**Група ГБ - 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. Усвідомлення правил ТБ, дотримання інструкцій, попереджень. Комп’ютерний переклад іншомовної інформації.**

**Посткомп’ютерне редагування перекладу.**

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

 **Завдання для виконання:**

1. Завдання виконується письмово.

2. Студенти перекладають текст з допомогою комп’ютера.

3. Редагують комп’ютерний переклад та записують.

**Safety. United States**

Safety has long been a controversial issue in the mining business especially with sub-surface mining. While mining today is substantially safer than it was in the previous decades, mining accidents are often very high profile, such as the Quecreek Mine Rescue saving 9 trapped Pennsylvania coal miners in 2002.

Mining ventilation is often seen to be a safety concern for many miners and their families. Poor ventilation of the mines causes exposure to harmful gases, heat and dust inside sub-surface mines. These can cause harmful physiological effects, even death. The concentration of methane and other airborne contaminants underground can generally be controlled by dilution (ventilation), capture before entering the host air stream (methane drainage), or isolation (seals and stoppings).[[20]](http://www.bionity.com/en/encyclopedia/Mining.html#_note-NIOSH_Vent/)

Methane gas is a common source of ignition for explosions in coal mines and can propagate into the more violent coal dust explosions. Explosions can be prevented or mitigated by eliminating ignition sources, minimizing methane concentrations and coal dust accumulations, generalized rock dusting, and by using passive and active barriers to suppress propagating explosions.  High temperatures and humidity may result in heat-related illnesses, including heat stroke which can be fatal. Dusts can cause lung problems, including [silicosis](http://www.bionity.com/en/encyclopedia/Silicosis.html), [asbestosis](http://www.bionity.com/en/encyclopedia/Asbestosis.html) and [pneumoconiosis](http://www.bionity.com/en/encyclopedia/Pneumoconiosis.html) (also known as miners lung or black lung disease).

A ventilation system is set up to course a stream of air through the working areas of the mine. The air circulation necessary for the effective ventilation of a mine is generated by one or more large mine fans, usually located above ground. In the United States, the main fans at coal mines are required to be above ground. Air flows in one direction only, making circuits through the mine such that each main work area receives a supply of fresh air.

Mining is regulated under the federal Mine Safety and Health Act by MSHA, which employs nearly one safety inspector for every four coal mines. Underground coal mines are thoroughly inspected at least four times annually by MSHA inspectors. In addition, miners can report violations, request additional inspections. Miners with such concerns for their work safety cannot be penalized with any threat to the loss of employment.

**Immediately reportable accidents and injuries are:**

1. A death of an individual at a mine;
2. An injury to an individual at a mine which has a reasonable potential to cause death;
3. An entrapment of an individual for more than thirty minutes;
4. An unplanned inundation of a mine by a liquid or gas;
5. An unplanned ignition or explosion of gas or dust;
6. An unplanned mine fire not extinguished within 30 minutes of discovery;
7. An unplanned ignition or explosion of a blasting agent or an explosive;
8. An unplanned roof fall at or above the anchorage zone in active workings where roof bolts are in use; or, an unplanned roof or rib fall in active workings that impairs ventilation or impedes passage;
9. A coal or rock outburst that causes withdrawal of miners or which disrupts regular mining activity for more than one hour;
10. An unstable condition at an impoundment, refuse pile, or culm bank which requires emergency action in order to prevent failure, or which causes individuals to evacuate an area; or, failure of an impoundment, refuse pile or culm bank;
11. Damage to hoisting equipment in a shaft or slope which endangers an individual or which interferes with use of the equipment for more than thirty minutes; and
12. An event at a mine which causes death or bodily injury to an individual not at the mine at the time the event occurs.

**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.