) комиссии, рекомендованы к использованию в учебном процессе.

Рассмотрены на заседании П(Ц)К

Протокол № \_\_\_\_\_

От «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_г

Председатель ПЦК

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Введение

Настоящие рекомендации предназначены студентам заочного отделения специальности 08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений для выполнения домашней контрольной работы и подготовки к зачету.

Обязательным элементом изучения дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности является выполнение домашней контрольной работы. Рабочая программа учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности разработана в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом (ФГОС) по специальности среднего профессионального образования 08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений.

Формируемые компетенции:

Код компетенции	Формулировка компетенции
ОК.01	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам
ОК.02	Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности
ОК.03	Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие
ОК.04	Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами
ОК.05	Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста
ОК.06	Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей
ОК.07	Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях
ОК.09	Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности
ОК.10	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранных языках
ОК.11	Планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере
ПК 3.3.	Обеспечивать ведение текущей и исполнительской документации по выполняемым видам строительных работ

Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине в форме зачета.

# **Содержание учебной дисциплины**

## **Раздел 2. Профессиональный модуль**

### **Тема 2.3. Части здания**

Содержание:

1. Грамматический материал по теме:

- Функции и перевод слова one (ones)
- Конверсия
- Атрибутивные сочетания
- Глагольные формы
- Формальные признаки сказуемого
- Союзы и союзные слова
- Знаки препинания
- Повторение: Страдательный залог

2. Лексический материал по теме

### **Тема 2.4. Оборудование строительной площадки, строительная техника**

Содержание:

1. Обучение техническому переводу:

- Перевод герундия в технических текстах
- Многофункциональные слова и способы их перевода
- Перевод страдательного залога в технических текстах
- Перевод инфинитива в технических текстах

2. Лексический материал по теме

### **Тема 2.5 Здание, типы зданий**

Содержание:

1. Грамматический материал:

- Обстоятельственное придаточное предложение
- Словообразовательные префиксы и суффиксы
- Специальные вопросы
- Повторение: Порядок слов в предложении

2. Лексический материал по теме

## **МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ДОМАШНЕЙ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

Первым этапом выполнения контрольной работы является изучение по учебным пособиям теоретического материала тех разделов программы, которые включены в данное задание. Прежде чем приступить к выполнению контрольной работы: 1) прочитайте текст, постарайтесь понять общее содержание текста, затем проанализируйте каждое предложение; 2) ответьте на вопросы после текста; 3) повторите грамматический материал; 4) выполните упражнения в соответствии с заданиями; 5) составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.

Контрольная работа выполняется в тетради, страницы которой нумеруются. На каждой странице тетради следует оставлять поля шириной 4 см, а в конце тетради - 2-3 свободные страницы для написания рецензии (заключения) преподавателя. Все дополнительные страницы должны быть в тетради приклеены или вшиты. Работа выполняется в ученической тетради в клетку темными чернилами (синими, черными, фиолетовыми) через строчку.

Работа должна быть выполнена аккуратно, четким, разборчивым почерком, в той же последовательности, в какой приведены задания. Начинать решение следует с записи номера задания и его полной формулировки. Зачеркивания в решении не допускаются.

Работа с большим количеством исправленных опечаток (более чем на 10% от общего количества листов) или оформленная небрежно (мятые листы, посторонние пометки, грязь, разводы на листах бумаги) не проверяется и возвращается студенту для приведения в соответствующий вид.

В связи с достаточно активным использованием студентами персональных компьютеров разрешается выполнять контрольную работу в печатном виде, однако ее оформление также должно соответствовать существующим стандартам.

При использовании персонального компьютера работа распечатывается на листах формата А4. При наборе работы используются следующие параметры форматирования:

- титульный лист установленного образца;
- шрифт Times New Roman;
- заголовки выделять курсивом и жирным шрифтом, размер символов 16 пт., выравнивание по центру;
- размер символов основного текста 14 пт., выравнивание по ширине;
- одинарный или полуторный междустрочный интервал;
- отступ первой строки 1,5 см.
- границы полей: левое - 3 см, правое - 1,5 см, нижнее и верхнее - 2,5 см;
- нумерация страниц – нижний правый угол страницы;
- общий объем работы не должен превышать 24 страницы рукописного или 12 страниц печатного текста.

В контрольной работе должны быть приведены условие задания, исходные данные и решение.

В конце работы приводится список использованной литературы в алфавитном порядке - учебная литература и справочные пособия с указанием фамилии и инициалов автора, наименование источника, места и года его издания.

Титульный лист работы должен быть оформлен в соответствии с утвержденной формой, подписан.

На каждую контрольную работу преподаватель дает письменное заключение (рецензию) и выставляет оценки «зачтено» или «не зачтено». Не зачтенная работа возвращается студенту с подробной рецензией, содержащей рекомендации по устранению недостатков. По получении проверенной контрольной работы студент должен внимательно ознакомиться с исправлениями на полях, прочитать заключение преподавателя, сделать работу над ошибками и повторить недостаточно усвоенный материал в соответствии с рекомендациями преподавателя. После этого студент выполняет работу повторно и отправляет вместе с первой на проверку. Обучающие обязательно должны сдать контрольную работу на проверку не позднее, чем за 10 дней до начала сессии. Без выполнения контрольной работы обучающийся не допускается до экзамена или зачета.

Вариант контрольной работы определяются согласно последней цифре зачетной книжки.

# ЗАДАНИЯ К КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЕ

## Вариант 1

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### WINDOWS

A window is a transparent opening in a wall or door that allows the passage of light and, if not closed or sealed, air and sound. Windows are usually glazed or covered in some other transparent material like float glass. Windows are held in place by frames, which prevent them from collapsing in. Many glazed windows may be opened, to allow ventilation, or closed, to exclude inclement weather. The earliest windows were just holes in a wall. Later windows were covered with animal hide, cloth, or wood. Shutters that could be opened and closed came next. Over time, windows were built that both protected the inhabitants from the elements and transmitted light. The Romans were the first known to use glass for windows. In Alexandria in 100 CE, cast glass windows, although it was with poor optical properties, began to appear. Mullion windows were the windows among European well-to-do, whereas paper windows were economical and widely used in ancient China, Korea and Japan. In England glass was used in the windows of ordinary homes only in the early 17th century. Modern-style floor-to-ceiling windows became possible only after the industrial glass making process was perfected. Now there are many types of windows used in modern construction, for example a casement window, a double-hung sash window, a hopper window, a transom window, a bay window, a fixed window, a plastic window, etc. Plastic windows are a cost-effective alternative to expensive wood windows and are available in many styles and sizes. One of the benefits of plastic windows is that the frames require very little maintenance, and unlike traditional wood frames, they never need to be sanded, or painted. In fact, most plastic windows never need more maintenance than an occasional wipe down with some soapy water and a sponge. As vinyl or plastic windows become more and more popular, however, the demand for a greater range of colors has increased. This means that nowadays plastic window colors have expanded beyond white and other neutrals to include colors like brick red, black, hunter green, desert sand, architectural bronze, and even woodgrain. Thanks to windows, our houses are filled with air and light, but in dark and stormy weather, we can feel the comfort and safety. This is why we consider windows a valuable and indispensable part of the house, which allows to enjoy full enchantment of modern life.

1. What material is used to glaze a window?
2. What materials did people use to cover their windows?
3. When did people begin to use window in large scale?
4. What colors can plastic windows be of?

### **2. The Present Perfect Tense (Простое совершенное время).**

#### **a. Сделайте предложение отрицательным.**

1. I have written a letter to my friend.

#### **b. Сделайте предложение вопросительным.**

2. He has seen this performance.

#### **c. Употребите глаголы в скобках в нужной форме Present Perfect.**

3. She (*live*) in Moscow for two years.
4. We (*not receive*) any enquiry.
5. \_\_\_ he (*begin*) to read this book?

#### **d. Переведите на русский язык.**

6. We have been friends for many years.

#### **e. Переведите на английский язык.**

7. Я видел его сегодня утром.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

## Вариант 2

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### THE STRUCTURE OF THE PLASTIC WINDOW

Let's study the main parts of any plastic window. The main part of such window is a frame. The frame is a plastic casing assembled from multichamber plastic profile and fixed in the window opening. The whole weight of the leaves and multiple glass panes presses on the frame and requires it to be rigid. Located inside of plastic profile, closed reinforcing profile provides necessary rigidity. A leaf is an opening part of the window made of polyvinylchloride profile. There are different types of modern windows: a turn window, a pivoted window, a tilt and turn window. An impost is a plastic reinforced profile. It is used for connection of two leaves and divides the window into parts. Window mountings is represented by small components. They are hinge joints, locks, levers and others modern invisible mechanisms. A glass sandwich is made as an automobile window. A layer of resin is inserted between two sheets of glasses. If glass sandwich is broken, glass fragments don't smash in all directions but remain on the flexible layer. It provides a high safety of utilization. Such glass is fireproof, it protects from solar and ultraviolet radiation. An insulated glazing unit is a structure manufactured of two or three glass panes and joined in leak-proof construction. There is a perforate thin border made of aluminium and filled with a molecular sieve between glass panes. The molecular sieve must absorb moisture protecting glasses from sweating. An insulated glazing unit is filled with drained air or argon to improve heat-resisting window properties. Insulated glazing unit is flooded with mastic to prevent penetration of dust and moisture. Insulated glazing units differ by thickness; it can vary from 24 mm to 42 mm. The thicker the insulated glazing unit, the better it will perform its main functions: heat insulating and acoustic insulating properties. The life of an insulated glazing unit varies depending on the quality of materials used, size of gap between inner and outer pane, temperature differences, workmanship and location of installation both in terms of facing direction and geographic location. Insulated glazing units typically last from 10 to 25 years, with windows facing south or the north lasting less than 12 years. Window rubbers serve for tight joint of all units of the glass pane. They are located between leaves and a frame, between an insulated glazing unit and a molding fillet. A windowsill should be convenient width, suitable colour and material to chosen style of interior decoration. An exterior windowsill is located outside of the window and make water roll down. A window jamb is a plastic panel covering walls on the top or on the sides. They can be made from gypsum plasterboard and then coated with plaster and painted.

1. What is an impost used for?
2. What happens if glass sandwich is broken?
3. Where are window rubbers located?
4. What is a window jamb?

### **2. The Past Perfect Tense (Прошедшее совершенное время).**

#### **a. Сделайте предложение отрицательным.**

1. We had received the catalogues by 5 o'clock yesterday.

#### **b. Сделайте предложение вопросительным.**

2. The firm had shipped the goods by the 1<sup>st</sup> of October.

#### **c. Употребите глаголы в скобках в нужной форме Past Perfect.**

3. The director (*finish*) the talks when I came up to him.
4. He (*not cook*) dinner by 6 o'clock in the evening.
5. \_\_\_\_ he (*pack*) his suitcase before he left the house?

#### **d. Переведите на русский язык.**

6. She had injured her foot, so she couldn't walk.

#### **e. Переведите на английский язык.**

7. Она сказала, что кто-то украл её кошелек.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

## Вариант 3

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### FLOORS

The interior of the home refers to all the finished surfaces on the interior walls, ceilings and floors as well as such components as doors, windows and stairs. The finished interior of a home includes the internal structure and systems (plumbing and electrical) and should be designed to provide a certain level of comfort and aesthetic enjoyment. Here we are going to speak about floors. A floor is the walking surface of a room. Floors vary from simple dirt in a cave to many-layered surfaces using modern technology. Floors typically consist of a subfloor for support and a floor covering. In modern buildings the subfloor often has electrical wiring, plumbing, and other services built in. The floor covering is any finishing material applied over a floor structure to provide a good walking surface. Different materials can be used as the floor covering. It may be stone, wood, bamboo, metal, or any other material that can hold a person's weight. Using of the material depends on a place where it will be installed. Every kind of material has its advantages and disadvantages. For example: Hardwood floors are very common in today's market. The most commonly used wood is oak. It is usually identified by its hardness. The material can be easily installed, sanded, stained and finished. Parquet floors are usually high-quality floors. The most common problem with this flooring is that the adhesive becomes loose. You can usually sense loose flooring when you walk over the loose area. Floors tend to loosen with moisture or conditions with high relative humidity, and in high traffic areas. This kind of floors has a "V" joint between the pieces, which makes re-finishing difficult. These joint collects dirt and greases over the years, which makes cleaning and preparing the floor tedious. Vinyl goods are dependable, as long as the installation is performed properly. There is a wide range in quality. Loose tiles are often a sign of moisture or workmanship concerns, particularly in the kitchen and basement areas. Floor vibration is a problem with floors. Wood floors tend to pass sound, particularly heavy footsteps and low bass frequencies. Floating floors can reduce this problem. Concrete floors are usually so massive they do not have this problem, but they are also much more expensive to construct and must meet more stringent building requirements due to their weight. Floor cleaning is a major occupation throughout the world. Cleaning is essential to remove dirt. Floors are also treated to protect or beautify the surface. The correct method to clean one type of floor can often damage another, so it is important to use the correct treatment.

1. What does the floor consist of?
2. What are the advantages of using oak as the floor covering?
3. What problems can floor have?
4. How should floors be cleaned?

#### **2. The Future Perfect Tense (Будущее совершенное время).**

##### **a. Сделайте предложение отрицательным.**

1. He will have seen London by the weekend.

##### **b. Сделайте предложение вопросительным.**

2. We will have done our shopping by the evening.

##### **c. Употребите глаголы в скобках в нужной форме Future Perfect.**

3. She (*finish*) school by that time.
4. They (*not come*) to Glasgow by November 14.
5. \_\_\_ they (*finish*) the experiment by 5 o'clock?

##### **d. Переведите на русский язык.**

6. He will have passed his exams by July.

##### **e. Переведите на английский язык.**

7. Она переведёт эту книгу к концу месяца.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

## Вариант 4

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### PARTS OF A BUILDING

Almost everyone has watched building of a house and followed its progress with interest. First the excavation is dug for the basement, then the foundation walls below ground level are constructed; after this the framework is erected and clothed with various finishing materials and protected by several coats of paint. The part upon which the stability of the structure depends is the framework. It is intended for safely carrying the loads imposed. The floors, walls, roof and other parts of the building must be carefully designed and proportioned. The architect or designer must decide what the size of the walls, the floors, the beams, the girders and the parts which make up the framework must be, and how they must be placed and arranged. Sometimes it is done by the architect who draws the plans for the house, sometimes by a designer. Here are the main parts of a building and their functions. Foundations are to keep the walls and floors from contact with the soil, to guard them against the action of frost, to prevent them from sinking and settling which can cause cracks in walls and uneven floors. Floors divide the building into stories. They may be either of timber or of a fire-resisting material. Walls are built to enclose areas and carry the weight of floors and roofs. The walls may be solid or hollow. The materials used for the wall construction can be brick, stone, concrete and other natural and artificial materials. Roofs cover the building and protect it from exposure to weather. They tie the walls and give the construction strength and firmness.

1. Which part of the building does its stability depend on?
2. What are the functions of the foundation?
3. What materials may be used in constructing floors?
4. What materials are used for the wall construction?

**2. The Present Perfect Tense in the Passive Voice (Настоящее совершенное время в страдательном/пассивном залоге).**

**a. Сделайте предложение отрицательным.**

1. I have been sent for.

**b. Сделайте предложение вопросительным.**

2. The student has been examined today.

**c. Употребите глаголы в скобках в нужной форме Present Perfect Passive.**

3. I (*ask*) to play in next week's football match.
4. He (*not talk*) to graze the sheep.
5. \_\_\_ it already (*open*)?

**d. Переведите на русский язык.**

6. The letter has been translated.

**e. Переведите на английский язык.**

7. Оборудование было только что протестировано.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

## Вариант 5

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### CIVIL ENGINEERING

In modern usage, civil engineering is a broad field of engineering that deals with the planning, construction, and maintenance of fixed structures, or public works, as they are related to earth, water, or civilization and their processes. Most civil engineering today deals with power plants, bridges, roads, railways, structures, water supply, irrigation, environment, sewer, flood control, transportation and traffic. In essence, civil engineering may be regarded as the profession that makes the world a more agreeable place in which to live. Engineering has developed from observations of the ways natural and constructed systems react and from the development of empirical equations that provide bases for design. Civil engineering is the broadest of the engineering fields, partly because it is the oldest of all engineering fields. In fact, engineering was once divided into only two fields - military and civil. Civil engineering is still an umbrella term, comprised of many related specialities.

1. What does civil engineering deal with?
2. What has engineering developed from?
3. In how many fields was engineering once divided?
4. What is civil engineering comprised of?

**2. The Past Perfect Tense in the Passive Voice (Прошедшее совершенное время в страдательном/пассивном залоге).**

**a. Сделайте предложение отрицательным.**

1. When I phoned them the matter had not been settled yet.

**b. Сделайте предложение вопросительным.**

2. The contract (*sign*) by the 15<sup>th</sup> of October.

**c. Употребите глаголы в скобках в нужной форме Past Perfect Passive.**

3. The secretary said that all the necessary information (*send*) to the firm.
4. The letter (*not deliver*) by two o'clock.
5. \_\_\_ the room (*reserve*) before you came to London?

**d. Переведите на русский язык.**

6. A lot of leaflets had been received by the first of January.

**e. Переведите на английский язык.**

7. Он решил стать писателем, только когда его первый рассказ был напечатан.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

## Вариант 6

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

Construction engineering involves planning and execution of the designs from transportation, site development, hydraulic, environmental, structural and geotechnical engineers. As construction firms tend to have higher business risk than other types of civil engineering firms, many construction engineers tend to take on a role that is more business-like in nature: drafting and reviewing contracts, evaluating logistical operations, and closely-monitoring prices of necessary supplies. Civil engineering also includes elements of materials science. Construction materials with broad applications in civil engineering include ceramics such as Portland cement concrete (PCC) and hot mix asphalt concrete, metals such as aluminum and steel, and polymers such as polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) and carbon fibers. Current research in these areas focus around increased strength, durability, workability, and reduced cost. Elements of a building or structure must be correctly sized and positioned in relation to each other and to site boundaries and adjacent structures. Civil engineers are trained in the methods of surveying and may seek Professional Land Surveyor status.

1. What kind of risk do construction firms tend to have?
2. What role do many construction engineers tend to take on?
3. What do construction engineers often have to do?
4. What construction materials with broad applications in civil engineering do you know?

### **2. The Future Perfect Tense in the Passive Voice (Будущее совершенное время в страдательном/пассивном залоге).**

#### **a. Сделайте предложение отрицательным.**

1. The letter will have been received by tomorrow evening.

#### **b. Сделайте предложение вопросительным.**

2. It will have been done by Friday.

#### **c. Употребите глаголы в скобках в нужной форме Future Perfect Passive.**

3. The dishes (*wash*).
4. The car (*not fix*) by evening.
5. \_\_\_ the flowers (*buy*) by tomorrow?

#### **d. Переведите на русский язык.**

6. The book will not have been read.

#### **e. Переведите на английский язык.**

7. К первому июля последний экзамен будет вами сдан.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

## Вариант 7

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

Construction engineering concerns the planning and management of the construction of structures such as highways, bridges, airports, railroads, buildings, dams, and reservoirs. Construction of such projects requires knowledge of engineering and management principles and business procedures, economics, and human behavior. Construction engineers engage in the design of structures temporary, cost estimating, planning and scheduling, materials procurement, selection of equipment, and cost control. Construction Engineering is differentiated from Construction Management from the standpoint of the use of math, science, and engineering to analyze problems and design a construction process. Construction engineers build many of the things that people use everyday. Construction engineering involves many aspects of construction including: commercial, residential, bridges, airports, tunnels, and dams. It is an extremely large industry that provides jobs to many and continues to grow. Currently there are nearly 6 million people working on construction in the United States. Construction engineers are in high demand so it is easy for a CE to get a job in any part of the country.

1. What do construction engineers deal with?
2. Why are construction engineers very popular among people?
3. What aspects of construction does construction engineering involve?
4. Is construction engineering a large industry?

### **2. The Infinitive (Инфинитив).**

**a. Напишите все возможные формы инфинитива глаголов:** *to do, to read, to ask, to talk, to work, to go.*

ПРИМЕР: *to write*

Active Infinitive: *to be writing, to have written, to be writing, to have been writing*

Passive Infinitive: *to be written, to have been written*

**b. Вставьте в пропуски подходящий по смыслу инфинитив:** *to say, to see, to be, to learn, to fly, to make, to change.*

1. I pretended \_\_\_\_ interested in the conversation.
2. It takes time \_\_\_\_ a new language.
3. \_\_\_\_ a mistake is not shameful.
4. It is unusual \_\_\_\_ an owl during the day.
5. He had made his decision and refused \_\_\_\_ his mind.
6. Parents teach children \_\_\_\_ please and thank you.
7. She was very nervous \_\_\_\_ for the first time.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

## Вариант 8

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Building construction is the process of adding structure to real property. The vast majority of building construction projects are small renovations, such as addition of a room, or renovation of a bathroom. Often, the owner of the property acts as laborer, paymaster, and design team for the entire project. However, all building construction projects include some elements in common - design, financial, and legal considerations. Many projects of varying sizes reach undesirable end results, such as structural collapse, cost overruns; those with experience in the field make detailed plans and maintain careful oversight during the project to ensure a positive outcome. For projects of large size and/or unusual type, the owner will likely establish a team of workers and advisors to create an overall plan. This ensures that the project will proceed in an orderly way to a desirable end. While no set list would establish what is needed or advisable for a particular project, frequently used advisors include mortgage bankers, accountants, lawyers, insurance brokers, architects, and engineers. While their roles overlap, each area of expertise addresses an element of what will be affected by the building construction project.

1. What does building construction deal with?
2. What do all building construction projects include?
3. What ensures that the project will proceed in an orderly way to a desirable end?
4. What does each area of expertise address?

### **2. The Present Perfect Tense (Простое совершенное время).**

**a. Сделайте предложение отрицательным.**

1. We have bought a new house.

**b. Сделайте предложение вопросительным.**

2. Anna has gone to China.

**c. Употребите глаголы в скобках в нужной форме Present Perfect.**

3. She (*call*) me five times this morning.
4. Tom (*not speak*) to Lee for three years.
5. \_\_\_\_ you ever (*be*) to Spain?

**d. Переведите на русский язык.**

6. They have broken the vase in the living room.

**e. Переведите на английский язык.**

7. Она только что погуляла.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

## Вариант 9

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### TYPES OF BUILDINGS

Types of buildings depend upon social functions and may be classified according to the role in the Community. The types of buildings may be domestic, educational, office, industrial, recreational, etc. The common and necessary conditions are: a) its suitability to use by human beings in general and its adaptability to particular human activities; b) the stability and permanence of its construction. Speaking of residential construction, we must say that the apartment houses are mostly built to suit urban conditions. Group housing provides home for many families and is at once public and private. The techniques of construction or the methods by which structures are formed from particular materials are influenced not only by the availability and character of materials but also by the total technological development of society. The evolution of techniques is conditioned by two factors: 1) one is economic – the search for a maximum of stability and durability in building with a minimum of materials, labor and time; 2) the other is expressive – the desire to produce meaningful form. Large housing programmes have tended to stimulate technological change in the building industry. Modular design (i.e., design in which the elements are dimensioned in combinations of a fixed unit) has led to standardization of elements, interchangeability of parts and increased possibilities for mass production, with resultant economies. Entire apartment assemblages are available and are being used to an increasing extent. These techniques aim at a higher output of better structures at lower cost. The high degree of mechanization and standardization is successfully achieved by reinforced concrete blocks and units. Reinforced concrete homes are produced by a variety of construction methods. Various methods of constructing reinforced concrete houses involve extensive use of large sections manufactured in heavily mechanized factories and erected at the site. In order to build a house first an excavation is dug by bulldozers. Then a foundation is laid to carry the load of a structure and to keep the walls and the floors from the contact with soil. Floors divide a building into stores and carry the loads too. The upper part of a structure is a roof; it ties a building, gives the firmness to the structure and protects people from rain, wind, snow, etc. Doors, windows, stairs, lifts are integral elements of a building and they are always precast or prefabricated. When a structure is ready builders start to decorate it. When decoration work is over a building is considered to be finished. The built-in space of an apartment should be carefully thought of as well. There is a considerable trend toward built-in furniture. Rooms should be both efficient and visually satisfying. The extent of built-in cabinets must be determined. Drawers and shelves can often be concealed behind walls, freeing valuable floor space.

1. What do types of buildings depend upon?
2. Why is the foundation laid?
3. When is a building considered to be finished?
4. Should rooms be both efficient and visually satisfying?

### **2. The Past Perfect Tense (Прошедшее совершенное время).**

#### **a. Сделайте предложение отрицательным.**

1. Kate had got home when I phoned.

#### **b. Сделайте предложение вопросительным.**

2. When they got to the river, the boat race had started.

#### **c. Употребите глаголы в скобках в нужной форме Past Perfect.**

3. When we got home last night, we found that somebody (*broke*) into the flat.
4. When I met Helen, she (*not win*) a gold medal in swimming.
5. \_\_\_ he (*watch*) a football match by that time?

#### **d. Переведите на русский язык.**

6. When she arrived at the party, Paul had already gone.

#### **e. Переведите на английский язык.**

7. К тому времени как пришла мама, мы уже приготовили ужин.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

## Вариант 10

**1. Прочитайте, переведите и ознакомьтесь с содержанием текста. Дайте полные развернутые ответы на вопросы с опорой на текст.**

### CONSTRUCTION

Man has always been a builder. The kind of house he built in the beginning depended on the climate, on his enemies and on the building material at hand. The first houses in many parts of the world were made of wood, for in those days the greater part of the earth was covered with forests. In other regions the most convenient building material was stone. Although houses were built without cement, the remains of a few of them still exist. The ancient Egyptians built very simple houses by present standards. Having dried the bricks in the sun they put up four walls and above these they placed a flat roof. The roof was flat because there was very little rain in Egypt. Although their buildings were simple in construction, the Egyptian art of building was very beautiful. Their pyramids and monuments, sphinxes and palaces arouse our wonder to this day. The first lessons in the art of making columns were given to the world in ancient Egypt. In our country architecture flourished for the first time in Kiev Russ. Unfortunately, only a few of the church buildings of that period have remained. The churches of the time were strong buildings with thick walls and small windows. They often had to serve as fortresses during enemy invasions. Tourists from all over the world come to see the famous Cathedral of St. Sophia in Polotsk the cornerstone of which was laid in 1037 to commemorate the victory over the Pechenegs. Since then, the architecture and structural materials have been greatly changed. A very advanced construction technique today is the use of precast concrete. According to this method the reinforced concrete units are manufactured at a factory and are then simply assembled at the construction site. This method helped our country to restore its economy after the Second World War, when many residential as well as industrial buildings were destroyed. The first blocks made of prefabricated units appeared in the villages in the Volgograd and Moscow regions. At present, the building industry is the largest in Belarus and it holds an important place in the National Economy of our country. Many highly educated civil engineers, who are trained at Belarusian universities, skilled and unskilled workers are engaged in construction. Builders use many new materials such as reinforced concrete, precast concrete, light weight concrete, gas concrete, many decorative materials, oil paints, wall paper. Synthetics are among them. Such traditional materials as stone, brick, wood are in great use as well. Various elements and components are assembled on the site. Now everywhere in Belarus vibro-rolled panels are being widely used in construction. The assembly method is developing into the main method of apartment and industrial construction. All the working processes are mechanized. Modern construction can't be imagined without building machinery. Lorries, cranes, bulldozers, excavators are available at all construction sites of Belarus. Prefabricated structures are transported by lorries and immediately hoisted into position. Finished blocks of prefabricated flats with interior decoration are assembled on many construction sites. Transport brings a complete flat to the prepared foundations of a building. A powerful gantry-crane lifts the 18 – 20 ton flat and carefully sets it on the foundation. After the final inspection, electricians, plumbers and gas-men can begin their work. As a result, our country builds more than any other country of the former Soviet Union. Thanks to special government's programmes thousands of Belarusian people get flats every year. Flats have all modern conveniences, such as hot and cold-water supply, central heating, lifts, ventilating plants, etc. The building industry is paid much attention in our country as it affects greatly the general level of living.

1. What materials were the first houses made of?
2. What new materials help to speed up the rate of building?
3. What is the role of a powerful gantry-crane?
4. Who begins to work after the last inspection?

### **2. The Future Perfect Tense (Будущее совершенное время).**

#### **a. Сделайте предложение отрицательным.**

1. They will have left the country by next Monday.

#### **b. Сделайте предложение вопросительными.**

2. She will have returned from the walk by 8 o'clock tomorrow.

#### **c. Употребите глаголы в скобках в нужной форме Future Perfect.**

3. Janet (*make*) the cake by 3 o'clock tomorrow.
4. Max (*not paint*) the roof of the house by 7 o'clock.
5. \_\_\_\_ Cindy (*prepare*) her speech by Monday?

**d. Переведите на русский язык.**

6. The weather will have changed by tomorrow evening.

**e. Переведите на английский язык.**

7. Наша компания построит эти коттеджи к 2019 году.

**3. Составьте глоссарий из 20 слов узкоспециализированных иноязычных терминов в отрасли строительства.**

# КРАТКИЙ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

Таблица неправильных глаголов

## Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was	been	let	let	let
bear	bore	born(e)	lie	lay	lain
beat	beat	beaten	light	lit	lit
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
blow	blew	blown	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	ride	rode	ridden
burst	burst	burst	ring	rang	rung
buy	bought	bought	rise	rose	risen
can	could	(been able to)	run	ran	run
catch	caught	caught	say	said	said
choose	chose	chosen	see	saw	seen
come	came	come	seek	sought	sought
cost	cost	cost	sell	sold	sold
cut	cut	cut	send	sent	sent
deal	dealt	dealt	set	set	set
dig	dug	dug	sew	sewed	sewn
do	did	done	shake	shook	shaken
draw	drew	drawn	shine	shone	shone
dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	shoot	shot	shot
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
fight	fought	fought	speak	spoke	spoken
find	found	found	spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forbid	forbade	forbidden	spill	spilt	spilt
forget	forgot	forgotten	split	split	split
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)
freeze	froze	frozen	spread	spread	spread
get	got	got	spring	sprang	sprung
give	gave	given	stand	stood	stood
go	went	gone	steal	stole	stolen
grow	grew	grown	stick	stuck	stuck
hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)	sting	stung	stung
have	had	had	strike	struck	struck
hear	heard	heard	sweep	swore	sworn
hide	hid	hidden	swim	swept	swept
hit	hit	hit	swim	swam	swum
hold	held	held	take	took	taken
hurt	hurt	hurt	teach	taught	taught
keep	kept	kept	tear	tore	torn
know	knew	known	tell	told	told
lay	laid	laid	think	thought	thought
lead	led	led	throw	threw	thrown
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	understand	understood	understood
leave	left	left	wake	woke	woken
lend	lent	lent	wear	wore	worn
			win	won	won
			write	wrote	written

## ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ PERFECT (PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE)

Таблица времен группы Perfect Active

Форма	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
Утвердительная	I <b>have sent</b> the letter.	I <b>had already sent</b> the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday.	I <b>shall have sent</b> the letter by tomorrow evening.
Вопросительная	<b>Have you sent</b> the letter?	<b>Had you sent</b> the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday?	<b>Will you have sent</b> the letter by tomorrow evening?
Отрицательная	I <b>have not sent</b> the letter yet.	I <b>had not sent</b> the letter by 6 o'clock yesterday.	I <b>shall not have sent</b> the letter by tomorrow evening.

### § 11. ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ PERFECT ACTIVE И PASSIVE

Глаголы в формах Perfect указывают, что действие закончено или закончится к определенному моменту времени в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем.

Глаголы в формах Perfect обычно (хотя и не всегда) переводятся на русский язык глаголами в форме прошедшего или будущего времени совершенного вида, чем подчеркивается завершенность действия.

## ПАССИВНЫЙ (СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ) ЗАЛОГ

В английском языке имеется два залога: действительный (Active Voice) и страдательный (Passive Voice). Пассивный залог показывает, что лицо или предмет, выступающий в роли подлежащего, не сам выполняет действие, а испытывает на себе чье-либо действие. Сравните Active Voice: Passive Voice: Студенты (подлежащее) выполнили работу. Работа (подлежащее) выполнена студентами. Пассивный залог в английском языке образуется при участии вспомогательного глагола to be (быть) и формы Participle II смыслового глагола. Глагол to be меняется по временам, лицам и числам, а причастие остается неизменным.

	<b>Perfect</b> (to have + been + Participle II)
<b>Present</b>	The letter <b>has been</b> translated <b>Has</b> the letter <b>been</b> translated? The letter <b>hasn't been</b> translated
<b>Past</b>	The letter <b>had been</b> translated <b>Had</b> the letter <b>been</b> translated? The letter <b>hadn't been</b> translated
<b>Future</b>	The letter <b>will have been</b> translated <b>Will</b> the letter <b>have been</b> translated? The letter <b>won't have been</b> translated

## Grammar Commentary

### *The Perfect Tenses in the Passive Voice.*

*(Совершенные времена в страдательном залоге)*

**Perfect Passive** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и **причастия II** смыслового глагола.

*to have been + Participle II*

I (you, we, they)

He (she, it)

I (you, he, she, it, we, they)

I (we)

You (he, she, it, they)

*have been*

*has been*

*had been*

*shall have been*

*will have been*

} **told**

*e.g. They **have been given** two difficult problems today, so they must do something.*

*Им дали сегодня две трудные задачи, и они должны что-то предпринять.*

***Has he been asked** to play in the next week's football match?*

*Его попросили принять участие в футбольном матче на следующей неделе?*

*They **haven't been told** to be more careful.*

*Им не сказали быть более осторожными.*

**Perfect Passive** употребляется в таких же случаях, как и Perfect Active, только имеет пассивное значение. Future **Perfect Passive** употребляется довольно редко.

## THE INFINITIVE (ИНФИНИТИВ)

### Grammar Commentary *The Infinitive (Инфинитив)*

Инфинитив – это неопределенная форма глагола, которая отвечает на вопрос “Что (с)делать?”. Признаком инфинитива в английском языке является частица **to**.

*e.g. to be, to do, to work.*

Но после модальных глаголов и глаголов **to see, to hear, to watch, to feel, to notice, to let, to make** (в знач. «заставлять») частица **to** не употребляется.

*e.g. He can read English well.*

*Don't let him do it.*

Отрицательная форма инфинитива образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая ставится перед ним.

*e.g. I prefer not to go there.*

Чтобы избежать повторения ранее упомянутого глагола, в конце предложения может употребляться лишь частица **to**.

*e.g. They want me to stay after the lessons but I don't want to (stay).*

### Формы инфинитива

Tense Form	Active	Passive
<b>Simple</b> выражает действие, происходящее одновременно с действием сказуемого	<b>to do</b> <i>делать</i> (вообще)	<b>to be done</b> <i>быть сделанным</i> (вообще)
<b>Continuous</b> выражает длительное действие, продолжающееся одновременно с действием сказуемого	<b>to be doing</b> <i>делать</i> (в определенный момент)	—
<b>Perfect</b> выражает действие, предшествующее действию сказуемого	<b>to have done</b> <i>(уже) сделать</i> (до какого-либо определенного момента)	<b>to have been done</b> <i>(уже) быть сделанным</i> (до какого-либо определенного момента)

## Функции инфинитива в предложении

Инфинитив может выполнять в предложении следующие функции:

### 1) Subject (подлежащее)

*To work here is very pleasant.* – Работать здесь очень приятно.

*It is possible to go there at once.* – Можно пойти туда сразу.

### 2) Predicative (часть сказуемого)

*Your duty is to look after the plants.* – Ваша обязанность – ухаживать за растениями.

*You may take my book.* – Ты можешь взять мою книгу.

### 3) Object (дополнение)

*We are ready to help you.* – Мы готовы помочь тебе.

*I forgot to do this work.* – Я забыл сделать эту работу.

### 4) Attribute (определение)

*Tom was the first to come.* – Том пришел первым.

*Please give me some water to drink.* – Пожалуйста, дай мне попить воды.

*The question to be discussed is of great importance.* – Вопрос, который нужно обсудить, очень важный.

### 5) Adverbial modifier (обстоятельство)

*I have come here (in order) to talk to you.* – Я пришел сюда, чтобы поговорить с тобой.

*He was too far to hear me.* – Он был слишком далеко, чтобы услышать меня.

*To make a good report you should read this book.* – Чтобы сделать хороший доклад, ты должен прочитать эту книгу.

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