**Учебная дисциплина: Английский язык 1 курс**

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**Дата сдачи задания: 25.05.2020**

**1.Перевести текст.**

 **Scientific and technical progress**

The basis of scientific and technical progress of today is new informational technology which is very different from all the previous technologies. Thanks to up-to-date software and robots new informational technologies can make many processes much faster and transmit information more quickly. It is important today because the quantity of information grows rapidly.
New informational society has its peculiarities. Firstly, more and more employees work in the sphere of service and information. Secondly, more and more huge databases appear to collect and store the information. And finally, information and IT become goods and start playing important part in the country's economy.
These processes affect social structures and values.
It becomes important to learn to get new knowledge quickly and sometimes to change your qualification. IT can first lead to unemployment, but later create even more workplaces especially for highly qualified professionals. While the hardest work can be performed by robots and routine calculations by computers, in the future people with the most creative mind and numerous fresh ideas will get better career chances.
On one hand technology development gives more access to professional and cultural information and leads to new forms of individual enterprises, but on the other hand there is a danger of total control of private life unless special laws are enforced by the government.
Another danger is «intellectual terrorism» when computer viruses block important programs.
There are other directions of technical and scientific progress of today.
One of them is the development of new ecologically clean sources of energy using sun, gravitation, winds or rain. New kind of transports and new agricultural methods that do not harm our nature are being developed today.
Breakthroughs in science have led to creation of artificial viruses for new medicines and products, body organs for transplantation and productive soils for growing vegetables and crops. Many new materials and technologies are being used in our everyday life.
All these innovations may have influence on our life, social relations and globally on our Earth.
The influence can be very different: from psychological and health problems of children who spend too much time online to an opportunity to prevent genetic diseases for future generations.
But the most difficult problems the humanity faces are global problems.
The first and foremost is ecological problem: pollution of air, water and soil, exhaustion of natural resources. Renewable natural resources such as oxygen, forests, flora and fauna do not have enough time to regenerate. This leads to different changes in climate and nature such as depletion of ozone layer and other things that has not been properly studied by scientists yet.
Other crucial problems include wars, epidemics, and demographic problems.
The only way to solve them is to work globally and in cooperation with other countries. And here the humanity should find a way to use new technologies for the common good. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed because otherwise people will have fewer chances to survive on this planet.

Vocabulary:

access - доступ
affect - влиять
breakthrough - открытие, достижение, научный прорыв
calculation - вычисление
common good - общее благо
crops - зерновые культуры
crucial - важнейший, ключевой
database -базаданных
development - развитие
to develop - развивать
to enforce - зд. приводить в силу (закон)
to face - сталкиваться
genetic - генетический
global - глобальный, всемирный
to harm - вредить, наносить вред
highly qualified - высококвалифицированный
humanity - человечество
to lead - вести к чему-то
otherwise - иначе, в противном случае
peculiarities - особенности
postpone - откладывать, переносить (во времени)
properly - как следует, должным образом
quantity - количество
rapidly - быстро
to regenerate - восстанавливаться, возрождаться
renewable natural resources - возобновляемые природные ресурсы
routine - обычный, стандартный
software - программное обеспечение
to solve a problem - решать проблему
solution - решение
source - источник
survive - выживать
transmit - передавать, переслать
unemployment - безработица
up-to-date - новейший, современный
values - ценности

2**. Answer the questions**
1. Why is IT progress different from other progresses?
2. What are the peculiarities of information society?
3. What is the role of information in this society?
4. According to the text who will have better career chances in the near future and why?
5. What are the possible dangers of wide access to information?
6. What ecologically clean sources of energy do you know?
7. How can scientific innovations influence our everyday life?
8. What are the key problems that humanity faces today?
9. How can these problems be solved?
10. What ecological problems are mentioned in the text?
11. What are the benefits of the scientific and technical progress?
12. What are the drawbacks of the scientific and technical progress?
13. Find in the text synonyms to the words «new», «fast», «important» and «to send». Can you think of other synonyms to these words?
14. Translate the underlined words and use them in your own sentences

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1. **Перевести текст письменно и выписать слова из текста профессиональной лексики с переводом.**

 **Text . THE USE OF TECHNICAL AIDS**

That the problems of railway operation must be now solved with the use of the most up-to-date technical aids is clear to everyone. Being introduced on railways, the technical aids greatly facilitate the task of directing train movements and make the job of the railwaymen simpler and more productive. The technical aids, which provide the so-called telecommunication service, comprise the telephone, the radio and the television (TV). Of all technical aids it is the radio which plays the most significant part on modern railways. While the telephone system is principally made use of for control purposes the radio has found a wide application practically in all aspects of railway operation. Today, locomotives are equipped with both transmitters and receivers and the locomotive drivers can communicate with at least the nearest station along the track or with other trains on the route. In case of an emergency the engine driver can radio a warning to other drivers or ask the dispatcher for help. Thus thanks to the radio the danger of train collisions has been substantially decreased. The radio has also proved very useful in the switching yards where much time is saved thanks to constant and direct communication between the engine drivers and the operators on duty. The sorting of goods trains and separate cars is now unthinkable without radio. One of the radio devices being commonly used in the switching yard is the walkie-talkie. This individual radio, helps the car inspector do a better job and saves him much time. Having found a damaged car the car inspector can radio other workers for help. Another very helpful radio device is the so-called loud speaker. The loud speakers are installed at passenger stations where they give the passengers regular information on the incoming and the outgoing trains. The TV is increasingly applied in the switching yards. Some years ago, when the train arrived at the switching yard, a man had to walk along the train, checking car after car. Now an operator in an office can watch a long line of cars directly on the television screen and check them off comfortably and accurately. From the above-said it becomes clear that it is telecommunication that greatly contributes to the safety and the efficiency of train operation and facilitates the work of railwaymen