

Группа	219
Дата	09.11.2021
Время	9.10- 10.00
Наименование УД/МДК/УП/ПП	Иностранный язык
Ф.И.О. преподавателя	Герасимова С.Н. , Багдасарьянц И.В.
Электронная почта	Светлана Николаевна svetlg.gerasimova@yandex.ru Ирина Владимировна ira.bagdasaryants@yandex.ru
Основная литература	
Тема	Урок 17-18. Практическое занятие №9. Перевод инструкций при работе на строительных площадках.
Задание	<p>Задание1. Прочтите текст.</p> <p><i>Site instructions: Here's the correct format for your book</i></p> <p>What are site instructions? And when are they used? A site instruction is a formal instruction typically issued by the head or lead contractor with instructions and directives to other contractors or subcontractors. These instructions must be written and formalized because they fall outside the original project scope or plan - and hence require additional 'instruction'. Site instructions can be delegated to the contractor or subcontractor for the execution of particular works, the purchase of new or additional goods, the testing of materials and design or defect issues which need rectification. Contractors obviously prefer not to issue site instructions, as they either. Point to a problem or defect associated with the initial construction or works which could have been done right the first time. Point to a delay or holdup with an element of the project which needs to be adjusted through additional supplier, ordering etc.</p> <p>Fall outside the original scope of the contract and work, which isn't ideal for any parties - who plan and schedule their people and assets based on that original plan (with some wriggle room) A perfect project would result in no variations or site instructions, but as we know, that is rare/almost impossible. Why do site instructions matter? Site instruction are very important for projects and companies in the industries. Logistically, they are important to moving projects forward. A contractor who is largely responsible for the safe delivery of the asset must have a mechanism for pushing adjustments down through the chain of command. If a subcontractor is falling behind on schedule or the client requests a change from the original plan, the contractor needs to have a formal method for ensuring that other contractors and 12 subcontractor are informed and compensated for this change - and execute the new instruction properly. Because site instructions often fall outside the original scope of the contract, they aren't necessarily 'covered' by the contract. If site instructions aren't or weren't issued, contractors and subcontractors alike can fall into a grey area of work where claims and disputes arise because of the ambiguity of the work required, who's fault it is/was, and how much people need to be payed or compensated.</p> <p>The additional instruction, which contains directives as to the type and scope of additional work necessary ensures that the work is covered what is essentially a 'supplemental' contract. Getting your site instruction format and documents right Getting the format of your site</p>

	<p>instructions is important. Site instruction carry weight and importance, and can be important for legal and financial matters. In order to protect yourself against unfair claims and disputes, it's important to keep a thorough and standardized site instruction template which you can issue every time. The site instruction example you see below was issued to a subcontractor. Due to the speed and changing nature of works, the concrete supplier needed to deliver an additional 100 tonne of concrete to site. The contractor issued this site instruction so that the amount of concrete kept up with other works - and didn't delay the project.</p> <p>Задание 2. Переведите текст письменно.</p>
Контрольный тест	

Группа	219
Дата	12.11.2021
Время	8.10- 9.00
Наименование УД/МДК/УП/ПП	Иностранный язык
Ф.И.О. преподавателя	Герасимова С.Н. , Багдасарьянц И.В.
Электронная почта	Светлана Николаевна svetlg.gerasimova@yandex.ru Ирина Владимировна ira.bagdasaryants@yandex.ru
Основная литература	Английский язык для всех специальностей : учебник / А.П. Голубев, А.Д. Жук, И.Б. Смирнова
Тема	Виды, свойства и функции современных строительных материалов. Урок 19-20 Практическое занятие №10. Строительные материалы, их свойства и функции.
Задание	<p>Задание1. Прочтите текст.</p> <p>Building material is any material which is used for construction purposes. Many naturally occurring substances, such as clay, rocks, sand, and wood, even twigs and leaves, have been used to construct buildings. Apart from naturally occurring materials, many man-made products are in use, some more and some less synthetic. The manufacture of building materials is an established industry in many countries and the use of these materials is typically segmented into specific specialty trades, such as carpentry, insulation, plumbing, and roofing work. They provide the make-up of habitats and structures including homes.</p> <p>The total cost of building materials</p> <p>In history there are trends in building materials from being: natural to becoming more man-made and composite; biodegradable to imperishable; indigenous (local) to being transported globally; repairable to disposable; and chosen for increased levels of fire-safety. These trends tend to increase the initial and long term economic, ecological, energy, and social costs of building materials.</p> <p>Economic costs</p> <p>The initial economic cost of building materials is the purchase price. This is often what governs decision making about what materials to use. Sometimes people take into consideration the energy savings or durability of the materials and see the value of paying a higher initial cost in return for a lower lifetime cost. For example an asphalt shingle roof costs less than a metal roof to install, but the metal roof will last longer so the lifetime cost is less per year. Risks when considering lifetime cost of a material is if the building is damaged such as by fire or wind, or if the material is not as durable as advertised. The cost of materials should be taken into consideration to bear the risk to buy combustible materials to enlarge the lifetime. It is said that, 'if it must</p>

	<p>be done, it must be done well’.</p> <p>Ecological costs</p> <p>Pollution costs can be macro and micro. The macro, environmental pollution of extraction industries building materials rely on such as mining, petroleum, and logging produce environmental damage at their source and in transportation of the raw materials, manufacturing, transportation of the products, retailing, and installation. An example of the micro aspect of pollution is the off-gassing of the building materials in the building or indoor air pollution. Red List building materials are materials found to be harmful. Also the carbon footprint, the total set of greenhouse gas emissions produced in the life of the material. A life-cycle analysis also includes the reuse, recycling, or disposal of construction waste. Two concepts in building which account for the ecological economics of building materials are green building and sustainable development.</p> <p>Energy costs</p> <p>Initial energy costs include the amount of energy consumed to produce, deliver and install the material. The long term energy cost is the economic, ecological, and social costs of continuing to produce and deliver energy to the building for its’ use, maintenance, and eventual removal. The initial embodied energy of a structure is the energy consumed to extract, manufacture, deliver, install, the materials. The life time embodied energy continues to grow with the use, maintenance, and reuse/recycling/disposal of the building materials themselves and how the materials and design help minimize the life-time energy consumption of the structure.</p> <p>Social costs</p> <p>Social costs are injury and health of the people producing and transporting the materials and potential health problems of the building occupants if there are problems with the building biology.</p> <p>Globalization has had significant impacts on people both in terms of jobs, skills, and self-sufficiency are lost when manufacturing facilities are closed and the cultural aspects of where new facilities are opened. Aspects of fair trade and labor rights are social costs of global building material manufacturing.</p>
Контрольный тест	Задание 2. Переведите текст письменно.