**Група ВР - 17**

**Тема заняття.**

**Особливості діалогу професійно-орієнтованого характеру. (На промисловій виставці, ярмарку).**

**Література: робочий зошит «Ділова англійська мова» /укладач Бурик Л. М./**

**Завдання для виконання:**

1. Завдання виконується письмово.

2. Прочитати та перекласти текст.

3. Скласти діалог за текстом (5 питань, 5 відповідей)

**National and international exhibitions**

Every year a lot of international, national and specialized exhibitions and fairs are held in different countries of the world. The number of countries and companies who take part in them is growing from year to year and the scope of fairs and exhibitions is becoming larger. The display during these exhibitions includes a wide range of exhibits which show the latest achievements in different fields of industry, science and agriculture of many countries.

Usually fairs and exhibitions are crowded with visitors, who show much interest in the exhibits on display. At international and national exhibitions commercial centres are established where participants can negotiate the sale and the purchase of different goods. Every exhibition is an eye-opening experience and also a method to advertise products. Fairs and exhibitions are usually held under various mottoes. International fairs and exhibitions pave the way for the consolidation of friendship among countries and nations. They provide an opportunity to establish profitable contacts and promote mutual understanding among different nations. The first world industrial exhibition was held in London in 1851. It was a great success. It displayed exhibits of 40 participating nations and the number of visitors reached over 6 million. Since then world industrial expositions have had a colourful history. Many such events have been held, some of them on a large scale. They have changed not only in size and scope, but also in character and overall purpose. Such events provided opportunities for exchanging scientific, technological and cultural achievements of people of Europe, America, Australia, Asia and Africa. Beginning with the early 60s, international expositions began to take new forms, trying to emphasize not only technological progress, but also other aspects of life. They became festivals of industry and culture.

**Тема заняття. Комп’ютерний переклад іншомовної інформації.**

**Посткомп’ютерне редагування перекладу.**

**Література: робочий зошит «Ділова англійська мова» /укладач Бурик Л. М./**

**Завдання для виконання:**

1. Робота виконується письмово.

2. Студенти перекладають текст з допомогою комп’ютера.

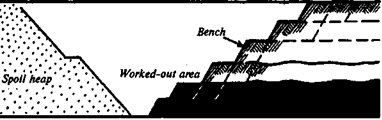
3. Редагують комп’ютерний переклад та записують.

**Open-cast Mining**

Minerals at shallow depths are extracted by open-cast mining which is cheaper than underground mining. Open-cast mining consists in removing the overburden, and other strata that lie above mineral or fuel deposits to recover them.

Opencasts or open-pit mines are in fact quarries for getting coal or metalliferous minerals. In the USA opencasts are called strip mines (strip pits).

All the surface excavations, waste heaps and equipment needed for extracting mineral in the open form an independent mining unit. An opencast is a long, wide and comparatively shallow working though it can reach 200 m or even more in depth.



In opencasts the excavation is by horizontal slices corresponding to the type of mineral or overburden in slice. In Fig. 9 one can see the benches (or slices). A bench is a thickness of rock or mineral which is separately broken or excavated. Other open workings are called trenches, which are long, narrow, shallow exploratory workings.

The whole production process in opencasts can be divided into the following basic stages: 1) preparing the site to be worked; 2) de-watering it and preventing inflows of water to the site; 3) provid¬ing access (entry) to the deposit by the necessary permanent investment; 4) removal of overburden (stripping); 5) mineral excavation.

Stripping the overburden and mineral production include breaking rock or mineral, transporting it and loading it.

Minerals can often be dug directly by earth-moving equip-ment, while to break hard rocks it is necessary to use explosives.

Modern methods of working opencasts involve the use of mechanical plants or hydraulicking. The basic units of a mechanical plant are excavators, car drills or other mounted drills, and various mechanical handling equipment whereas the basic units of hydraulicking are monitors, pumps such as sludge pumps or gravel pumps. Hydraulicking can be used in soft or friable ground.

Transport operations involve the removal of waste rock or mineral, the latter being transported to coal washeries, ore concentration plants, to power stations, or to a railway station. Waste rock is removed to a spoil heap or dump (tip) either outside the deposit or in an extracted area, these being called external or internal dumps, respectively.

The transport used in opencasts are rail cars, large lorries, and conveyers. Sometimes the overburden is stripped and dumped by excavators without other transport, in overcasting or sidecasting.

Тема заняття. Доповідь-презентація по спеціальності.

Література: підручник Англійська мова для технічних навчальних закладів /Л.М. Бурик, О.О. Ліщинська, Н.В. Переверза, під загальною редакцією О.В.Холошенко. – Кривий Ріг: 2015. – 129 с.

Завдання для виконання:

1. Студенти складають презентацію з 5-6 слайдів по спеціальності.

2. Представляють усну доповідь до презентації. Доповідь має складатись з :

10-12 фраз – 10-12 балів, за умови грамотного та змістовного висловлювання з теми;

7-9 фраз – 7-9 балів;

5-6 фраз – 5-6 балів.

4 бали – за умови зданої презентації, без усного захисту.