


Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Байконурский электрорадиотехнический техникум имени М.И. Неделина»
(ГБ ПОУ «БЭРТТ»)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора
по учебной работе

 М.М. Иванова
«15» марта 2021 г.

Методические указания по выполнению контрольных работ
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для студентов
1, 2, 3, 4 курсов специальностей:
46.02.01 «Документационное обеспечение управления и архивоведение»
09.02.03 «Программирование в компьютерных системах»

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Рассмотрено
Председатель ПЦК общеобразовательных,
социально-экономических и гуманитарных
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" 01 " 02 2021 г.

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Практическое занятие № 50

Тема урока: Hightech механизмы. Сослагательное наклонение.

Цель урока:

1. Обучающая:

- развитие лексических и грамматических навыков.
- формирование грамматических навыков чтения и говорения.
- развитие умения переводить и пользоваться словарем.

2. Развивающая:

- развитие способности к распределению внимания, к запоминанию.
- расширение кругозора и поддержание интереса к изучению английского языка.

3. Воспитательная:

- формирование потребности и способности к критическому мышлению.

Наглядные пособия: словарь, методическое указание.

Тип урока: практическое занятие.

Методы: словесные, наглядные, практические.

1.1. Изучение нового материала.

New technologies in our life.

We live in the era of high technologies, and we use modern inventions in our everyday life because they have brought us much comfort. New technologies have spread on every field over the past 15 years. Moreover, they are rapidly changing. For example, video-recorders, DVD-players or compact disks have already become obsolete and have been replaced by more up-to-date devices. Today we can hardly imagine our life without such modern mobile devices as cell phones or laptops. Our offices are fully equipped with computers, printers, scanners, air-conditioners, interactive whiteboards and wi-fi modems. Household appliances (vacuum-cleaners, coffee-machines, dish-washers, food processors and others) help us to save our time and energy.

However, we should realize that digital and electronic inventions have both negative and positive impact on our daily life.

I am absolutely positive that new technologies or gadgets are making things faster, easier, more comfortable and interesting. For instance, if you install a GPS (Global Positioning System) in your car you'll never get lost again. And could we imagine just 15 years ago all the things we can do on the wireless Internet nowadays: connecting with friends from all over the world, online shopping and banking, distance online learning, finding virtual relationships and even working from home? Isn't that awesome?! Our parents used to go to post-offices to send letters or pay bills, they went to libraries to find a good book and they used telephone-booths for phone-calls.

On the other hand, I know some people who are strongly against some modern inventions because they really miss those days when they talked to each other face to face in reality, and not virtually. I partially agree with that as I really believe that people are becoming anti-social and too dependent on their gadgets. Some of my friends also spend half of the time occupying their shiny gadgets (smart-phones or i-pads) even when we go out together. Besides, people who use various social networks a lot (such as Facebook or Instagram) should worry more about their privacy.

Summing up, I could say that there are serious arguments both for and against the use of new technologies but anyway it's really difficult to imagine our life without them today.

1.2. Сослагательное наклонение

Наклонение отражает, как говорящий расценивает действие по отношению к действительности.

Сослагательное наклонение показывает, что говорящий рассматривает действие как возможное, желательное или предполагаемое:

I wish we went to the lake. Как бы я хотел, чтобы мы пошли к озеру.

Использование сослагательного наклонения.

Глагол в сослагательном наклонении обозначает желательное или предполагаемое действие. В русском языке в таких случаях используется частица «бы»: Лишь бы я не опоздал.

Глаголы в сослагательном наклонении совпадают с основой глагола (work, give) во всех своих формах (в т.ч. 3 л, ед.ч. – he work).

Глагол to be в сослагательном наклонении во всех формах настоящего времени имеет форму be, в прошедшем времени – форму were:

We demand you that all be delivered by tomorrow. Мы требуем, чтобы всё было доставлено до завтра.

Глаголы в сослагательном наклонении настоящего времени употребляются довольно редко, в основном в официальных документах. Они используются:

- в оборотах типа it is necessary that, it is desirable that:

It is desirable that all the work be finished today. Желательно, чтобы вся работа сегодня была закончена.

- в придаточных предложениях, дополняющих такие глаголы, как to order, to command, to suggest, to agree to decide:

We decided that another plan be prepared. Мы решили, что нужно подготовить другой план.

- в придаточных предложениях с союзом lest:

I am afraid lest rain should start. Боюсь, как бы не начался дождь.

Английские глаголы в форме сослагательного наклонения прошедшего времени используются:

- в таких условных предложениях, где условие уже не может быть выполнено:

If your mother were here, she would be mad. Если бы твоя мать была здесь, она была бы вне себя.

- в придаточных предложениях образа действия с союзом as if:

He behaves as if he were the boss here. Он ведет себя, будто он здесь начальник.

- в придаточных предложениях, дополняющих глагол to wish:

I wish I knew the answer. Хотел бы я знать ответ.

1.3. Актуализация грамматических навыков.

Упражнение 1

1. A: I wish Paul ...would tell... (tell) me what is wrong with him.
B: Yes. He seems very upset, doesn't he?
2. A: I wish I(not/shout) at the children like that.
B: Why? They were being very naughty.
3. A: I wish you (tidy) your room more often.
B: Sorry. I'll try to.
4. A: I wish I (practise) harder before the concert.
B: I thought you performed very well.
5. A: If only Stuart (call) me.
B: Don't worry. I'm sure he'll phone soon.
6. A: I wish I (be) back at school again.
B: Those were great days, weren't they?
7. A: I wish Mark (stop) playing his music so loudly.
B: Why don't you ask him to turn it down?
8. A: If only I (buy) those shoes we saw today.
B: Why not go back and buy them tomorrow?
9. A: I wish you (try) harder with your Maths homework.
B: Sorry. I find it very difficult.
10. A: If only we (go) to France last summer.
B: We could go this year if you like.
11. A: I wish I (can afford) some new CDs
B: Would you like to borrow some of mine?
12. A: If only it (stop) raining.
B: Yes. Then we could go for a walk.
13. A: Are you going to Joanne's party on Saturday?
B: No. I wish I (go), because I'm sure it will be fun.
14. A: I wish you (help) with the housework more often.

B: What would you like me to do?

15 A: I'm bored. I wish I (arrange) to go out this evening.

B: I'm going to the cinema. Why don't you come, too?

Упражнение 2.

1. Where is my bank book?'

'If you.....in the drawer, you'll find it.'

A. had looked.

B. look

C. looked

2.'Can I go and play football, please, Mum?'

'If you.....your homework, you can go and play.'

A. finished

B. had finished

C. have finished.

3. 'Dad shouted at me today.'

'Well, if you..... the window, he wouldn't have shouted at you.'

A. didn't break

B. hadn't broken

C. don't break

4. 'When ice melts, it.....water.'

'Everyone knows that!'

A. becomes

B. will become

C. would become

5. 'I'm going to a party tonight.'

'If I weren't ill, I.....with you.'

A. come

B. will come

C. would come

6. 'If I were rich, I.....around the world.'

'Perhaps you will one day.'

- A. will sail
- B. can sail
- C. could sail

7. 'Have you seen Daniel recently?'

'No. If I have time, I.....him tomorrow.'

- A. would visit
- B. might visit
- C. visit

8. 'Paul lost his watch.'

'Well, if he had looked after it, he.....it.'

- A. wouldn't lose
- B. won't lose
- C. wouldn't have lost

9. 'If you hadn't watched that film, you.....nightmares.'

'You're right.'

- A. wouldn't have had
- B. won't have
- C. don't have

10. 'I can't find my wallet.'

'If I were you, I in my jacket pocket.'

- A. would look
- B. will look
- C. am looking