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РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА учебной дициплины

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Направление подготовки
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Квалификация выпускника: «Исследователь. Преподаватель-исследователь»

Форма обучения Очная

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1 Цели и задачи освоения дисциплины

1.1. Цели

Цели дисциплины:

- -совершенствование владения иностранным языком;
- -формирование у аспирантов умения пользоваться иностранным языком как средством профессионального общения в научной сфере.

1.2. Задачи

Задачи дисциплины:

- -Развитие умений и навыков чтения, способности адекватно, в соответствии с поставленными задачами и потребностями понимать специальные научные и научно-популярные тексты;
- -совершенствование и дальнейшее развитие полученных в высшей школе знаний, навыков и умений по иностранному (английскому, немецкому, французскому)языку в различных видах речевой коммуникации, что дает возможность свободно читать оригинальную литературу в соответствующей отрасли знаний;
- -оформлять извлеченную из зарубежных источников информацию в виде перевода и резюме;
- -делать сообщения и доклады на иностранном языке на темы, связанные с научной работой аспиранта;
- -вести беседу по специальности.

2 Место дисциплины в структуре ОП ВО

Дисциплина <u>АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК</u> относится к базовой части блока № 1 учебного плана подготовки аспиранта.

Индекс дисциплины в учебном плане: Б1.Б.1

по направлению ВО 06.06.01 Биологические науки.

Квалификация выпускника: «Исследователь. Преподаватель-исследователь»

Для овладения данной дисциплиной необходимы компетенции, сформированные у обучаемых в период подготовки по иностранному языку в условиях высшей школы в соответствии с программой.

3 Результаты освоения дисциплины

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен:

Знать: основы английской грамматики в полном объёме;

Уметь:

а) в чтении:

- полно и точно понимать содержащуюся в тексте информацию при скорости чтения не ниже 50 слов в минуту;
- полно и кратко передавать идею и основное содержание воспринятой информации;
- читать и понимать общую линию содержания, аргументации, доказательств (не ниже 70 %) при скорости чтения 100-120 слов в минуту.
- просматривать тексты разных видов и жанров (по специальности);
- извлекать информацию исходного текста в соответствии с требованиями, предъявляемыми к составлению реферата.

б)ваудировании:

- слушать и понимать информацию устного сообщения, предъявляемую в нормальном темпе, из сферы повседневного общения; сферы общеэкономической (технической) тематики.

в) в говорении:

- воспроизводить прочитанный или прослушанный текст (описание, повествование, объяснение, рассуждение) из учебно-профессиональной, общественно-политической и социально-культурной сфер с заданной степенью свернутости, выделяя необходимую информацию и излагая ее в определенной последовательности;
- создавать в указанных сферах собственный текст (описание, повествование, объяснение, рассуждение), определяя замысел и программу высказывания, соблюдая логическую последовательность, используя адекватно языковые средства.
- вести диалоги разных типов расспрос, беседу, дискуссию. В диалоге-беседе уметь пользоваться репликами стимулами, развернутыми ответными репликами, выражающими эмоции. В диалоге-дискуссии уметь аргументировать и контраргументировать, защищать свою точку зрения и опровергать точку зрения собеседника. Вести неподготовленную беседу на различные темы.

г) в письме:

- воспроизводить прочитанный или прослушанный текст, относящийся к учебнопрофессиональной (экономической), социально-политической сфере, форме тезисов, резюме, реферата.
- составлять сочинение с постепенным увеличением объема (до 20-22 фраз) в указанных сферах.

Владеть:

- терминологией по специальности в объеме 4000 единиц.
- стратегиями восприятия, анализа, создания устных и письменных текстов разных типов и жанров,
- компенсаторными умениями, помогающими преодолеть «сбои» в коммуникации, вызванные объективными и субъективными, социокультурными причинами,
- стратегиями проведения сопоставительного анализа факторов культуры различных стран,
- приемами самостоятельной работы с языковым материалом (лексикой, грамматикой, фонетикой) с использованием справочной и учебной литературы;

Обучающийся должен обладать следующими компетенциями

В результате освоения программы аспирантуры у выпускника должны быть сформированы:

Универсальные компетенции (УК):

- готовностью участвовать в работе российских и международных исследовательских коллективов по решению научных и научно-образовательных задач (УК-3);
- готовностью использовать современные методы и технологии научной коммуникации на государственном и иностранном языках (УК-4).

Общепрофессиональные компетенции(ОПК):

- готовностью к преподавательской деятельности по образовательным программам высшего образования (ОПК-2).

4 Структура и содержание дисциплины

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 5 зачетных единиц, 180часов.

4.1 Содержание дисциплины

No	Цатичатара	4.1 Содера			ство часої	3	D
раз	Наименова-		Очная	форма		я форма	Вид учеб-
де- ла	ние (тема) раздела	Содержание раздела	ауд.	СР	ауд.	СР	ного заня- тия
1	2	3	4	5			6
1	Вводное за- нятие.	Повторение основных разделов программы вузов.	2	3	2	4	Л
2	Тема 1. По- рядок слов простого предложе- ния.	Структура предложений. Порядок слов простого повествовательного предложения.Введение общенаучного лексического минимума. Текст № 1.* Обучение аннотированию. Текст № 1**.	2	3	1	6	Л
3		Порядок слов вопро- сительногопредло- жения. Отработка лексиче- ского миниму- ма.Аннотирование текста № 1	2	3	1	6	л
4	Тема 2. Сложное предложение: сложноеносочиненное и сложное подчиненное предложения	Способы выражения подлежащего и сказуемого. Контроль лексического минимума №1.Аннотирование текста № 2. Контроль клише для аннотирования	2	3		6	Л
5	Тема 3. Бес- союзное подчинение.	Введение и отработ- ка лексического ми- нимума. Текст № 2.Обучение анноти- рованию. Аннотация текста № 3	2	3	-	6	Л
6	*	Структура сложного предложения. Конверсия. Обзорное занятие.	2	3	-	6	Л

		Контроль лексиче- ского минимума№ 2.Аннотирование текста № 4					
7	Тема 4. Си- стема вре- мен англий- ского глаго- ла.	Общая система времен Лексический минимум. Текст № 3.Введение лексики для составления Self-presentation	2	3		6	Л
8		Видовременные формы глагола: Indefinite Отработка лексического минимума № 3.Отработка лексики к Self-presentation	2	3	-	6	Л
9		Отработка времён Indefinite Контроль лексического минимума № 3. Аннотация текста № 42	2	3	- 1 J	6	Л
10		Видовременные формы глагола: Continuous Введения лексического минимума. Текст № 4. Аннотация № 5	2	4	-	6	Л
11		Отработка времен: Continuous Контроль лексического минимума № 4. Введениеречевыхкл ишекМуЅресіаlity and my scientific career	2	4		6	Л
12		Видовременные формы глагола: Рег- fect Введение лексиче- ского минимума. Текст № 5. Отработкаречевыхкл ишекМуЅресіаl- ityandmyscientificca- reer	2	4	-	6	Л
13	1	Видовременные формы глагола:	2	4	-	6	Л

	T	D.C. iC.					,
		PefectContinuous.					
		Отработка лексиче-					
		ского минимума №					
1.4		5. Аннотация № 6					
14		Видовременные					
		формы глагола и за-					
		логPassive					
		Введение лексиче-	2	4	-	4	Л
		ского минимума.					
		Текст № 6.					
		Аннотация № 7					
15		Отработка Passive-					
		Voice					
		Контроль лексиче-					
		ского минимума №	2	4	-	4	Л
		6.					
		Составление плана к					
		Mythesis					
16	Тема5.Согла						
	сование		2	4	4	6	Л, ПЗ
	времен						
17	Тема 6. Вве-	Лексический мини-					
	дение си-	мум. Текст №	2	4		4	Л
	стемы не-	7.Аннотирование	2	7		7	31
	личных	текста № 8					
18	форм глаго-	Неличные формы:					
	ла	Infinitive					
		Отработка лексиче-		222		and the same	2000
		ского минимума №	2	4	-	4	Л
		7.					
		Аннотация текста №					
10	T 7	9					
19	Тема 7.	Оборот «дополнение					
	Синтакси-	с инфинитивом»					
	ческие кон-	(объектный падеж с					
	струкции	инфинитивом);					
		Оборот «подлежа-	2	4	-	6	Л
		щее с инфинитивом»					
		(именительный па-					
		деж синфинитивом).					- "
		Лексический мини-					
20	Тема 8. Ин-	мум. Текст № 8. Инфинитив в со-					
20	финитив в	ставном именном					
	функции	сказуемом (be +					
	вводного	инф.)Инфинитив в					, = "
	члена;	составном модаль-					
	Dienu,	ном сказуемом;	2	4		6	Л
		(оборот "for	2	4	-	0	51
		+smb.todosmth.)					
		Отработка лексиче-					1
		ского минимума					
		№8.2					
		V120.4					

21		Обзор неличных форм глагола. Контроль лексического минимума № 8. Вопросно-ответная форма собеседования по теме исследования	2	4	1	6	Л
22	Тема 9. Со- слагатель- ное накло- нение.	Условные предложения, реальное условие. Введение лексического минимума. Текст№9.Отработка. Собеседование по теме исследования	2	4	4	6	л, пз
23		Обзор сослагательного наклонения. Введение лексического минимума №10 к текстам по техническим наукам, сельскохозяйственным наукам, биологическим наукам. Отработ-ка.Собеседование по теме исследования. Аннотирование текста № 10 по техническим наукам, сельскохозяйственным наукам, биологическим наукам, биологическим наукам.	2	4	4	4	ПЗ
24	Тема 10.Степени сравнения прилага- тельных.	Лексический мини- мум №10. Кон- троль. Аннотировани е текста № 11 по техническим наукам, сельскохозяйствен- ным наукам, биоло- гическим наукам.	2	4	4	6	ПЗ
25	Тема 11. Модальные глаголы и их замени- тели:	Модальные глаголы: can, may, must. Аннотирование текста № 12 по техническим наукам, сельскохозяйственным наукам, биологическим наукам. Собеседование по теме	5	4	4	6	ПЗ

ИТ	ОГО		63	99	30	150	180
27	Контрольн ый перевод текста 3.000 п. зн.	Контрольное аннотирование текста № 13.	5	4	2	6	ПЗ
26	Тема 12. Модальные глаголы с простым и перфект- ным ин- финити- вом.	исследованиеRevision Прием самостоятельного чтения. Контрольный перевод текста 2.000 п.	5	4	4	6	ПЗ

*ТЕКСТЫ (10) для перевода ОБЩЕНАУЧНОГО ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОГО МИНИМУМА подбираются и раздаются преподавателем, ведущим дисциплину.

4.2 Структура дисциплины

очная форма обучения

Виды работ	Семестр №2	Семестр №3	Всего, часов
Общая трудоемкость	72	708	180
Аудиторная работа:	27	36	63
Лекции (Л)	18	26	44
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	9	10	19
Самостоятельная работа:	45	54	99
Реферат (P)	-	9	9
Самостоятельное изучение разделов	45	45	90
Контроль (К). Подготовка и сдача заче- та/экзамена	-	18	18
Вид итогового контроля (зачет, экзамен)	зачет	экзамен	-

заочная форма обучения

Виды работ	Семестр №2	Семестр №3	Всего, часов
Общая трудоемкость	90	90	180
Аудиторная работа:	14	16	30
Лекции (Л)	4	-	4
Практические занятия (ПЗ)	10	16	26
Самостоятельная работа:	76	74	150
Реферат (P)	-	9	9
Самостоятельное изучение разделов	60	43	103
Контрольная работа (К)	-	-	-
Подготовка и сдача зачета/экзамена	8	10	18

^{**}ТЕКСТЫ (12) для аннотирования подбираются и раздаются преподавателем, ведущим дисциплину

Виды работ	Семестр №2	Семестр №3	Всего, часов
Вид итогового контроля (зачет, экзамен)	зачет	экзамен	-

5 Образовательные технологии, применяемые при освоении дисциплины (модуля)

- **Диалоговые технологии:** создание коммуникативной среды и расширение пространства сотрудничества в ходе постановки и решения учебно-познавательных залач.
- Структурно-логические или заданные технологии: поэтапная организация постановки дидактических задач, выбора способов их решения, диагностики и оценки полученных результатов от теоретического к практическому.
- **Тренинговые технологии:** система деятельности по отработке определенных алгоритмов учебно-познавательных действий и способов решения типовых задач в ходе обучения (тесты и практические упражнения).
- Компьютерные технологии: обучающие программы различного вида информационные, тренинговые, контролирующие, развивающие.

6 Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины и учебнометодическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы обучающихся

Оценочное средство для текущего контроля успеваемости раздела «грамматика» (тест)

	**	V
1	Употребите	правильныйартикль:

1. Give me ... cigarette.

a

the

2. Yesterday I found ... wallet in the street

a

the

3. Look out of ... window! What is going on outside?

a

the

2. Выберите правильный вариант формы множественного числа:

1. Our two ... are crying all the time.

babies

babys

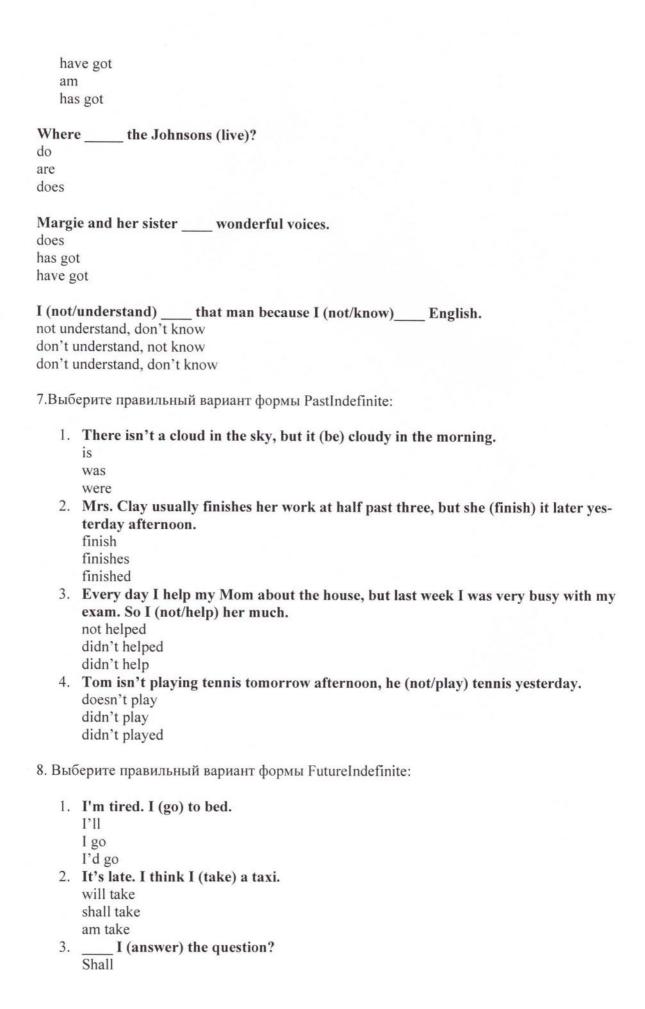
babyes

2. No news ... good news.

is

are

3.	usually fly not very high.
	flyes
	flys
	flies
4	These potatoes weigh five
	kiloes
	kilos
4	. Выберите правильный вариант формы сравнительной степени прилагательного:
1	. My wife is than your wife.
	the most beautiful
	beautifuller
	more beautiful
2	. Their flat is than ours.
	more large
	larger
	the larger
3	. You are person that I know.
	luckyer
	the luckiest
	the Luckyest
4	. Cats are not so clever dogs.
	as
	SO
	than
	that
5	. Выберите правильный вариант формы предлога
1	. The monument the first cosmonaut.
	for
	to
	at
	on
2	. It is beautiful this island
	in
	for
	at
	on
3	. I saw it a magazine
	over
	in
	on
	out
4	I am happy I got to see this my own eyes.
	with
	by
	about
	at
(6. Выберите правильный вариант формы ThePresentIndefinite
1	My mother a bad headache.



	Will
	Shall not
4	We don't know their address. What (we/do)?
	What are we do
	What will we do
	What shall we do
9. Вь	берите правильный вариант формы PassiveVoice:
1.	The building two years ago.
	destroyed
	was destroyed
2.	I by the news he had told me the day before.
	am surprising
	surprised
	was surprised
	am surprised
3.	he at the airport tomorrow?
	Is being met
	Will be meet
4.	The police to me.
	is hands
	was handed
	will be handing
10. B	ыберите правильный вариант формы SubjunctiveMood:
1.	The dog looks as if it hungry.
	were
	had been
2.	Sara cried as if something terrible .
	happened
	nad nappened
3.	had happened It seems as if he to say something rude.
3.	It seems as if he to say something rude.
3.	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going
	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going
	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease.
	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going
	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having
	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had
4.	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had
4. 11. B	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had have ыберите правильный вариант формы Non-Finite forms of the verb:
4. 11. B	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had have ыберите правильный вариант формы Non-Finite forms of the verb: Is there anything in that new magazine worth
4. 11. B	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had have ыберите правильный вариант формы Non-Finite forms of the verb: Is there anything in that new magazine worth to read
4. 11. B	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had have ыберите правильный вариант формы Non-Finite forms of the verb: Is there anything in that new magazine worth to read reading
4. 11. B	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had have ыберите правильный вариант формы Non-Finite forms of the verb: Is there anything in that new magazine worth to read reading Although I was in a hurry, I stopped to him.
4. 11. B	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had have выберите правильный вариант формы Non-Finite forms of the verb: Is there anything in that new magazine worth to read reading Although I was in a hurry, I stopped to him. to talk
11. B 1.	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had have ыберите правильный вариант формы Non-Finite forms of the verb: Is there anything in that new magazine worth to read reading Although I was in a hurry, I stopped to him. to talk talking
11. B 1.	It seems as if he to say something rude. is going were going Everybody treats me as if I a catching disease. am having had have выберите правильный вариант формы Non-Finite forms of the verb: Is there anything in that new magazine worth to read reading Although I was in a hurry, I stopped to him. to talk

4	. Would you mind the front door?
	to close
	closing
12. B	выберите правильный вариант формы Infinitive:
1	. I want the house where Pushkin was born.
	see
2	to see
2	. I would like you his invitation. accept
	to accept
3	. Teachers make me homework well.
	to do
4	The child was made to bed at 9 p.m.
,	go
	to go
	to go
13. B	выберите правильный вариант формы ParticipleI:
1	That night, up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty.
	went
	going
	having go
2	She smiled the joke.
	remembered
	to remember
2	remembering
3.	so little in the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions.
	Seeing
	Having seen
4	To see
4.	A new road the plant with the railway station will soon be built.
	connecting having connected
	naving connected
14. B	ыберите правильный вариант формы ParticipleII:
1.	1. She enters, by her mother.
	accompanying
	being accompanying
	accompanied
2.	2 by the crash, he leapt to his feet.
	Arousing
	Have been aroused
2	Aroused
3.	about the bandits, he left his valuables at home.
	Warned
	Having been warned
-4	Warning that they were twing to neigen him he referred to not anothing
4.	4 that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything. Convincing

Convinced Convince

15.Определите	предложение	c	Phrasa	lverbs:
---------------	-------------	---	--------	---------

1.	We can't put it any longer. We should do it right now.
	out
	on
	off
_	by
2.	Look! You are going to fall down now!
	after
	out
	into
	up
3.	Why haven't you taken wearing a helmet while going biking? It's danger-
	ous.
	to
	up
	over
	off
16.	Выберите правильный вариант формы Gerund:
1.	Why do you insist our returning back home?
	at
	in
	on
2	We had some difficulty finding the right candidate for this job.
4.	at
	in
2	on My friend is needly seed
٥.	My friend is really good driving cars.
	at :
	in
4	on
4.	I am sorry keeping you waiting.
	of
	for
	to
17.	Выберите правильный вариант формы Infinitiveconstruction:
1.	Teddy's words made me uncomfortable.
	to feel
	feeling
	feel
2.	Mrs. Pottson allowed her guests in the living room.
	to smoke
	smoking
	smoke
3.	Has the secretary come yet? I want to have my papers
	to type

		type
		typed
	4.	I watched my cat with her kittens. I couldn't tear myself away from that
		funny sight.
		played
		playing
		to play
18.	Вы	берите правильный вариант формы Therebe:
	1	There a cat under my bed.
	1.	wasn't
		weren't
	2	There many people in the room.
	4.	is
	2	are
	3.	There no good news for you today, I'm afraid.
		is
		are
	4.	There lots of problems recently.
		has been
		have been
19	Вы	берите правильный вариант формы can/ could
		ocpine upanimining supriming weeking commercial
	1	Mary 16. Above languages
	1.	My wife three languages.
		cans speak
		can speaks
		can speak
		cans speaks
	2.	I'm sorry, I join you on Wednesday.
		can't
		can'tto
		don't can to
		don't can
	3	Can you people's thoughts?
	٥.	read
		to read
	4.	Who help me with my homework?
		cans
		can
		cans to
		can to
20).Вь	ыберите правильный вариант формы must/haveto/beto:
	1	Listen, you must your parents about it immediately.
	1.	tell
		to tell
	2	
	2.	No, I do it tomorrow.
		mustn't
		don't must

remembers remember to remember
4 study English every day? Do me must
Must we
Must we
21.Выберите правильный вариант формы may/might:
He to see us tomorrow.
mays come
may comes
may to come
may come
They finish the work by Thursday.
don't may
don't may to
may not
may not to
May I speak to you, sir? - Yes,
you do
you may
you may
Warranger and Absolute and Abso
Henry Said, that he he late
Henry said, that he be late.
might
might may
might
might may
might may would may
might may would may 22.Выберите правильный вариант формы условного придаточного предложения: 1. Tell me about your decision, when we next time.
might may would may 22.Выберите правильный вариант формы условного придаточного предложения: 1. Tell me about your decision, when we next time. meet will meet
might may would may 22.Выберите правильный вариант формы условного придаточного предложения: 1. Tell me about your decision, when we next time. meet will meet 2. If the child wants, him this toy!
might may would may 22.Выберите правильный вариант формы условного придаточного предложения: 1. Tell me about your decision, when we next time. meet will meet 2. If the child wants, him this toy! will buy
might may would may 22.Выберите правильный вариант формы условного придаточного предложения: 1. Tell me about your decision, when we next time. meet will meet 2. If the child wants, him this toy! will buy buy
might may would may 22.Выберите правильный вариант формы условного придаточного предложения: 1. Tell me about your decision, when we next time. meet will meet 2. If the child wants, him this toy! will buy buy 3. We about it for sure, when we home.
might may would may 22.Выберите правильный вариант формы условного придаточного предложения: 1. Tell me about your decision, when we next time. meet will meet 2. If the child wants, him this toy! will buy buy 3. We about it for sure, when we home. will know will return
might may would may 22.Выберите правильный вариант формы условного придаточного предложения: 1. Tell me about your decision, when we next time. meet will meet 2. If the child wants, him this toy! will buy buy 3. We about it for sure, when we home. will know will return know will return
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might may would may 22.Выберите правильный вариант формы условного придаточного предложения: 1. Tell me about your decision, when we next time. meet will meet 2. If the child wants, him this toy! will buy buy 3. We about it for sure, when we home. will know will return know will return will know return 4. I need to think the matter over, in case he will refuse refuses

	Who
	Why
2.	one of you coming to my house later?
4.	Who
	Is
	Whose
3.	
٥.	when set a world record is competition?
	Who
	Why
4	Let me know you hear from your mother.
٦.	Who
	Which
	What
	What
24.	Выберите правильный вариант формы вопросительного предложения:
1.	are you going to get home from work?
	How
	Whom
_	What
2.	are you leaving?
	Where
	When
2	How
3.	are you crying?
	Who
	Why
4	Whom
4.	Who would you like on your hamburger?
	What
	Which
	WITCH
25	By Sanyra manyry vy v namyry hansy Future (asia et de)
45.	Выберите правильный вариант формы Future (goingtodo):
1	We take the bus
1.	We take the bus. are not going
	are not going to
	is not going
2	I defend my point of view.
۷٠	am going to
	am going to
	am go to
3	learn Irish?
٦.	Is you going
	Are you going
	Are you going to
4	He get up early.
۲.	is going to
	is going to
	is going to
	5 5 5

Оценочное средство для текущего контроля успеваемости работы с научным текстом (аннотирование, ведение словаря по профильной терминологии, письменные переводы, все виды чтения, пересказ)

Text 1 Croprotation

Middle Eastern farmers practiced crop rotation in 6000 BC without understanding the chemistry, alternately planting legumes and cereals. In the Bible chapter of Leviticus 25, God instructs the Israelites to observe a 'Sabbath of the Land'. Every seventh year they would not till, prune or even control insects. The Roman writerCato the Elder recommended that farmers "save carefully goat, sheep, cattle, and all other dung". In Europe, since the times of Charlemagne, there was a transition from a two-field crop rotation to a three-field crop rotation. Under a two-field rotation, half the land was planted in a year, while the other half lay fallow. Then, in the next year, the two fields were reversed. Under three-field rotation, the land was divided into three parts. One section was planted in the autumn with winter wheat or rye. The next spring, the second field was planted with other crops such as peas, lentils, or beans and the third field was left fallow. The three fields were rotated in this manner so that every three years, a field would rest and be fallow. Under the two-field system, if one has a total of 600 acres (2.4 km²) of fertile land, one would only plant 300 acres. Under the new three-field rotation system, one would plant (and therefore harvest) 400 acres. But, the additional crops had a more significant effect than mere productivity. Since the spring crops were mostly legumes, they increased the overall nutrition of the people of Northern Europe.

From the end of the Middle Ages until the 20th century, the three-year rotation was practiced by farmers in Europe with a rotation of ryeor winter wheat, followed by spring oats or barley, then letting the soil rest (leaving it fallow) during the third stage. It has long been recognized that suitable rotations – such as planting spring crops for livestock in place of grains for human consumption – make it possible to restore or to maintain a productive soil.

A four-field rotation was pioneered by farmers, in the early 16th century and popularised by the British agriculturistCharles Townshend in the 18th century. The system (wheat, turnips, barley and clover), opened up a fodder crop and grazing crop allowing livestock to be bred year-round. The four-field crop rotation was a key development in the British Agricultural Revolution.

George Washington Carver studied crop rotation methods in the United States, teaching southern farmers to rotate soil-depleting crops like cotton with soil-enriching crops like peanuts and peas. In the Green Revolution, the traditional practice of crop rotation gave way in some parts of the world to the practice of supplementing the chemical inputs to the soil through top dressing with fertilizers, e.g. adding ammonium nitrate or ureaand restoring soil pH with lime in the search for increased yields, preparing soil for specialist crops, and seeking to reduce waste and inefficiency by simplifying planting and harvesting.

Choice of crops

The choice and sequence of rotation crops depends on the nature of the soil, the climate, and precipitation which together determine the type of plants that may be cultivated. Other important aspects of farming such as crop marketing and economic variables must also be considered when deciding crop rotations.

Crop rotations may include two to six or more crop rotations over numerous seasons. A two crop rotation such as corn and soybean in cash grains or corn and alfalfa in forage systems use legumes to help fix nitrogen in the soil for utilization over the long term. Multiple cropping systems, such as intercropping or companion planting, offer more diversity and complexity within the same season or rotation i.e. the three sisters. Carrots can be shaded by tomatoes and loosen soil below them. Double cropping is common where two crops, typically of different species, are grown sequentially in the same growing season. Winter rye and barley can be sown after oats or rice and harvested before the next crop goes in of oats or rice. These systems can maximize benefits of the rotation as well as available land resources.

More complex rotations commonly utilize people for greater use of on-farm nutrient management and additional farm products. A soil-feeding crop of clover could be replaced or aided by

an application of manure to set up a field for a double crop of winter grains after potatoes. Soil building and pest population management benefits can be further utilized with different complexities of crop rotation. In general the complexity of a field's rotation is limited by what soil, climate, and other environmental conditions permit. This also includes the current or desired management tools and goals of the farmer.

Incorporation of animals

In Sub-Saharan Africa, as animal husbandry becomes less of a nomadic practice many herders have begun integrating crop production into their practice. This is known as mixed farming, or the practice of crop cultivation with the incorporation of raising cattle, sheep and/or goats by the same economic entity, is increasingly common. This interaction between the animal, the land and the crops are being done on a small scale all across this region. Crop residues provide animal feed, while the animals provide manure for replenishing crop nutrients and draft power. Both processes are extremely important in this region of the world as it is expensive and logistically unfeasible to transport in synthetic fertilizers and large-scale machinery. As an additional benefit, the cattle, sheep and/or goat provide milk and can act as a cash crop in the times of economic hardship.

Disadvantages

Some crops are picky in the type of soil they need for maximum profitability. Crop rotation is centered around the needs of the soil and not of the crop. Planting picky crops on not-preferred soil will lead to a lower yield in a specific growing season.

Nutrients

Rotating crops adds nutrients to the soil. Legumes, plants of the family Fabaceae, for instance, have nodules on their roots which contain nitrogen-fixingbacteria called rhizobia bacteria. It therefore makes good sense agriculturally to alternate them with cereals (family Poaceae) and other plants that require nitrates. An extremely common modern crop rotation is alternating soybeans and maize (corn). In subsistence farming, it also makes good nutritional sense to grow beans and grain at the same time in different lands.

Pest control

Crop rotation is also used to control pests and diseases that can become established in the soil over time. The changing of crops in a sequence tends to decrease the population level of pests. Plants within the same taxonomic family tend to have similar pests and pathogens. By regularly changing the planting location, the pest cycles can be broken or limited. For example, root-knot nematode is a serious problem for some plants in warm climates and sandy soils, where it slowly builds up to high levels in the soil, and can severely damage plant productivity by cutting off circulation from the plant roots. Growing a crop that is not a host for root-knot nematode for one season greatly reduces the level of the nematode in the soil, thus making it possible to grow a susceptible crop the following season without needing soil fumigation.

It is also difficult to control weeds similar to the crop which may contaminate the final produce. For instance, ergot in weed grasses is difficult to separate from harvested grain. A different crop allows the weeds to be eliminated, breaking the ergot cycle.

This principle is of particular use in organic farming, where pest control may be achieved without synthetic pesticides.

Soil erosion

Crop rotation can greatly affect the amount of soil lost from erosion by water. In areas that are highly susceptible to erosion, farm management practices such as zero and reduced tillage can be supplemented with specific crop rotation methods to reduce raindrop impact, sediment detachment, sediment transport, surface runoff, and soil loss.

Protection against soil loss is maximized with rotation methods that leave the greatest mass of crop stubble (plant residue left after harvest) on top of the soil. Stubble cover in contact with the soil minimizes erosion from water by reducing overland flow velocity, stream power, and thus the ability of the water to detach and transport sediment. Soil Erosion and Cill prevent the disruption and detachment of soil aggregates that cause macropores to block, infiltration to decline, and runoff to increase. This significantly improves the resilience of soils when subjected to periods of

erosion and stress.

The effect of crop rotation on erosion control varies by climate. In regions under relatively consistent climate conditions, where annual rainfall and temperature levels are assumed, rigid crop rotations can produce sufficient plant growth and soil cover. In regions where climate conditions are less predictable, and unexpected periods of rain and drought may occur, a more flexible approach for soil cover by crop rotation is necessary. An opportunity cropping system promotes adequate soil cover under these erratic climate conditions. In an opportunity cropping system, crops are grown when soil water is adequate and there is a reliable sowing window. This form of cropping system is likely to produce better soil cover than a rigid crop rotation because crops are only sown under optimal conditions, whereas rigid systems are not necessarily sown in the best conditions available.

Crop rotations also affect the timing and length of when a field is subject to fallow. This is very important because depending on a particular region's climate, a field could be the most vulnerable to erosion when it is under fallow. Efficient fallow management is an essential part of reducing erosion in a crop rotation system. Zero tillage is a fundamental management practice that promotes crop stubble retention under longer unplanned fallows when crops cannot be planted. Such management practices that succeed in retaining suitable soil cover in areas under fallow will ultimately reduce soil loss.

Text 2 Soil

Soil is a major component of the Earth's ecosystem. The world's ecosystems are impacted in farreaching ways by the processes carried out in the soil, from ozone depletion and global warming, to rain forest destruction and water pollution. Soil is the largest surficial global carbon reservoir on Earth, and it is potentially one of the most reactive to human disturbance and climate change. As the planet warms, soils will add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere due to its increased biological activity at higher temperatures. Thus, soil carbon losses likely have a large positive feedback response to global warming.

Soil acts as an engineering medium, a habitat for soil organisms, a recycling system for nutrients and organic wastes, a regulator of water quality, a modifier of atmospheric composition, and a medium for plant growth. Since soil has a tremendous range of available niches and habitats, it contains most of the earth's genetic diversity. A gram of soil can contain billions of organisms, belonging to thousands of species. Soil has a mean prokaryotic density of roughly 10¹³ organisms per cubic meter, whereas the ocean has a mean prokaryotic density of roughly 10⁸ organisms per cubic meter. The carbon content stored in soil is eventually returned to the atmosphere through the process of respiration, which is carried out by heterotrophic organisms that feed upon the carbonaceous material in the soil. Since plant roots need oxygen, ventilation is an important characteristic of soil. This ventilation can be accomplished via networks of soil pores, which also absorb and hold rainwater making it readily available for plant uptake. Since plants require a nearly continuous supply of water, but most regions receive sporadic rainfall, the waterholding capacity of soils is vital for plant survival.

Soils can effectively remove impurities, kill disease agents, and degrade contaminants. Typically, soils maintain a net absorption of oxygen and methane, and undergo a net release of carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide. Soils offer plants physical support, air, water, temperature moderation, nutrients, and protection from toxins. Soils provide readily available nutrients to plants and animals by converting dead organic matter into various nutrient forms.

Soils supply plants with mineral nutrients held in place by the clay and humus content of the soil. For optimum plant growth, the generalized content of soil components by volume should be roughly 50% solids (45% mineral and 5% organic matter), and 50% voids of which half is occupied by water and half by gas. The percent soil mineral and organic content is typically treated as a constant, while the percent soil water and gas content is considered highly variable whereby a rise in one is simultaneously balanced by a reduction in the other. The pore space allows for the infiltration and movement of air and water, both of which are critical for life in soil. Compaction, a common problem with soils, reduces this space, preventing air and water from reaching the

plant roots and soil organisms.

Given sufficient time, an undifferentiated soil will evolve a profile which consists of two or more layers, referred to as soil horizons, that differ in one or more properties such as in their texture, structure, density, porosity, consistency, temperature, color, and reactivity. The horizons differ greatly in thickness and generally lack sharp boundaries. Soil profile development is dependent on the processes that form soils from their parent materials, the type of parent material, and the factors that control soil formation. The biological influences on soil properties are strongest near the surface, while the geochemical influences on soil properties increase with depth. Mature soil profiles in temperate climate regions typically include three basic master horizons: A, B and C. The solumnormally includes the A and B horizons. The living component of the soil is largely confined to the solum. In the more hot, humid, climate of the tropics, a soil may have only a single horizon.

The texture is determined by the relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay in the soil. The addition of organic matter, water, gases and time causes the soil of a certain texture to develop into a larger soil structure called an aggregate. At that point a soil can be said to be developed, and can

be described further in terms of color, porosity, consistency, reaction etc.

Of all the factors influencing the evolution of soil, water is the most powerful due to its involvement in the solution, erosion, transportation, and deposition of the materials of which a soil is composed. The mixture of water and dissolved and suspended materials is called the soil solution. Since soil water is never pure water, but contains hundreds of dissolved organic and inorganic substances, it may be more accurately called the soil solution. Water is central to the solution, precipitation and leachingof minerals from the soil profile. Finally, water affects the type of vegetation that grows in a soil, which in turn affects the development of the soil profile.

The most influential factor in stabilizing soil fertility are the soil colloidal particles, clay and humus, which behave as repositories of nutrients and moisture and so act to buffer the variations of soil solution ions and moisture. The contribution of soil colloids to soil nutrition are out of proportion to their part of the soil. Colloids act to store nutrients that might otherwise be leached from the soil or to release those ions in response to changes of soil pH, and so, to make them available to plants.

The greatest influence on plant nutrient availability is soil pH, which is a measure of the hydrogen ion (acid-forming) soil reactivity, and is in turn a function of the soil materials, precipitation

level, and plant root behavior. Soil pH strongly affects the availability of nutrients.

Most nutrients, with the exception of nitrogen, originate from minerals. Some nitrogen originates from rain, but most of the nitrogen available in soils is the result of nitrogen fixation by bacteria. The action of microbes on organic matter and minerals may be to free nutrients for use, sequester them, or cause their loss from the soil by their volatilisation to gases or their leaching from the soil. The nutrients may be stored on soil colloids, and live or dead organic matter, but they may not be accessible to plants due to extremes of pH.

The organic material of the soil has a powerful effect on its development, fertility, and available moisture. Following water and soil colloids, organic material is next in importance to soil's for-

mation and fertility.

7 Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины

7.1 Основная литература

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7.2 Дополнительная литература

- 1.БлохМ.Я., ЛебедеваА.Я., ДенисоваВ.С. Практикумпоанглийскомуязыку: Грамматика. Сб. упражнений: уч. пособ. для вузов. М.: ООО «Издательство Артель», 2000. 240 с.
 - 2. Вавилова М.Г. Так говорят по-английски. М.: МГИМО, 1996.
- 3.Комиссаров В.Н.Теоретические основы методики обучения переводу. М.: Рема, 1997.
 - 5. Курс английского языка для аспирантов / Н.И. Шахова и др. М.: Наука, 1980.
- 6. Лебедева А.Я. Времена английского глагола. Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка: уч. пособ. для вузов. – СПб.: Просвещение, 1999. – 80 с.
- 7. Михайлова Е.Д. Романович А.Ю. Устные темы по английскому языку: уч. пособ. для вузов. М., ЮНВЕС 2001.
- 8. Резник Р.В., Сорокина Т.С., Казарицкая Т.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка. М: Флинта. Наука, 1996.
- 9.Учебник английского языка для сельскохозяйственных и лесотехнических вузов / Н.З. Новоселова, В.С. Александрова, М.О. Кедрова и др. М.: Высш. шк., 1994 (переиздано).
 - 10. Федоров А.В.Основы общей теории перевода. М.: Высшая школа, 1983.
- 11. EnglishGrammar: TablesandComments = Английская грамма-тика: таблицы и комментарии: учеб. пособие по англ. языку для студентов вузов / авт.-сост.: А.В. Пузаков, В.С. Елизаров Саранск, 2007.
- 12.Murphy R. English Grammar in Use (intermediate). Cambridge University Press, 1998.

7.3 Периодическиеиздания

The Times, The Guardian, The Independent, The Daily Telegraph, The Observer, The Financial Times, The Daily Express, The Sun, The Daily Mirror, The People.

7.4Программное обеспечение и интернет-ресурсы

Ms.-Office, Nibelung, Moodle, WidowsXP

7.5 Интернет-ресурсы

Полнотекстовые базы данных и ресурсы, доступ к которым обеспечен изсети $\Phi\Gamma$ БО У ВО «СПб Γ АУ»

Полнотекстовая БД диссертаций РГБ

Научная электронная библиотекаРФФИ (Elibrary.Ru)

БДиздательстваELSEVIER

OxfordUniversityPress

Университетская библиотека ONLINE

Университетская информационная система Россия

http://study-english.info - Сайт для изучающих английский язык, студентов, преподавателей вузов и переводчиков

http://www.mystudy.ru - Английская грамматика на MyStudy.ru

http://www.homeenglish.ru/Grammar.htm - Английская грамматика на HomeEnglish.ru

http://www.study.ru/support/handbook - Справочник по грамматике английского языка на Study.ru

http://www.grammar.sourceword.com - Практическая грамматика английского языка на Grammar.Sourceword.com

http://www.native-english.ru/grammar- Практическая грамматика английского языка на Grammar.Sourceword.com - Грамматика английского языка на Native-English.ru

http://filolingvia.com/publ/90 - Советы психологов - как выучить английский - каталог статей

http://www.lexicool.com/russian-dictionary-translation.asp - Русско-английский перевод онлайн, словари и ресурсы

http://www.classes.ru/grammar/43.Teoriya_perevoda_Lingvicticheskiye_aspekty/html/unnamed. html" - Комиссаров В. Н. "Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты)"

http://fin-lawyer.ru/2008/normativnye-pravovye-akty-rf-na-anglijskom-yazyke/

http://nikitindima.name - Блог преподавателя английского языка Дмитрия Никитина, посвящённый актуальным вопросам изучения английского языка и языкознания.

http://www.alleng.ru/english/engl.htm - Учебные материалы по английскому языку, ссылки на учебные сайты, библиотеки и справочники, банки и коллекции рефератов, курсовых и пр.

http://adelanta.info - Разнообразная страноведческая информация

8 Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

Для материально-технического обеспечения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский язык)» используются: аудитории кафедры иностранных языков, практические и лабораторные занятия проводятся с применением мультимедийных и компьютерных технологий. В обучении также задействован компьютерно-лингафонный класссвыходом в Интернет и в локальную сеть. Кроме того, рекомендуется использовать: телевизор, DVD-плеер, магнитофон, обучающие аудио-программы, научные и документальные фильмы на английском языке с субтитрами. (Используются для реализации принципа наглядности, восполняют отсутствие языковой среды, повышают мотивацию, развития навыков аудирования, говорения, письма, для выполнения ряда интерактивных заданий).

Настоящая программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению 35.06.01 Сельское хозяйство

Программа рассмотрена на заседании кафедры СПБГАУ от 02 сентября 2015 г.

протокол № 1.

Заведующий кафедрой:

Извор (И.В.Вихриева)

Программа одобрена Ученым советов ВИР (протокод № 67 % 2016 г.

Председатель Ученого совета, директор