

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего  
профессионального образования  
**«НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ  
ТОМСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

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**И.А. Черемисина Харрер**

**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ПОДГОТОВКЕ ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЙ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ  
ИНЖЕНЕРНЫХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

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Ч46

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Ч46

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Учебно-методическое пособие разработано в Томском политехническом университете и предназначено для использования в учебном процессе для студентов, изучающих профессиональный английский язык.

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из трех разделов и предусматривает поэтапное освоение технологии подготовки презентации. Для разработки заданий были использованы аутентичные материалы из современных англоязычных источников и адаптированы в соответствии с содержанием обучения профессиональному английскому языку студентов инженерных специальностей.

Учебно-методическое пособие рекомендовано всем категориям студентов, совершенствующихся в практическом использовании английского языка.

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## Unit 1      How to Become a Good Presenter

### Activity 1.1      Lead in      Presentation

A) Before you start doing activities in this section, think of how you would answer the questions below:

*Why does an engineer need presentation skills? Have you ever been a presenter?*

*What makes a good presentation? Can you learn to be a good presenter?*

Now do the activities and after that give written answers to these questions. Your answers should be between 4-5 sentences.

#### **NOTE**

At the end of each of three parts of the course book you will find a follow-up (итоговый) activity that you need to do in writing and then e-mail them to your teacher. Also, at the end of the course book you are asked to do the final follow-up activity. So, on the whole, you will have to do 4 follow-up activities in writing. Read the instructions carefully and, if you have any questions, ask your teacher.

B) Match the headings from **1** to **18** with passages from **A** to **R**. Then read the list of recommendations 'How to become a good presenter'

#### *How to become a good presenter*

1. Leave nothing to chance.

2. Know exactly how to start.

3. Get straight to the point.

4. Talk to your audience (публика, аудитория).

5. Know what works.

6. Be concise (краткий, лаконичный).

7. Speak naturally.

8. Know your audience.

9. Treat (обращаться с кем-либо, относиться к кому-либо) your audience as equals.

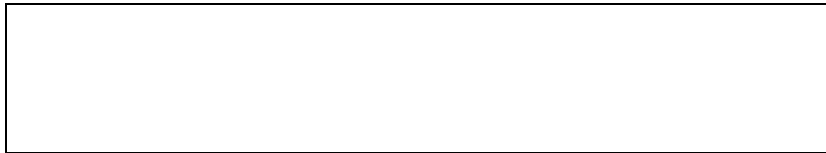
10. Be yourself.




11. Take your time.



12. Don't make a special effort to be funny.



13. Let your visuals (средства наглядности) speak for themselves.



14. Never compete (соперничать) with your visuals.



15. Develop your own style.



16. Enjoy the experience.



17. Welcome questions from your audience.

18. Finish strongly.

**A**

Many of the best presentations sound more like conversations. So, keep referring back (обращаться к) to your audience, ask them questions, respond to their reactions, and answer their remarks.

**B**

Don't be afraid to hesitate (делать паузы) when you speak, but make sure you pause in the right places. Remember, you are not an actor trying to remember lines. A certain amount of hesitation is actually quite natural.

**C**

As far as possible, speak to five hundred people in much the same way you would speak to five. You will obviously need to project yourself (проецировать себя) more, but your personality shouldn't change.

**D**

When knowing a visual, keep quiet and give people time to look at it. Then make brief comments only. Point to the relevant (соответствующий) parts of the visual as you speak.

**E**

Plan the first minute of your presentation down to the last detail. Try to memorize (заучить, зазубрить) your opening words. This will help you to sound (выглядеть, звучать) confident and in control.

**F**

Keep your sentences short and simple. Use purposeful (преднамеренный, осознанный) pauses to punctuate (акцентировать, подчеркивать) your speech.

## **G**

Whenever you make a really important point, pause and let the full significance (значение) of what you have said sink in ... (проникнуть в сознание) before you move on.

## **H**

The secret of being an excellent speaker is to enjoy the experience of speaking – try to enjoy the experience!

## **I**

Check everything before you are due to speak – room, seating, visibility, acoustics and equipment.

## **J**

Speak for your audience, not yourself. Take every opportunity to show how much common ground (общий интерес) you share with them. Address *their* goals, *their* needs, *their concerns* (интересы).

## **K**

Learn from other public speakers, but don't try to copy them. Be comfortable with your own abilities. Don't do anything that feels unnatural for you, just because it works for someone else.

## **L**

When you are ready to finish your presentation, slow down, and lower your voice. Look at the audience and deliver (произносить) your final words slowly and clearly. Pause, let your words hang in the air a moment longer, smile, say *Thank you* and then sit down.

## **M**

If you make a joke, don't stop and wait for laughs. Keep going and let the laughter (if it comes) interrupt you.

## **N**

Never talk down (or up) to your audience. Treat them as equals, no matter who they are.

## **O**

Don't waste time on long boring introductions. Try to make at least one powerful statement in the first two minutes.

## **P**

When members of your audience ask you a question, it is usually because they have a genuine (искренний) interest in what you are saying and want to know more. Treat questions as an opportunity to get your message across (донести смысл) better.

## Q

Good visuals are just that – visual. Don't put boring tables of figures and long lines of text on the slide and read them out. Stick to the main points. Experiment with three-dimensional charts, cartoons, interesting typefaces (типографский шрифт) – anything to catch your audience's attention.

## R

Certain things are always popular with an audience: personal experiences, stories with a message (смысл), dramatic comparisons, amazing facts, provocative statements, and quotations (цитаты) they didn't know. Use them to the full.

C) Read the list of recommendations 'How to become a good presenter' and then answer the questions below:

*Which points are new to you? Which points are missing?*

Write a brief commentary on the recommendations. The summary should be between 3-4 sentences.

### Activity 1.2 Preparing a Presentation

**Quotation:** *'Most presentations have three basic stages: tell them what you're going to tell them; tell them; tell them what you have told them.'*

Anonymous

Fill in the gaps in the text below, using prepositions and adverbs from the box. Then read the text.

under; of; from; in (2); across ; through; on (2); down; at; into; by; from; out
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1. **AIM** – think again about the specific message that you want to get across to this audience.
2. **COLLECT** – any information relating to the aim. Jot things 19) \_\_ in note form and don't worry about the structure at this stage.  
*Have a break now – preferably overnight.*
3. **SELECT** – go 20) \_\_ your material and cut 21) \_\_ ruthlessly (безжалостно) anything that does not relate to the aim. Concentrate 22) \_\_ benefits (выгода, преимущество) to the audience. Don't make vague (неясный, непонятный),



abstract statements (imagine the audience saying ‘So what?’ and ‘Prove it’). People remember *specific* examples.

Remember too that an audience can easily suffer 23) \_\_ ‘information overload’. They can only absorb (поглощать, впитывать) a limited number of points. Exceed (превышать предел, лимит) the ration and they not only fail to take in the extra information, they lose their grip 24) \_\_ the whole.

Check 25) \_\_ this stage that you have answered the key questions that are likely (вероятный, возможный) to be in the minds of the audience.

4. **STRUCTURE** your material, rather as you would (как если бы) if you were writing a report. Divide your presentation 26) \_\_ main headings, sub-headings, etc. Make sure that every fact, every idea is 27) \_\_ the right heading and the right sub-heading.

Check again that the key points you want the audience to remember are not submerged (скрываться от взора, исчезать) 28) \_\_ a mass of facts.

Think about visual aids at this stage. Keep two points 29) \_\_ mind:

- A visual aid is designed to help the audience and not the speaker.
- A visual aid should be visual. For example, graphs, pie charts and diagrams are visual; a mass of words is not.

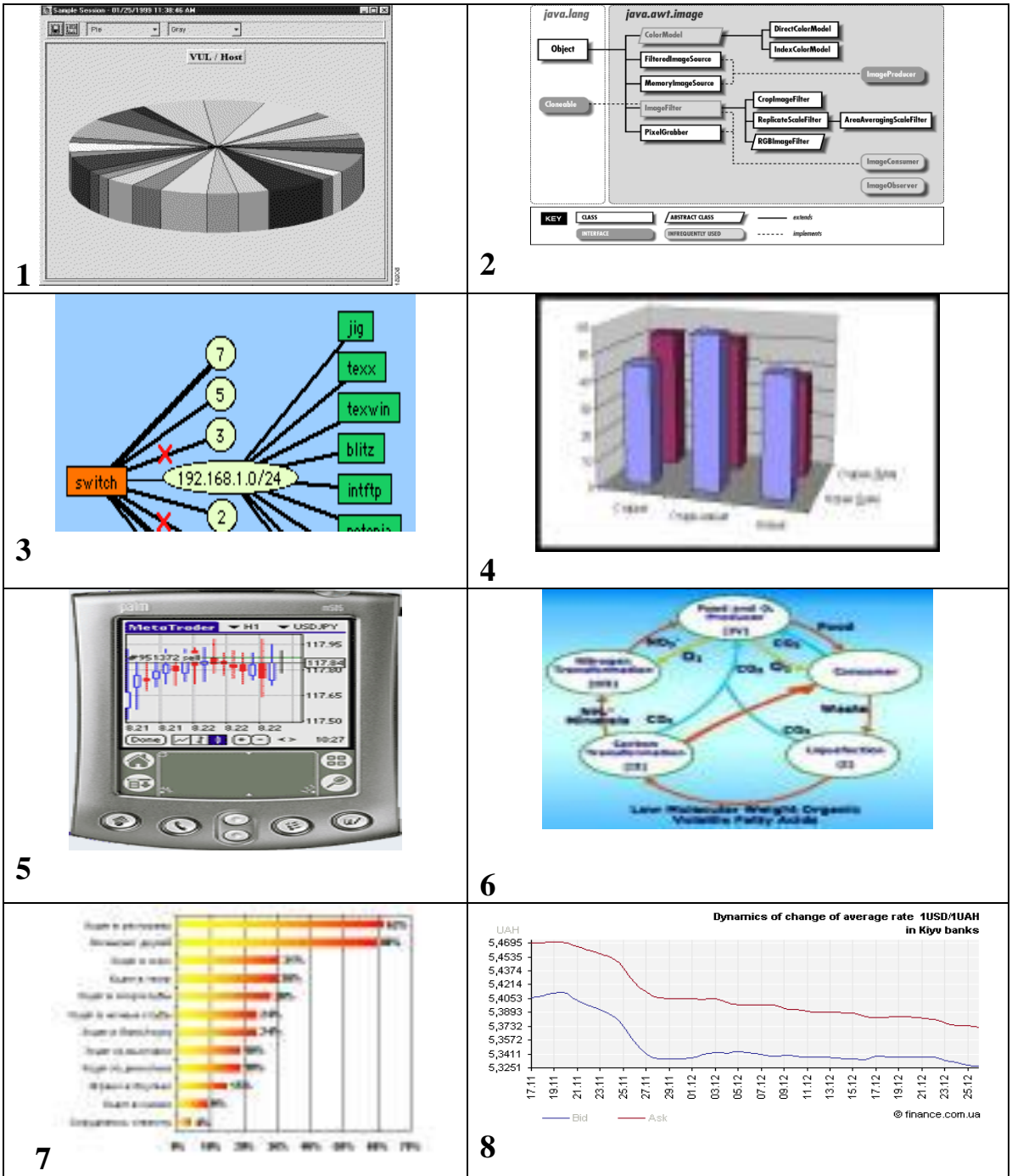
5. **CREATE** a good beginning and ending. The introduction should get the attention 30) \_\_ the audience, and promise them interest and benefit. It should also give the audience a ‘map’ of the presentation by announcing the structure. The conclusion should reinforce (усиливать, укреплять) what you have said and make your key points memorable. *Never* introduce new ideas into a conclusion.

6. **ORGANISE** the notes you are going to speak 31) \_\_ . If you have done your preparation thoroughly (тщательно), you will only need one or two cards showing the structure of your speech and giving you some prompts (подсказка). You *cannot* get your message 32) \_\_ with authority and conviction if you have your head buried 33) \_\_ a sheaf (пачка, грудa) of papers.

### Activity 1.3      Introducing Visuals

A) Look at the visuals below and divide them into the following 3 groups.

34) Graphs	35) Charts	36) Diagrams



B) In the Internet search for at least 3 interesting examples for each type of the visuals (graphs, charts, diagrams) given above and present them in the class. You might prefer to do the activity with a partner.

### Follow-up Activity 1

1. Write a brief commentary on the recommendations that you have learnt about in this part of the Laboratory Work and e-mail them to your teacher. The summary should

be between 10-12 sentences, including written assignments as indicated in Activities 1.1 A) and 1.1 C).

2. With a partner browse the Internet and search for interesting examples of visuals (graphs, charts, diagrams) that can be used for your presentations (as indicated in Activity 1.3 B)) and present them in the class.

## Unit 2                      Perfect Presentation

### Activity 2.1              A Four-step Structure

Read the short introduction and match the underlined words with their Russian equivalents given below.

It is difficult to give a presentation, standing in front of a group of people. It is even more difficult in a second language (37). We feel nervous. We think the audience (38) is critical of everything we say. We forget key words and phrases. This can make us sound unsure of (39) what we are saying and prevent (40) us from making a good impression (41). We do not appear (42) professional or businesslike.

To overcome (43) this, we need to feel well-prepared; a major part of that preparation is to have a clear (44), simple, logical structure on which to hang (45) our ideas.

Here's a four-step structure (46) that you can use for any presentation you make.

- a) произвести хорошее впечатление
- b) преодолеть
- c) второй язык
- d) ясный, понятный
- e) чувствовать себя неуверенно
- f) предупреждать
- g) структура из четырех частей
- h) публика, аудитория
- i) казаться, производить впечатление
- j) выставлять, размещать

### Activity 2.2              Step 1: The Opening

A) Before you read text 'Step 1: The opening', match words from columns **A** and **B** to make word partnerships. Then read the text and check your answers.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
47) To focus	at
48) To look	on
49) To carry	on
50) To go	out

#### *Step 1: The Opening*

The opening needs to focus your attention on the aim of your presentation, and it should give them an overview of the contents. For example:

“The aim of this presentation is to show you why we need to improve our internal databases (внутренние базы данных) and how we should do it. First, we’ll look at the results of a staff survey (опрос персонала) carried out (выполнять, осуществлять) last month. Then we’ll go on (продолжать, переходить к) to analyse the present problems. After that, we’ll look at (рассматривать, обращаться к) the suggestions for improvement in terms of (в показателях) cost and how practical they are. Finally, I’ll propose (предлагать) a plan of action for the future.”

B) Read the model sentence below which formulates the aim of the presentation. Then finish sentences 51-53 using the given words.

*Model sentence:*

**The aim of this presentation is** to explain the new procedures for logging (для регистрации) customer complaints (жалобы).

51) **The aim of this presentation is**  
*financial/to/a/explain/system/reporting/new.*

52) **The aim of this presentation is**  
*reorganization/to/our/explain/the/of/department.*

53) **The aim of this presentation is** *for/to/budget/next/explain/the/year.*

C) Practice formulating the aim of the presentation by listening to the audio episode from Spotlight Audio 10/2009. Read the vocabulary notes and make sure you know the meaning of the words and phrases before you start listening to the audio file.

### **Vocabulary notes**

*Approach (noun)*

*To outline smth (verb)*

*To get close to perfection*

*To give smb confidence*

*To run smoothly*

*To log customer complaints*

*Financial reporting system*

*Reorganization (noun)*

*Budget (noun)*

*Overview (noun)*

*Action plan*

*To put smth into place*

## **Practice exercise 1      The aim of the presentation**

*Model sentence:*

**The aim of this presentation is** to explain the new procedures for logging customer complaints.

Practice sentence 1.1: it's about a new financial reporting system.

Practice sentence 1.2: it's about the reorganization of your department.

Practice sentence 1.3: it's about the budget for next year.

## **Practice exercise 2      An overview of the contents**

*Model sentences:*

**First** we'll look at how the present system for logging complaints works and the problems we have had with it.

**Then** we'll look at a new system and how that could work.

**And, finally**, we'll discuss a realistic action plan for putting any changes into place.

Practice sentence 2.1: Say that you'll first talk about the present situation.

Practice sentence 2.2: Then you will all discuss the changes to be made.

Practice sentence 2.3: Finally, you'll suggest an action plan for the future.

## **Practice exercise 3      The aim of the presentation and an overview of the contents**

3.1 Your presentation is about the changes in the use of Internet in learning English.

3.2 Your presentation is about the role of renewable energy sources in an energy mix.

3.3 Your presentation is about new regulations for studying in Europe.

### **Activity 2.3      Step 2: The Benefit**

A) Read the text below and finish sentences **54-56** using the given parts in **a-c**. In this activity you will learn how to make your audience listen to you and see the benefit of your presentation at the very start.

#### ***Step 2: The Benefit***

Tell the people in the audience why they should listen to you. You need to motivate them to concentrate on what you are saying. For example:

“We all complain (жаловаться) about the way our internal communication works. We all have problems getting (получать) the latest (последний, новеший) facts and figures we need to do our jobs properly (должнм образом, првайильно). We have to spend lots of time searching for the relevant (важный, значимый) information in several different databases.

- 54) In the next 30 minutes you will see how  
 55) This will not only  
 56) It will also

- a) save the company time and money.  
 b) make our work easier and more effective.  
 c) we can make this process more efficient.

In this case, the speaker outlines (выделять) the problems facing the audience and then promises (обещать) a solution. This is a very powerful way of making an audience be prepared to listen to you.

B) Alternatively, you might want to go for other options in order to make your audience interested in the subject of your talk. Read the text below and match the beginnings of sentences in **57-60** with their endings in **A-D**.

Experts say that the first few minutes of a presentation are the most important. If you are able to get the audience's attention quickly, they will be interested in what you have to say. Here are a few techniques you can use to start your talk.

57) Ask a rhetorical question	A) According to an article I read recently, central banks are now buying euros instead of dollars. Did you know that fast food <u>consumption</u> (потребление) has increased by 600% in Europe since 2002?
58) Start with an interesting fact	B) Suppose you wanted to <u>set up</u> (основать, открыть) a new <u>subsidiary</u> (филиал) of a software company. How would you go about it? Imagine you had to reorganize the <u>assembly line</u> (конвейер). What would be your first step?
59) Tell them a story or anecdote	C) Is market research important for brand development? Do we really need quality <u>assurance</u> (обеспечение,

	гарантия) in power industry?
60) Give them a problem to think about	D) I remember when I visited a car-manufacturing factory in Munich. ... At a conference in London, I was once asked the following question:...

C) Match items from the three columns to make attention-catching openings.

61) Did you know that	that 'can't' is a four-letter word.	Who would you tell first?
62) I read in an article somewhere	<u>compete</u> (соперничать) with the Chinese?	by <u>eliminating</u> (ликвидировать, удалять) one olive from each salad served in first-class?
63) Imagine	American Airlines saved \$40,000 in 1987	Of course we can!
64) Can we really	you won a million euros.	I tend to agree with that!

## Activity 2.4

### Step 3: The Main Body

A) Read the text below which tells you how to get your presentation well-structured.

#### *Step 3: The Main Body*

The most common way to structure a presentation is to have three main parts, and then subdivide them into (three) smaller sections.

Here you need to take a step-by-step approach (метод, подход) and to connect one idea to the next. Make this process clear to the audience by preparing structured notes (структурированные заметки) for this part of your presentation:

1. Staff survey shows present situation unacceptable (неприемлемый).
2. Set up new, centralized database – all relevant information posted (записывать, вносить).
3. Project team sets up new database – deadline (крайний срок) 1 January next year.

B) Complete the gaps with the words below.



after; all; divided; finally; start; then

1

I'll be talking to you today about the after-sale service plans we offer. I'll 65) \_\_\_ by describing the various packages in detail. 66) \_\_\_ I'll go on to show you some case studies. 67) \_\_\_, I'll discuss how you can choose the best plan to meet your customer's needs.

2

I've 68) \_\_\_ my talk into three main parts. First of 69) \_\_\_, I'll tell you something about the history of our company. 70) \_\_\_ that I'll describe how the company is structured and finally, I'll give you some details about our range of products and services.

### Activity 2.5      Step 4: The Conclusion

A) Complete the gaps with the words below and then read the text.

so; like; than; of; second; then

#### *Step 4: The Conclusion*

The conclusion should contain the summary and a punch line (концовка шутки или анекдота). Your summary should consist 71) \_\_\_ the main points you have made during the presentation – ideally, no more 72) \_\_\_ three. Keep your most important point till last. It's 73) \_\_\_ the ending of a joke or story – the punch line.

“74) \_\_\_ let's summarize (резюмировать, подводить итог). First, it is clear that the present situation is inefficient (неэффективный) and unacceptable. 75) \_\_\_, we propose a centralized database where all the relevant information is to be posted. Finally, a project team should start work immediately (немедленно) on this database. 76) \_\_\_ on 1 January next year, we shall all be able to do our work more easily and more effectively.”

Use this four-step approach, and you will sound clear, competent and in control.

B) Look at these sentences from the presentation and put them in the correct category in the box.

1. I'll just run through the three different options...
2. We'd suggest...
3. Now I'll be happy to answer any questions you may have.
4. We'd therefore (поэтому, следовательно) recommend that we...
5. Before I stop, let me go through my main points again.
6. Well, this brings me to the end of my presentation.

## *Conclusion of a Presentation*

77) Signalling the end of the presentation	
78) Summarizing the main points	
79) Recommending or suggesting something	
80) Inviting questions	

*Now add these phrases to the table above.*

- a Thank you all for listening.
- b In my opinion, we should..
- c We just have time for a few questions
- d To sum up then, we...
- e OK, I think that's everything I wanted to say...
- f Are there any questions?
- g I'd like to run through my main points again...
- h As a final point, I'd like to...
- i I'm now nearing the end of my talk...
- j Just to summarize the main points of my talk...
- k What I'd like to suggest is...

### **Follow-up Activity 2**

Write a brief overview (o63op) of the contents of your presentation on **one** of the three topics given below. Make use of the phrases '**First/Then/And finally**' to structure your talk. You should write 3-4 sentences.

- a) Your presentation is about the changes in the use of Internet in studying engineering in TPU.
- b) Your presentation is about a new system of assessing students' learning achievements in TPU.
- c) Your presentation is about new options for studying engineering courses at European universities – TPU partners.

## Unit 3      BBC Learning Resources

In this part of the course book you are recommended to use additional learning materials in the Internet. The special section of *BBC Learning English* contains audio files and tips as well as useful phrases for making effective presentations.

The section consists of the following parts:      ***Presentations: Opening/Body/Questions/Tips/Language Expert/Challenge.***

Below you will find the hyperlink to the authentic materials made by British experts.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/business/talkingbusiness/unit3presentations/1opening.shtml>

### Follow-up Activity 3

Use the materials from the *BBC Learning English* web-site given above and then e-mail your comments to the teacher. Your summary should be between 4-6 sentences.

### Follow-up Activity 4

Make a presentation on one of the topics given below using the tips you have learnt in the course book 'Practice in presentation skills for engineers'. You may do the task together with a partner. Your presentation should contain 8-10 slides and it should last no more than 5 minutes.

- a) Studying at TPU (Institute of Power Engineering): opportunities, perspectives and challenges. Give your personal view on why it is good to study at TPU.
- b) Use of Internet and online resources for studying engineering and learning languages. How would you evaluate the benefits of IT for learning purposes?
- c) Why do so many people go for Google? In your opinion, which search engines are the most popular ones among young people?
- d) Environment needs protection. Express your opinion on how environment should be treated by your generation.
- e) Electric power stations or wind wheels: pros and contras of alternative sources of energy.
- f) Inventions or inventors that changed the world of modern engineering.
- g) Five top gadgets that a modern person can't do without.

## Supplementary Materials

### Part 1 Video Resources

For more information relating to preparing effective presentations in English refer to the following resources.

How to open your presentation like a professional in 6 steps:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w8KjtN3-sSo>

Effective presentation skills:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gOwQUd8qkMM>

Presenting & public speaking tips - how to improve skills & confidence

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q5WT2vweFRY>

## **Part 2      Useful Expressions**

### **Giving a presentation**

#### **Opening**

Let me introduce the theme/topic of our lecture today.

In this talk I want/would like to...

I'll begin by showing you...

I'm going to be covering...

Let's start with the following diagram.

#### **Introducing other factors or points**

If I could now turn to...

Now, turning to...

Let me move on to...

#### **Introducing graphs and diagrams**

I'd like you to look at this graph/diagram/chart/slide

This graph shows...

You can see here that...

#### **Comparing factors**

First of all...

Firstly,...secondly,...thirdly,...

On the one hand,... on the other hand...

#### **Questions**

Please don't hesitate to ask me questions.

If you have any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them at the end.

#### **Finishing**

That completes my overview (of...)

So, to summarize/sum up

Thank you for your attention.

#### **Describing a process**

Firstly/ First of all

After that

The next step/stage is

Then

Following that

Finally/The final step

## **Part 3 Conversational Phrases**

### **Personal opinion**

I personally think / believe / consider /  
feel

To my mind,

In my opinion,/In my feeling

As for me,

I'm fairly certain that

I'm pretty sure that (informal)

I'm convinced that...

As far as I know,

### **Agreement/disagreement**

I totally agree with you.

Exactly./Absolutely./Sure.

That's a very good point.

You are right, and...

I completely agree with you.

I have to disagree.

I'm afraid I don't agree.

You've got a point, but...

Yes, but on the other hand

### **Asking for information**

I'd like to know

I'm interested in

Could you tell me...?

Do you (happen) to know...?

Could you find out...?

Could I ask...?

### **Giving a reason**

First of all,

The main reason is

Secondly,

Another reason is...

Besides that,

Also,

In addition,

And finally

### **Offering a suggestion**

Why don't you...

Why not...

Perhaps you could...

Have you thought about...

I have an idea

### **Illustrating your point**

For example,

For instance,

Take for example

Let me give an example

Let me tell you the following thing.

To give you an idea...

### **Correcting yourself**

What I mean is...

What I meant was...

Let me put it another way.

What I'm saying is...

If I said that I didn't mean to...

Let me rephrase what I just said.

## **Part 4      Topics for Presentations**

### **Introduction**

Dear student,

Your presentation should consist of 10-12 slides, including the title slide, contents slide, and conclusion slide. You are recommended to divide your presentation into the following three essential parts: introduction, main body, and conclusion. If you want, you can further subdivide the main body of the presentation into 2 or 3 meaningful parts.

The presentation should also have visuals (pictures, tables, graphs, etc.) that help understand and complement the information you deliver in your presentation. Make sure the size of the font and the selected background contribute to the efficient delivery and good impression.

We wish you success!

### **Engineering Career**

- Perspective branches of engineering. Compare 2 leading engineering areas
- Thermal power engineering: perspectives and challenges
- Civil engineering and interior design: use of energy-saving technologies
- Power engineering in Russia: trends and benefits
- Machine-building in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: practicality and elegance
- Super-efficient technology in engineering: examples of excellence
- Engineering education and ways of promoting the profession
- Centres of excellence in engineering (examples of well-known universities specializing in engineering)
- Challenges of modern engineering education
- Jobs in power engineering (present, past, future)
- Engineering as a successful career
- Professions in power engineering
- Must-have skills in engineering (creative thinking, analyzing, problem-solving, team working, making solutions, environmental awareness, etc.)
- Perspectives for professional growth in power engineering: trends in economics and labour market
- Role of an engineer in the modern society

## **Safety Rules in Engineering**

- Safety rules in thermal power engineering (safety gear, precautions, safety signs)
- Safety rules while installing electrical appliances
- Safety rules while working in a training laboratory
- Safety rules while working with flammable and highly explosive materials
- Safety rules at work (power stations, boiler areas, electrical wiring, substations, etc.)
- Safety signs and precautions at a nuclear power station
- Safety rules while repairing home appliances and light fixtures
- High-tech safety clothes and their advantages

## **Efficient Technologies in Energy Industry**

- Smart grid: its definition, features, use of renewable, perspectives
- Examples of excellence in using smart grids worldwide
- Carbon footprint: definition, its drawbacks and ways of offsetting
- Energy sustainability: present and future trends
- Smart meters as a tool for efficient use of energy
- Installing a smart home: efficiency and sustainability issues
- Solar- and wind-powered houses: experience and perspectives

## **Car Design and Car Manufacturing**

- Car design in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: performance, safety, comfort, aesthetics
- Motor design: from internal combustion engines to electric motors and hybrids
- Alternative fuels for modern cars
- Non-corrosive and durable materials in car manufacturing
- Leading car-manufacturing companies
- Perspectives of using electric vehicles
- Innovations in car industry (use of fuel cells, introduction of two-wheel vehicles, promotion of eco-friendly technologies, etc.)
- Smart cars: why do we need them?

## **Recycling and Waste Resource Management**

- The issue of recycling in the modern world
- Technologies of waste water treatment



- Plastic pollution and ways of solving the problem
- The 3 Rs of sustainability: reduce, re-use and recycle
- Car tyre recycling
- Toxic e-waste: ways of recycling and re-using
- Nuclear waste disposal
- Efficient technologies of waste recycling
- Young people's initiatives aimed at environmental protection
- Green technologies in modern life

### **Examples of Excellence in Engineering**

- Russian engineers: examples of excellence
- TPU scientists and engineers and their contribution
- Leonardo da Vinci and his engineering innovations
- Nikola Tesla and perspectives of wireless energy supply
- Thomas Edison as a prominent inventor
- Igor Sikorsky as a designer of airplanes and helicopters
- Inventors of magnetism and its application

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**Черемисина Харрер Инна Алексеевна**

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СТУДЕНТОВ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

Учебно-методическое пособие

Научный редактор  
доктор филологических наук, доцент  
Ю.В. Кобенко

Компьютерная верстка и дизайн обложки  
И.А. Черемисина Харрер

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