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ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО МОРСКОГО И РЕЧНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
МОРСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени адмирала Г.И. Невельского

НАХОДКИНСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

Колледж

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

ОУП.04 Иностраный язык

(индекс и название учебного предмета согласно учебному плану)

основная образовательная программа среднего профессионального
образования по подготовке специалистов среднего звена

по специальности **09.02.07** «Информационные системы и программирование»

(шифр в соответствии с ОККО и наименованием)

Находка
2022 г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО

протокол заседания
цикловой методической комиссии
протокол от 06.12.2022 г. № 4
председатель

Лебедева

подпись

И.П. Лебедева

ФИО

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зам. директора филиала по УПР
А.В. Смехова
от 07.12.2022 г.

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе рабочей программы учебного предмета «Иностранный язык», утвержденной директором от 07.12.2022 г.

Разработчик: Жуковский Д.И., преподаватель учебного предмета «Английский язык» Находкинского филиала МГУ им. адм. Г.И. Невельского

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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Фонд оценочных средств промежуточной аттестации (далее ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебного предмета «Иностранный язык».

Формой аттестации по предмету является *дифференцированный зачет*.

1.1 Результаты освоения предмета, подлежащие проверке

В результате контроля и оценки по предмету осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний:

Планируемый результат			Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
личностный	метапредметный	предметный	
ЛР ГВ 1.	Позн.УУД БЛД 1.		Текущий контроль: - входной контроль; - ежемесячная аттестация; - тестирование, - индивидуальные задания. Промежуточный контроль: - рубежный тестовый контроль по темам. Итоговый контроль: дифференцированный зачет.
ЛР ГВ 2.	Позн.УУД БЛД 2.		
ЛР ГВ 3.	Позн.УУД БЛД 3.		
ЛР ГВ 4.	Позн.УУД БЛД 4.		
ЛР ГВ 5.	Позн.УУД БЛД 5.		
ЛР ГВ 6.	Позн.УУД БЛД 6.		
ЛР ГВ 7.	Позн.УУД БЛД 7.		
ЛР ПВ 1.	Позн.УУД БЛД 8.		
ЛР ПВ 2.	Позн.УУД БИД 1.		
ЛР ПВ 3.	Позн.УУД БИД 2.		
ЛР ДНВ 1.	Позн.УУД БИД 3.		
ЛР ДНВ 2.	Позн.УУД БИД 4.		
ЛР ДНВ 3.	Позн.УУД БИД 5.		
ЛР ДНВ 4.	Позн.УУД БИД 6.		
ЛР ДНВ 5.	Позн.УУД БИД 7.	ПРБ 1	
ЛР ЭстВ 1.	Позн.УУД БИД 8.	ПРБ 2	
ЛР ЭстВ 2.	Позн.УУД БИД 9.	ПРБ 3	
ЛР ЭстВ 3.	Позн.УУД БИД 10.	ПРБ 4	
ЛР ЭстВ 4.	Позн.УУД БИД 11.	ПРБ 5	
ЛР ЭстВ 5.	Позн.УУД БИД 12.	ПРБ 6	
ЛР ФВ 1.	Позн.УУД РИ 1.	ПРБ 7	
ЛР ФВ 2.	Позн.УУД РИ 2.	ПРБ 8	
ЛР ФВ 3.	Позн.УУД РИ 3.	ПРБ 9	
ЛР ТВ 1.	Позн.УУД РИ 4.		
ЛР ТВ 2.	Позн.УУД РИ 5.		
ЛР ТВ 3.	Комм.УД Общ. 1.		
ЛР ТВ 4.	Комм.УД Общ. 2.		
ЛР ЭкВ 1.	Комм.УД Общ. 3.		
ЛР ЭкВ 2.	Комм.УД Общ. 4.		
ЛР ЭкВ 3.	Комм.УД СД 1.		
ЛР ЭкВ 4.	Комм.УД СД 2.		
ЛР ЦНП 1.	Комм.УД СД 3.		
ЛР ЦНП 2.	Комм.УД СД 4.		
ЛР ЦНП 3.	Комм.УД СД 5.		
ЛР ЭИ 1.	Рег.УД СО 1.		
ЛР ЭИ 2.	Рег.УД СО 2.		
ЛР ЭИ 3.	Рег.УД СО 3.		

ЛР ЭИ 4. ЛР ЭИ 5.	Рег.УД СО 4. Рег.УД СО 5. Рег.УД СО 6. Рег.УД СК 1. Рег.УД СК 2. Рег.УД СК 3. Рег.УД СК 4. Рег.УД СК 5. Рег.УД ПСДЛ 1. Рег.УД ПСДЛ 2. Рег.УД ПСДЛ 3. Рег.УД ПСДЛ 4.		
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2. КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Проверяемые результаты обучения: ЛР ГВ 1-7, ЛР ПВ 1-3, ЛР ДНВ 1-5, ЛР ЭстВ 1-5, ЛР ФВ 1-3, ЛР ТВ 1-4, ЛР ЭкВ 1-4, ЛР ЦНП 1-3, ЛР ЭИ 1-5, Позн.УУД БЛД 1-8, Позн.УУД БИД 1-12, Позн.УУД РИ 1-5, Комм.УД Общ. 1-4, Комм.УД СД 1-5, Рег.УД СО 1-6, ПРБ 1-9.

Практическое задание

Вариант 1

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз.

В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker explains why he/she likes the city life.
2. The speaker talks about a local tourist attraction.
3. The speaker talks about unusual houses.
4. The speaker describes the area where he/she lives.
5. The speaker explains how to get to the city centre.
6. The speaker describes his/her room.

Говорящий А В С D E F G

Утверждение

Speaker A

I live in the country but I've always wanted to move to a big city. I think that there are more career opportunities there, more jobs, people can get a better education and better medical services there. There is more entertainment in the city, too. You can go to theatres, cinemas and clubs, there are lots of people everywhere – you'll never get bored. I'll move to the city as soon as I get an opportunity to do so.

Speaker B

I live in a big city, in a new fast-developing area. Most of the buildings were built not long ago, so the area has a modern look and is comfortable to live in. There are shops, cinemas, schools, hospitals, sports centres and parks within easy reach of my house. Right in front of my house there's a bus stop, so I have no problem getting to the centre or any other part of the city.

Speaker C

We've just moved house and now I live in a new modern building in the centre of the city. My window has a view of a busy street but the interior creates a nice and peaceful atmosphere. The walls are painted light green and the furniture is in warm brown and creamy colours. There's a plasma TV and a portable audio centre. I like drawing and there are several of my pictures on the walls. I think they look nice there.

Speaker D

Everybody wants their home to be a safe, nice and comfortable place but their ideas of comfort and beauty are very different. In hot climates people sometimes make their homes underground. Living underground, however, doesn't mean living in dark, dirty and damp caves. Modern underground homes are light. They are beautifully designed, nicely furnished and very comfortable to live in.

Speaker E

When we were walking along the main street, the guide pointed to an ordinary looking house and said that the place had a history. During the war a famous doctor lived there. He arranged a hospital in his own home and saved lots of people. Now nobody lives in the house, there's a museum of science and medicine there. The museum has very interesting exhibits on the history of medical science.

Вариант 2

Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker says what language he/she wants to learn and why.
2. The speaker talks about language education in his/her country.
3. The speaker explains what language he/she finds difficult to learn.
4. The speaker explains how to learn a foreign language quickly.
5. The speaker talks about the most popular language in the world.
6. The speaker explains how to teach a foreign language to children.

Говорящий А В С D E F G

Утверждения

Speaker A

I've always been very good at languages. I can speak English and French and it helps a lot as I'm in the export business. When we worked on some contracts with Russian companies, I decided to learn Russian. I take lessons regularly and I've learned a lot of words, but there are very difficult grammar rules in Russian, and there are so many exceptions! I'm not sure I'll ever be able to speak it.

Speaker B

My friends don't think that learning foreign languages is important – English is understood everywhere. I don't agree with them. I want to start learning Italian. It's a lovely language and it sounds beautiful. I've got a pen-pal Mario, who lives in Italy, and I want to go there next year. I think Mario will appreciate my speaking Italian. And travelling is more enjoyable when you can communicate with the locals in their language.

Speaker C

English is my native language and I don't have any problems when I travel – people can speak English everywhere. That's why I don't feel motivated to learn foreign languages at school. But according to the curriculum, I must learn two foreign languages. We start learning the first one at the age of seven. Usually it's French or German. At the age of 13 or 14 we choose the second language - Italian, Spanish, Chinese or others.

Speaker D

Languages are very important in modern life. But learning languages is very difficult and time consuming. The quickest way to learn a language is to go the country where it's spoken. It works, however, only if you communicate outside the classroom a lot. Watching the news, reading newspapers and writing notes and emails helps a lot too. But the most important thing is not to speak your native language to anyone.

Speaker E

Lots of adults want to learn foreign languages but have no time for it. Children, on the other hand, have enough time but they lack motivation. The easiest way to get children to speak a foreign language is to use it in a game. Young children are not able to understand language rules, but they can easily imitate their teacher. Pictures and toys work very well too – children pick up new words for toys very quickly.

Объект оценивания «Умение говорить»

Практическое задание

Составить монолог по теме:

- «Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»
- «Межличностные отношения»
- «Здоровый образ жизни»
- «Природа и человек»
- «Новости»
- «Средства массовой информации»

Практическое задание

Составить диалог по теме:

- «Описание людей: внешность, характер, личностные качества»
- «Межличностные отношения»
- «Здоровый образ жизни»
- «Природа и человек»
- «Новости»
- «Средства массовой информации»

Объект оценивания «Умение писать»

Практическое задание

Вариант 1

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.... I'm so impressed! Last weekend our class visited the Museum of the Moving Image. We learnt about the history and magic of cinema and TV. We could even try to draw our

own cartoon film! I enjoyed it very much! We also met characters from the past and asked them different questions.

What was the last museum you visited? Did you enjoy it? With love, Mary. Write her a letter and answer the questions. Ask three questions about the Museum of the Moving Image. Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Вариант 2

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Andrew. ...Last weekend my father and I went fishing. It was great. How did you spend your last weekend? Does your leisure depend on the season of the year? Do you prefer to spend your weekends with your parents or with your friends? Why?...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions. Write 100 — 120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Практическое задание

Вариант 1

Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

Предложения

Варианты ответов

1. Mike is looking for ... job. a) a b) the c) an d) –
2. I want those books. Please give ... to me a) they b) them c) those d) these
3. It was 10 o'clock. I ... leave. a) must b) had c) have to d) had to
4. If I don't know a word I ... in my dictionary
a) look b) look for c) look up d) look
5. How much money do you spend ... food each month?
a) on b) at c) for d) to
6. You should ... alone at night.
a) not drive b) not to drive c) don't drive d) not driven
7. She is a kind of person ... likes to go to parties.
a) which b) who c) whom d) –
8. Tom ... study hard but now he doesn't study very hard.
a) use b) didn't use to c) used d) used to
9. Have you ever been to England? Yes, I ... there last year.
a) was being b) had been c) have been d) was
10. He was supposed ... after the matter.
a) to look b) look c) looked d) looking
11. Before you ..., don't forget to turn off the TV set.
a) will leave b) left c) leave d) have left
12. I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was ... outside.
a) somebody b) nobody c) anyone d) anything
13. Why is Mike late? He has ... missed the nine o'clock train or something really serious has happened to him.
a) either b) neither c) both d) so
14. Will you give me two ... stamps? a) else b) still c) more d) another
15. Can you tell us ... amusing story? a) another b) other c) else d) more

Вариант 2

Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

Предложения

Варианты ответов

1. Could you close ... window, please a) a b) the c) an d) –
2. We are going for a walk. You can go with
a) we b) us c) our d) ours
3. It was a through train so we ... change trains.
a) mustn't b) hadn't c) didn't have to d) had not to
4. If I want to buy a jacket I always ... a) try it on b) try on it c) try it d) it try on
5. We have been warned ... the danger of smoking here.
a) about b) against c) at d) from
6. You'd better ... out alone at night.
a) not to go b) don't go c) not go d) didn't go
7. A vegetarian is someone ... doesn't eat meat.
a) whom b) who c) which d) whose
8. When Tom was a child he ... icecream, but he doesn't like it now.
a) use to eat b) used eat c) use eat d) used to eat
9. It was raining when Kate ... the bus.
a) waits b) was expecting c) expected d) was waiting for
10. They were supposed ... with us till Monday.
a) stayed b) stay c) to stay d) had stayed
11. I will give you my address when I ... somewhere to live.
a) find b) will find c) found d) have found
12. We don't know ... about car engines.
a) nothing b) something c) anything d) everything
13. I ... like the film nor the novel it's based on.
a) both b) neither c) so d) either
14. Is the baby ... crying? a) still b) yet c) else d) more
15. You needn't say anything a) yet b) other c) else d) still

Практическое задание

Вариант 1

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I want to become a teacher _____.
A. when I will leave school
B. when I leave school
C. when I am leaving school
D. when I had left school
2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.
A. the hottest
B. hottest
C. the most hot
D. the hotter

3. John is not interested _____ politics.
A. about B. in C. for D. over
4. I am sure we _____ before.
A. have never met
B. haven't never met
C. didn't met
D. had met
5. I don't know _____.
A. where this museum
B. where is this museum
C. where this museum is
D. this museum is this
6. They were in Spain last summer, _____?
A. were they
B. isn't it
C. didn't they
D. weren't they
7. When I came home late in the evening, _____?
A. had already had dinner
B. have already had dinner
C. have been having dinner
D. had dinner
8. New Year Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.
A. more less
B. more little
C. less
D. little
9. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
A. At the age of 33
B. At 33 years
C. At the age of 33 years
D. At the age of 33 years
10. The cost of living in our country has _____ again.
A. rose
B. raised
C. picked up
D. risen

11. I want _____ at the airport.
A. you meeting me
B. that you meet me
C. you to meet me
D. you meet me
12. What _____ we are having!
A. the rainy weather
B. a rainy weather
C. rainy weathers
D. rainy weather
13. Who _____ to go to the cinema with us?
A. want
B. does want
C. wants
D. is wanting
14. The teacher asked me _____ for the lesson.
A. was I ready
B. if I was ready
C. if was I ready
D. that I was ready
15. I think that John Lennon is _____ musicians in the world.
A. greatest one of
B. the greatest
C. one of greatest
D. one of the greatest

Вариант 2

Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. I _____ Michael for ages.
A. didn't see
B. don't see
C. haven't seen
D. saw not
2. I _____ get up very early now.
A. must to
B. have to
C. should to
D. ought

3. How much _____ to fly to New York?
A. costs it
B. it costs
C. does cost
D. does it cost
4. My brother Nick is very good _____ maths.
A. for
B. at
C. about
D. in
5. When did you discover that your car _____ ?
A. was disappeared
B. had been disappeared
C. had disappeared
D. disappearing
6. If he _____ hard, he'll fail his final exams.
A. doesn't work
B. won't work
C. hadn't work
D. wouldn't work
7. Have you heard the _____ news?
A. last
B. previous
C. latest
D. latter
8. Which of you _____ to go on an excursion?
A. wants
B. want
C. does want
D. do want
9. I'd like to know _____.
A. where is my diary
B. where it is my diary
C. where my diary is
D. my diary is where
10. I'm very busy at the moment. I _____ for my English exam.
A. am preparing
B. prepare

- C. have been preparing
- D. am going prepare

11. Ann said that she _____ a new dress.

- A. had bought
- B. bought
- C. will buy
- D. buy

12. Christmas is _____ popular and colorful holiday in Great Britain.

- A. most
- B. the most
- C. most of all
- D. very

13. This time tomorrow _____ in the Black See.

- A. I swim
- B. I'll swim
- C. I'll swimming
- D. I'll be swimming

14. I have known Dr Simon _____ 1982.

- A. since
- B. for
- C. about
- D. from

15. This book _____ into 14 languages.

- A. translated
- B. has translated
- C. being translated
- D. has been translated

Проверочная работа по грамматике «Времена глагола»

Критерии оценки: за каждый правильный ответ 1 балл.

За выполнение теста учащиеся получают:

«5» - за 13-16 баллов;

«4» - за 9-12 баллов;

«3» - за 7-8 баллов;

«2» - за 0-6 баллов

1. My mother _____ a bad headache. have got am has got

2. Margie and her sister _____ wonderful voices. Does has got have got

3. I (not/understand) _____ that man because I (not/know) _____ English. not understand, don't know don't understand, not know don't understand, don't know

4. Everybody in our family (help) _____ Mummy about the house. Dad (walk) _____ the dog, I (water) _____ the flowers, and my brothers (clean) _____ the rooms.
help, walks, water, clean helps, walks, water, clean help, walks, water, cleans
5. Tom is in Warsaw at the moment. He ... at the Mariott Hotel. is staying stays
6. He is amazingly talented at languages. He ... seven languages very well.
Speaks is speaking
7. I have lost my pen again. I ... things. always loose am always losing
8. Usually I ... at 3.00, but this month I have worked until 5.00 to earn more money. Finish am finishing
9. When I arrived, Tom (lie) on the sofa and (speak) over the phone. lied, spoke was liing, speaking was liing, was speaking was lying, was speaking
10. The police caught Dan when he (rob) a shop. has robbed was robbing was robbing robbed
11. When I got up that morning, the sun (shine) brightly and the birds (sing). shone, sang was shining, were singing were shining, was singing
12. When you rang me yesterday, I (have) a bath. were having had had had was having
13. He (sleep) when you come back tonight. will be sleeping would be sleeping slept
14. The letter _____ just before I _____ back. came, arrived had come, arrived came, had arrived had come, had arrived
15. There's somebody walking behind us. I thinkwe are following we are being following we are followed we are being followed
16. There was a fight at the party, but nobody was hurt were hurt hurt

Проверочная работа

I. УСТАНОВИТЕ СООТВЕТСТВИЕ МЕЖДУ ЗАГОЛОВКАМИ А–F И ТЕКСТАМИ 1–5.

- A. Geographical position
- B. Education
- C. The famous town
- D. State holiday
- E. Pages of history
- F. Sights

1. More than 80 percent of New Zealand's population are Britons or Europeans. That's why the New Zealand school system is similar to the British one. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 16. The school year starts in January (after the summer holidays) and ends in December. In most schools wearing a school uniform is obligatory. For New Zealand teenagers daily life takes place in school where they stay up to the late afternoon.

2. Canada occupies most of the northern North America continent as well as some islands. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It's also washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north. The country was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, an Italian sea captain. About 2% of the Canadian territory is covered with ice. The eastern part of the country is mainly valleys and plains. The western territories are made up of the Cordilleras.

3. Most Americans simply call the Independence Day the —Fourth of July. It always falls on this day, and it celebrates the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. At that time, the people of the 13 British colonies were involved in a war which had begun in 1775. The colonists were fighting for freedom from the English. The Declaration of Independence stated it clearly. For the first time in history the colonies were defined as the United States of America.

4. With great weather, great events and terrific crowds Australia Day in Melbourne in 2010 was one of the best ever! It is a day for all Australians to get together and, in whatever way they choose, celebrate being Australian. 1788 is when the British Fleet first arrived at Sydney Cove and lifted the British flag. Now, major cities throughout the country celebrate the national day with parades, free food, and different events.

5. Cambridge lies in East Anglia, about 50 miles north of London. The river Cam flows through it. It gets the name Cambridge from the river. It's a compact green city. There is always something to do and to see in the city: walk in the parks and gardens, visit museums and galleries, enjoy the festivals or relax in small cafés. The city is best known as the home of Cambridge University, one of the world's best universities. It was founded in 1209 and it consists of 30 colleges.

II. Прочитайте текст. Выполните задания к тексту

Alfred Nobel

After inventing dynamite Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he realized its destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest of this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$30,000 to \$125,000. Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma and money) are presented to the winners.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

I. Answer the questions.

1. When did the first award ceremony take place?

- 1) in 1895
- 2) in 1901
- 3) in 1962
- 4) in 1968

2. Why was the Nobel prize established?

- 1) to recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
- 2) to resolve political differences
- 3) to honor the inventor of dynamite
- 4) to spend money

3. In which area have people received awards since 1968?

- 1) literature
- 2) peace
- 3) economics
- 4) science

4. In how many fields are prizes given?

- 1) four
- 2) five
- 3) six
- 4) tell

II. Find the wrong statement.

- 1) Alfred Nobel became a very rich man after inventing dynamite.
- 2) Nobel preferred to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite.
- 3) Awards vary in monetary value.
- 4) Some people have won two awards.

III. Преобразуйте слова в скобках так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения.

1. We live in the _____ century (twenty-one).
2. He wants to be a _____ (science).
3. He plays the piano _____ (profession).
4. They have five very clever _____ (child).
5. Sarah is a _____ and Jane is a professor of Mathematics (dance).
6. The _____ of three girls is called Julia (young).
7. It is also the most _____ adventure (danger).
8. This rule is very _____ (use).
9. He is proud of his _____ (collect).
10. The writer describes _____ people in his book (Russia).

IV. Дайте правильный вариант

1. My father is a businessman. ... office is in the centre of the town.
a) my; b) his; c) her.
2. There are ... books on the table.
a) some; b) any; c) nowhere.
3. The book is ... than the film.
a) interestinger; b) more interesting; c) the most interesting.
4. We learn English at college.
a) Do we learn English at college? b) Did we learn English at college? c) Will you learn English at college?
5. London is one of the ... cities in the world.
a) bigger; b) most bigger; c) biggest.
6. When I ... in London I hope to visit a friend of mine.
1. was 2. am 3. have been 4. will be
7. The documents ... now.
1. checked 2. are checking 3. have been checked 4. are being checked
8. I didn't know the answer because I ... the book.
1. wouldn't read 2. don't read 3. hadn't read 4. didn't read

9. By the time we came back, the house ... by an American.
1. was bought 2. had been bought 3. bought 4. will be bought

Выберите из каждой группы предложений то, в котором сказуемое выражено глаголом в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice).

- I. 1. They have been working out the program for two months.
2. The program worked out by you is too difficult for students.
3. The program was worked out by a well-known scientist.
II. 1. He is making photocopies in the library.
2. He was to make the photocopies.
3. The photocopies have just been made.

V. Прочитайте текст и вставьте подходящие слова, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов.

A burglar wanted to steal a valuable picture. One night he ___ (1) into the house and went into the hall. Suddenly a ghost entered the hall. The robber was so much shocked he could hardly ___ (2). "Hi! - said the ghost. What a pretty costume. Very life-like!" At that moment a smiling vampire came in. In his hand he was holding a glass with some red liquid. The vampire shouted, "How nice you ___ (3), we are running ___ (4) of the drink. The burglar rushed ___ (5) the house. On the gate he saw the following words: "Like ___ (6) up? Our party is just for you!" It was only a Halloween party. If he only had known about it! The burglar thought that after ___ (7) time he ___ (8) no more.

1. A broke B broken C had broken
2. A Stay B stand C stop
3. A came B have come C are coming
4. A away B off C out
5. A out of B away from C through
6. A clothing B dressing C putting
7. A it B then C this
8. A steal B will steal C would steal

Проверочная работа по грамматике «Неличные формы глагола»
Критерии оценки: за каждый правильный ответ 1 балл.

За выполнение теста учащиеся получают:

- «5» - за 30-35 баллов;
- «4» - за 25-29 баллов;
- «3» - за 17-24 балл;
- «2» - за 0-16 баллов

К подчеркнутой грамматической конструкции подберите соответствующий русский перевод.

1. He was pleased to have been made such an offer.
1. чтобы сделать; 2. сделать; 3. сделав; 4. ему сделали.
2. To see the performance we had to buy tickets in advance.

1. просмотр; 2. просмотрев; 3. чтобы посмотреть; 4. во время просмотра.
3. She gave us a list of books to be read.
1. которые надо прочитать; 2. прочитанные; 3. читать; 4. читаемые.
4. The book is small enough to be carried in the pocket.
1. чтобы носить; 2. отнес; 3. отнесенная; 4. несущий.
5. He was proud to have helped his friend.
1. помог; 2. помогает; 3. надо помочь; 4. помогающий.
6. The amount to be paid includes the cost of packing.
1. уплаченная; 2. платить; 3. которая должна быть уплачена; 4. уплатили.
7. I hired a taxi so as not to miss the train.
1. опаздывая; 2. чтобы не опоздать; 3. не опоздав; 4. не опаздывая.
8. It was a matter to be thought over and decided upon.
1. который надо обдумать; 2. обдумав; 3. обдумали; 4. думать.
9. I am glad to have met him before his departure.
1. встретиться; 2. встретился; 3. встречаясь; 4. чтобы встретиться.
10. To know the subject well you should study it thoroughly
1. знание; 2. чтобы знать; 3. узнав; 4. узнавая.

Выберите русское предложение, наиболее точно соответствующее по смыслу английскому предложению.

11. We expected her to reserve accommodation for us.
1. Мы полагали, что она заказала нам номер в гостинице.
2. Мы ждали ее, чтобы заказать номер в гостинице.
3. Мы ожидали, что она закажет нам номер в гостинице.
12. She was believed to have returned to London.
1. Она предполагала вернуться в Лондон.
2. Полагали, что она вернулась в Лондон.
3. Полагали, что она вернется в Лондон.
13. They saw the ship sail away from the shore.
1. Они видели, что корабль отплыл от берега.
2. Они видели, как корабль отплывает от берега.
3. Они видели отплывающий от берега корабль.
14. The book seems to be making quite a stir.
1. По-видимому, книга произведет сенсацию.
2. По-видимому, книга производит сенсацию.
3. По-видимому, книга произвела сенсацию.
15. We want the letter to be written just now.
1. Нам нужно это только что написанное письмо.
2. Мы хотим написать письмо прямо сейчас.
3. Мы хотим, чтобы письмо было написано прямо сейчас.
16. She expected him to be waiting for her at the corner.
1. Она ждала его на углу.
2. Она предполагала, что он ждет ее на углу.
3. Она предполагала подождать его на углу.
17. He was said not to have taken any decision yet.

1. Говорили, что он все еще принимает решение.
2. Он сказал, что пока не будет принимать никакого решения.
3. Говорили, что он еще не принял никакого решения.

К подчеркнутой грамматической конструкции подберите соответствующий русский перевод.

18. On coming home I wrote down everything I had seen.

1. приходить; 2. придя; 3. приходящий; 4. пришел

19. Our meeting him there was a pleasant surprise.

1. встречаясь; 2. встретив; 3. встреча; 4. встречающий.

20. He didn't feel like discussing anything serious that night.

1. обсуждающий; 2. обсуждать; 3. обсуждая; 4. обсудив.

21. We are interested in opening a new market in this region.

1. открывающийся; 2. открытый; 3. открытие; 4. открывшийся.

22. I stopped greeting him, because we had quarreled.

1. чтобы поздороваться; 2. здороваясь; 3. поздоровавшись; 4. здороваться.

23. I don't like being interfered with.

1. помешал; 2. мешая; 3. мешать; 4. мне мешают.

24. Instead of phoning his friend, he went to see him.

1. звонящий; 2. позвонить; 3. позвонив; 4. позвонил.

25. Swimming is preferable to playing tennis.

1. плавающий; 2. плавание; 3. плавая; 4. поплавав.

26. You begin learning a language by listening to the new sounds.

1. слушая; 2. послушав; 3. слушающий; 4. чтобы слушать.

27. Talking in the library is not allowed.

1. разговаривая; 2. чтобы поговорить; 3. поговорив; 4. разговаривать.

28. Show me the list of experts working out this program.

1. разработали; 2. разработав; 3. разрабатывающих; 4. разрабатывая.

29. Having spent all her money she couldn't afford to take a taxi.

1. тратя; 2. тратить; 3. потраченные; 4. потратив.

30. The e-mail sent on Monday didn't reach them.

1. посланная; 2. отослали; 3. которую надо отослать; 4. отослав.

31. He was having fun playing a computer game.

1. играющий; 2. игра; 3. играя; 4. поиграв.

32. Reading a book I got involved and forgot about my problems.

1. чтобы прочитать; 2. прочитав; 3. читая; 4. чтение.

33. The goods being advertised are not of high quality.

1. рекламируя; 2. рекламировать; 3. рекламируемые; 4. которые необходимо рекламировать.

34. We sent the catalogues to the address indicated.

1. указав; 2. указанный; 3. который надо указать; 4. указал.

35. Having collected the information required, we sent them a fax.

1. собрав; 2. собирая; 3. собранная; 4. необходимо собрать.

34. Looking through the magazine I found several interesting articles.

1. чтобы посмотреть; 2. просматривающий; 3. просмотреть; 4. просматривая.

35. Being late for the talks, they left before the party was over.

1. опоздавшие; 2. опоздание; 3. опаздывая; 4. опоздать

Проверочная работа

ELECTRICITY.

An electric current is a flow of electricity. There are two kinds of electricity, positive and negative. Grass rubbed with silk is positively charged, ebonite rubbed with fur is negatively charged. Like charges repel, unlike charges attract. The leaf electroscope is used to detect, distinguish and measure charges. The ultimate particle of negative electricity is called the electron; that of positive electricity is called the proton.

It has been known for centuries that certain black, heavy stones have the property of attracting iron, this property being called magnetism. A body that exhibits magnetism is called a magnet. The two types of a magnet that show the strongest magnetism are called the North pole and the South pole. Magnets not only affect ordinary iron, but they affect one another. When a pole of one magnet is brought toward a pole of the second magnet, they will repel if both are north poles or both are south poles, but they will attract if one is a north pole and the other a south pole.

The region in which magnetic forces act is called a magnetic field. When placed in a strong magnetic field, iron becomes magnetized. Electricity and magnetism are closely connected. Almost all metals are good conductors of electricity, with copper being one of the best conductors of all. Glass, paper, rubber are the most common nonconductors or insulators.

According to their conductivity all materials are divided into conductors, insulators and semiconductors. A conductor owes its conducting powers to the presence of free electrons which have broken away from their atoms. The most common of them are metals, carbon electrolytes. According to their resistivity, conductors are divided into two groups: the first includes materials with low resistivity; copper, aluminium and others. These metals are used to produce wire conductors due to their high mechanical strength. The second group includes materials with high resistivity: one of these is nichrome.

Due to its good heat resistance, nichrome is used to produce heaters. Insulating materials have a very low conductivity. They offer extremely high resistance to the flow of current. Insulators are divided into gaseous, liquid, solid. They are also divided into groups according to their heat resistance. The semi-conductor is a material whose conductivity ranges between that of conductors and non-conductors of insulators.

While the conductivity of metals is very little influenced by temperature, the conductivity of semi-conductors increases sharply with heating and falls with cooling.

This dependence has opened great prospects for employing semi-conductors in measuring techniques.

There are several factors that determine the electrical resistance of any wire:

- the material which it is composed of;
- the size of the wire;

- its temperature.

In more general terms, the resistance of a wire is proportional to its length and inversely proportional to its cross-sectional area. This is Ohm's law.

Задания:

1. Переведите текст.

2. Замените русские слова в скобках на английские:

Magnetism is the (свойство) of attracting iron. Every magnet has two (полюса): the (северный), pole and the (южный) pole. Magnet (влияют) one another. The North pole of one magnet (отталкивает) the North pole of another magnet. It is the same with the South pole. The North pole of one magnet (притягивает) the South pole of another magnet. Almost all metals are good (проводники) of electricity.

3. Переведите и задайте вопросы к следующим предложениям:

Semi-conductors find wide application in designing electronic counters, because they react to all kinds of radiations. (Where?). One of the main engineering problems which could be solved by using semi-conductor was converting heat into electricity without using boilers or other machines. (What?).

4. Найдите в тексте предложения с пассивным залогом и переведите их.

5. Найдите в тексте причастия, причастные обороты, переведите.

Проверочная работа по лексике

Критерии оценки: за каждый правильный ответ 1 балл.

За выполнение теста учащиеся получают:

«5» - за 28-31 баллов;

«4» - за 22-27 баллов;

«3» - за 15-21 балл;

«2» - за 0-14 баллов

Choose the right variant

1. insulators are materials having

a) low resistance b) high resistance

2. current passes through conductors

a) easily b) difficult

3. a resistor is used

a) to measure resistance b) to reduce current c) to change the resistance d) to produce IR voltage drop

4. a cell is used

a) to increase the voltage output b) to reduce the current capacity c) to supply electric energy

5. a capacitor is used

a) to supply voltage b) to increase the voltage output c) to store energy

6. electronics is

a) a young science b) an old science

7. radio was invented

a) by A.S. Bell b) by A. Popov

8. When current passes through a resistor

- a) its temperature drops b) its temperature rises
9. The value of a variable resistor
- a) is fixed b) is varied
10. When cells are connected in series
- a) all the positive terminals are connected together b) all the negative terminals are connected together c) the positive terminal of one cell is connected to the negative terminal of the second...
11. The plates of a variable capacitor
- a) can be moved b) cannot be moved
12. D.c. is a current that
- a) changes its direction of flow b) flows in one direction
13. Metals have
- a) a positive temperature coefficient b) a negative temperature coefficient
14. The function of isolator is
- a) to store energy b) to isolate the metal plate c) to prevent a short between the metal plates

Translate the following words

Capacitor Decrease Frequency Wire Conductors Cell Voltage Constant Rate
Circuit Capacity Vary Resistor Value of current Low Insulator Isolate

Проверочная работа

Прочитайте и переведите текст:

Direct Current and Alternating Current.

When a cell or any other generator is connected so as to form a continuous path of conductors the electrons begin to move through conductors and this is called an electric current, an electric circuit. We know that current is the flow electricity through a circuit. If broken anywhere, the electric circuit will stop carrying a current. There are two main types of current: direct and alternating. When electrons flow in one direction only, the current is called a direct current. When electrons flow first in one direction and then in another in a periodic manner, the current is an alternating current. An alternating current is a current that changes its direction of flow through a circuit in a periodic manner. Alternating current flows in cycle. The number of cycles per second is termed the frequency of current. In a 60 – cycle alternating current circuit, the current flows in one direction 60 times per second and in the other direction 60 times per second. Two frequencies are in use nowadays: the standard for Europe is 50 cycles per second, while the standard for the USA 60 cycles per second. A standard frequency has a great advantage since different electrical system can be interconnected.

Electric circuits.

Compare the schemes of two electric circuits (a) and (b). Circuit (a) is a series circuit. It includes a voltage source and two resistors. The elements in circuit (a) are connected in series. The value of current in one resistor equals the value of current in the second resistor. The value of current is the same in all elements of any series circuit while the value of voltage is different.

Circuit (b) is a parallel circuit. It includes a voltage source and two or three resistors. The resistors are connected in parallel. The value of voltage in one resistor equals the value of voltage in resistors two or three. The value of voltage is the same in all the elements of a parallel circuit while the value of current is different. In any circuit the conductor offers resistance to the flow of current.

The strength of current depends on both the voltage and on the resistance in a circuit. A current of 50ma is dangerous for a man, it may result in an electric shock.

One gets an electric shock in case one touches live conductors when the power is on.

And a current of 100ma and higher is lethal Thus, before working on a circuit, deenergize it and work on it with the power off. The risk of an electric shock decreases with decreasing voltage. In wet and hot atmosphere the risk of electric shock increases. Safe voltage for circuits used in dry atmosphere is under 36V. When the power is on contacts with live conductors are dangerous for life. When a live conductor is touched with both hands the resistance of the conductor I from 10,000 to 50,000ohms. The higher is the body resistance, the smaller is the current that flows through the body. Tare it into consideration and work with one hand if the power is on, or work on the circuit with the power off.

1. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.

1. What is current?

2. What types of current do you know?

3. What is frequency?

4. What elements does the circuit include?

5. In what circuit is the value of current the same in all the element?

6. What does the strength of current depend on?

2. Закончите предложения:

An alternating current changes its direction of flow while

A direct current flows provided a direct voltage source is applied while.....

The standard frequency for Europe is 50 cycles per second while.....

3. Переведите, обратите внимание на перевод слов:

Current times resistance equals voltage. Ohm's Law: resistance equals voltage divided by current. Current equals voltage divided by resistance. Voltage equals current times resistance.

4. Заполните пропуски глаголами: to detect, to appear, to disappear, to decrease.

When resistance increases, the risk of electric shock

Faults in electric installations are ... by means of special devices.

Electric power ... only on live conductors with power on.

When the device is switched off electric power.

5. Заполните пропуски глаголами to offer, to connect, to include, to equal, to draw, to compare.

6. Переведите, обращая внимание на инфинитивные, причастные и герундиальные обороты:

Some scientists abroad are known to have attacked Franklin's point of view on the electric nature of lightning. It is proved that there exist two kinds of electricity, negative and positive. The lightning rod proved to be a most effective means of protection against the affects of lighting. A lot of scientists worked in the field of electricity, doing their best to make the life of people better. When electrons move through a wire, we say that the electricity is flowing along the wire.

Investigations being carried on in the field of physics, new possibilities for applying atomic energy are open.

Примерные вопросы к другим формам контроля (контрольной работе) по предмету в 1 семестре

Проверяемые результаты обучения: ЛР ГВ 1-7, ЛР ПВ 1-3, ЛР ДНВ 1-5, ЛР ЭстВ 1-5, ЛР ФВ 1-3, ЛР ТВ 1-4, ЛР ЭкВ 1-4, ЛР ЦНП 1-3, ЛР ЭИ 1-5, Позн.УУД БЛД 1-8, Позн.УУД БИД 1-12, Позн.УУД РИ 1-5, Комм.УД Общ. 1-4, Комм.УД СД 1-5, Рег.УД СО 1-6, ПРБ 1-9.

1. *Переведите на русский язык следующие сочетания слов и определите используемые средства словообразования.*

Unpaid job, an unknown writer, freshly-maid tea, a poorly-dressed old man, a shortened dress, an inattentive listener, a hardly-recognizable man, an unforgettable performance, changeable weather, a sleepless night.

2. *Поставьте правильное местоимение.*

She speaks to (we, us, ourselves) every morning. (She, her, hers) and John gave money to the boy. Mary and (I, my, me) will go to the movie. Mr. Johns cut (he, himself, his) shaving. (Your, yours) book is English and (my, mine) is not.

3. *Поставь правильное наречие или прилагательное.*

Rita plays the piano (well, good). The girl speaks (fluently, fluent). The sun shines (brightly, bright). The music sounded (noisy, noisily). I don't like to drink (bitter, bitterly) tea.

4. *Употребите правильную степень прилагательного.*

His job is (important, more important, the most important) than his friend's. He plays the piano (well, better, the best) of all. Last week was (hot, hotter, the hottest) than this week. Physics is (difficult) subject at college. Our institute is (old) than the college. The book is as (interesting) as the film.

5. *Поставь правильную временную форму глагола.*

I (practice) the piano every day. They (drive) to Moscow Tomorrow. Mary (swim) now. She (meet) her friend yesterday near college. John (go) to France last year. Bob already (see) this film. When his mother entered the room children (watch) TV). Tomorrow at this time we (do) lessons.

6. *Поставь предложения в Passive*

Students speak English at the lessons. My parents read interesting book. We bought a nice dress in the shop yesterday. The teacher asked me at the lesson last week. I will clean the room on Saturday. Mary will finish the story tomorrow.

7. *Составь предложения, используя придаточные (if/when clause)*

1. if you go to the country... a) enjoy the beauty of the countryside
2. when you stay in the country... b) visit museums and galleries

3. if you live in the city... c) take long walks in the forest

8. Составь свои собственные предложения

If I visit London,

If I have a long holiday

If I have a lot of money

9. Прочитайте вслух следующие предложения. Следите за правильностью произношения. Рядом указаны звуки, на которые обращается особое внимание.

1. Young King Kong was stronger than strong. [ŋ]

2. Rose knows Joe phones Sophie, but Sophie and Joe don't know Rose knows.

[əʊ]

3. The fat cat sat on the man's black hat. [æ]

4. Sarah and Mary share their pears fairly. [eə]

5. Martha Smith's an author and an athlete. [θ]

6. Vera drove to Venice in a Van. [v]

7. Wendy went away twice a week. [w]

8. Nile crocodiles have the wildest smiles. [ai]

9. My mother's brother's my uncle; my uncle's son's my cousin. [ʌ]

10. The rabbits raced right around the ring. [r]

10. Прочитайте следующие слова. В каждой строке найдите слово с другим гласным звуком.

1. rude, run, but, luck, mug.

2. done, love, move, son, much.

3. calm, star, fair, half, March.

4. light, quite, type, pair, might.

5. cow, start, now, house, found.

11. Дайте правильный ответ

1. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый —ir| , отличается от остальных:

1. first

2. fire

3. birth

4. girl

5. bird

6. shirt

7. skirt

12. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый —i|, отличается от остальных?

1. six

2. five

3. right

4. write

5. I'm

6. bite

7. mine

13. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквой —y, отличается от остальных?

1. busy
2. city
3. pity
4. mummy
5. reply
6. sunny
7. any

14. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквосочетанием —ea, отличается от остальных?

1. head
2. dead
3. thread
4. breath
5. beat
6. break
7. instead

15. В каком из следующих слов звук, передаваемый буквосочетанием —all, отличается от остальных?

1. call
2. tall
3. ball
4. calm
5. hall
6. all
7. talk

Примерные вопросы к дифференцированному зачету по предмету во 2 семестре

Проверяемые результаты обучения: ЛР ГВ 1-7, ЛР ПВ 1-3, ЛР ДНВ 1-5, ЛР ЭстВ 1-5, ЛР ФВ 1-3, ЛР ТВ 1-4, ЛР ЭкВ 1-4, ЛР ЦНП 1-3, ЛР ЭИ 1-5, Позн.УУД БЛД 1-8, Позн.УУД БИД 1-12, Позн.УУД РИ 1-5, Комм.УД Общ. 1-4, Комм.УД СД 1-5, Рег.УД СО 1-6, ПРб 1-9.

1. Заполните пропуски в инструкции следующими фразами

The Phone No function allows the use of four 1 _____ in the phone. This feature is useful for limited coverage area, or when 2 _____. Selection of the preferred number to be used, or selection of an automatic selection is possible in the auto selection. 3 _____ will be used until the selection is changed to another number, unless the auto selection is stored. The auto selection 4 _____ the phone number for a particular system.

- a) A selected phone number
- б) will automatically use

- в) traveling to different areas
- г) different phone numbers

2. Прочитайте текст и выберите утверждение, соответствующее содержанию текста

Unlike digital computers - which started out as mechanical devices and then went through a brief electromechanical period during the 1930s, finally becoming electronic only in the 1940s - television was an electrical medium from the very beginnings.

Attempts to send images over distances with the use of electricity date to 1876, the year Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

- а) Television was not an electrical medium from the very beginnings.
- б) Alexander Graham Bell invented the television.
- в) Television was a mechanical device.
- г) The invention of television dated to 1876.

3. Прочитайте текст и определите, какой из заголовков соответствует тексту

An electroscope is a sensitive instrument for detecting small electric charges. It consists of a glass-jar closed with a stopper of insulating material in which is fitted a varnished glass-tube. A rod passes through the tube. At the top of the rod there is a metal ball or disc and at the bottom of.

Переведите текст.

The rod two pieces of gold leaf are suspended. When a charge is brought near the electroscope, a charge of opposite sign is induced on the metal ball, and a charge of the same sign appears on the two of the gold leaves. Since, the two pieces of gold leaf now have charges of like sign they repel each other.

- а) Electrode Tube
- б) A Glass Rod
- в) A Glass-Tube
- г) Electroscope

4. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами

We are finally ready to apply the knowledge we gained in previous sections about electrons, vacuum 1 _____ and transistors to some practical matters. In the following sections we shall consider a variety of circuits employing electron tubes and transistors. 2 _____ are combinations of tubes or transistors with other components, such as resistors, capacitors and inductors, and form the 3 _____ building blocks of electronic systems: radio, automatic computer and so on. To understand the systems, you must be familiar with the circuits that 4 _____ them up.

- а) tubes
- б) basic
- в) make
- г) Circuits

5. Прочитайте текст и найдите соответствующий перевод подчеркнутого выражения.

The Internet originated in the early 1970s when the United States wanted to make sure that people could communicate after a nuclear war. This needed a free and independent communication network without a centre and it led to a network of computers that could send each other e-mail through cyberspace.

- а) общение через коммутатор
- б) коммуникационное общение
- в) общение в работе
- г) сетевое общение

6. *Расположите пропущенные предложения в таком порядке, чтобы получился связанный текст*

1 _____ . Almost everybody has the Internet.

2 _____ . It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose websites that they visit.

3 _____ . There is much high-quality information that can help us understand many fields of study: science, medicine, the art and so on.

4 _____ . Otherwise you would have to search for the necessary information in directories, libraries or on the phone for a long time.

Укажите порядковый номер для всех вариантов ответов

- а) We live in a multi-media society.
- б) How does the Internet affect our lives?
- в) In this global network you can find any information in a few minutes.
- г) Besides, the Internet can increase our knowledge of the outside world

7. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

1. _____ is a unit of related information that a computer can access by a unique name.

- а) Memory б) Program в) Search д) File

2. Security software programs are used to restrict _____ to a computer or server.

- а) control б) power в) access д) contact

3. A _____ is a formal written agreement, drawn up between two sides.

- а) declaration б) invoice в) registration д) contract

4. The transistor is an arrangement of _____ materials that share common physical boundaries.

- а) nonconductor б) conductor в) semiconductor д) electronic

5. _____ is a measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects.

- а) Radar б) Sensor в) Aerial д) Sonar

6. Security software programs are used to restrict _____ to a computer or server.

- а) contact б) power в) access д) control

7. _____ is a kind of automation which is aimed at modernization of technological processes in farming.

- а) Industrial automation б) Design automation
- в) Office automation д) Agricultural automation

8. Any machine must have moving _____.

a) pipes b) parts c) plates d) vehicle

8. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки.

(1) _____ : Purchasing & Sales Supervisor From :

(2) _____

(3) _____ : Drinks and Beverages Co

Date : 1 Feb

Drinks and Beverages Co recently delivered our (4) _____. Unfortunately, we ordered 75 kilos of tea and 60 kilos of coffee powder and they only sent us the tea. Please write and ask them to deliver the coffee powder as soon as possible.

Укажите соответствие для каждого нумерованного элемента задания

a) Manager b) Subject c) order No.378 d) To

3. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРУ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Критерии оценки домашних и проверочных работ

Оценка «5 (отлично)» ставится, если выполнены все задания проверочной или домашней работы, студент четко и без ошибок ответил на все вопросы преподавателя.

Оценка «4 (хорошо)» ставится, если выполнены все задания проверочной или домашней работы; студент ответил на все вопросы преподавателя с замечаниями.

Оценка «3 (удовлетворительно)» ставится, если выполнены все задания проверочной или домашней работы с замечаниями; студент ответил на все вопросы преподавателя с замечаниями.

Оценка «2 (неудовлетворительно)» ставится, если студент не выполнил или выполнил неправильно задания проверочной или домашней работы; студент ответил на вопросы преподавателя с ошибками или не ответил на вопросы преподавателя.

Критерии оценки докладов/рефератов/презентаций

Оценка «отлично» ставится, если выполнены все требования к презентации: обозначена проблема и обоснована её актуальность, сделан краткий анализ различных точек зрения на рассматриваемую проблему и логично изложена собственная позиция, сформулированы выводы оформлению, даны правильные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

Оценка «хорошо» ставится, если основные требования к презентации выполнены, но при этом допущены недочёты. В частности, имеются неточности в изложении материала; отсутствует логическая последовательность в суждениях; не выдержан объём; имеются упущения в оформлении; на дополнительные вопросы даны неполные ответы.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» ставится, если – имеются существенные отступления от требований к презентации. В частности, тема освещена лишь

частично; допущены фактические ошибки в содержании или при ответе на дополнительные вопросы; отсутствует вывод.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если тема презентации не раскрыта, обнаруживается существенное непонимание проблемы или если работа студентом не представлена.

Критерии оценивания ответов при проведении устного опроса

Оценка «**отлично**» выставляется студенту, сформулировавшему полный и правильный ответ на вопрос(ы) преподавателя, логично структурировавшему и изложившему материал. При этом студент должен показать знание специальной литературы. Для получения отличной оценки необходимо исчерпывающие ответы на уточняющие и дополнительные вопросы.

Оценка «**хорошо**» выставляется студенту, который дал полный правильный ответ на вопрос(ы) преподавателя с соблюдением логики изложения материала, но допустил при ответе отдельные неточности, не имеющие принципиального характера. Оценка «хорошо» может выставляться студенту, недостаточно чётко и полно ответившему на уточняющие и дополнительные вопросы.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» выставляется студенту, показавшему неполные знания, допустившему ошибки, неточности при ответе на вопрос(ы) преподавателя, продемонстрировавшему неумение логически выстроить материал ответа и сформулировать свою позицию по проблемным вопросам. При этом ошибки не должны иметь принципиального характера. Студент, ответ которого оценивается «удовлетворительно», должен опираться в своем ответе на учебную литературу.

Оценка «**неудовлетворительно**» выставляется студенту, если он не дал ответа на вопрос(ы) преподавателя; дал неверные, содержащие фактические ошибки ответ(ы) на вопрос(ы) преподавателя; не смог ответить на дополнительные и уточняющие вопросы.

Критерии оценки (тестирование)

Процент верных ответов	Оценка
менее 51%	неудовлетворительно/не зачтено
51-69%	удовлетворительно/зачтено
70-85%	хорошо/зачтено
86-100%	отлично/зачтено

Критерии оценки контрольной работы

Оценка «**отлично**» - работа выполнена в полном объеме и без замечаний.

Оценка «**хорошо**» - работа выполнена правильно с учетом 2-3 несущественных ошибок и справленных самостоятельно по требованию преподавателя.

Оценка «**удовлетворительно**» - работа выполнена правильно не менее чем на половину или допущено 1-2 существенных ошибки.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» - допущены три (и более) существенные ошибки в ходе работы, которые студент не может исправить даже по требованию преподавателя или работа не выполнена.

Критерии выставления оценки студенту на зачете/экзамене

Оценка зачета/ экзамена	Требования к сформированным компетенциям
<i>«зачтено»/«отлично»</i>	Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если он глубоко и прочно усвоил программный материал, исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически стройно его излагает, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, использует в ответе материал монографической литературы, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач.
<i>«зачтено»/«хорошо»</i>	Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения.
<i>«зачтено»/ «удовлетворительно»</i>	Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если он имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических работ.
<i>«не зачтено»/ «неудовлетворительно»</i>	Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, который не знает значительной части программного материала, допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы. Как правило, оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится студентам, которые не могут продолжить обучение без дополнительных занятий по соответствующей дисциплине.

4. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ МАТЕРИАЛОВ, ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫХ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕЙ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

4.1. Требования к минимальному материально-техническому обеспечению

Реализация учебного предмета требует наличия учебного кабинета «Иностранного языка».

В состав учебно-методического и материально-технического обеспечения программы учебного предмета входят: компьютер с лицензионным программным обеспечением, DVD-плеер, магнитофон, аудиотека, необходимая для проведения практических занятий методическая и справочная литература (в т.ч. в электронном виде), мультимедийные презентации.

4.2. Информационное обеспечение обучения

Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы:

Основные источники:

(Электронные учебники)

1. Афанасьева О.В., Михеева И.В., Дули Д., и др. – Английский язык (базовый уровень), 10 класс, Просвещение. 2012.- 248с.
2. Афанасьева О.В., Михеева И.В., Дули Д., и др. – Английский язык (базовый уровень), 11 класс, Просвещение. 2009.- 244с.
3. Вербицкая В.М. и др. – Английский язык (базовый уровень), 10 класс, «ВЕНТАНА-ГРАФ». 2014.-148с.
4. Вербицкая В.М. и др. – Английский язык (базовый уровень), 11 класс, «ВЕНТАНА-ГРАФ». 2015.- 173с.

Дополнительные источники:

1. Голицынский Ю. – Грамматика. Сборник упражнений, Санкт-Петербург, Каро, 2010.
2. Качалова К.Н., Израилевич Е.Е. – Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами, Санкт-Петербург, Базис. Каро, 2010.
3. Куриленко Ю.В. – 400 тем для школьников, абитуриентов, студентов и преподавателей, Москва, Бао-Пресс, 2010.
4. Старков А.П., Островский Б.С., Диксон Р.Р. – Учебник английского языка, 10-11 класс, Москва, Астрель, 2010.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. Электронно - библиотечная система «Издательства Лань». Сайт <http://e.Lanbook.com>, elsky@lanbook.ru
2. Электронно – библиотечная система. Научно – технический центр МГУ имени адмирала Г.И. Невельского. <http://www.old.msun.ru>
3. Электронно - библиотечная система. Университетская библиотека онлайн. www.biblioclub.ru
4. Электронно - библиотечная система «Юрайт» - ООО «Электронное издательство Юрайт»: [www. Biblio-online.ru](http://www.Biblio-online.ru), online.ru, t-mail: ebs@urait.ru
Электронно - библиотечная система. «IPRBooks». ООО «Ай Пи Эр Медиа»: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru>

**Дополнение и изменение в фонде оценочных средств
на 2023/2024 учебный год**

В фонд оценочных средств вносятся следующие изменения:

Фонд оценочных средств пересмотрен на заседании цикловой методической комиссии (ЦМК) _____

Протокол от _____ 20 ____ г. № _____

Председатель ЦМК _____ И.О. Фамилия