**Задания по иностранному языку (английский) для студентов заочного отделения**

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**ОГСЭ 03. Иностранный язык (английский)**

**Тема: 1. Город, инфраструктура -2 ч.**

**Прочтите текст, переведите его, выполните задания после текста письменно**

***1.* California Lifestyles**

Why do so many new ideas come from California? It must be something in the air. New lifestyles, new kinds of medicine, new religions, new house styles — so many new things come from California.

Let's talk about bungalows, for example. A bungalow is a simple house of one storey with a yard around it. Bungalows first became popular in southern California around 1900. Thousands of them were built very quickly. The style traveled all over the U. S., and for a long time all bungalows were called "California bungalows".

And now about the Spanish style of house. It's popular in many places now. But it started in California. The old Californian "Spanish Mission" houses have thick adobe walls and round roof tiles. They are cool and comfortable. Inside, there are tiles on the floor, and heavy wooden doors.

Santa Barbara, a favourite Californian vacation town, is famous for its Spanish architecture. The story began in 1925. A big earthquake destroyed many of the buildings. After this disaster, a woman called Pearl Chase worked hard to bring in new laws. All the buildings in Santa Barbara, she said, must be in the Spanish style, with white walls and red roofs. People agreed with her, and Santa Barbara today is one of the prettiest towns in the United States.

Californians love the sun, and their houses show it. The old ranch houses of California copied the mission style. In the centre of the house was an open place, or "patio", with buildings on two or three sides. Californians liked the patio. They liked to live half inside and half outside. New houses today often have patios. People work, cook, sunbathe and talk to their friends on the patio. New modern houses all over the United States have copied the idea of the Californian patio. Some Californian ideas are not so easy to copy. Go up in an airplane, and look down at Los Angeles or San Diego. What are all those blue things next to the houses? That's right. They're swimming pools. Not many people outside California can pay for their own swimming pool in their own backyard.

**I. Ответьтенавопросы:**

1. What new things come from California?

2. When did bungalows first become popular?

3. What is a favourite Californian vacation town?

4. What was in the centre of the old ranch house of California?

5. Why did Californians like the patio?

6. What do people do on the patio?

**II. Найдите эквиваленты следующих слов:**

Idea, favourite, backyard, sunbathe, disaster, comfortable

**Тема: 2. Новости, средства массовой информации – 2 ч.**

**Прочтите текст, переведите его, выполните задания после текста письменно**

***2. MODERN INNOVATIONS: RADIO, TELEVISION, CABLE, AND THE INTERNET***

Newspaper journalism began to wane in popularity as other communication technologies emerged. Radio had a unique ability to transmit wire information directly to the public. This challenged newspapers, which feared they would lose their influence. Initial attempts by newspapers to prevent radio from taking over journalism included blocking radio from receiving newswire stories. Nonetheless, there was little to prevent radio stations from reading the news from competing newspapers. When limiting information to radio did not work, newspapers tried to discredit radio journalism by claiming that radio could not uphold the ideals of objectivity, could not provide public service, or was bad for democracy. All these issues were resolved when AP lifted its ban on radio in 1939, allowing radio to compete with newspapers.

Just as radio challenged and changed the nature of journalism, so too did television news. Not only was information equally available, but television news provided better pictures than newspapers with the timeliness of radio. The focus on images in television news changed the nature of journalism, with images reigning paramount over content. From 1950 to the 1980s television news was the most popular means by which the public received information on current events. Television’s success was in part due to the ease of receiving the information as well as the visual nature of the medium.

The popularization of the Internet has blurred the lines of journalism and public comment. The Internet not only allows for on-demand news, which traditional media have adopted, but it also allows for individuals not normally considered journalists to present their interpretations of current affairs. The Web log, or blog, is a Web site on which individuals write their views on any subject. Blogs have been associated with breaking publication bans, providing critical commentary on accepted journalistic stories, and popularizing certain political interests. Just as challenges to newspapers were discredited as not being proper journalism, traditional journalists also question and try to discredit blogs. The current definition of journalism disavows blog writers in that they do not typically write for commercial interests.

(cited from the article of Lydia Miljan in International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, 2008 http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/journalism.aspx#2)

**words:**

directly – прямо

challenge – бросатьвызов

receive – получать

reign – править

interpretation - интерпретация

1. **Answer the following questions:**

What happened to newspaper journalism when other communication technologies emerged?

What a unique ability did radio have?

How did newspapers try to discredit radio journalism?

What did the popularization of the Internet do?

What does the current definition of journalism say about blog writers?

**Тема: 3. Природа и человек – 2 ч.**

**Прочтите текст, переведите его, выполните задания после текста письменно**

**3.Ecology Services in Ireland**

Ecology Services Ireland is an independent ecological consultancy providing a range of ecological surveys to suit the needs of the clients.

Ecology Services Include: -Habitat Surveys; -Habitat Mapping (ArcGIS); -Protected Species Surveys; -Bat Surveys; -Badger Surveys; -Otter Surveys. -Reptile Surveys;-Amphibian Surveys; --Bird Surveys; -Surveys for EIA; -Desktop Studies & Research; -Other Ecological Services; -Dust Monitoring; -Biological and Chemical Water Quality Testing; -Noise Surveys.

When is an ecological survey required?

A planning authority may require an ecological survey to provide information on the ecological value of a site or the presence of protected species. The aim of these surveys is to discern how a proposed development might affect the existing flora and fauna on the site. These developments may include housing estates, road works, wind farms, quarries, hotels, golf courses, landfills, cemeteries, or other projects. Ecology Services Ireland provides surveys, reports and mapping tailored to suit the needs of each project. Ecology Services Ireland maintains working relationships with selected associates who have experience in the fields of Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment and other ecological services.

It is advisable for ecological concerns to be addressed as early as possible in a proposed project that is likely to affect the ecology of a site. This considerably lowers the chances of any costly delays and means that mitigation can be incorporated at the design stage of the project.

**I. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:**

1. What do the ecology services Ireland provide?

2. What kinds of surveys do the Ecology Services fulfil?

3. What does the ecology survey include?

4. What institutions give assistance to ecology services in Ireland?

5. Why is it advisable to be addressed for ecological services as soon as possible?

**Прочитайте и переведите текст**

**4. Communityandenvironment**

The application of the concepts from plant and animal ecology to the human community carried with it the implication that the community was essentially a natural phenomenon, which meant that it had developed independently of plan or deliberation. From this it was a short, though uncritical, step to the interpretation of human ecology as a study of the biotic or subsocial aspect of human social organization (Park 1936), a view that was elaborated at some length by Quinn (1950). Not only did the subsocial characterization convey an excessively narrow concept of social organization, but it posed an operational problem for which there was no workable solution.

A somewhat different definition of human ecology, which ignored any reference to the cognitive level of events, was enunciated by McKenzie ([1924] 1925, pp. 63–64), whose formulation of the subject as a study of the spatial and temporal relations of human beings, affected by the selective, distributive, and accommodative forces of the environment, was widely accepted as authoritative. Although McKenzie’s definition inspired a large amount of fruitful research effort, it had the unfortunate effect of concentrating attention almost exclusively on spatial distributions and correlations. In consequence, many promising implications of ecological assumptions were neglected.

Hawley, in attempting to restore a conceptual continuity with plant and animal ecologies, advanced the view of human ecology as the study of the form and development of the human community (1950, p. 68). Community, in this connection, is construed as a territorially localized system of relationships among functionally differentiated parts; human ecology, then, is concerned with the general problem of organization conceived as an attribute of a population—a point of view that has been shown to be consistent with a long-standing sociological tradition (Schnore 1958). Although the emphasis is centered on the functional system that develops in a population, it is not intended to exclude concern with spatial and temporal aspects; rather, these aspects are regarded as useful dimensions for the measurement of organization.

A further step in making the orientation of human ecology explicit within the larger context of general ecological theory was made by Duncan (1959, pp. 683–684), who described four principal variables of human ecology—population, organization, environment, and technology—that constitute an ecosystem. In other words, while any one of the four may be treated as a dependent variable for certain purposes, it is also reciprocally connected with each of the other variables. The virtue of this perspective lies in the range of problems it opens to the student of human ecology. Yet it seems unlikely tin various eco-logical studies, although hat that advantage can be fully enjoyed without a clear notion of how organization is constituted.

1. Подготовьте реферирование текста письменно

**4. Community and environment**

**Приложение**

**Реферирование текстов**

*Реферирование* - это не только сокращение исходного варианта текста, сочетаемое с преобразованием прямой речи в косвенную. Реферат, в отличиеот обычного пересказа, может включать в себя некоторые сведения, касающиеся автора текста, времени его написания, указание на главную идею текста, на его жанр, а также - изложение Вашего отношения к тексту и описываемым в нем событиям и людям.

Когда мы начинаем работу по реферированию, то, прочитав текст, мысленно определяем для себя:

1) основной смысл текста,

2) основные структурные составляющие текста (абзацы),

3) основной смысл каждого из абзацев,

4) ключевые слова и выражения, которые несут основную смысловую нагрузку во всем тексте и в каждом из абзацев.

В результате этой операции получаем некий смысловой каркас, построенный из ключевых слов и выражений. Этот каркас можно записать или запомнить. Затем мы пытаемся определить, насколько полно выделенные ключевые слова и выражения передают основной смысл текста и его структурных составляющих.

Если происходит утрата существенной части смысла, нужно найти средства ее восполнения.

Следующий этап - «редактирование» смыслового каркаса: мы устанавливаем те или иные связи между ключевыми эпизодами каждого абзаца,выстраиваем сквозную логику всего реферата.

И, наконец, в случае необходимости, мы включаем в пересказ-реферат изложение нашего отношения к событиям и людям, о которых говорится в тексте.

**План реферирования текстов**

По предлагаемому плану можно составить реферат того или иного текста.

План состоит из 5 обязательных пунктов, каждый из которых снабжен рядом

устойчивых конструкций и выражений, необходимых при кратком пересказе

(реферировании) текстов.

1. Заголовок текста (the head-line)

The text is head-lined …- Текстозаглавлен…

The head –line of the text under discussion is …- Заголовок обсуждаемого

текста…

2. Автор текста (the authorof the text)

The author of the text is …- Авторомтекстаявляется…

The text is written by …- Текст написан (тем-то)…

3. Главная идея текста (the mainideaof the text)

The main idea of the text is …- Главной идеей текста является…

The textisabout …- Текст рассказывает о …

The textdealswith …- В тексте рассматривается вопрос о …

The texttouchesupon …- Текст затрагивает вопрос о …

The purpose of the text is to give the reader some information on …- Цельтек-

ста – датьчитателюнекоторуюинформациюо …

4. Содержаниетекста (the contents of the text) The author starts be telling the readers about ...- Авторначинаетсвойрассказ

…

The author writes (states, thinks) that …- Автор пишет (утверждает, думает),

что...

According to the text …- Всоответствиистекстом …

Further the author says …- В дальнейшем автор пишет, что …

In conclusion …- Взаключение …

The author comes to the conclusion that …- Автор делает вывод, что …

5. Ваше мнение относительно прочитанного (Youropinionof the text)

I found the article (the text) interesting (important, dull, too hard to understand)

… - По-моему, текст интересен (важен, скучен, слишком сложен для

понимания) …

**How to Make a Summary of Newspaper Articles** 1. The "Kiev Post" dated the 20th of May carries an article headlined "..." The article under the headline'...' was published in '...' The article is taken from the newspaper... The article is headlined'...' The headline of the article I have read is ... The author of the article is…It is written by a Ukrainian (British) correspondent/ journalist. It is published/printed in… The article under the title (the name) … is taken from … 2. The article reviews current events at home / the latest events abroad /home (national) affairs / foreign (international, world) affairs / local news / a detailed information about... The article which I'm going to review deals with the recent news from / a brief analysis of the political situation in.. 3. The theme of the article is closely connected with title of the article The aim of the article is to provide the reader with some material/data on... The main/central idea of the article is...The article is about… I want to pay your attention to the problem which is raised in this article The purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on... The article is devoted to the analysis of the situation / to the description of/ to the question of The article points out the necessity of solving the problem… The article contains the following facts..../ describes in detail.. 4. The article runs about the latest news... From the article we learn that… The article deals with / expresses the view that / describes It touches upon the problem of.../ It focuses the reader's attention on... It is reported that... The article is rather short (long) but extremely interesting. The article opens with a description of events in.../ an information about... / the situation in... 5. The author starts by telling the reader that… The author of the article makes it clear that../ concentrates on / points out that / stresses that / criticizes / comes out in support of/ comes out against / describes /

reports on./ underlines / estimates He says /adds/ warns about/ admits /emphasizes /claims/ assures that / discusses / writes / states / thinks 6. It should be noted that…/ According to the article… Speaking of it, it's necessary to note that... Analyzing (describing) this situation it is necessary to emphasize One can’t but mention / It's worth mentioning This question is of great importance for... Taking into consideration the fact that... I cannot but admit that.../ The interesting thing is that 7. The article goes on to say that.. The problem which is raised in this article is the urgent one Further the author reports (says) / goes on to say In the author's opinion/ In addition to... Then the author gives a detailed (brief) analysis of the situation in... / a brief course of the events in... 8. In conclusion the author says / makes it clear that.../ gives a warning that.. The author concludes by saying that../ draws a conclusion that / comes to the conclusion that At the end of the article the author says that.../ draws the conclusion that…/ concludes that.../ sums up 9. It goes without saying … My own attitude to this article is… As far as I’ve caught / understood But I’d like to say a few words in this connection… I fully agree with / I don’t agree with / He is not right / I think he's wrong trying to... In my opinion / I think / It seems to me /I am sure /To my mind/ from my point of view... It is hard to predict the course of events in future, but there is some evidence of the improvement of this situation. It remains to be seen. I found the article interesting / important / dull / of great value / too hard to understand.