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<b>-5.</b>	. .

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4		18	10	12
		<b>72</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_ : Can we build AI without losing control over it? ( \_\_\_\_\_ , 10 13)

\_\_\_\_\_:

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

\_\_\_\_\_ : Five cool uses for a USB flash drive (by CNET) (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 16-18).  
(\_\_\_\_\_).

\_\_\_\_\_ : How does a hard disk work? (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 21-26)  
(\_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_ : How the Internet works in five minutes (by Aaron Titus) (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 28-31).  
(\_\_\_\_\_ Suppositional Mood).

\_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ : Etiquette, How not to behave badly abroad.  
\_\_\_\_\_ : Making a reservation.  
(\_\_\_\_\_).

\_\_\_\_\_ :  
\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ : Starting a Conversation. Asking for Directions, Forms of address, Greetings, Shaking hands, Parting.  
\_\_\_\_\_ : Making a reservation

**3**

\_\_\_\_\_ :  
Telephone communication, Restaurant Menu.  
\_\_\_\_\_ : Fast food, Regular Restaurant Ordering, Fine Dining. Left right and around the corner, Talking to Strangers.  
\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ : At the restaurant, Festive Dinner, Business Lunch

\_\_\_\_\_ : Making a reservation

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ : Gestures and speech interaction, What does argumentation mean? (

\_\_\_\_\_ : Making a reservation

**3**

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ : Curriculum Vitae, Going through a job interview. (

\_\_\_\_\_ : Common questions at a job interview. (

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_

( \_\_\_\_\_ )

**2**

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ : Business letter, for Business Correspondence, The Best Formatting for a Business Letter, Business Letters Writing. Write your business plan.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ :

( \_\_\_\_\_ )

**3**

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ : Electronic letters, History of electronic correspondence, Types of Electronic correspondence.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ :

( \_\_\_\_\_ )

Subject Clause.

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: Types of Scientific Research, Writing the Thesis, Research: Fundamental and Applied.

\_\_\_\_\_:

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

**2**

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: Understanding Research Methods, Interpreting Research Results, How to Write a Summary.

\_\_\_\_\_:

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

**3**

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: The Main Logical Parts of a Presentation, Paraphrasing tactics. Forums, Conferences, Master-Classes.

\_\_\_\_\_ : Report.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_:

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

Attributive Clause.

**4**

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: The Structure of a Scientific Paper, The Use of Statistics, Formal Methods in Research.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_:

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

Adverbial Clause.

**5**

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: How to write a dissertation in time, What is PhD? What should a dissertation include? Master s degree.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

Object Clause.

**1**

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_ TXTNG is killing language. JK!!! (\_\_\_\_\_, 50-53).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_:

**2**

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_ : How to live before you die (by Steve Jobs) (\_\_\_\_\_, 33-35).

\_\_\_\_\_  
(\_\_\_\_\_)

**3**

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_ : What s wrong with your password (\_\_\_\_\_, 56-58).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(\_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_ : Why massive open online courses (still) matter (by Anant Agarwal) (\_\_\_\_\_, 16-18).

\_\_\_\_\_  
(\_\_\_\_\_ Subjunctive II).

**1**

\_\_\_\_\_:

Conversational Formulas.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: General things, Flight, Confirming your flight, Departing date, Finding the gate, At the counter, At the Airport, Checking in and checking out,

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(\_\_\_\_\_).

2

1. \_\_\_\_\_: Directions, Asking the Way, Sightseeing, Sports.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: The main sights of the towns (Moscow, Smolensk, London, New York). World Cup in RF. Association football in Great Britain. Baseball, Basketball and Ice-Hockey in the USA.

GPS

\_\_\_\_\_

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

3

\_\_\_\_\_ : Conversational Formulas.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: Radio Communication Phraseology,

\_\_\_\_\_ Meeting your partners. Being late for your meeting with business partners. You want to excuse yourself.

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

4

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ : A case study of designing speech interaction. Argumentation. What is Aggressive Speech.

\_\_\_\_\_

1

\_\_\_\_\_ :  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Business Contracts, Business Ethics, Social and Business visits in the USA, Negotiations, Business trips.

\_\_\_\_\_ :  
\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ :

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

2

\_\_\_\_\_ :  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ : Using idiomatic English when talking about business, Job problems, Project planner business idea.

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ :

( \_\_\_\_\_ ).



**3**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: Basic Internet Terms, 20 Internet Terms  
Every Beginner Should Know, Internet slang and terminology.

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_  
( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_ : The style of dissertation.

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_ : Predicative Clause.

\_\_\_\_\_  
( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

**2**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: The Experimental Method: knowledge  
through systematic intervention, Correlation: the search for relationships.

\_\_\_\_\_:

vs.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

**3**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: Internet texts, Websites to expand  
scientific knowledge.

\_\_\_\_\_:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

**4**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: What are scientific research articles and  
how do I find them? Scientific papers.

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( \_\_\_\_\_ ).

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A thesis or dissertati EMC /P AM4020265W\*BT1 C

- c) has been expected
- 7)
- a) will be blown  
b) was blown  
c) will blown
- 8)
- a) was questioning  
b) is questioning  
c) is being questioned
- 9)
- a) has not signed  
b) are not signed  
c) have not been signed
- 10)
- a) was planned  
b) is being planned  
c) has been planned
- 11)
- a) is given  
b) was being given  
c) was given
- 12)
- a) will have been built  
b) will built  
c) will have built
- 13)
- a) had been repaired  
b) was being repaired  
c) is being repaired
- 14)
- a) will be completed  
b) will have been completed  
c) has been completed
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ r teacher next year.
- a) was taught  
b) is being taught  
c) will be taught

## **Module 2**

### **Open the brackets and put the verb in the proper tense form of the Passive Voice**

- 1) Wait a little! Your questions (to discuss) now.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ oup last month. Both of them were very interesting.
- 3) This new dictionary (to sell) everywhere now.
- 4) I cannot use my hotel room because (not to clean) yet.
- 5) A new metro line (to construct) now. One of the stations (to build) in our street.
- 6) The place looked wonderful Everything (to prepare, already) for the ball.
- 7) A lot of new articles (to write) about this book soon, I am sure.
- 8) He (to laugh at) when he was a schoolboy.
- 9) This mountain (to climb, never) before.
- 10) Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.

**Module 1**

**Complete the sentences**

- 1)
  - a) must joke
  - b) must be joking
  - c) must have joked
  - d) must have been joking
- 2)
  - a) may be
  - b) must be
  - c) must have been
  - d) may have been
- 3)
  - a)
  - b) may have said
  - c)
  - d)
- 4)

meeting.

  - a) must have been
  - b) may have been
  - c) might have been
  - d)
- 5)
  - a) must be
  - b) may be
  - c)
  - d) might be
- 6)

address.

  - a) may send
  - b) may be sending
  - c)
  - d) may have sent
- 7)
  - a) must broke
  - b)
  - c) must have broken
  - d)
- 8)
  - a) must have fallen
  - b)
  - c) might fall
  - d) must fall
- 9)
  - a) must sleep
  - b) must have slept
  - c) must sleeping
  - d) must be sleeping
- 10)
  - a) might be

- b) must have been
- c) must be
- d) might have been

## **Module 2**

### **Translate into English**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

*The Verbals (the non-finite forms of the verb), The Infinitive and the Gerund*

### **Complete the sentences**

1)

- a) buy
- b) buying
- c) to buy
- d) in buying

2)

- a) go
- b) to go
- c) going
- d) for going

3)

- a) being
- b) be
- c) to be
- d) from being

4)

- a) to borrow
- b) borrow
- c) borrowing
- d) for borrowing

5)

ss the road.

- a) to help
- b) helping
- c) help
- d) on helping

6)

- a) to thank
- b) thank
- c) thanking
- d) in thanking

7)

- a) to leave
- b) leave

- c) leaving
  - d) left
- 8)
- a) to sleep
  - b) to be sleeping
  - c) sleep
  - d) being sleeping
- 9)
- a) to be
  - b) be
  - c) for be
  - d) to have been
- 10)
- a) to stay
  - b) staying
  - c) stay
  - d) to have stayed
- 11)
- a) laughing
  - b) to laugh
  - c) on laughing
  - d) laugh
- 12)
- a) to ski
  - b) skiing
  - c) for skiing
  - d) ski

. The

*Participle and the Absolute Constructions (the Absolute Participial Construction)*

**1) Translate into English**

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)
- g)
- h)
- i)
- j)

**2) Replace the following sentences or groups of sentences by simple sentences with the Participle.**

- a)
- b) Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letters.
- c) We moved to Florida. We had sold our cottage.
- d) His head was aching at night. He had studied all day.
- e) He knew all the goals by heart. He had seen that match several times.

**3) Replace the clauses with the Absolute Participial Construction**

- a) As there was a severe storm at sea, the steamer could not leave the port.

- b) As it was Sunday, the library was closed.
- c) As the weather was fine, they went for a walk.
- d) As the professor was ill, the lecture was put off.

*The Subjunctive Mood. Types of*

*Conditionals*

**Module 1**

**Complete the sentences**

- 1)
  - a) will lend
  - b) lend
  - c) lends
- 2)
  - a) will hurry
  - b) hurry
  - c) would hurry
- 3) You were no
  - a) have been
  - b) will be
  - c) had been
- 4)
  - a) will be
  - b) is
  - c) would be
- 5)
  - a) would go
  - b) went
  - c) would went
- 6)
  - a) d have had time to watch this film
  - b)
  - c)
- 7)
  - a) would give
  - b) would have given
  - c) will give
- 8)
  - a) would you have bought
  - b) did you buy
  - c) will you buy
- 9)
  - a) will not hurry late.
  - b)
  - c)
- 10)
  - a) would be
  - b) would not be
  - c) would not have been
- 11)
  - a) were
  - b) was

- c) will be
- 12)
- a) calls
  - b) would call
  - c) called
- 13) If I had read t
- a) will be able
  - b) would be able
  - c) would have been able

**Module 2**

**Translate into English**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

86% 100%	
69% - 85%	
50% - 68%	

5 30

**My scientific work**

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7-8	
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You make a reservation at a hotel. Be active and polite.

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5-6	

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**Read and translate the text.**

**COMPUTERS AND TECHNOLOGY**

Has the present lived up to the expectations of the past? Throughout the ages people have tried to predict what life in the twenty-first century would be like. Many science-fiction writers did manage to predict the influence the computer would have on our world. Some even imagined that it would take over our lives, develop a personality, and turn on its creators.

To some extent they were right, especially when it comes to children and cyber addiction. One constant prediction was that, thanks to computers and machines, the time devoted to labour would diminish. Even in 1971, in his book *Future Shock*, Alvin Toffler envisaged a society awash with 'free time'. The author noted that time at work had been cut in half since the turn of the previous century and wrongly speculated that it would be cut in half again by 2000.

However, our gadget-filled homes are a tribute to the various visions of the future: the microwave oven, internet fridges with ice-cube dispensers, freezers, video monitors, climate

control, dishwashers, washing machines, personal computers, wireless connections and cupboards full of instant food. These may no longer be considered cutting-edge but they have matched, if not surpassed, visions of how we would live. The domestic robot never quite happened, but if you can phone ahead to set the heating and use a remote control to operate the garage door, they may as well be redundant.

The car, of course, has failed to live up to our expectations. It has been given turbo engines, DVD players and automatic windows, but its tyres stick stubbornly to the road. Why doesn't it take off? The past promised us a flying car in various guises. In 1947 a prototype circled San Diego for more than an hour but later crashed in the desert. Some 30 patents for flying cars were registered in the US patent office last century but none of these ideas has been transformed into a commercially available vehicle.

At least communication technology in this digital age hasn't let us down. Even in the most remote areas people have access to some form of communication device. The introduction of the telephone last century changed our world, but today's mobile phones and the virtual world of the Internet have revolutionised it.

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○ The main

○ I found the article (rather) interesting (important, useful)

9-10	
7-8	
5-6	

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### *The Complex Object*

**1)**

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

**2) Replace the following sentences or groups of sentences by simple sentences with the Infinitive Construction (the Complex Object)**

- a)
- b)
- c) You got off the train at Saltmarsh city. The porter saw you.
- d) Nobody expected that she would get this position.

**3) Translate into English**

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

### *Complex Subject*

**1) Paraphrase the following sentences using the Complex Subject**

- a) It proved that he was a very experienced worker.
- b) It is considered that this mine is the best one in the district.
- c) It appears that there are different opinions on this subject.
- d) It happened that there was a doctor there at that time.



- e) It is believed that there is hope of reaching an agreement.
- f) It is said that there are many difficulties in solving this problem

**2) Translate into English**

- a) , , .
- a)
- b) -
- c)
- d)

*The conception of Syntactic Positions. Subject, predicate, object, attribute, adverbial modifier, parenthesis: ways of expression*

**Find the following parts of the sentence**

- 1) Subject:
  - a) To take care of my family is my general priority.
  - b) It is getting dark.
  - c) There will be ten doctors at the conference.
  - d) They decided to work at the weekends.
- 2) Predicate:
  - a) Shall I change your books?
  - b) He ought to be more polite.
  - c) The National Museum of Australia was visited by Oliver in October 1989.
- 3) Attributive:
  - a) Yesterday I had a strong toothache.
  - b) Look at that walking man!
  - c) Her office is on the fortieth floor.
  - d)                      dogs are barking all the nights.
  - e) It was a pleasure to discuss this matter with you.
  - f) My sister hates the idea of borrowing money.
- 4) Adverbial modifier:
  - a) Many factories are being closed because of the economic crisis.
  - b) With diligence you will succeed.
  - c) We reached the town the next morning.
  - d) We could see the river from the top of the hill.
- 5) Parenthesis:
  - a) Tom is absent today, moreover, he is ill.
  - b) Anyway he must know about the problem.
  - c)
- 6) Object:
  - a) Do the following.
  - b) They try to win.
  - c) All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me.

*Compound and Complex Sentences. Conjunctions and Linkers*

**Complete the sentences**



3. Write a first draft of the summary without looking at the article.
4. Always use paraphrase when writing a summary. If you do copy a phrase from the original be sure it is a very important phrase that is necessary and cannot be paraphrased. In this case put "quotation marks" around the phrase.
5. Target your first draft for approximately 1/4 the length of the original.

**The features of a summary:**

1. Start your summary with a clear identification of the type of work, title, author, and main point in the present tense.

Example: In the feature article "Four Kinds of Reading," the author, Donald Hall, explains his opinion about different types of reading.

2. Check with your outline and your original to make sure you have covered the important points.

3. Never put any of your own ideas, opinions, or interpretations into the summary. This means you have to be very careful of your word choice.

4. Write using "summarizing language." Periodically remind your reader that this is a summary by using phrases such as *the article claims*, *the author suggests*, *etc.*

5. Write a complete bibliographic citation at the beginning of your summary. A complete bibliographic citation includes as a minimum, the title of the work, the author, the source. Use APA format.

**Questions:**

1. What is a summary? Is it a common type of assignment in graduate school?
2. What is included in the outline of the article?
3. How long should the first draft of the summary be?
4. How is a first draft of the summary to be written?
5. How often should paraphrase be used? When can phrases be copied from the text of the article?
6. What is it necessary to mention at the beginning of the summary?
7. What is it necessary to cover in the summary? Can you put your own ideas and interpretations in the summary?
8. What phrases are used in the summarizing language?

CV

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1. . English for academic purposes:

[[www.biblio-online.ru/book/9DECDEFF-0CFB-48ED-82B3-8620AEBDEFC3](http://www.biblio-online.ru/book/9DECDEFF-0CFB-48ED-82B3-8620AEBDEFC3)]

2. English for Information  
Technology: / . . .  
2020. 143 URL:  
<https://urait.ru/bcode/449121>.

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9. . . , . . Reader on Sociology.
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[www.biblio-online.ru/book/13127DE7-5C8E-4CEB-B3AD-03EBD2E8AC41](http://www.biblio-online.ru/book/13127DE7-5C8E-4CEB-B3AD-03EBD2E8AC41)

15.

### 7.3.

1. <http://www.native-english.ru/exercises> - Native English -
2. <http://www.study.ru> - Study.ru
3. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish> - BBC
4. <https://www.rt.com> - Russia Today
5. <http://www.ru.wikipedia.org> -
6. <http://www.english.language.ru/tests/index.html> - ru.

### 9.

- Kaspersky Endpoint Security  
 FB6-161215-133553-1-6231  
 Microsoft Open License, 49463448 :
1. Microsoft Windows Professional 7 Russian
  2. Microsoft Office 2010 Russian

