**Задания № 4 для самоподготовки по английскому языку для студентов КЛПТ 1 курс, 2019-2020 уч.г.**

**I Grammar**

1. ***Match the expressions with their translations.***
2. Physical activity a) сжигать калории
3. To burn calories b) полуфабрикаты
4. Convenience food с) физическая активность
5. A balanced diet d) рестораны быстрого питания
6. Fast food restaurants e) сбалансированная диета
7. ***Find the odd one out.***
8. Balanced, healthy, casual, strict, vegetarian – DIET
9. To count, to burn, to eat, to diet – CALORIES
10. Healthy, excess, exciting, unhealthy – LIFESTYLE

 ***3. Complete the sentences with (a) few / a (little) / much / many / a lot / fewer / less / more***

1. Kate eats a kilo of sweets a day. It’s too … .

2. If you want to lose weight you should do … exercise.

3. This yoghurt has … calories than that one so this yoghurt is healthier.

4. How … calories will I burn if I go for a walk?

5. Would you like some cheese? Just … I’m not hungry but I’d like to try it.

1. ***Choose the correct word and translate the sentences into Russians.***
2. Food that is half – cooked is called *fresh* *food/convenience food*.
3. Pork, butter and cream are products which contain a lot of *fat/protein*.
4. People who have excess weight should avoid food which contains *fat and sugar/iron.*
5. My friend wants to lose weight and *skips supper/has an ice cream before bedtime*.
6. The English say you should leave the table before you *feel full/have a second desert*.
7. ***Define if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).***
8. If you burn more calories you lose more weight. T/F
9. Everybody must take multivitamins every day. T/F
10. Only swimming and jogging can help you burn calories. T/F
11. Coffee is good for you. T/F
12. It’s better to drink water instead of lemonade. T/F

***6. Match the English proverbs with their Russian equivalents.***

1. A sound mind in a sound body.

2. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.

3. He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.

a) Было бы здоровье, а остальное приложится.

b) В здоровом теле – здоровый дух.

c) После обеда посиди, после ужина милю пройди.

**II. Чтение.**

***Прочитайте и переведите данный текст письменно.***

**English traditions**

Every country and every nation has its own customs and traditions. You cannot speak about England without speaking about its traditions and customs. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and keep carefully them up. The English are stay-at-home people. «There is no place like home» they say. When they don’t work they like to spend their days off at home with their families. Englishmen are very fond of fire-places, that’s why many of them prefer the open fire to central heating. They like to live in small houses with a small garden. People all over the world know the saying «The Englishman’s home is his castle».

It’ said that English people keep to their traditions even in meals. Porridge is the dish Englishmen are very fond of. Many of them eat porridge with milk and sugar for breakfast. As for the Scots, for example, they never put sugar in their porridge, they always put salt in it. By the way, breakfast time in England is between seven and nine. Then, between 12 and 2 there comes lunch time. In some English houses lunch is the biggest meal of the day — they have meat or fish, vegetables, fruit or pudding. In the afternoon, at tea-time the English like to have a cup of tea with milk. Some Englishmen have their dinner late in the evening. For dinner they have soup, fish or meat, vegetables, pudding or fruit. For supper they usually have a glass of milk and a cake or a cup of tea and a sandwich.

The English are tea-drinkers. They have it many times a day. Some Englishmen have tea for breakfast, tea in lunch time, tea after dinner, tea at tea-time and tea with supper. Some English families have «high tea» or big tea and no supper. For high tea they may have cold meat, bread and butter, cakes, and, of course, a lot of tea. The Englishmen always drink tea out of cups, never out of glasses.

**Vocabulary:**

*Custom* – традиция *central heating* – центральное отопление

*To be proud* – гордиться *meal* - еда

*Carefully* - тщательно *porridge* - каша

*Stay – at – home people* - домоседы *fireplace* – камин

***1. Match the Russian and English equivalents.***

1. Не говоря о… a) By the way

2. Очень любят камины… b) Drink tea out of cup

3. Сохраняют традиции… c) Without speaking about

4. Между прочим… d) Many times a day

5. Много раз в день… e) Are very fond of fireplaces

6. Пить чай из чашки… f) Keep the traditions

***2. Define if the following statements are false or true.***

1. Englishmen don’t carefully keep their traditions up. T/F

2. The English are stay-at-home people. T/F

3. Englishmen prefer the central heating instead of fireplaces. T/F

4. Scots always put salt in their porridge. T/F

5. Breakfast time in England is between nine and eleven. T/F

6. The English have tea one time a day. T/F

***3. Answer the questions in writing form.***

1. What is the Englishmen attitude to their traditions and customs?

2. In what houses do the Englishmen prefer to live?

3. What is the most famous English tradition?

4. What is English “high tea”?

**Задания № 4 для самоподготовки по английскому языку для студентов КЛПТ 2курса, 2019-2020 уч.г.**

1. ***1.Прочитайте и переведите данный текст письменно.***

**SMART MATERIALS**

 Smart – or shape memory – materials are an invention that has changed the world of engineering. There are two types: metal alloys and plastic polymers. The metal alloys were made first and they are usually an expensive mixture of titanium and nickel. Shape memory materials are called 'smart' because they react to changes in their environment for example:

• plastics that return to their original shape when the temperature changes. One use is in surgery where plastic threads 'remember' the shape of a knot, react to the patient's body temperature and make themselves into stitches.

• metal alloys that have a memory and can return to their original shape. They are used in medical implants that are compressed so they can be put inside the patient's body through a small cut. The implant then expands back to its original shape. More everyday uses are for flexible spectacle frames and teeth braces.

• solids that darken in sunlight, like the lenses in some sunglasses.

• liquid crystals that change shape and colour. These have been used in climbing ropes that change colour if there is too much strain and weight on them.

 The future of these materials and their possible uses is limited only by human imagination. One clever idea is that if cars were made of smart metal, a minor accident could be repaired by leaving the car in the sun!

**Vocabulary:**

Alloys – металлические сплавы

To react – реагировать

Environment – окружающая среда

Original – первоначальный, оригинальный

Implant – имплант

To compress – сжимать

To expend – возвращать в прежнее состояние

Imagination - воображение

***1/ Read the sentences (1-3) below. What does the word* smart *mean in each one (clever, fashionable, or formal )?***

1. He wore a smart suit to the meeting.

2. She's the smartest girl in her class.

3. They stayed in a smart hotel in London.

***2/ Choose the correct answers for questions 1-4 below.***

1Smart materials change when
**a/** the weather changes. **b/** something affects them. **с/** the light is switched on.

2 Plastic threads are used for
**a/** sewing. **b/** stitching. **с/**knitting.

3 Medical implants made from shape memory alloys are good because

**a/** they save lives. **b/** they change colour. **с/** they are easy to put in.

4 Climbing ropes with liquid crystals change colour to

**a/** warn you. **b/** amuse you. **с/**make you heavy.

 ***3/ Vocabulary. Complete the definitions (1-8) below with the underlined words in the text.***

1 An is something medical put inside the body e.g. a heart valve.

2 You need a good to think of new and interesting ideas.

3 The is the first or earliest.

4 are materials made from mixing two metals.

1. To means to become bigger.

6 To \_\_\_\_\_ is to change because something else happens.

7 The is everything around a person or thing.

8 To be means to be made smaller.

***4/ Translate the paragraph which is conformed to the idea: Metal alloys and their original shape.***

**II.**

1.Найдите в интернет-источниках 2-3 текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке, переведите их письменно. Напишите к тексту: 1) 7-10 вопросов на английском языке с ответами; 2) по 2 фразы - TRUE/ FALSE/NO INFORMATION; 3) 7-10 фраз из текста на русском и их перевод английском языке.

**Задания № 4 для самоподготовки по английскому языку для студентов КЛПТ , групп ТЛ, ТД, 2019-2020 уч.г.**

**I. *1.Прочитайте и переведите данный текст письменно.***

**Rain Forests.**

 Rain forests play an invaluable role in sustaining life, but every year, large portion of them are cut down for logging, mining, and cattle ranches. Rain forests make up six percent of earth’s land surface, but produce 40 percent of its oxygen. The rain forest is made up of four layers: emergent, upper canopy, understory, and forest floor. Emergent trees grow far apart and tall, their branches reaching above the canopy. The upper canopy houses most of the rain forest’s animal species, and forms a roof that blocks most light from reaching below it. The understory, usually shaded and home to bushes and shrubs as well as the branches of canopy trees. The forest floor is in complete shade, meaning there is little likelihood of plants growing there and making it easy to walk through the forest.

 Deforestation. Recently, deforestation has reduced the amount of rain forest present around the globe. Biologists worry about the long-term consequences. Drought may be one. Some rain forests, including the Amazon, began experiencing drought in the 1990s, possibly due to deforestation and global warming.

 Why “Rain” Forests? The rain forests is nearly self-watering. The moisture helps create the thick cloud cover that hangs over most rain forests. Even when not raining, these clouds keep the rain forest humid and warm.

 Benefits of Rain Forest Plants. The environment of rain forests is ideal for plants: an estimated two-thirds of the world’s plant species grow in the rain forest. Bioprospecting, or going into the rain forest in search of plants that can be used in foods, cosmetics, and medicines, has become big business during the past decade. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) estimates that 70 percent of the anti-cancer plants identified so far are rain forest plants. A new drug under development by a private pharmaceutical company, possibly for treating HIV, is Calanolide A, which is derived from a tree discovered on Borneo, according to NCI.

**Vocabulary:**

*Sustaining life* – поддержание жизни *understory* – подлесок

*logging* – лесозаготовка *forest floor* – лесная подстилка

*mining*  – горные работы *deforestation* – вырубка

*layer* – ярус *consequences* – бунгало, летний дом

*emergent* – древостой *drought* – засуха

*upper canopy* – полог леса *humid* – влажность

 *drug* – лекарство *self-watering* - самоувлажняющийся

1. ***Define if the following statements are false or true.***
2. The rain forest is made up of six layers . T/F
3. The environment of rain forests isn’t ideal for plants. T/F
4. Rain forests play an invaluable role in sustaining life T/F
5. Deforestation hasn’t reduced the amount of rain forest present around the globe. T/F
6. The rain forests isn’t nearly self-watering T/F
7. The upper canopy houses most of the rain forest’s animal species. T/F
8. ***Answer the questions in writing form.***
9. How many layers are there in the rain forest? Can you name them?
10. What are the reasons of reduction of the amount of rain forests?
11. What is the name of a new drug for treating HIV?
12. How many percent of the anti-cancers plants did identify?
13. What does the role play rain forests?
14. Why does these forests call “rain”?

**II.**

1.Найдите в интернет-источниках 2-3 текста профессиональной направленности на английском языке, переведите их письменно. Напишите к тексту: 1) 7-10 вопросов на английском языке с ответами; 2) по 2 фразы - TRUE/ FALSE/NO INFORMATION; 3) 7-10 фраз из текста на русском и их перевод английском языке.