

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ВГУ»)

Заведующий кафедрой
английского языка естественно-научных
факультетов



Стернина М.А.

05.07.2018 г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Б1.Б.4 Иностранный язык

Код и наименование дисциплины в соответствии с учебным планом

1. Шифр и наименование направления подготовки/специальности:

05.03.01 Геология

2. Профиль подготовки/специализация: геохимия

3. Квалификация (степень) выпускника: бакалавр

4. Форма обучения: заочная

5. Кафедра, отвечающая за реализацию дисциплины: кафедра английского языка
естественно-научных факультетов

6. Составители программы: Должикова Ксения Юрьевна
(ФИО, ученая степень, ученое звание)

7. Рекомендована НМС факультета РГФ, протокол №10 от 19.06.2018
(наименование рекомендующей структуры, дата, номер протокола)

8. Учебный год: 2018-2019

Семестр(ы): 1, 2, 3, 4

9. Цели и задачи учебной дисциплины

Основной целью изучения дисциплины является повышение исходного уровня владения иностранным языком, достигнутого на предыдущей ступени образования, и овладение студентами необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения коммуникативных задач в различных областях социально-культурной и профессиональной сфер деятельности; развитие учебной автономии, способности к самообразованию, информационной культуры.

10. Место учебной дисциплины в структуре ООП

Дисциплина Б1.Б.4 «Иностранный язык» относится к Базовой части Блока 1.

11. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине/модулю (знания, умения, навыки), соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями выпускников):

Компетенция		Планируемые результаты обучения
Код	Название	
ОК-5	Способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.	<p>Знать: основные грамматические формы и конструкции (видо-временную систему времен английского глагола, синтаксические типы предложения, наклонения, модальность, залог, знаменательные и служебные части речи); лексику в рамках обозначенной тематики и проблематики общения в объеме 1200-1500 лексических единиц.</p> <p>Уметь: понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных научно-популярных текстов, блогов/веб-сайтов; выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию; делать сообщения и выстраивать монолог-описание, монолог-повествование и монолог-рассуждение; поддерживать контакты при помощи электронной почты.</p> <p>Владеть (иметь навык(и)): языковыми и речевыми умениями и навыками, необходимыми для реализации задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности.</p>
ОК-6	Способность работать в коллективе, толерантно воспринимая социальные, этнические, профессиональные и культурные различия.	<p>Знать о существовании этнических и культурных различий народов мира.</p>
ОК-7	Способность к самоорганизации и самообразованию.	<p>Уметь: определить основное содержание прочитанного текста, кратко изложить его содержание.</p> <p>Владеть: навыками подбора литературы по своей специальности для дополнительного изучения и навыками выполнения самостоятельных заданий в межсессионный период.</p>

12. Объем дисциплины в зачетных единицах/часах в соответствии с учебным планом — 7 ЗЕТ/252 часа

Форма промежуточной аттестации: зачет, зачет, зачет, экзамен.

13. Виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Трудоемкость (часы)				
	Всего	По семестрам			
		1 сем.	2 сем.	3 сем.	4 сем.
Аудиторные занятия	32	16	10	6	
в том числе:					
лекции					
практические	32	16	10	6	
лабораторные					
Самостоятельная работа	220	92	62	48	18
Форма промежуточной аттестации		зачет	зачет	зачет	экзамен
Итого:	252	108	72	54	18

13.1. Содержание дисциплины

№ п/п	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Содержание раздела дисциплины
	1. Практические занятия	
1.1.	Социально-культурная сфера общения.	The Age of Technology; Around the World; Global Affairs
1.2.	Профессиональная сфера общения.	Igneous Intrusions; Deposition of Sedimentary Rocks
1.3.	Профессиональная сфера общения.	Metamorphism
1.4.	Профессиональная сфера общения.	Plate Tectonics

13.2. Темы (разделы) дисциплины и виды занятий

№ п/п	Наименование темы (раздела) дисциплины	Виды занятий (часов)				
		Лекции	Практические	Лабораторные	Самостоятельная работа	Всего
1.	Социально-культурная сфера общения.		16		92	108
2.	Профессиональная сфера общения.		10		62	72
3.	Профессиональная сфера общения.		6		48	54

4.	Профессиональная сфера общения.				18	18
	Итого:		32		220	252

14. Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ

Контрольные работы присылаются или приносятся на сессию в определенные учебным планом сроки. Если в работе были допущены ошибки, студент должен их исправить в той же тетради, с учетом рекомендаций проверявшего работу преподавателя. Во время сессии студент должен быть готов ответить на любой вопрос преподавателя, имеющий отношение к выполненной работе. Контрольные работы должны выполняться в отдельной тетради. На обложке тетради указываются: факультет; курс; группа; фамилия, имя и отчество; дата выполнения контрольной работы и ее номер. Контрольные работы следует выполнять четким, разборчивым почерком, оставляя поля не менее 20 мм для замечаний преподавателя. Обязательно строгое соблюдение последовательности выполнения заданий. Наличие заголовков (формулировок задания) к каждому заданию работы обязательно. Допускаются только общепринятые сокращения. Не отвечающая данным требованиям или выполненная не полностью контрольная работа, не засчитывается и возвращается без проверки.

Необходимые для выполнения контрольных работ основные грамматические темы:

1. Местоимения: личные, притяжательные, возвратные, указательные, неопределенные.
2. оборот there be.
3. Спряжение глаголов в Present, Past, Future Simple (Active и Passive).
4. Спряжение глаголов в Present, Past, Future Continuous (Active и Passive).
5. Спряжение глаголов в Present, Past, Future Perfect (Active и Passive).
6. Спряжение глаголов в Present, Past, Future Perfect Continuous (Active).
7. – ing формы.
8. *Инфинитив и инфинитивные обороты.*
9. *Модальные глаголы.*

15. Перечень основной и дополнительной литературы, ресурсов интернет, необходимых для освоения

а) основная литература

№ п/п	Источник
1.	World Matters. Учебно-методическое пособие для студентов естественно-научных факультетов / Составители: Е.В. Воронина, Т.В. Дробышева, Л.А. Кривенко. – Воронеж, 2017 г.
2.	Grammar Matters Plus. Учебно-методическое пособие для студентов естественно-научных факультетов / Составители: И.Ю. Вострикова, М.А. Стрельникова.- Воронеж, 2017 г.
3.	Введение в геологию (Introduction to Geology) Учебное пособие для студентов геологического факультета часть 1. Составители Л.Н. Титова, Л.Г. Юницкая, В.М. Ненахов. - Воронеж, 2001 г.
4.	Введение в геологию (Introduction to Geology) Учебное пособие для студентов геологического факультета часть 2. Составители Л.Н. Титова, Л.Г. Юницкая, В.М. Ненахов. - Воронеж, 2001 г.

б) дополнительная литература

№ п/п	Источник
5.	Лексико-грамматические тесты по английскому языку. Учебно-методическое пособие. Часть 1. Составители Л.Н. Титова, К.Ю. Должикова, Л.Г. Юницкая. Издательско-полиграфический центр Воронежского Государственного Университета, 2009 г.
6.	Лексико-грамматические тесты по английскому языку. Учебно-методическое пособие.

	Часть 2. Составители Л.Н. Титова, К.Ю. Должикова, Л.Г. Юницкая. Издательско-полиграфический центр Воронежского Государственного Университета, 2009 г.
7.	Англо-русский геологический словарь. Учебно-методическое пособие. Составители Л.Н. Титова, К.Ю. Должикова, Л.Г. Юницкая. Издательско-полиграфический центр Воронежского Государственного Университета, 2007 г.
8.	Тексты для домашнего чтения. Методическая разработка для студентов геологического факультета. Составители Л.Н. Титова, Л.Г. Юницкая, В.М. Ненахов. - Воронеж, 2001 г.
9.	Англо-английский словарь-справочник геологических терминов. Методическая разработка для студентов геологического факультета. Составители Л.Н. Титова, Л.Г. Юницкая, В.М. Ненахов. - Воронеж, 2001 г.

16. Перечень учебно-методического обеспечения для самостоятельной работы

№ п/п	Источник
1.	Контрольные работы № 1, 2, 3, 4 для заочного отделения геологического факультета / Составители: Л.Н.Титова, К.Ю.Должикова. – Воронеж, 2004 г.
2.	Учебно-методическое пособие для студентов заочного отделения геологического факультета / Составители: Л.Н.Титова, К.Ю.Должикова. - Воронеж, 2004 г.

17. Информационные технологии, используемые для реализации учебной дисциплины, включая программное обеспечение и информационно-справочные системы (при необходимости)

Поисковая система Google

18. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины

Телевизор, компьютер

19. Фонд оценочных средств:

19.1 Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов формирования и планируемых результатов обучения

Код и содержание компетенции (или ее части)	Планируемые результаты обучения (показатели достижения заданного уровня освоения компетенции посредством формирования знаний, умений, навыков)	Этапы формирования компетенции (разделы (темы) дисциплины или модуля и их наименование)	ФОС (средства оценивания)
ОК-5 Способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.	Знать: основные грамматические формы и конструкции (видо-временную систему времен английского глагола, синтаксические типы предложения, наклонения, модальность, залог, знаменательные и служебные части речи); лексику в рамках обозначенной тематики и проблематики общения в	Социально-культурная сфера общения. Профессиональная сфера общения.	Контрольная работа №№ 1,2, КИМы для промежуточной аттестации.

	<p>объеме 1200-1500 лексических единиц.</p> <p>Уметь: понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных научно-популярных текстов, блогов/веб-сайтов; выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию; делать сообщения и выстраивать монолог-описание, монолог-повествование и монолог-рассуждение; поддерживать контакты при помощи электронной почты.</p>	Социально-культурная сфера общения. Профессиональная сфера общения.	Контрольная работа № 3, КИМы для промежуточной аттестации.
	<p>Владеть (иметь навык(и)): языковыми и речевыми умениями и навыками, необходимыми для реализации задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности.</p>	Социально-культурная сфера общения. Профессиональная сфера общения.	Контрольная работа № 4, КИМы для промежуточной аттестации.
ОК-6 Способность... толерантно воспринимать этнические, ... и культурные различия.	Знать о существовании этнических и культурных различий народов мира.	Социально-культурная сфера общения.	Контрольная работа № 1
ОК-7 Способность к ... самообразованию.	<p>Уметь: определить основное содержание прочитанного текста, кратко изложить его содержание.</p> <p>Владеть: навыками подбора литературы по своей специальности для дополнительного изучения и навыками выполнения самостоятельных заданий в межсессионный период.</p>	Социально-культурная сфера общения. Профессиональная сфера общения.	Контрольные работы №№ 1, 2, 3, 4. Задания для самостоятельной работы в межсессионный период.
Промежуточная аттестация: 1, 2, 3 семестры – зачет; 4 семестр - экзамен			КИМы для промежуточных аттестаций.

19.2 Описание критериев и шкалы оценивания компетенций (результатов обучения) при промежуточной аттестации

Для оценивания результатов обучения на экзамене/зачете используются следующие показатели:

- Знание** основных грамматических форм и конструкций (видо-временной системы времен английского глагола, синтаксических типов предложений, наклонения, модальности, залога, знаменательных и служебных частей речи); лексики в рамках

обозначенной тематики и проблематики общения в объеме 1200-1500 лексических единиц.

2. **Умение** понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных научно-популярных текстов, блогов/веб-сайтов; выделять значимую/запрашиваемую информацию; делать сообщения и выстраивать монолог-описание, монолог-повествование и монолог-рассуждение; поддерживать контакты при помощи электронной почты.
3. **Владение** языковыми и речевыми умениями и навыками, необходимыми для реализации задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности.

Зачет в 1, 2 и 3 семестрах состоит из чтения, перевода и реферирования научного текста по специальности со словарем, объемом 2000 печ. знаков. Время на подготовку – 45 минут.

Для оценивания результатов обучения на зачете используется – зачтено/ не зачтено.

Соотношение показателей, критериев и шкалы оценивания результатов обучения

Критерии оценивания	Шкала оценок
Продемонстрированы навыки фонетически правильного чтения (не более 5 ошибок), навыки реферирования, перевод текста выполнен адекватно (не более 5 ошибок лексико-грамматического характера).	Зачтено
Задание не выполнено, при чтении допущено более 5 фонетических ошибок, отсутствует логика в изложении текста, текст не переведен или переведен неполностью, в переводе допущены грубые ошибки лексико-грамматического характера.	Не зачтено

Экзамен в 4 семестре состоит из чтения, перевода и реферирования научного текста по специальности со словарем, объемом 2500 печ. знаков.

Для оценивания результатов обучения на экзамене используется 4-балльная шкала: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Соотношение показателей, критериев и шкалы оценивания результатов обучения

Критерии оценивания компетенции	Уровень сформированности компетенции	Шкала оценок
Сформированные знания грамматических форм и конструкций английского языка; лексики в рамках обозначенной тематики и проблематики общения. Сформированные коммуникативные умения в области рецептивных и продуктивных видов речевой деятельности. Сформированное владение языковыми и речевыми умениями и навыками, необходимыми для реализации задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, в том числе в сфере профессиональной	Повышенный уровень	Отлично

деятельности.		
<p>Сформированные, но содержащие отдельные пробелы знания грамматических форм и конструкций английского языка; лексики в рамках обозначенной тематики и проблематики общения.</p> <p>Сформированные, но имеющие отдельные недостатки коммуникативные умения в области рецептивных и продуктивных видов речевой деятельности.</p> <p>Сформированное, но имеющее отдельные недостатки владение языковыми и речевыми умениями и навыками, необходимыми для реализации задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности.</p>	Базовый уровень	Хорошо
<p>Неполное представление о грамматических формах и конструкциях английского языка; недостаточное знание лексики в рамках обозначенной тематики и проблематики.</p> <p>Недостаточно сформированные коммуникативные умения в области рецептивных и продуктивных видов речевой деятельности.</p> <p>Недостаточно сформированное владение языковыми и речевыми умениями и навыками, необходимыми для реализации задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, в том числе в сфере профессиональной деятельности.</p>	Пороговый уровень	Удовлетворительно
<p>Фрагментарные знания или отсутствие знаний.</p> <p>Фрагментарные умения или отсутствие умений.</p> <p>Фрагментарное владение необходимыми языковыми и речевыми умениями и навыками.</p>	—	Неудовлетворительно

19.3. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы

19.3.1 Контрольные работы

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 4

ЗАДАНИЕ № 1

Прочитайте текст. Письменно укажите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста.

PROSPECTING

1. Mining activities include prospecting and exploration for a mineral deposit through finding, proving, developing, extracting and processing the ore. That is why it is possible to divide the mining activity into three major phases: 1) *before mining* which involves prospecting and exploration required to locate, characterize and prove a potential ore body; 2) *mining* which refers to actual coal or ore extraction. Extraction processes include underground or surface mining and dredging; 3) *after mining* which involves processing and preparing the raw ore for the end product.

2. As has already been said, before a mineral deposit can be worked, that is, before it can be extracted from the Earth for use by man, it must first be found. The search for economically useful mineral deposits is called *prospecting*. To establish the quality and quantity of a mineral deposit, the type of country rock, etc. means to prove it and this process is called *proving*. Prospecting and proving are only two different stages of mining geological exploration, the latter included drilling and driving of openings.

3. Last century prospectors looked for visible evidence of mineralization on the surface of the Earth. To recognize valuable minerals it was necessary to know their various distinctive physical properties. For example, gold occurs in nature as a heavy malleable yellow metal. Galena, the most important mineral containing lead, is dark grey, heavy and lustrous. The first ores of iron to be mined were deposits of magnetite, a black heavy mineral capable of attracting a piece of iron.

4. As the deposits of mineral that cropped out at the surface were mined, the search for additional supplies of minerals took place. The science of geology was used to explain the occurrence of ore deposits.

5. The aim of geological prospecting is to provide information on a preliminary estimation of the deposit and the costs of the geological investigations to be made. It also indicates whether it is available to continue the exploration or not.

Prospecting work includes three stages: a) finding signs of the mineral; b) finding the deposit; c) exploring the deposit.

6. General indication of the possibility of exposing this or that mineral in a locality can be obtained by studying its general topographical relief, the type of ground and its general natural conditions. Thus, in mountainous regions where fissures were formed during the process of mountain formation, ore minerals could be expected in the fissure fillings. In hilly regions, sedimentary deposits would be expected.

7. Certain deposits are found only in a particular type of ground. Coal seams, for example, are found in sedimentary formations mainly consisting of sandstones and shales. Veins, on the other hand, are found in crystalline (igneous) rocks, and the type of country rock usually determines the type of minerals.

8. At present, prospecting methods to be used are as follows:

1. Surface geological and mineralogical prospecting such as panning.
2. Geophysical, geochemical, geobotanical prospecting.

3. Aerial photography with geological interpretation of the data to be obtained is highly effective from aircraft or helicopter. Besides, successful development of space research has made it possible to explore the Earth's resources from space satellites.

9. In modern prospecting the methods mentioned above are used together with the study of geological maps.

The search for economically useful mineral deposits is called *proving*.

1. Last century prospectors looked for visible evidence of mineral deposits.
2. The first ores of iron to be mined were deposits of galena.
3. The science of geology can explain the mode of occurrence of ore deposits.
4. As a rule prospecting includes four stages.
5. The study of general topographical relief and the type of ground makes it possible to expose this or that deposit.
6. Geologists know that certain deposits are only found in a particular type of ground.
7. As is known, veins are found in metamorphic rocks.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 2

Перепишите вопросы и письменно ответьте на них.

1. What is prospecting?
2. What is proving?
3. How did prospectors find mineral deposits in the 19th century?
4. Does gold occur in nature as a heavy malleable yellow metal or as a heavy dark-grey one?
5. What metal is capable of attracting a piece of iron?
6. What does prospecting work provide?
7. What are the three main stages of prospecting?
8. Is it enough to know only the topographical relief of a locality for exposing this or that mineral?
9. What methods of prospecting do you know?
10. What are the most effective aerial methods of prospecting now?

ЗАДАНИЕ № 3

Письменно переведите 2, 3, 7, 8 и 9 абзацы текста.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 4

Перепишите предложения, подчеркните сказуемые, в скобках укажите время и залог, переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец: I have stayed at my aunt's since my arrival. (have stayed – Present Perfect Active) Я живу у тети со времени приезда.

1. It has been proved that the materials of the oceanic segments are heavier than those of the continental segments.
2. These engineers have graduated from the University this year.
3. Before he became a research worker the engineer had been working at the mine for 5 years.
4. They will have presented their report by the end of the month.
5. The question will have been solved by the beginning of the new academic year.
6. When he came all the problems had been already discussed.
7. I have been studying English for 8 years already.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 5

Перепишите предложения, подчеркните инфинитив, переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец: To know the principles of electronic instruments is of great importance to specialists. Знание принципов работы электронных приборов имеет большое значение для специалистов.

1. To determine the shape and size of a deposit it is very important to establish its structure.
2. The geological investigations to be carried out include field prospecting and exploration.
3. Hydrochemical prospecting to be described in the article is used for finding uranium, molybdenum, zinc and copper deposits.
4. Now we can begin our experiment.
5. To enter the University you are to pass all exams successfully.
6. To smoke is a bad habit.
7. He likes to read English books very much.
8. She was the first to leave the lecture hall.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 6

Перепишите предложения, подчеркните обороты «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом» и «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом», переведите предложения на русский язык.

Образец: She wants her son to become an engineer. Она хочет, чтобы ее сын стал инженером.

1. He is considered to be a good specialist.
2. My friend is known to have finished school with excellent marks.
3. I want him to be presented with a good book.
4. I saw him to be crossing the street when I looked out of the window.
5. He is said to have been studying English for 5 years.
6. Everybody believes me to have many friends.
7. This girl happened to be my neighbour.
8. He seems to have read many English books.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 7

Choose the words from the box and use them in the sentences in the correct form.

popular	clean	exciting	wide	good
low	famous	large	expensive	dirty

London is one of **1)**_____ cities in the world. Its population is **2)**_____ than Tokyo or Shanghai, but it is one of **3)**_____ tourist destinations of all. London is probably **4)**_____ for its museums, galleries, palaces and other sights, but it also includes a **5)**_____ range of peoples, cultures and religions than many other places. People used to say that it was **6)**_____ city too, but it is now much **7)**_____ than it was. To the surprise of many people, it now has some of **8)**_____ restaurants in Europe too. For some people that makes London **9)**_____ city in Europe. Unfortunately, London is definitely not **10)**_____ city in Europe, though a holiday in London is a good value for money, considering what there is to see and do there.

ЗАДАНИЕ № 8

Fill in the proper prepositions.

1. Bus station is _____ the post office and the park.
2. Many zoos keep animals _____ awful conditions.
3. The museum opens _____ 11 o'clock.
4. _____ Fridays he works late.
5. _____ the weekend the office is closed.
6. The café is open from 11 a.m. _____ 10 p.m.
7. Your salary will be paid _____ the end of the next month.
8. Hy went back _____ his home town.

9. What is so special _____ this person?
10. VOICE program changes pictures _____ sounds.

19.3.2 Задание для самостоятельной работы

TEXT 3

1. Translate the following words and word combinations.

a sedimentary rock; to be stable over a particular range of temperature and pressure; to be unstable at the low temperature; constituent minerals; to change dramatically; metamorphism; to alter the character of the rock completely; thermal metamorphism; contact metamorphism; to intrude into impure limestone; to lie within sillimanite's stability field; to retain the minerals; the main driving force behind metamorphism; to be caused by the pressures and temperatures prevailing regionally; collision zones; a paired metamorphic belt; to depend on the original composition of the rock; the texture of the rock; foliation; to be brought about by rotation of existing crystals; a non-silicate rock consisting of calcium carbonate

2. Read and translate the text.

METAMORPHISM

All rocks are composed of minerals. These may be crystals that grew when a magma cooled, as in the igneous rocks, or grains laid down to form a sedimentary rock. Each mineral is stable only over a particular range of temperature and pressure. Beyond that range it will tend to break down or combine with neighbouring minerals to form new minerals.

Most igneous minerals are unstable at the low temperature prevailing at the surface, and they tend to rot. This weathering process is slow, because, like most chemical changes, the speed of the reaction depends on temperature. However, when a rock is held at a high temperature or pressure over a long period, its constituent minerals can change dramatically to alter the character of the rock completely. Recrystallization of this sort under the influence of temperature and/or pressure, but without melting, is known as **metamorphism**.

Thermal Metamorphism

We closed the previous chapter with the example of a large igneous body intruding into colder rocks. When the rocks surrounding such an intrusion are examined in the field, they usually show the effects of heating by the intrusion across a zone extending a few hundred metres from the contact. This is described as **contact metamorphism** or **thermal metamorphism**.

Let's take the example of where a granite has intruded a fine-grained muddy sedimentary rock. Right against the contact with the granite we are likely to find that this mudrock has become very hard and splintery, and it will have clots of new minerals that have grown within it as a result of contact metamorphism. Any splintery, spotty rock such as this is described as a **hornfels**. Prominent among the metamorphic minerals is likely to be sillimanite. It grows only by metamorphism in rocks that contain aluminium and silica (a condition that is met in rocks formed from mud). As we walk away from the edge of the granite, we will eventually notice that the mudrock becomes less splintery, and the spotty pattern is lost. Soon the sillimanite disappears, and instead there is a different metamorphic mineral occurring as isolated stubby crystals up to a centimetre long. These crystals are of the mineral andalusite, but which grows at lower temperatures than sillimanite. As we continue away from the intrusion, the andalusitic crystals get fewer and smaller, until we find ourselves in unmetamorphosed mudrock. We have now walked right through the 'metamorphic aureole' of the granite.

Note, however, that sillimanite and andalusite form only in rocks of the right chemical make up. In rocks of other compositions, the metamorphic minerals will be different. For example, when a granite intrudes an impure limestone, the most prominent metamorphic mineral close to the contact is likely to be the iron-rich variety of olivine, which is unknown in igneous rocks.

Going back to metamorphism of rocks that were originally muddy, there is a third aluminium silicate mineral that can form if the pressure gets high enough. This is the mineral kyanite. The minerals sillimanite, andalusite and kyanite are described as polymorphs of the compound Al_2SiO_5 . The absence of kyanite from the metamorphic aureole of the granite means that the pressure at the time of metamorphism must have been less than about 3 kilobars, equivalent to a depth of 10 km or less. Conversely, a granite that was intruded deeper than about 15 km would have kyanite but no andalusite zone is its aureole. In addition there might be high pressure mineral of other compositions such as garnet, which is sometimes of sufficient size and quality to be regarded as a semi-precious gemstone.

You may wonder how it is that we can still find sillimanite surviving in the aureole of a granite exposed at the surface today, where clearly neither the pressure nor temperature is high enough for conditions to lie within sillimanite's stability field. The answer is that rocks tend to retain the minerals that grew within them at or near the conditions of highest temperature and pressure experienced during metamorphism. While a metamorphosed rock is cooling down there is usually insufficient impetus to drive the retrograde reaction from a high temperature (or high pressure) mineral to its low temperature (or low pressure) equivalent. This is fortunate, otherwise the only minerals we would ever see at the surface would be those stable at pressure of 1 atmosphere and about 0 – 20 °C!

Regional Metamorphism

Very often pressure, rather than temperature, is the main driving force behind metamorphism. Usually the two go together, because as depth (and hence pressure) increases, so does temperature. However, it is useful to distinguish thermal metamorphism, which is caused by proximity to a hot intrusion, from regional metamorphism, which is caused by the pressures and temperatures prevailing regionally. Any rock that is formed near the surface, whether volcanically or by deposition as a sediment, is liable to be buried by subsequent deposits. Eventually it may find itself at a depth where pressure and temperature are sufficient for metamorphism to begin. The whole of the lower crust consists of metamorphic rocks, except where it is made of fresh igneous intrusions.

Important departures from average conditions occur in collision zones. Where sediments have been dragged down into a subduction zone they will experience particularly high pressures, but having been recently at surface they will not be so hot as most rocks at the same depth. They will therefore experience high pressure, low temperature metamorphism, and will be characterized by appropriate assemblages of minerals. On the other hand, where the crust is heated on a regional scale by large numbers of igneous intrusions, such as below the volcanic region near a subduction zone, crustal temperatures will be higher than normal at shallow depths. The rocks here experience low pressure, high temperature metamorphism. When a paired metamorphic belt such as this is found in ancient rocks, it is a good sign that there was once a destructive plate boundary there.

Metamorphic Facies

Just as in thermal metamorphism, the metamorphic minerals that grow during regional metamorphism depend on the original composition of the rock. For example, a metamorphic mineral that requires magnesium cannot develop in a rock that is deficient in this element. Because of this, rocks that have been metamorphosed under identical conditions may contain entirely different minerals. Geologists therefore classify metamorphic rocks by grouping called **facies**. Each facies reflects a different range of temperatures and pressures, and the minerals that develop in each facies differ according to the original rock type.

Textures of Metamorphic Rocks

There is an alternative way to describe metamorphic rocks, which is simpler and more useful than facies for the geologist in the field. This is based simply on the texture of the rock, texture being a term that encompasses the size of the crystals, their shapes, and their relative orientations. We have already met hornfels, which is a textural description for a fine-grained metamorphic rock resulting from contact metamorphism, in which spotty agglomerations of metamorphic minerals have grown.

In regional metamorphism, the rocks are affected by pressure as well as temperature. When this happens, crystals tend to line up so they lie at right angles to the direction of maximum compression. This is brought about by rotation of existing crystals, and growth of new crystals in this pressure-controlled orientation. This is most noticeable for those minerals that tend to grow as flat or elongated crystals, and less apparent in minerals whose crystals tend to be more equidimensional. Alignments of minerals into planes is described as **foliation**, and such rocks are said to be foliated.

The lowest grade of regionally-metamorphosed rock is slate, which is formed by zeolite facies metamorphism of mudrock or fine silts. Slate is well known for its ability to be split thinly along flat foliation surfaces, hence its traditional use as a roofing material. These planes of weakness, or **cleavages**, running through slate are parallel to the metamorphic foliation. As such, they have to relationship with any sedimentary layering that may have been present in the rock before it was metamorphosed. Slate is produced only from rocks that were originally fine-grained and sedimentary in nature; if a basalt or a sandstone were to be metamorphosed in the same facies as a slate it would show few obvious signs of metamorphism, except maybe under microscope examination. In particular, a coarse-grained rock cannot develop a closely-spaced slaty cleavage.

If a slate is subjected to slightly higher grades of metamorphism, still mostly in the zeolite facies, but at higher temperature or pressure, fine flakes of metamorphic mica and chlorite minerals grow on the cleavage planes. These give the rock a greenish sheen. Typically the cleavages become wrinkled, and the rock would now be described as a phyllite.

At still higher grades of metamorphism, the metamorphic minerals grow bigger, and can be identified with the naked eye. Note the different significance of crystal size in igneous and metamorphic rocks. In igneous rocks larger crystals usually reflect slower cooling, whereas in metamorphic rocks larger crystals are a result of higher temperatures and/or pressures of metamorphism.

The next grade of foliated metamorphic rock after phyllite is called schist. A schist has metamorphic minerals readily visible to the naked eye. The foliation, which is wavy rather than flat, is often made conspicuous by concentrations of mica, which grows as shine platy crystals. Schists produced by metamorphism under normal continental conditions, where temperatures tend to rise at about 30 °C for each kilometre increase in depth, are formed under conditions of greenschist facies metamorphism, so named because the metamorphis minerals chlorite and (for rocks of basaltic origin) epidote may impart a green colour. However, under high-pressure, low-temperature conditions that define the blueschist facies, a blue amphibole mineral (glaucofane) may develop. A schist texture can develop irrespective of whether the rock was originally fine-grained or coarse-grained.

Rocks metamorphosed under eclogite, amphibolite or granulite facies conditions are too far gone to contain abundant mica, and they rarely contain any other strongly planar minerals. In these the foliation is picked out by dark and pale minerals segregating into layers, a few millimetres thick. This type of metamorphic rock is described by the German term 'gneiss'.

The most extreme metamorphic rocks are gneisses that reached the verge of melting. In these, veins and blobs of material crystallized from a melt are interspersed through the rock, usually strongly deformed and flattened into the plane of foliation. Such a rock is referred to as a migmatite.

The metamorphic textures described above can develop only in rocks that originally consisted of appropriate mixtures of minerals. There are two common rock types that are each

made of essentially a single mineral, and so do not show these textures, under whatever facies conditions they are metamorphosed. One of these is sandstone, consisting of quartz grains. When sandstone is metamorphosed the grains tend to fuse together producing a harder rock known as quartzite, but no new minerals are formed. The other is limestone, which is a non-silicate rock consisting of calcium carbonate. When metamorphosed, limestone turns into marble, which can be a beautiful decorative stone. Recrystallized calcium carbonate usually gives it a bright white colour, and any impurities tend to concentrate into fine coloured veins.

Metamorphic rocks and most igneous rocks are products of processes within the crust. These are the hard rocks that often form the most prominent landscape features.

3. Answer the following questions.

1. Is each mineral stable only over a particular range of temperature and pressure?
2. When can constituent minerals of a rock change dramatically?
3. What process is known as metamorphism?
4. What is described as contact or thermal metamorphism?
5. What is very often the main driving force behind metamorphism?
6. Where do important departures from average conditions occur?
7. What do the metamorphic minerals that grow during regional metamorphism depend on?
8. How do geologists classify metamorphic rocks?
9. What is an alternative way to describe metamorphic rocks based on?
10. Are gneisses most extreme metamorphic rocks?
11. Are sandstone and limestone two common rock types that are each made of essentially a single mineral?

4. Word-building.

a) state to what part of speech the words belong and from what words they are formed; translate them into Russian:

deformation; recombine; indirectly; difference; effectiveness; redeposition; invariably; uselessness; width; countless; replace; decompose; resolidified; harden; disappearance; instability; irregularity

b) fill in the gaps with the adjectives formed from underlined verbs or nouns:

1. Under the action of pressure and high temperature rocks change their composition and structure. One may say that the structure and composition of rocks are
2. Everybody understands that metamorphic rocks have been developed from earlier igneous and sedimentary rocks. It is quite that these changes take place in texture, in mineral composition and in structural features of rocks.
3. Soft rocks can break into pieces. They are
4. Rare metals are of great value. They are very
5. Rock pressure and temperature vary. The role of water in metamorphism is determined by four parameters.

5. Match the equivalents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| - as a result of the chemical physical changes | - полоса (или прослойка) угля |
| - constituents of rocks | - составляющие породы |
| - to be subjected to constant development | - расщепляться на отдельные слои |
| - to undergo changes | - вообще говоря |
| - excess of water | - в результате химических и физических изменений |
| - low-grade ores | - избыток воды |
| - coal band | - изменяться |
| - to cleave into separate layers | - находиться в постоянном развитии |
| - traces of original structure | - низкосортные руды |
| - generally speaking | - следы первоначальной структуры |

6. Match the equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| - иметь значение | - unlike granite |
| - упомянутые выше | - to be of importance |
| - сланцеватая структура | - pre-existing rocks |
| - в отличие от гранита | - mentioned above |
| - недостаток воды | - schistose structure |
| - существовавшие ранее породы | - to give an opportunity |
| - слоистые породы | - to define (determine) rock texture |
| - мрамор и сланец | - deficiency of water |
| - гнейс | - marble and slate |
| - давать возможность | - gneiss |
| - определять структуру | - flaky rocks |

7. Are these statements true or false?

1. Most igneous minerals are stable of the low temperature prevailing at the surface.
2. Recrystallization of this sort under the influence of temperature and/or pressure, but without melting is known as metamorphism.
3. Very often temperature, rather than pressure, is the main driving force behind metamorphism.
4. Slate is produced only from rocks that were originally coarse-grained and metamorphic in nature.
5. The next grade of foliated metamorphic rock after phyllite is called schist.

6. When metamorphosed, limestone turns into sandstone which can be a beautiful decorative stone.

8. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate propositions.

1. All rocks are composed minerals.
2. We closed the previous chapter with the example of a large igneous body intruding colder rocks.
3. It grows only metamorphism in rocks that contain aluminium and silica.
4. . . . addition there might be high pressure mineral of other composition such as garnet.
5. This is fortunate, otherwise the only minerals we would ever see the surface would be those stable at pressure of 1 atmosphere.
6. Rocks that have been metamorphosed identical conditions may contain entirely different minerals.
7. This is based the texture of the rock.
8. These planes of weakness, or cleavages, running slate are parallel to the metamorphic foliation.

9. Give the three forms of the irregular verbs.

freeze; strike; run; draw; hang; lay; leave; light; set; wear; tell; mean; be; drink

10. Put questions to the italicized words.

1. All rocks are *composed of minerals*.
2. They will experience *high pressure, low temperature metamorphism*.
3. Sillimanite and andalusite form *only in rocks* of the right chemical make up.
4. Each facies reflects *a different range of temperatures and pressures*.
5. There are *two* common rock types that are each made of essentially a single mineral.

11. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

(*contact metamorphism, hornfels, facies, a subduction zone, thermal metamorphism, fine-grained, the crust, sedimentary metamorphism*)

1. Recrystallization of this sort under the influence of temperature and/or pressure, but without melting is known as
2. Any splintery, spotty rock such as this is described as
3. When the rocks surrounding such an intrusion are examined in the field, they usually show the effects of heating by the intrusion across a zone extending a few metres from the contact. This is described as or
4. Geologists classify metamorphic rocks by grouping called
5. Metamorphic rocks and most igneous rocks are products of processes within

6. On the other hand, where the crust is heated on a regional scale by large numbers of igneous intrusions, such as below the volcanic region near , crustal temperature will be higher than normal at shallow depths.
7. Slate is produced only from rocks that were originally and . . . in nature.

12. Find English equivalents.

состоять из минералов; формировать осадочную породу; контактный или термальный метаморфизм; богатая железом разновидность оливина; если давление становится достаточно высоким; в процессе метаморфизма; основная движущая сила, лежащая в основе метаморфизма; любая порода, которая формируется рядом с поверхностью; важные отклонение от обычных (средних) условий; на такой же глубине; температуры коры; более полезный, чем; текстура породы; региональный метаморфизм; плоские или удлиненные кристаллы; исследование под микроскопом; описывать как; независимо от; описанный выше; состоять из одного минерала

13. Give a summary of the text.

19.3.3 КИМ для промежуточной аттестации (зачет)

IGNEOUS ROCK

Прочитайте и переведите текст (2000 п.з). Устно передайте его содержание на английском языке. Время на подготовку 45 минут.

Geologists separate rocks into three classes based on how they form: **igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks, and metamorphic rocks**. Igneous rocks form when a hot, molten liquid called magma solidifies. Sedimentary rocks form when loose sediment, such as sand and clay, becomes cemented to form a solid rock. Metamorphic rocks form when older igneous, sedimentary, or other metamorphic rocks change because of high temperature and/ or pressure or are deformed during mountain building. **The rock cycle** shows that all rocks change slowly over geologic time from one of the three rock types to another.

Three different processes – rising temperature, lowering of pressure, and addition of water – melt portions of the Earth's asthenosphere. These processes form great quantities of magma in three geologic environments: spreading centers, mantle plumes, and subduction zones. The temperature of magma varies from about 600 degrees Centigrade to 1400 degrees Centigrade. Nearly all magmas are silicate magmas. Magma usually rises toward the Earth's surface because it is of lower density than rocks that surround it.

An **extrusive**, or **volcanic**, igneous rock forms when magma erupts and solidifies on the Earth's surface. An **intrusive**, or **plutonic**, rock forms when magma cools and solidifies below the surface. Plutonic rocks typically have medium- to coarse-grained textures, whereas volcanic rocks commonly have very fine- to fine-grained textures. A **porphyry** consists of larger crystals imbedded in a fine-grained matrix.

The two most common types of igneous rocks in the Earth's crust are granite, which comprises most of the continental crust, and basalt, which makes up oceanic crust. The upper mantle is composed of **peridotite**.

An igneous rock is classified and named according to its texture and mineral composition. Most common igneous rocks are classified in pairs, each member of a pair containing the same minerals but having a different texture.

A **mafic** rock is low in silica, high in iron and magnesium, and dark in colour. **Basalt** is a common mafic rock. A **felsic** rock is rich in feldspar and silicon, low in iron and magnesium, and light in colour. **Granite** is a common felsic rock. An **intermediate** rock has a composition and colour that lie between those of mafic and felsic rocks. The most common intermediate rock is **andesite**. **Ultramafic** rocks have the lowest silicon and aluminum content and the highest amounts of magnesium and iron. Peridotite, an ultramafic rock, is rare in the crust but abundant in the mantle.

19.3.4 КИМ для промежуточной аттестации (экзамен)

PLATE TECTONICS

Прочитайте и переведите текст (2500 п.з). Устно передайте его содержание на английском языке. Время на подготовку 45 минут.

Like most great, unifying scientific ideas, the plate tectonics theory is simple. Briefly, it describes the Earth's outer layer, called the **lithosphere**, as a shell of hard, strong rock. This shell is broken into seven large (and several smaller) segments called **tectonic plates**. They are also described as lithospheric plates, and the two terms are interchangeable. The tectonic plates float on the layer below, called the **asthenosphere**. The asthenosphere, like the lithosphere, is a rock. But the asthenosphere is so hot that 1 to 2 percent of it is melted. As a result, it is plastic, and weak. The lithospheric plates glide slowly over the asthenosphere like sheets of ice drifting across a pond. Continents and ocean basins make up the upper parts of the plates. As a tectonic plate glides over the asthenosphere, the continents and oceans move with it. Most of the Earth's major geological activity occurs at **plate boundaries**, the zones where tectonic plates meet and interact. Neighbouring plates can move relative to one another in three different ways. At a **divergent boundary**, two plates move apart, or separate. At a **convergent boundary**, two plates move toward each other, and at a **transform boundary**, they slide horizontally past each other.

In most places, the lithosphere is less dense than the asthenosphere. Consequently, it floats on the asthenosphere as ice floats on water. The lithosphere, as it was mentioned above, is broken into seven large tectonic plates and several smaller ones. Think of the plates as irregularly shaped ice floes, packed tightly together floating on the sea. Ice floes drift over the sea surface and, in a similar way, tectonic plates drift horizontally over the asthenosphere. The plates move slowly, at rates ranging from less than 1 to 16 centimeters per year (about as fast as a fingernail grows). Because the plates move in different directions, they bump and grind against their neighbours at plate boundaries. The great forces generated at a plate boundary build mountain ranges and cause volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. These processes and events are called **tectonic activity**, from the ancient Greek word for 'construction'. Tectonic activity 'constructs' mountain chains and ocean basins. In contrast to plate boundaries, the interior portion of a plate is usually tectonically quiet because it is far from the zones where two plates interact.

The nature of a tectonic plate can be summarized as follows:

1. A plate is a segment of the lithosphere; thus, it includes the uppermost mantle and all of the overlying crust.

2. A single plate can carry both oceanic and continental crust. The average thickness of lithosphere covered by oceanic crust is 75 kilometers, whereas that of lithosphere covered by a continent is 125 kilometers. Lithosphere may be as little as 10 to 15 kilometers thick at an oceanic spreading center.

3. A plate is composed of hard, mechanically strong rock.

4. A plate floats on the underlying hot, plastic asthenosphere and glides horizontally over it.

5. A plate behaves like a large slab of ice floating on a pond. It may flex slightly, as thin ice does when a skater goes by, allowing minor vertical movements. In general, however, each plate moves as a large, intact sheet of rock.

6. A plate margin is tectonically active. Earthquakes and volcanoes are common at plate boundaries. In contrast, the interior of a lithospheric plate is normally tectonically stable.

7. Tectonic plates move at rates that vary from less than 1 to 16 centimeters per year.

19.4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

Оценка знаний, умений и навыков, характеризующая этапы формирования компетенций в рамках изучения дисциплины, осуществляется в ходе промежуточной аттестации.

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в соответствии с Положением о промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по программам высшего образования. Контрольно-измерительные материалы промежуточной аттестации включают в себя аутентичные научные тексты по специальности объемом 2000 печатных знаков (зачет) и 2500 печатных знаков (экзамен). Допуском к промежуточной аттестации является самостоятельное выполнение контрольных работ в межсессионный период. Оценка «зачтено» за выполнение контрольной работы выставляется, если задание выполнено на 50% и более; оценка «не зачтено» выставляется в том случае, если задание выполнено менее чем на 50%.

При оценивании используются количественные и качественные шкалы оценок. Критерии оценивания приведены выше.