

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Московской области «Электростальский колледж»



УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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Методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ

Дисциплина: **ОП.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

по программе
подготовки квалифицированных рабочих и служащих
для профессий технического профиля

08.01.25. МАСТЕР ОТДЕЛОЧНЫХ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ и ДЕКОРАТИВНЫХ РАБОТ
на базе основного общего образования
с получение среднего общего образования

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2019г.

Пояснительная записка

Настоящие методические рекомендации предназначены в качестве методического пособия при проведении практических работ по программе дисциплины ОПД.03 Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

Методические рекомендации включают в себя:

- пояснительную записку
- методические рекомендации по выполнению практических работ

Устная часть

Время выполнения 90 минут

Задания:

- 1) Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно
- 2) Выполните после текстовые упражнения
- 3) Составить словарь профессиональных терминов 10 слов и выражений

Рекомендации по выполнению задания по чтению и переводу текста профессиональной направленности.

Этапы работы:

1. Полностью прочитать текст и уяснить его смысл.
2. Повторно прочитать текст с использованием рабочих источников информации.
3. Сделать черновой перевод, работая последовательно над логически выделенными частями текста.
4. Отредактировать получившийся текст, обращая внимание на смысл, стиль, единообразие и логику изложения.

Выполняя технический перевод, стоит помнить, что:

- если мысль можно выразить по-разному, надо выбирать самый простой и лаконичный вариант;
- с заголовком следует работать в последнюю очередь, ведь в нем заключена суть текста;
- названиям и терминам необходим строгий, однозначный перевод.

Критерии оценивания чтения:

При оценке чтения учитываются следующие критерии:

- свободное чтение вслух;
- соблюдение правил чтения;
- умение выделить опорные смысловые блоки в отрывке;
- выделения логических связей в отрывке;
- соблюдение интонационного рисунка, свойственного иностранному языку.

За каждый из критериев 1 балл. Итого - 5 баллов.

Критерии оценивания письменного перевода

Письменный перевод оригинального специализированного текста с иностранного языка на родной является эффективным способом контроля полноты и точности понимания.

При оценке письменного перевода учитываются следующие критерии:

- научный стиль перевода;
- точность и эквивалентность перевода;
- свободное владение профессиональной терминологией;
- соблюдение всех структурно-грамматических категорий при передаче информации.

В соответствии с уровнем выполнения задания может получить следующее количество баллов:

- 5 баллов – соответствие вышеперечисленным критериям в полном объеме;
- 4 балла – научный стиль не выдержан, основные структуры текста переданы частично;
- 3 балла – языковые средства использованы некорректно, нарушена логическая последовательность перевода, потеряно структурно- семантическое ядро текста;

2 балла – не соблюдены основные критерии, студент не имеет достаточного знания лексического материала по специальности.

Критерии оценивания постановки вопросов к тексту

За каждый правильно сформулированный вопрос к тексту - 1 балл, следовательно максимальное количество баллов за это задание – 3 балла.

Вопросы должны быть грамматически и лексически правильными.

Критерии оценивания лексического задания:

Каждый термин оценивается в 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов – 10.

Общее оценивание

По заключению проведения испытания количество баллов выставляется с учетом вышеперечисленных критериев и выводится средний балл по 4-х балльной системе:

21 - 23 баллов – "отлично"

17 - 20 баллов – "хорошо"

13 - 16 баллов – "удовлетворительно"

Ниже 12 баллов – "неудовлетворительно"

Вариант 1.

- 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст с помощью словаря, выполните после текстовые упражнения (время выполнения 45 минут).**

THE PLASTIC HOUSE FOR TOMORROW

Young architects from the architectural department of the Rhode Island School of Design are dreaming up tomorrow's houses today.

One such house was designed with the help of research material by a graduate of this school. The system is based on cast plastic bubbles linked together, and it permits the creation of almost any size and shape of house. The walls will be giant curved sandwiches, with rigid plastic as outside surfaces and foamed plastic between to act as insulation.

This house will embody the features that are associating more and more with modern living; one-floor living, and a long, low line that makes it blend with its surroundings. The huge glass areas will admit lots of light, and will also tend to add outdoor space to the indoors and increase the feeling of spaciousness. Another house is a beautiful example of what engineers like to call "blue sky thinking". Its skeleton is a coil of magnesium alloy covered by vapour barrier and a sprayed coat of concrete, and the floor is concrete. If glass were desired, it could be set between the coils of the frame. The entire structure would rest on pieces of curved precast masonry.

Wild thinking? On the contrary. According to its designer, the spiral framework would be compressed, just like a spring, for shipment to the site. Once there it is expanded, braced with welded pieces between coils, and the skin is applied. Thus would be solved the problem of manufacturing large pieces of house that are still transportable.

Other ideas come to mind. If a family has become larger and wishes to enlarge the house it might hire a pair of bulldozers and stretch their house out to more opulent dimensions.

- 2. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту:**

- a) What are young architects dreaming about?
- b) What is the system based on?
- c) What house do engineers call "blue sky thinking"?
- d) What might the family do if it has become larger?
- e) Do you want to live in such house and why?

- 3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз)**

Вариант 2.

- 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните после текстовые задания. (время выполнения 45 минут).**

Engineering

The word "engineering" means the art of designing, constructing, or using engines. But this word is now applied in a more extended sense. Engineering is divided into many branches. The most important of them are: civil, electrical, nuclear, mining, military, marine, and sanitary engineering. The profession of civil engineer is as old as civilized life.

Up to the middle of the 18th century there were two main branches of engineering – civil and military. The former included all those branches of the constructive art not directly connected with military operations and the construction of fortifications, while military engineering concerned itself with the application of science and the utilization of building materials in the art of war.

But later there came a remarkable series of mechanical inventions, great discoveries in electrical science and atomic energy. It led to the differentiation of mechanical, electrical, nuclear engineering, etc. Architecture, which up to the 18th century had been considered a branch of engineering had become a profession itself. The term “civil engineering” has therefore two distinct meanings. In the widest and oldest sense it includes all non-military branches of engineering as it did two centuries ago. But in its narrower, and at the present day more correct sense, civil engineering, includes mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgical, and mining engineering. Here are some fields of civil engineering.

1. Housing, industrial, and agricultural construction.
2. Structural engineering which is the construction of all fixed structures with their foundations.
3. The construction of highways and city streets and pavements.
4. The construction of railroads.
5. The construction of harbours and canals.
6. Hydraulic engineering which includes the construction of dams and power plants.

2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту

3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз)

Вариант 3.

- 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните после текстовые задания. (время выполнения 45 минут).**

THE KREMLIN

The Kremlin is the heart of Moscow. It is the oldest historical and architectural center of Moscow. First it was a wooden fort. Under Dmitry Donskoy the Kremlin was built of white stone. In 1474 Ivan III sent a mission to Italy to find the best architectural and engineering talent available. They brought back with them Rodolfo Aristotel Fiorovanti of Bologna who was at once an architect, an engineer, an expert in military fortifications.

The Italians introduced a new concept of the fortress wall, quite different in character from that of the old Russian whitestone Kremlins. The walls of Moscow Kremlin were built of red stone.

The Kremlin consists of 20 towers. Four of them are gate towers, the most remarkable of them is the Spasskaja Tower.

The Assumption Cathedral in Kremlin was built in 1475-1479. The Russian Tzars and Emperors were crowned here. The Archangel Cathedral was the burial place of the Russian Tzars. The Annunciation Cathedral was erected in 1484. It is famous for the icons painted by Andrey Rublev and his apprentices.

Ivan the Great Bell Tower, one of the most remarkable structures of the sixteenth century, rises in the center of the Kremlin. It unites all the Kremlin Cathedrals into a majestic ensemble.

On the stone pedestal at the foot of the Bell Tower stands a Tzar-Bell - the largest bell in the world. Not far from it one can see a Tzar-Cannon.

Another fine example of Russian architecture is the Faceted Palace. It was built in 1487-1491.

One of the well-known Kremlin museums is the Armoury Chamber. It was built in 1851. The famous golden cap of Monomach, the first Russian imperial crown of Catherin II, made of guilt silver and many other precious historical items are exhibited there.

- 2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.**

3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз)

Вариант 4.

- 1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните после текстовые задания. (время выполнения 45 минут).**

INCA ARCHITECTURE : 15TH - 16TH CENTURY AD.

The Incas share with another much earlier civilization, that of Mycenaean Greece, a habit of building with massive blocks of masonry. But the precision of the Peruvian masons puts all others to shame. In their capital at Cuzco, or in subject cities where they wish to emphasize their presence, the Incas leave their

trade mark in great slabs of stone, often of eccentric shape, fitting together with an uncanny and beautiful precision.

The modern city of Cuzco has grown upon and around its Inca origins. But Inca masonry can still be seen, underpropping churches or flanking streets, as a reminder of the great builders of the 15th century.

To the north of Cuzco, on the open hillside, are the three vast polygonal ramparts of Saqsawaman - a structure once believed to be an Inca fortress, but more probably a temple to the sun and an arena for state rituals.

Even more mysterious, in the jungle at the far end of the Urubamba valley, is the long-lost city of Machu Picchu. Its site is as dramatic as the story of its rediscovery. High on an inaccessible peak in the jungle, the Inca masons somehow contrive to place their vast dressed stones, even in this remote spot, with wonderful exactitude.

2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.

3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз)

Вариант 5

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните после текстовые задания. (время выполнения 45 минут).

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND WIDELY USED BUILDING MATERIALS.

The designer must be able to select and adapt such materials of construction that will give the most effective result by the most economical means. In this choice of materials for any work of construction, the civil engineer must consider many factors. These factors include availability, cost, physical properties of materials and others.

Timber, steel and concrete vary in this properties desired by the engineer. Even steel, uniform as it appears, varies considerably in its microstructure. Concrete is even less uniform than many other materials.

Lime, gypsum and cement are the three materials most widely used in building construction for the purpose of binding together masonry units, such as stone, brick and as constituents of wall plaster. Cement is the most important component of concrete.

The most important building materials are now considered to be structural steel and concrete. Concrete may be considered an artificial conglomerate of crushed stone, gravel or similar inert material with a mortar. A mixture of sand, screenings or similar inert particles with cement and water which has the capacity of hardening into a rocklike mass is called mortar. The fundamental object in proportioning concrete or mortar mixes is the production of durable material of great strength, water tightness and other essential properties at minimum cost.

To attain this careful attention must be given to the selection of cement, aggregate, and water.

2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.

3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз)

Вариант 6

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните после текстовые задания. (время выполнения 45 минут).

TYPES OF HOUSING.

There are many types of housing: detached houses, semi-detached houses, terraced houses and flats. Some of the detached houses are cottages and bungalows. It must be understood that a detached house can take on any form or style. It does not matter if the house is a bungalow, a cottage or a mansion. As long as it is not joined to another house, it is a detached house. One advantage of a detached house is the fact that the free space surrounding the building belongs to the family. You can do whatever you would like to be done in your house. The disadvantage is that all repairs in the house should be made by the owner.

A semi-detached house is a pair of houses that share one common wall. The two houses are built to mirror each other. One advantage of living in a semi-detached house is that there is still some privacy even if one wall is shared by the two houses. A disadvantage is that you are responsible for the upkeep of your side of the house. Another disadvantage is that you cannot just plan repairs or renovations as you have to consider your twin house.

Terraced housing is also known as townhouses. The origin of this type of dwelling was in the 17th century in Europe. A row of identical looking houses share side walls. In the past, terrace housing used to be only associated with the working class for this type of housing was cheap, small and had very little privacy. As time went by, terrace housing became known as townhouses which were more associated with the rich.

One of the major advantages of terrace housing is that it is relatively cheaper than a semi-detached built in the same location. One great disadvantage is that there is typically no yard or garden that comes with a unit. As two walls are shared, there is less privacy too. A flat or an apartment is a part of a larger building. Such building is called an apartment building or a block of flats. A flat can be a studio unit, a one-bedroom, two-bedroom or three-bedroom unit.

2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.

3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз) .

Вариант 7.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните после текстовые задания. (время выполнения 45 минут).

PARTS OF A BUILDING

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

2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.

3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз)

Вариант 8.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните после текстовые задания. (время выполнения 45 минут).

BUILDING MATERIALS IN CONSTRUCTION

The most commonly used materials are wood, stone, brick, concrete, steel, glass, plastics, etc. They all differ in hardness, durability, strength, weight, fire- and decay-resistance and, naturally, cost.

Wood is the most ancient structural material. In comparison with steel wood is lighter, cheaper, easier to work with and its mechanical properties are good. On the other hand, wood has certain disadvantages. First, it burns and is therefore unsuitable for fire-proof buildings. Second, it decays.

Stone belongs to one of the oldest building materials used by man. Stone is characteristic of many properties. They are mechanical strength, compactness, porosity, sound and heat insulation, and fire resistance. Stone is widely used for foundations, walls and steps of buildings, for the supports of piers, and bridges, and for finishing and decorating all sorts of structures. Bricks were known many thousand years ago. Bricks are hard and easily fastened together with the help of mortar. A brick building is strong, durable and weather resistant.

Concrete is referred to as one of the most important materials. Mass concrete was employed by the Egyptians and the Romans but the use of steel reinforcement did not begin until the nineteenth century. Concrete is a mixture of cement, sand and crushed stone, made into a paste with water. It forms a hard, durable mass and is used largely for the foundations and walls of houses and for structures under water. Steel has come into general use with the development of industry. Its manufacture requires special equipment and skilled labor.

Glass and plastics are also widely used nowadays in the construction of different kinds of buildings. The raw materials employed in the manufacture of glass are limestone, sand, soda ash, sodium sulfate, cullet (broken glass), and a small amount of alumina. Glass is unaffected by gasses and most acids. Plastics is a name for various organic derivatives of resin, cellulose, and protein.

2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.

3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз)

Вариант 9.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните после текстовые задания. (время выполнения 60 минут).

CAREERS IN ARCHITECTURE

Are you planning on a career in architecture? If so, you probably want to be an architect, but some students don't understand the diversity of this field. Whether self-employed or with a firm, architects depend on relationships with other professionals. They interact daily with clients, surveyors, contractors, and consultants.

Before any construction can begin, architects work with surveyors. For new construction, land surveyors and geotechnical surveyors usually assess the site first. Building surveyors are often called in to assess existing structures.

Many engineers contribute to the project before and during construction. Structural engineers work with the architect to ensure the building's structural integrity. Electrical engineers and mechanical engineers design the building's utilities. Acoustic engineers handle noise reduction. This is especially important in apartment buildings.

Specialists allow architects to focus on what they do best. Some architects have specialties of their own, like landscape architects. No single person can become an expert in every field. Architectural teams work together to make building designs a reality.

2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.

3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз)

Вариант 10.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст, выполните после текстовые задания. (время выполнения 45 минут).

PREFABRICATION: THE NEW CRAZE IN ARCHITECTURE?

Prefabricated buildings are more common than many people think. In the past, prefabricated buildings were boxy and unattractive, but nowadays, they are becoming an increasingly popular housing option. The main advantages of prefabricated buildings are speed and cost. Mass produced building elements are inexpensive and highly uniform. Building parts are manufactured off-site. Then trucks transport them from the factory to the building location. Construction teams assemble the components on-site. This allows companies to build many housing units quickly. Even private homeowners see the advantages of assembling preformed pieces. Prefabrication is a very popular choice for cost-effective vacation homes. However, prefabrication also has its drawbacks. Standards of quality control can vary greatly among manufacturers. Some homeowners also believe prefabrication limits their design options. Another disadvantage is that homeowners often pay more money up front. In traditional construction, the homeowner pays overtime. Also, mass-produced modules may not be suitable for extreme climates. Prefabrication is not the best choice for everyone.

2. Задайте 3 вопроса к тексту.

3. Составить словарь профессиональных терминов (10 фраз)

Письменная часть

Письменная часть дифференцированного зачета представлена в форме лексико – грамматического теста, дается три варианта тестовой работы.

Объем – 21 заданий. Время выполнения – 15 минут

Рекомендации.

Лексико-грамматический тест состоит из трех заданий, проверяющих знания лексики, грамматики и социокультурную компетенцию.

Студенты должны продемонстрировать соответствующий уровень владения лексическим материалом и умение оперировать им в условиях множественного выбора. Проверяется также владение грамматическим материалом в рамках программы по дисциплине «иностранный язык» для СПО и умение практически использовать его не только на уровне отдельного предложения, но и в более широком контексте.

Критерии оценивания

Лексико-грамматический тест оценивается:

19 – 21 правильных ответов — 5 баллов,

14-18 правильных ответов — 4 балла,

11-13 правильных ответов — 3 балла,

10 правильных ответов — 2 балла.

Вариант I

1) My father ___ at work.

- a) am b) is c) are

2) He ___ got a bicycle.

- a) have b) has

3) The sky is dark. It...rain soon.

- a) may b) should c) has to

4) Do you know that boy? Yes, I study with _____.

- a) me b) her c) him

5) The...comes every morning.

- a) postman b) postmen

6) Water_____at 100 degrees.

- a) boils c) will boil
b) is boiling d) will have been boiling

7) I.....my sister to school now.

- a) takes c) take
b) took d) am taking

8) They always.....home at 8 o'clock.

- a) have left c) leave
b) left d) leaves

9) you play chess tomorrow?

- a) Do c) Are
b) Were d) Will

10) Queen Elisabeth II.....Queen of England in 1952.

- a) has become c) became
b) become d) will become

11) Yesterday he.....to work.

- a) doesn't go c) won't go
b) didn't go d) hasn't gone

12) They have already.....this film.

- a) saw c) see
b) seen d) will see

13) When Nick came home yesterday, his mother.....dinner.

- a) cooked c) had cooked
b) was cooking d) cooks

14) Hockeyin winter.

- a) was played c) is played
b) played d) has been played

15) St. Petersburg.....in 1703.

- a) was founded b) founded
b) is founded d) will be founded

16) If the weather....., we'll play outdoors.

- a) fine c) is fine

- b) will be fine d) was fine
- 17) It is thefilm I have ever seen.
 a) good c) better
 b) the most good d) best
- 18) I can't find my book.....
 a) somewhere c) anywhere
 b) nowhere d) everywhere
- 19) You haven't been to Tokyo,?
 a) do you c) have you
 b) haven't you d) aren't you
- 20) She can play.....
 a) the violin c) violin
 b) a violin d) violins
- 21) If Peter the championship, he would have been sent abroad.
 a) won c) has won
 b) had won d) wins

Вариант 2

- 1) Trixi and Susi ___ my cats.
 a) am b) is c) are
- 2) They ___ got a new car.
 a) have b) has
- 3) The lights are on. They...be at home.
 a) may b) must c) are to
- 4) I don't eat tomatoes. I don't like _____.
 a) they b) their c) them
- 5) How many...high is this house?
 a) feet b) foo
- 6) How long _____ you _____? — Since I was 17.
 a) have been driving c) did drive
 b) have driven d) do drive
- 7) They can play.....
 a) football c) the football
 b) a football d) some football
- 8) You have travelled a lot,.....?
 a) have you c) haven't you
 b) are you d) don't you
- 9) How beautiful! You can see the flowers.....
 a) somewhere c) anywhere
 b) nowhere d) everywhere
- 10) It isbook I have ever read.
 a) the more interesting c) the most interesting
 b) interesting d) more interesting
- 11) If you phone me, I.....you about my journey.
 a) tell c) will tell
 b) told d) am telling
- 12) Mushrooms.....in autumn.
 a) gather c) are gathered
 b) gathered d) have been gathered
- 13) We.....to a concert last Saturday.
 a) are invited c) invited
 b) were invited d) have been invited
- 14) We.....badminton from 9 till 11 yesterday.
 a) are playing c) played
 b) were playing d) have played

- 15) She has just.....the room.
 a) Leaves c) left
 b) Leave d) will leave
- 16) Last year they.....their house.
 a) don't paint c) doesn't paint
 b) didn't paint d) hadn't paint
- 17) They..... a car in 2012.
 a) bought c) have bought
 b) had bought d) will buy
- 18) She never.....to work on foot.
 a) go c) goes
 b) will go d) is going
- 19) They..... watching TV at the moment.
 a) is c) are
 b) was d) were
- 20) If I.....you to help me, I would have done the work well.
 a) had asked c) asked
 b) have asked d) ask
- 21) It hasn't stopped snowing.....
 a) already c) yet
 b) still d) until

Вариант 3

- 1) I ___ a painter.
 a) am b) is c) are
- 2) Mike ___ got a black suit.
 a) have b) has
- 3) You...to come here again.
 a) must b) should c) have
- 4) These are my sisters. That's _____ house.
 a) they b) their c) them
- 5) How many...high is this house?
 a) feet b) foot
- 6) When Mark arrived, the Johnsons _____ dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him.
 a) were having c) had been having
 b) had d) was having
- 7) If the weather is good, wethe children to the park.
 a) took c) will take
 b) taken d) have taken
- 8) In the future, everyone.....to the Moon.
 a) is flying c) flies
 b) fly d) will fly
- 9)any students from Hungary in my class.
 a) It isn't c) There isn't
 b) It hasn't d) There aren't
- 10)from Italy?
 a) Does you come c) Is you come
 b) Do you come d) Are you come
- 11) Helen.....to Paris last year.
 a) went c) has gone
 b) goes d) had gone
- 12) This is the.....film I've ever seen.
 a) worse c) most bad
 b) bad d) worst
- 13) The hotel.....by a large fire in 1999.

- a) is destroyed c) destroy
 b) was destroyed d) destroys
- 14) Dad can't come to the phone because he.....the ceiling.
 a) will whitewash c) is whitewashing
 b) whitewashes d) whitewashed
- 15) Henry drives too fast,he?
 a) isn't c) doesn't
 b) won't d) don't
- 16)happened to your car?
 a) Which c) Who
 b) What d) Why
- 17) There isn't.....coffee in the cup.
 a) many c) some
 b) much d) lots of
- 18) Butter.....from milk.
 a) are made c) made
 b) makes d) is made
- 19) I am right,.....?
 a) am not I c) am I
 b) aren't I d) don't I
- 20) You won't understand the rule if you.....to the teacher.
 a) don't listen c) won't listen
 b) didn't listen d) doesn't listen
- 21) If I hadn't have a bad headache yesterday, Ito see you.
 a) came c) would have come
 b) had come d) would come

Информационное обеспечение обучения

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы.

Основные источники:

Для обучающихся

1. Безкоровайная Г.Т., Соколова Н.И., Койранская Е.А., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English, Учебник английского языка для учреждений НПО и СПО, 2017г.

Для преподавателей

1. Грамматика современного английского языка / под ред. А.В.Зеленщикова, Е.С.Петровой. – СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2009.
2. Дудкина Г.А., Павлова М.В. Английский язык для делового общения: в 2 т. – М.: - Филоматис, 2008
3. Жданова И.Ф., Кудрявцева О.Е. Английский язык для делового общения. Новый курс: в 2 т. – М.: - Филоматис, 2008
4. Колесникова И.Л., Долгина О.А. Англо-русский терминологический справочник по методике преподавания иностранных языков. – СПб., 2001.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. www.lingvo-online.ru (более 30 англо-русских, русско-английских и толковых словарей общей и отраслевой лексики)
2. www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy (Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов).
3. www.britannica.com (энциклопедия «Британника»).
4. www.ldoceonline.com (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English).