

**Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное  
учреждение высшего образования  
Санкт-Петербургский горный университет**

**Кафедра иностранных языков**

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ НЕФТЯНИКОВ**

*Методические указания к самостоятельным работам  
для студентов специальности 21.05.06*

**САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ  
2020**

УДК 811.111 (622) (073)

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ НЕФТЯНИКОВ:** Методические указания к самостоятельным работам. Сост.: *И.Г.Герасимова, О.Ю. Гагарина*. СПб, 2020. 32 с.

Особое внимание уделяется развитию навыков письменного перевода технических текстов. В грамматическом разделе представлены упражнения, позволяющие закрепить грамматический материал. Включены также задания, направленные на совершенствование умений написания сочинения.

Предназначены для студентов специальности 21.05.06 «Нефтегазовые техника и технологии. Разработка и эксплуатация нефтяных и газовых месторождений».

Научный редактор доц. *Ю.М. Сицук*

Рецензент канд. психол.наук *Н.Э. Горохова* (Санкт-Петербургский государственный экономический университет).

## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Данные материалы и методические указания предназначены для самостоятельной работы студентов направления подготовки 21.05.06 «Нефтегазовая техника и технологии, разработка и эксплуатация нефтяных и газовых месторождений», изучающих английский язык.

Целью методических указаний является подготовка студентов к сдаче экзамена, для чего необходимо формирование навыков профессионально-ориентированного чтения и письменного перевода с английского на русский язык, выполнения грамматических заданий и написания сочинения.

Методические указания позволяют студентам ознакомиться с форматом экзамена и подготовиться к нему. Текстовый материал включает в себя аутентичные материалы по специальности, предназначенные для чтения и перевода. Предложенные упражнения нацелены на повторение и закрепление пройденного грамматического материала, необходимого для успешного выполнения грамматического раздела экзамена, а также грамотного написания сочинения.

Методические указания можно использовать не только для самостоятельной работы, но и на практических занятиях.

## TEXTS FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION

### Task 1. Translate the following abstracts in writing.

1. Falcon state - is the most important center of oil processing.
2. As the direct road for oil transportation was blocked, a new way for transportation of oil products to Stalingrad had to be found.
3. Drilling rig moves fast on the mine roads on diesel engine.
4. We've been through this before with other ways of offshore drilling.
5. Oil experts argue that offshore drilling never had the potential to amount to more than a small share of global supply.
6. The invention relates to the oil and gas extraction industry and can be used in the drilling and operating of various wells, and also in the construction and operation of surface pipeline systems.
7. The invention relates to the oil and gas production industry, in particular to a composition for regulating the permeability of an inhomogeneous oil formation, which makes it possible to increase the oil recovery and to intensify the oil production.
8. The method can be used in oil and gas production, in particular for sealing fractures in the area around a well when removing hydraulic fracturing liquid, and also for sealing other types of fractures and cracks in the casing.
9. These emissions increased by only 2.5% from 1990 to 1993, whereas petroleum production increased by 24% during the same period.
10. This Institute is concerned primarily with the processing of petroleum deposits and petroleum production and transportation services;
11. Now, today, synthetic diamonds are used in oil drilling, electronics, multi-billion dollar industries.

**Check your translation on p. 33.**

## **Task 2. Translate the texts in writing.**

### **Text 1**

Fixed platforms are shallow-water rigs that can be physically attached to the sea floor. They stand on legs of steel or concrete that are piled into the sea floor, or rely on their own weight to remain fixed in place. These platforms are stable, and resilient to wind and water movements – but are only financially viable in shallow waters, usually up to 150m in depth. All offshore structures must function safely for at least 25 years – and fixed platforms are no exception. The fatigue loads on fixed legs is so great, that non-floating platforms can only be used in shallow, coastal waters. There are five main types of fixed platform, ranging from the conventional fixed platform used at depths of up to 150m, to the tension leg platform that can be used at depths of 2000m.

### **Text 2**

**Oil extraction**, isolation of oil from animal by-products, fleshy fruits such as the olive and palm, and oilseeds such as cottonseed, sesame seed, soybeans, and peanuts. Oil is extracted by three general methods: rendering, used with animal products and oleaginous fruits; mechanical pressing, for oil-bearing seeds and nuts; and extracting with volatile solvents, employed in large-scale operations for a more complete extraction than is possible with pressing. Rendering originally implied the application of heat; in its most primitive form, it is practiced by heaping fruits such as olives in piles exposed to the sun and collecting the oil that exudes. A similar, somewhat more advanced process is used to extract oil from palm fruits by boiling in water, then skimming the oil from the surface.

### **Text 3**

The term **drilling** indicates the whole complex of operations necessary to construct wells of circular section applying excavation techniques. To drill a well it is necessary to carry out simultaneously the following actions (drilling process):

- to overcome the resistance of the rock, crushing it into small particles measuring just a few mm;

- to remove the rock particles, while still acting on fresh material;
- to maintain the stability of the walls of the hole;
- to prevent the fluids contained in the drilled formations from entering the well.

This can be achieved by using rotary drilling rigs which are the ones operating today in the field of hydrocarbons exploration and production. The drilling rigs are complexes of mobile equipment which can be moved (onshore and offshore) from one drill site to another, drilling a series of wells.

#### **Text 4**

**Offshore drilling** is the process of extracting petroleum from reserves located beneath the Earth's oceans instead of reserves located on the mainland. Offshore oil rigs have developed greatly over the past years, and have become gigantic structures that house hundreds of people at a time. Some facilities sit on towers that go to depths of 1220 meters below the surface, larger than any skyscraper ever conceived of. Recently, offshore drilling has increased in popularity as a result of the large amount of oil and other petroleum products used worldwide each day. The IEA estimates that in 2016 the worldwide consumption of oil and liquid fuels will be 96 million barrels *per day* - working out to over 35 billion barrels a year. To meet this demand for fossil fuels, petroleum companies are faced with the task of searching in more remote locations to discover new reserves.

#### **Text 5**

Once the well has been drilled, the final portion of casing known as the production casing is installed. This casing ends in a cap that closes the well, allowing the flow of petroleum into the well to be controlled. Explosives are sent below ground to crack this production casing at a variety of depths to allow oil and gas to enter the well in a controlled manner and move to the surface at a reasonable pressure. When first drilled, the pressure from the reservoir is enough to send fluids to the surface, but as this pressure declines pumps may be needed. Sometimes, water or gas is pumped into the reservoir, increasing the reservoir pressure and allowing petroleum to flow again. In some cases, steam is

sent down a well to heat the petroleum, increasing its pressure. Since the liquid that is brought up to the platform is a mixture of crude oil, natural gas, water, and sediments, some drilling platforms contain full production facilities to separate this mixture.

### **Text 6**

Crude oil is a mixture of many different hydrocarbon molecules of a range of sizes. Smaller molecules vaporize at lower temperatures, so crude oil can be distilled to separate out the different hydrocarbons. In the distillation process, crude oil is vaporized and the hot vapor rises up a column, cooling as it rises. Different hydrocarbons vaporize at different temperatures, so they condense into liquid form at different points in the column, separating the crude oil into different components that can then be further processed to optimize them for their final use. Gasoline and diesel are the most lucrative products extracted from crude oil, so refineries use a range of techniques to maximize the production of these fuels. This may include cracking (breaking larger molecules down into smaller molecules<sup>2</sup>), hydrotreating (replacing impurities such as sulfur with hydrogen to improve fuel quality), reforming (turning smaller molecules into gasoline), alkylation (using an acid to produce high-octane gasoline from smaller molecules), and blending (mixing different liquids together to produce uniform products that meet regulatory standards). During the blending stage, ethanol from industrial ethanol plants is also blended into gasoline to increase its octane content, reduce carbon monoxide emissions, and meet the requirements of the Renewable Fuel Standard.

### **Text 7**

Refining and processing reduce the environmental impact of oil- and gas-derived fuels by removing harmful pollutants and improving their reliability during combustion. However, refineries and processing plants have their own environmental impacts, with corresponding procedures for minimizing those impacts. More information on these can be found in other parts of this series: “Mitigating and Regulating Methane Emissions” and “Air Quality Impacts of Oil and Gas.” Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) occurs in varying proportions in natural gas and is

removed at processing plants to improve the quality of the gas. Most of this CO<sub>2</sub> is vented to the atmosphere, accounting for roughly 0.4% of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions (for comparison, methane leaks from the natural gas production and distribution chain are estimated to account for roughly 3% of U.S. emissions). A small number of gas processing plants capture the CO<sub>2</sub> removed from natural gas during processing; this captured CO<sub>2</sub> is injected into oil fields to enhance oil recovery.

### **Text 8**

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) – these are mainly propane and butane, shipped either separately or in mixtures. They may be refinery by product gases or may be produced in conjunction with crude oil or natural gas. Most liquefied gases are hydrocarbons and the key property that makes hydrocarbons the world’s primary energy source – combustibility – also makes them inherently hazardous. Because these gases are handled in large quantities, it is imperative that all practical steps are taken to minimize leakage and to limit all sources of ignition. A liquefied gas is the liquid form of a substance which, at ambient temperature and at atmospheric pressure, would be a gas. The same liquefied gas at the same temperature, in a closed container, will always have the same pressure. Therefore, butane at the same temperature has an identical pressure irrespective of whether the container is the tank of a gas carrier, a simple gas cigarette lighter, a storage tank, or a domestic gas bottle - all are pressurised containers.

### **GRAMMAR EXERCISES**

**Task 1. Complete the advertisement with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the present continuous.**

Adopt an animal today

The Animal Adaptation Society 1. \_\_\_(need) your help! At the moment, we 2. \_\_\_(have) more than 20 dogs and 35 cats that desperately need a home. We 3. \_\_\_(look) for people who 4. \_\_\_(love) animals and who 5. \_\_\_(take) good care of pets. 6. \_\_\_(you/want) to adopt one of our



adorable animals? We 7.\_\_(have) an open day this weekend. Please come! Adaptation 8.\_\_(be) completely free!

**Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets the present simple or the present continuous.**

- 1. A: I \_\_(think) about going to see *Green Day* in concert next month.  
B: Great! I \_\_(think) they're the best! I'll come with you.
- 2. A: Why \_\_(you/weigh) yourself?  
B: I want to see if I \_\_(weigh) enough for my height.
- 3. A: Your baby brother \_\_(be) adorable!  
B: Yes, but today he \_\_(be) really naughty. He keeps drawing on the wall.
- 4. A: I see you \_\_(have) a new mobile phone.  
B: Yes, but I \_\_(have) problems with it at the moment.
- 5. A: Why \_\_(you/taste) the soup? It's not ready yet.  
B: To see if it \_\_(taste) sweet enough for children.
- 6. A: Do you know where Mike \_\_(come) from?  
B: He's from Glasgow. Actually, he is there at the moment but he \_\_(come) back tomorrow.
- 7. A: I \_\_(see) Charlotte has toothache.  
B: Yes. She's in a lot of pain. She \_\_(see) her dentist this afternoon, though.

**Task 3. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.**

Dear Anybody,  
I 1. \_\_\_ on this island 2. \_\_\_ six month now. It is a miracle that I 3. \_\_\_ for this long. I 4. \_\_\_ fish and fruits since I got here. Fortunately, I haven't seen any dangerous animals 5. \_\_\_. When I arrived here the weather was fine, it 6. \_\_\_ continuously for the past two weeks. I've built a shelter out of sticks and leaves, which is really quite cozy. My main problem is loneliness as I 7. \_\_\_ for anyone for so long. I've been thinking of building a boat and trying to escape. Pleased help me.

R. Crusoe

1.	A. am	B. was	C. have been	D. is
2.	A. since	B. for	C. just	D. already

3.	A. survive	B. am surviving	C. have survived	D. have been surviving
4.	A. 've been eating	B. 'm eating	C. eat	D. 've eaten
5.	A. often	B. usually	C. yet	D. always
6.	A. is raining	B. has rained	C. rains	D. has been raining
7.	A. speak	B. haven't spoken	C. speaks	D. spoke

**Task 4. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect, Past Simple или Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. Today is Thursday, and John \_\_\_ (be) late twice this week; he \_\_\_ (be) late yesterday and on Monday.
2. I first \_\_\_ (meet) George a month ago, and I \_\_\_ (meet) him several times since then.
3. It is October now, and we \_\_\_ (do) a lot of work this year; we \_\_\_ (do) a lot last year too.
4. She \_\_\_ (buy) a coat last winter, but she \_\_\_ (not / buy) a new dress since 2008.
5. It's only the middle of the month, and he \_\_\_ (spend) (already) most of his salary; he \_\_\_ (spend) \$60 yesterday,
6. I \_\_\_ (break) my leg in 1991, but I \_\_\_ (break) (never) my arm.
7. He's over sixty, and he's still working. He \_\_\_ (work) hard all his life. When he \_\_\_ (be) a young man, he sometimes \_\_\_ (work) all night.
8. The postman \_\_\_ (come) at eight yesterday, but it's now half past eight and he \_\_\_ (not / come) yet.
9. Today is May 25th. Ted \_\_\_ (not / be) absent this month.
10. He \_\_\_ (feel) extremely ill when he went to hospital, but he \_\_\_ (feel) much better since he came out of hospital a month ago.

**Task 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.**

A night to remember.

It was a cold winter's night. The wind 1) \_\_\_ (blow) and thick snow 2) \_\_\_ (fall) to the ground. None of us could sleep, so we all 3) \_\_\_ (stay) up

late. While we 4)\_\_(sit) in the living room, listening to my brother, Jed, play the guitar, mum 5)\_\_(come) out of the kitchen with hot chocolate for everyone. We 6)\_\_(have) a great time when, the lights 7)\_\_(go) out! Mum 8)\_\_(begin) looking for some candles. Ted 9)\_\_(try) to help us when my little sister, Emma, 10)\_\_(fall) off the couch. As I 11)\_\_(try) to reach her, I 12)\_\_(trip) over my brother's guitar. Luckily, dad 13)\_\_(find) some matches and 14)\_\_(light) the fire. We could see again but we couldn't stop laughing!

**Task 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past forms.**

**Holiday trouble**

I remember the first time I 1)\_\_(go) abroad on holiday. I 2)\_\_(just/leave) school. I 3)\_\_(study) very hard for my final exams and I 4)\_\_(feel) that I needed to get away. A friend of mine 5)\_\_(want) to go away as well, so we 6)\_\_(decide) to look at some brochures at a travel agent's. We 7)\_\_(search) for about an hour when my friend 8)\_\_(find) the perfect holiday – two weeks in Cuba. We 9)\_\_(be) very excited about it. Finally, the day of our holiday 10)\_\_(arrive). We 11)\_\_(just/leave) the house when the phone 12)\_\_(ring). I 13)\_\_(run) back into the house but the phone 14)\_\_(stop) by the time I 15)\_\_(reach) it. When we 16)\_\_(get) to the airport, we 17)\_\_(check) in and 18)\_\_(go) to the cafeteria. While we were having our coffee, the airline 19)\_\_(make) an announcement. Our flight was delayed for eight hours. It was then that I 20)\_\_(realize) what the phone call was about.

**Task 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past forms.**

1. Sue \_\_(be) late for work because she \_\_(oversleep). 2. I \_\_(walk) down the street when I \_\_(bump) into Mary. I \_\_(not see) her for ages. 3. What exactly \_\_(do) you \_\_(do) yesterday at 7 pm? 4. Alice \_\_(cook) for two hours before the quests \_\_(arrive). 5. How long \_\_(wait) before they \_\_(come)? 6. The police \_\_(arrest) him because he \_\_(rob) the bank. 7. After we \_\_(leave) the office, we \_\_(head) for a pub. 8. Grandma \_\_(have) a nap while I \_\_(read) a magazine. 9. Our

neighbors \_\_\_(have) a barbecue yesterday. 10. I \_\_\_(wake) up in the middle of the night when my neighbors upstairs \_\_\_(start) an argument. 11. Paul \_\_\_(buy) a new car after his previous one \_\_\_(break) down. 12. The baby \_\_\_(sleep) for half an hour when Ted \_\_\_(come) back home. 13. Michael \_\_\_(not appear) until we \_\_\_(call) him. 14. Children \_\_\_(cross) the road when a car \_\_\_(hit) him. 15. The police \_\_\_(take) away Matt's driving license after he \_\_\_(exceed) the speed limit. 16. We \_\_\_(eat) our breakfast ten minutes ago.

**Task 8. Underline the correct variant.**

1. I am writing in connection with the advertisement which appeared / has appeared on 12 April. 2. I originally studied/ have studied chemistry at university. I graduated / have been graduating with a first-class degree. 3. I now completed / have now completed a postgraduate degree in administration. 4. I've been trying / I've tried to find a permanent job for a considerable time. 5. Indeed, I have already worked /I have already been working for several companies on a temporary basis. 6. In my first job, I was / have been responsible for marketing. 7. I've been applying / have applied for several posts this year but I did not manage / have not managed to find what I'm looking for. 8. The last job I applied / have applied for required applicants to speak some Japanese. 9. I started learning / have been learning Spanish a few months ago I did not obtain / have not obtained a qualification in it yet. 10. I did not apply / have not applied for a job with your company before. 11. I hoped / have hoped that you would consider my application favorably. 12. However, I have been waiting/ have waited for a reply for weeks and I still have not received / did not receive any answer.

**Task 9. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, to be going + to inf.**

1. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) your examination results?  
2. Kathy \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Caracas next month to attend a conference.  
3. Do you have any plans for lunch today? — I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Shannon at the Sham Cafe in an hour. Do you want to join us?

4. I \_\_\_\_ (buy) a bicycle for my son for his birthday next month. Do you know anything about bikes for kids? — Sure. What do you want to know?
5. How do you like your new job? — I don't start it until tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_ (give) you an answer next week.
6. I suppose he \_\_\_\_ (talk) about his new invention.
7. Why are you packing your suitcase? — I \_\_\_\_ (leave) for Los Angeles in a couple of hours.
8. My regular doctor, Dr. Jordan, \_\_\_\_ (attend) a conference in Las Vegas next week, so I hope I \_\_\_\_ (meet) her partner, Dr. Peterson, when I \_\_\_\_ (go) for my appointment next Friday.
9. What time class \_\_\_\_ (begin) tomorrow morning? — It \_\_\_\_ (begin) at eight o'clock sharp.
10. The coffee shop \_\_\_\_ (open) at seven o'clock tomorrow morning. I'll meet you there at 7:15. — Okay. I'll be there.

**Task 10. Put the verbs in brackets into Future Continuous, Present Continuous, Future Simple, to be going + to inf.**

1. At 5 o'clock tomorrow he \_\_\_\_ (work).
2. He can't come at noon tomorrow because he \_\_\_\_ (give) a lesson at that time.
3. She \_\_\_\_ (read) an interesting book the whole evening tomorrow.
4. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning he \_\_\_\_ (talk) to his friend.
5. You will recognize her when you see her. She \_\_\_\_ (wear) a yellow hat.
6. He \_\_\_\_ (have a party) on Saturday 4th December in London at 10 pm.
7. In the next days you \_\_\_\_ (visit) famous sights.
8. Jeanne and Paul \_\_\_\_ (move) to London next month.
9. Leave the washing up. -I \_\_\_\_ (do) it later.
10. This time tomorrow I \_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach.
11. Look out! You \_\_\_\_ (spill) your tea!

**Task 11. Open the brackets, using the necessary tenses in the Passive Voice.**

1. Dictionaries may not (use) at the examination. 2. I'm not wearing my black shoes today. They (mend). 3. This room (use) only on special occasions. 4. Bicycles must not (leave) in the hall. 5. He (take) to hospital this afternoon, and (operate) on tomorrow morning. 6. The damaged buildings (reconstruct) now, the reconstruction (finish) by the end of the year. 7. The paintings (exhibit) till the end of the month. 8. She heard footsteps, she thought she (follow). 9. Normally this street (sweep) every day, but it (not sweep) yesterday. 10. Thousands of new houses (build) every year. 11. Why don't you use your car? – It (repair) now, I had a bad accident a week ago. – Anybody (hurt)? 12. My keys (return) to me yesterday; they (pick) up in the street. 13. The living-room (sweep), (mop) and (dust). It is clean now. 14. We (tell) to wait because the man (question) in the room. 15. If he comes in you (find) looking through his papers. 16. The boxes (not pack) yet. 17. Your food still (prepare). 18. Luckily by the time we got there the painting (not sell). 19. We had to go on holiday because our house (decorate). 20. I'm afraid that next week's meeting (cancel). 21. If we don't hurry, all the tickets (sell) by the time we get there. 22. All main courses (serve) with vegetables or salad. 23. The cathedral (build) in the fourteenth century. 24. Nothing (see) of Pauline since her car (find) abandoned near Newbury last week. 25. The Tower of London formerly (use) as a prison.

**Task 12. Use the verb in brackets in the appropriate form.**

1. For the first two minutes he (occupy) with eating; then as his appetite (quiet), he took his time. 2. Why nothing (do) about it at the time? 3. You can't go in. She (interview) for the TV. 4. I had a most unpleasant feeling that I (watch). 5. She looked a different girl. Her face (wash), her hair (comb). 6. We could still see the tracks where the car (drag) off the road. 7. You can't use the office at the moment, it (redecorate). 8. A new metro line (construct) now. One of its stations (build) in our street. 9. Like many medieval cities, Moscow developed round the walls of a stronghold. First a brick wall (build) around the merchants' quarter which (know) as

Kitaigorod, then, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, a new wall (erect) round the so-called Bely Gorod. 10. Maize (use) by many peoples of the world to make their bread. 11. The house (lock) up before they set off. 12. Wherever I went I found evidence that the camp (leave) only a short time before we arrived. 13. The place looked wonderful. Everything (prepare) for the ball. 14. Evidently the tea (sweeten) before I put sugar into it. 15. The student (ask) to tell the story again. 16. Progress (make) every day in the world of science. 17. He saw that the table (push) into the corner. 18. Empty bottles must (throw) away, the sooner the better. 19. Photographs (take) after the ceremony. 20. I never (speak) to like that before. 21. In some countries women still (deny) the right to vote. 22. My uncle recently (make) a captain. 23. We (suppose) to take your remark seriously? 24. The newspaper (deliver) before I got up this morning. 25. Smoking (not allow) in this part of the building. 26. I phoned the police when I found out that my passport (steal). 27. The National Gallery (restore) at the moment. 28. When I entered the room Richard still (examine). 29. We can't take the car yet: it still (repair). 30. The windows are really dirty: they (not clean) for years.

**Task 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form in the Active or in the Passive Voice.**

1. Each of the children (receive) a due share of Mrs. Gerhardt's attention. 2. From the clink of dishes one could tell the supper (prepare). 3. The front door of his house (unlock) as he (leave) it. 4. Mrs. Fripp (come) to inform her that dinner already (serve). 5. His phrase (greet) by a strange laugh from a student who (sit) near the wall. 6. A note (bring) in, addressed to Eleanor, and (put) on the table to await her 7. When the door (close), old Jolyon (drop) his paper, and (stare) long and anxiously in front of him. 8. To his knowing eyes the scene below easily (explain). 9. The door (shut) behind him. 10. Finally, his name (call), and the boy (push) forward to her. 11. Finally, he (persuade) by Bass to go away. 12. But when autumn (come) the cows (drive) home from the grass. 13. "Will you work on this new job all your life?" The question (ask) with sincere

interest. 14. She (tap) on the door. John (open) it. 15. Look! There's nothing \_\_\_\_\_ here. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ (take) \_\_\_\_\_ away.

**Task 14. Make infinitives (add "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.**

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy \_\_\_\_ (watch) television. It's relaxing. 2. It was a nice day, so we decided \_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk. 3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy \_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk? 4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind \_\_\_\_ (wait). 5. They don't have much money. They can't afford \_\_\_\_ (go) out very often. 6. I wish that dog would stop \_\_\_\_ (bark). It's driving me mad. 7. Our neighbour threatened \_\_\_\_ (call) the police if we didn't stop the noise. 8. We were hungry, so I suggested \_\_\_\_ (have) dinner early. 9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk \_\_\_\_ (miss) the train. 10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope \_\_\_\_ (find) something soon. 11. She doesn't allow \_\_\_\_ (smoke) in the house. 12. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like \_\_\_\_ (go) there. 13. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me \_\_\_\_ (do)? 14. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me \_\_\_\_ (read) it. 15. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed \_\_\_\_ (go). 16. Where would you recommend me \_\_\_\_ (go) for my holidays? 17. I wouldn't recommend \_\_\_\_ (eat) in that restaurant. The food is awful. 18. The film was very sad. It made me \_\_\_\_ (cry). 19. Carol's parents always encouraged her \_\_\_\_ (study) hard at school.

**Task 15. Complete the following sentences with infinitives (add "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs below to make them grammatically correct.**

1. He tried to avoid \_\_\_\_ my question. 2. Could you please stop \_\_\_\_ so much noise? 3. I enjoy \_\_\_\_ to music. 4. I considered \_\_\_\_ for the job but in the end I decided against it. 5. Have you finished \_\_\_\_ your hair yet? 6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk \_\_\_\_ knocked down. 7.



Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on \_\_\_\_\_. 8. I don't mind you \_\_\_\_\_ the phone as long as you pay for all your calls. 9. Hello! Fancy \_\_\_\_\_ you here! What a surprise! 10. I've put off \_\_\_\_\_ the letter so many times. I really must do it today. 11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody \_\_\_\_\_ so stupid? 12. Sarah gave up \_\_\_\_\_ to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.  
<http://study-english.info/exercises-infinitive.php#ixzz6Bqi20Guz>

### **Task 16. Put the verbs into the correct form.**

1. If I see him, I (*tell*) him the news. 2. I (have) a car if I could afford it. 3. The table will break if you (*stand*) on it. 4. If he (*eat*) all the cakes, he will be ill. 5. If I find your book, I (*let*) you know. 6. If I tell you a secret, you (*promise*) to keep it? 7. If I had a player typewriter, I (*listen*) to music. 8. If I (*know*) her address, I'd write a letter to her. 9. If he worked slowly, he (*not/make*) so many mistakes. 10. The police (*arrest*) him if they catch him. 11. If he (*read*) late at night, he is sleepy in the morning. 12. I could tell you the truth if I (*know*). 13. If he (*need*) a pen, he can borrow mine. 14. Your car (*be stolen*) if you left it unlocked. 6. He might get fat if he (*not/stop*) eating much. 15. The teacher will get angry if you (*make*) many mistakes. 16. She will be furious if she (*hear*) this. 17. What would you do if you (*get*) stuck between two floors? 18. If you boil some water, I (*make*) tea. 19. If you leave your bag here, it (*be lost*). 20. You'll miss the bus if you (*not/leave*) at once. 21. If he (*know*) that it was dangerous he wouldn't come. 22. If I (*win*) a big money prize, I'd give up my job. 23. If you come late, they (*not/let*) you in. 24. She had a headache, otherwise she (*come*). 25. If I were you, I (*not/buy*) such expensive things. 26. If I (live) in the country, I (have) a dog. 27. What you (do) if someone gave you a million pounds? 28. If I (*be*) you, I (*look*) for another job.

## ESSAY WRITING

<b>Клише для вводной части сочинения</b>	
We live in a world in which ...	<i>Мы живем в мире, в котором...</i>
Some people are convinced that...and others believe that...	<i>Часть людей убеждена в ... другие же больше верят в ...</i>
It is generally agreed today that ...	<i>Сегодня в обществе принято считать, что...</i>
Nowadays people are getting more and more concerned about...	<i>Современные люди все больше и больше убеждены в том, что...</i>
One issue that has caused lots of controversy over the years is...	<i>Одним из проблемных вопросов, вызывающих в последние годы большие споры, считается...</i>
Many people think ... but others do not agree.	<i>Многие люди думают, что... но часть общества с ними не согласна.</i>
One very complex problem in modern world is...	<i>Одной из ключевых проблем современного мира считается...</i>
For the great majority of people ...	<i>Для большинства людей...</i>
Nowadays many people face difficult decision when they.....	<i>В наши дни людям часто приходится сталкиваться с трудным выбором, когда они...</i>
But all the same, there are clear benefits and drawbacks to both opinions....	<i>Но в то же время, у каждой точки зрения есть свои положительные и отрицательные стороны.</i>
A common opinion is that...	<i>По общепринятому мнению предполагается, что ...</i>
Let us consider what the advantages and disadvantages of ... are.	<i>Давайте разберемся в том, какие есть плюсы и минусы ...</i>
I would like to express my opinion on this problem...	<i>Мне бы хотелось выразить свой взгляд на обозначенную проблему...</i>

<b>Фразы для части сочинения My opinion (Мое мнение)</b>	
As far as I am concerned...	<i>Что касается меня, то я считаю...</i>
In my opinion, ...	<i>По моему мнению, ...</i>
In my view/judgment ...	<i>На мой взгляд/по моему суждению...</i>
I believe that ...	<i>Я полагаю, что...</i>
My personal view is that...	<i>Моя личная точка зрения заключается в том, что...</i>
I also believe it would be a good idea to...	<i>Я также считаю, что было бы неплохо...</i>
It is true that ...	<i>Это правда, что...</i>
I completely agree with this statement...	<i>Я полностью согласен с этим утверждением...</i>
It is a well-known fact that ...	<i>Широко известный факт, что...</i>
In my experience...	<i>По моему опыту...</i>
It is undeniable that...	<i>Невозможно отрицать, что...</i>
Personally, I strongly object to this statement.	<i>Лично я строго не приемлю такую позицию.</i>
There is a great deal of truth in...	<i>Есть большая доля правды в...</i>
I would like to support my point of view with an example...	<i>Мне бы хотелось подтвердить свою точку зрения примером...</i>

<b>Выражаем причины своего мнения (Reasons for my opinion)</b>	
For example/ for instance...	<i>Например, в качестве примера...</i>
Let us start by considering the facts.	<i>Давайте начнем с анализа фактов.</i>

To begin with, ...	<i>Начать следует с ...</i>
One argument in support of ...	<i>Один из аргументов в поддержку ...</i>
The first thing that needs to be said is ...	<i>Прежде всего нужно сказать, что...</i>
One should note here that ...	<i>Первым делом замечу, что...</i>
Experts say that...	<i>Эксперты утверждают, что...</i>
Experts point out that...	<i>Эксперты отмечают, что...</i>
Experts are convinced that...	<i>Эксперты убеждены в...</i>
According to some experts...	<i>По мнению ряда экспертов...</i>
That is proof that...	<i>Доказано, что...</i>
We cannot ignore the fact that ...	<i>Мы не можем проигнорировать тот факт, что...</i>
Another example is...	<i>Следующим примером является...</i>
Another good thing about ... is that ... .	<i>Еще один положительный момент скрыт в том, что ...</i>
Another positive aspect of ...	<i>Еще одним плюсом этого ...</i>
The second reason for ...	<i>Другой причиной ... станет ...</i>
It would be unfair not to mention that fact that ...	<i>Нельзя упускать из внимания тот факт, что...</i>

First of all/secondly/ thirdly/ finally...	<i>Во-первых, во-вторых, в-третьих, в заключение (наконец)</i>
Furthermore, one should not forget that ...	<i>Кроме того, не стоит забывать о том, что...</i>

<b>Аргументы противоположной стороны (Reasons for the opposing opinion)</b>	
One must admit that...	<i>Следует также признать, что...</i>
Others believe that...	<i>Другие полагают, что...</i>
On the other hand, we can observe that ...	<i>С другой стороны можно увидеть, что...</i>
Some people believe it's better...	<i>Некоторые люди считают, что лучшие...</i>
The most common argument against this is that ...	<i>Самый сильный аргумент против такой позиции это...</i>
Another negative aspect of ...	<i>Еще один минус этого...</i>
It is often said that ...	<i>Часто говорят, что...</i>
On the other hand, ...	<i>С другой стороны, ...</i>
From these facts, one may conclude that ...	<i>Исходя из этих фактов, мы можем заключить, что...</i>

Nevertheless, one should accept that ...	<i>Тем не менее, следует согласиться с тем, что...</i>
However, I also agree that ...	<i>Однако, я согласен, что...</i>

<b>Причины несогласия с противоположным мнением (Why I don't agree with the opposing opinion)</b>	
I don't support the idea of...	<i>Я не поддерживаю мнение о...</i>
I disagree with this position because...	<i>Я не соглашусь с такой позицией, поскольку...</i>
Let us consider this problem from another angle...	<i>Давайте рассмотрим эту проблему с другой стороны...</i>
I believe that most people realize that...	<i>Я думаю, что многие люди осознают, что...</i>
I do not completely agree with this position because...	<i>Я соглашусь полностью с этой позицией, потому что...</i>
I am afraid I cannot agree with the opinion that...	<i>Я боюсь, я не могу согласиться с мнением о том, что...</i>
There would seem to be clear pros and cons to both options...	<i>Для обоих случаев очевидны и преимущества, и недостатки...</i>
But personally, I include more to the	<i>Но я лично больше склоняюсь к</i>

opinion of...	<i>мнению...</i>
Despite my respect for the opinion that..., I cannot share it because...	<i>Несмотря на мое уважение к подобной точке зрения...я все же не могу разделить это суждение, поскольку...</i>
There is a simple reason for this...	<i>Для этого есть простая причина...</i>
If on the one hand it can be said that ... the same is not true for ...	<i>И если об одной стороне можно сказать, что...то к другой это уже не относится...</i>
The problem with this is that...	<i>Вся проблема здесь состоит в том, что...</i>

<b>Речевые клише для завершения сочинения (Conclusion)</b>	
In conclusion, I would like to stress that...	<i>В заключение, мне бы хотелось сделать акцент на том, что...</i>
To sum up...	<i>Суммируя, подытоживая</i>
In summary, I believe that...	<i>Подводя итог, я считаю, что...</i>
Taking into consideration all mentioned above...	<i>Принимая во внимание всю изложенную выше информацию...</i>
In conclusion, I can say that...	<i>В завершение, я могу сказать...</i>

All in all, I believe that...	<i>Как бы там ни было, я верю, что...</i>
To draw the conclusion, it should be observed that...	<i>Подводя итоги, следует отметить, что...</i>
The arguments I have presented... would indicate that ...	<i>Перечисленные мной доводы указывают на то, что...</i>
All in all, I still strongly believe that...	<i>Так или иначе, я твердо убежден в том, что...</i>
From these arguments one could conclude that...	<i>Исходя из представленных доводов, можно сделать вывод, что...</i>
So it's up to you to decide whether...or not...	<i>Так что каждый сам решает для себя ... или нет....</i>
<b>Вводные слова</b>	
In today's world	<i>В современном мире</i>
Hence	<i>Следовательно</i>
Besides/furthermore	<i>Кроме того</i>
Thus	<i>Таким образом</i>
Unfortunately	<i>К сожалению</i>
Most of all	<i>Больше всего</i>
In other words	<i>Иначе говоря, другими словами</i>
Also	<i>Также, тоже</i>
In a word	<i>Одним словом</i>
I would like to	<i>Мне бы хотелось...</i>



In addition	<i>В дополнение, к тому же, в добавок</i>
As a result of	<i>В результате</i>
Concerning	<i>Касательно</i>

## ПОДГОТОВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ ДЛЯ НАПИСАНИЯ ЭССЕ

**Task 1. Add the missing linking or sequencing words from the box below to form the completed model answer.**

**but    in conclusion    even though    however(3)    although  
such as(2)                    though                    and(4)**

These days, many people are afraid of nuclear technology because of the dangerous associated with its use. In my opinion, 1\_\_\_ it is true that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to life, the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes also carries some serious risks.

Nuclear power stations provide an important source of cheap power for many industrialized nations and some developing countries. 2\_\_\_\_, there is always the danger of radiation leaking from these plants. 3\_\_\_safety precautions are taken, there have been numerous disasters 4\_\_\_the explosion of a nuclear plant in Japan not long ago.

Nuclear technology is even used to help cure some diseases 5\_\_\_cancer. Radiation can be applied to the body to burn away cancerous sells. This is, 6\_\_\_, a dangerous procedure 7\_\_\_the application of radiation is almost always painful 8\_\_\_\_\_not always successful.

The most worrying aspect of nuclear technology, 9\_\_\_, is its use for military purposes. Enough atomic bombs have already been built to completely destroy the planet, 10 \_\_\_ the real danger is that one day some country will start a war with these weapons. Too many countries now have the technology required to make such bombs 11\_\_\_\_ there is currently much debate about how to control the situation.

12\_\_\_ nuclear technology certainly has positive uses 13\_\_\_ is nonetheless dangerous. 14\_\_\_ ,it would have been better if it have never been used to create nuclear weapons. If life in Earth is to continue, all the nuclear nations of the world should agree to disarm as soon as possible.

**Task 2. Read the text below, somebody is trying to decide whether to go straight to university from school or spend a year travelling around the world. Put their argument into the correct order, using the key words and expressions in bold to help you. The first one and last one have been done for you.**

1 \_\_\_ A. I'm ready in two minds about what to do when I leave school. Should I go straight to university or should I spend a year travelling around the world?

\_\_\_ B. **It is often said** that knowledge is the key to power, and I cannot disagree with this.

\_\_\_ C. **On the one hand**, I would experience lots of different cultures.

\_\_\_ D. Unfortunately, **another point is that** if I spent a year travelling I would need a lot of money.

\_\_\_ E. And I'm not alone in this opinion. **Many consider** a sound career and a good salary to be an important goal.

\_\_\_ F. **However**, it could be argued that I would also meet lots of interesting people while I was travelling.

\_\_\_ G. **Secondly**, if I go straight to university, I'll learn so many things that will help me in my future life.

\_\_\_ H. **First of all**, there are so many benefits of going straight to university.

\_\_\_ I. **But/ believe that** it would be easy to make a bit while I was travelling, giving English lessons or working in hotels and shops.

\_\_\_ J. **Moreover**, I'll be able to take part in the social activities that the university offers, and meet lots of new friends who share the same interests.

\_\_\_ K. **The most important point is that** the sooner I get my qualifications, the quicker I'll get a job and start earning.

\_\_\_ L. **Nevertheless**, these inconveniences would be an inevitable part of travelling and would be greatly outweighed by the other advantages.

\_\_\_ M. **In my opinion**, starting work and making money is one of the most important things in life.

\_\_\_ N. **On the other hand**, I could end up suffering from culture shock, homesickness and some strange tropical disease.

\_\_\_ O. **Furthermore**, if I spent a year travelling, I would learn more about the world.

16. P. All right, I've made my mind up. Now, where's my nearest travel agency?

**Task 3. Using the key words and expressions in bold from the last exercise, present an argument for the following issues:**

1. A government's main priority is to provide education for its people.
2. The only way to save the environment is for governments to impose strict quotas on the energy we use (for example, by restricting car ownership, limiting the water we use).
3. Satisfaction in your job is more important than the money you earn.
4. Living in a town or city is better than living in the countryside.
5. It is our responsibility to help or look after those less fortunate than ourselves (for example, the homeless, the mentally ill).

**Task 4. In the left-hand column with the second part from the right-hand column, using an appropriate expression showing reason or result from the central column. In some cases, more than one of the expressions from the middle is possible.**

1. The police ask him his ...	...ensued...	...pass his exams.
2. He failed his exam...	...effects off...	... wake anyone.
3. A president cough...	...prompted him to...	...was unable to enroll for the course.
4. She started haranguing the crowd...	...on account off...	...upsetting me like that?
5. He spent the whole weekend revising ...	...as a consequence...	...his lack of revision.
6.They came in quietly ...	...affect...	...starting a riot.
7.He refused to lend anyone money ...	...owing to...	...its low turnover and poor sales history.
8. The bank manager refused to lend the company more money ...	...on the grounds that...	... its action.
	...so as not to...	... when the police officers on trial were acquitted.
	...with the aim of ...	... a large earthquake?
	...in order to ...	
	... consequences of...	
	...motives in ...	

9. The school was forced to close ...	...due to...	... people rarely repay a loan.
10. What were your ...	...reason for...	... seek professional medical help.
11. What are the ...		... different people in different ways.
12. Stress and overwork can ...		... poor student attendance.
13. The army attacked without considering the ...		...speeding through the town.
14. He failed to send off his application form and ...		
15. Riots and streets fighting ...		

**Now complete these sentences with appropriate expression from the table above.**

1. Panic buying \_\_\_\_ when the stock market crashed.
2. People often do things without considering the \_\_\_\_ their actions.
3. The government raised the income tax rate \_\_\_\_ curb inflation.
4. The government raised the income tax rate \_\_\_\_ curbing inflation.
5. The government raised the income tax rate \_\_\_\_\_ the rapidly rising rate of inflation.
6. When questioned, many racists cannot give a logical \_\_\_\_ their attitudes towards other racial groups.
7. The soaring crime rate alarmed the police superintendent and \_\_\_\_, adopt a zero-tolerance policing policy.
8. He was arrested \_\_\_\_ he was a danger to others and himself.
9. The family was forced to economise \_\_\_\_go heavily into dept.
10. The fumes from motto traffic \_\_\_\_\_people in many different ways.

**Task 5. Read the following sample extracts. Using the prompts improve the way the main idea is introduced.**

We just accept mobile phones and don't think about their bad effects.  
*to have a tendency/ regardless of*

---

It's not right that parents can choose if they have a boy or a girl baby.  
*in my view/ it is unethical for*

---

A lot of steps have been taken to help old people but it's still not enough.

*Despite the fact/we still*

---

I think a lot of people don't know the effect of antibiotics.

*I am doubtful whether many*

---

People say that hamburgers make you fat but it isn't true.

*There is little evidence to prove the fact that*

---

Some people say they want to work at home which I find surprising.

*I am always surprised when*

---

### **Task 6. Add linking and sequencing words from the box below.**

<b>therefore</b>	<b>however (x2)</b>	<b>although</b>	<b>in general</b>	
<b>but</b>	<b>also</b>	<b>furthermore</b>	<b>secondly</b>	<b>even though</b>
<b>in</b>	<b>first place</b>	<b>not only</b>		<b>in</b>

Some people think that studying the English language in an English-speaking country is the best way to learn the language. Other people argue that this is not the only way to master the language. What is your opinion?

Studying a language in a country where it is widely spoken has many advantages. It is 1) \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea to study English in a country such as Britain. 2) \_\_\_\_\_, I believe it is not the only way to learn the language.

3) \_\_\_\_\_, most students in non-English-speaking countries learn English at a secondary school and sometimes at university nowadays. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ their spoken English is not usually of very high standard, their knowledge of grammar is often quite advanced. This is certainly useful when students come to an English-country to perfect the language.

5) \_\_\_\_\_, studying the basics of English at secondary school is less stressful than learning the language while overseas. This is because students living at home do not have to worry about problem such as finding accommodation, paying for their study and living costs, and

trying to survive in a foreign country where day to day living causes much stress.

6) \_\_\_\_, there are advantages of learning English in Britain. Every day there are opportunities to practice listening to and speaking with British people. 7) \_\_\_\_, students can experience the culture first-hand, which is a great help when trying to understand the language. This is especially true if they choose to live with a British family, as exchange student, for example. 8) \_\_\_\_, if students attend a language school full-time, the teachers will be native speakers. In this case, 9)\_\_\_ will students speaking and listening skills improve, 10) \_\_\_\_ attention can be given to developing reading and writing skills as well.

11) \_\_\_\_, 12) \_\_\_\_ it is preferable to study English in an English-speaking country, a reasonable level of English can be achieved in one's own country, if a student is gifted and dedicate to study.

**Task 7. Choose the statement you like and write an essay (100-120 words).**

1. Extreme sports - is adrenaline worth the risk?
2. Should people keep pets? Do companion animals feel comfortable in homes?
3. Environmental pollution is a global problem. Should everyone make a small contribution to the struggle against it?
4. Is there a problem of a generation gap in modern families?
5. Should children follow in their parents' footsteps?
6. Unschooling and home education – their pros and cons.
7. Is it better to follow your dream or to investigate the job market when choosing a profession?
8. E-books and audio books versus printed publications – downloading e-books to save trees?
9. Errors in any sphere are unavoidable. Do doctors, judges, and teachers have the right to make mistakes?
10. Can the way to success be laziness?
11. Does an artist need talent to create abstract pictures?
12. Live to eat or eat to live? Healthy diets versus favorite dishes.
13. Is Graffiti Art or Vandalism?

14. Is it effective for students to use laptops and tablets instead of usual notepads?
15. Students of high and elementary schools often are not allowed to use smartphones in those institutions. Is it right?
16. Do you think that it is fair to demand from rich countries to support those poor ones?
17. Is it necessary to explore space?
18. How does fashion influence on students' lives?

### **Keys to Task 1, p. 4.**

1. Важнейшим центром нефтепереработки является штат Фалькон.
2. Так как прямой путь доставки нефти был перерезан, надо было найти выход по вывозу нефтепродуктов для Сталинграда.
3. Буровая установка быстро передвигается по выработкам на дизельном ходу.
4. Мы уже сталкивались с подобным при использовании других способов шельфового бурения.
5. Эксперты по нефтедобыче утверждают, что оффшорная добыча никогда не имела потенциала для того, чтобы составить более значимую долю мировой добычи.
6. Изобретение относится к нефтегазодобывающей промышленности и может быть использовано при бурении и эксплуатации различных скважин, а также при строительстве и эксплуатации поверхностных трубопроводных систем.
7. Изобретение относится к нефтегазодобывающей промышленности, в частности, к составу для регулирования проницаемости неоднородного нефтяного пласта, что позволяет увеличить нефтеотдачу и интенсифицировать добычу нефти.
8. Способ может быть использован в нефтегазодобывающей промышленности, в частности, для закупорки трещин в прискважинной зоне при отводе гидроразрывной жидкости, а так же различного рода трещин и ответвлений в кейсинге.
9. В период 1990-1993 годов объем этих выбросов увеличился лишь на 2,5%, в то время как добыча нефти за тот же период возросла на 24%.

10. Этот институт занимается главным образом вопросами разработки нефтяных залежей и добычи нефти, а также вопросами ее транспортировки;

11. Теперь, в наши дни Искусственные алмазы используются в бурении нефтяных скважин, электронике, многомиллиардных отраслях промышленности.

## **БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК**

Электронные ресурсы:

1. <https://www.thebalance.com/the-basics-of-crude-oil-classification-1182570>, свободный. \_Загл. с экрана.-Яз. англ.
2. <https://www.tribonet.org/wiki/oil-viscosity-index-and-viscosity-temperature-relation/>, свободный. \_Загл. с экрана.-Яз. англ.
3. <https://www.machines4u.com.au/mag/around-world-remote-control-mining/>, свободный. \_Загл. с экрана.-Яз. англ.
4. <https://speakenglishwell.ru/esse-po-anglijskomu-ege-klishe-plan-obshhie-frazy-slova/>, свободный. \_Загл. с экрана.-Яз. англ.
5. <https://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/energy/5-innovations-oil-drilling.htm>, свободный. \_Загл. с экрана.-Яз. англ.
6. <https://www.mining-technology.com/features/mining-the-uk/>, свободный. \_Загл. с экрана.-Яз. англ.
7. <http://study-english.info/exercises-infinitive.php#ixzz6Bqi20Guz>, свободный. \_Загл. с экрана.-Яз. англ.



## **СОДЕРЖАНИЕ**

Введение .....	3
Texts for written translation .....	4
Grammar exercises .....	8
Essay writing .....	18
Подготовительные упражнения для написания эссе.....	25
Библиографический список.....	32

# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ НЕФТЯНИКОВ**

*Методические указания к самостоятельным работам  
для студентов специальности 21.05.06*

Сост. *И.Г.Герасимова, О.Ю. Гагарина*

Печатается с оригинал-макета, подготовленного кафедрой  
иностраных языков

Ответственный за выпуск *И.Г. Герасимова*

Лицензия ИД № 06517 от 09.01.2002

Подписано к печати 30.06.2020. Формат 60×84/16.  
Усл. печ. л. 1,9. Усл.кр.-отт. 1,9. Уч.-изд.л. 1,7. Тираж 50 экз. Заказ 489.

Санкт-Петербургский горный университет  
РИЦ Санкт-Петербургского горного университета  
Адрес университета и РИЦ: 199106 Санкт-Петербург, 21-я линия, 2