

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Сыров Игорь Анатольевич
Должность: Директор
Дата подписания: 30.10.2023 10:59:54
Уникальный программный ключ:
b683afe664d7e9f64175886cf9626a196149ad36

СТЕРЛИТАМАКСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТНОГО ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«УФИМСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ НАУКИ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ»

Факультет
Кафедра

Филологический
Германских языков

Оценочные материалы по дисциплине (модулю)

дисциплина

Иностранный язык

Блок Б1, обязательная часть, Б1.О.04

цикл дисциплины и его часть (обязательная часть или часть, формируемая участниками образовательных отношений)

Направление

06.03.01

Биология

код

наименование направления

Программа

Биотехнология и биомедицина

Форма обучения

Очная

Для поступивших на обучение в
2023 г.

Разработчики (составители)

ассистент Долгова П. В.

кандидат филологических наук, доцент Хабибуллина О. А.

ученая степень, должность, ФИО

1. Перечень компетенций, индикаторов достижения компетенций и описание показателей и критериев оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)	3
2. Оценочные средства, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)	7
3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю), описание шкал оценивания	31

1. Перечень компетенций, индикаторов достижения компетенций и описание показателей и критериев оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

Формируемая компетенция (с указанием кода)	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции	Результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю)	Показатели и критерии оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)				Вид оценочного средства
			1	2	3	4	
			неуд.	удовл.	хорошо	отлично	
УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.1. Принципы коммуникации в профессиональной этике; факторы улучшения коммуникации в организации, коммуникационные технологии в профессиональном взаимодействии; современные средства информационно-коммуникационных технологий.	Обучающийся должен: знать основные этические нормы в профессиональном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии. Владеть основными современными средствами информационно-коммуникационных технологий.	Не знает основные этические нормы в профессиональном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии. Не владеет основными современными средствами информационно-коммуникационных технологий.	Знает на посредственном уровне основные этические нормы в профессиональном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии. Не умеет применять основные современные средства информационно-коммуникационных	Знает хорошо основные этические нормы в профессиональном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии. Не всегда умеет применять основные современные средства информационно-коммуникационных технологий.	Знает все основные этические нормы в профессиональном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии. Владеет основными современными средствами информационно-коммуникационных технологий.	Тест

				ных технологий.			
УК-4.2. Нормативные, коммуникативные, этические аспекты устной и письменной речи.	Обучающийся должен: знать стилистические особенности представления результатов коммуникации в устной и письменной форме на государственном и иностранном языках; уметь следовать основным коммуникативным и этическим нормам, принятым в профессиональном и обиходном общении на государственном и иностранном языках.	Не владеет навыками общения и деятельности в иноязычной среде, элементарными навыками оформления речевых высказываний в соответствии с грамматическим и лексическими нормами устной и письменной речи.	Допускает ошибки при общении и деятельности в иноязычной среде, при оформлении речевых высказываний в соответствии с грамматическим и лексическими нормами устной и письменной речи.	Допускает незначительные ошибки при общении и деятельности в иноязычной среде, при оформлении речевых высказываний в соответствии с грамматическим и лексическими нормами устной и письменной речи.	Свободно владеет навыками общения и деятельности в иноязычной среде, элементарными навыками оформления речевых высказываний в соответствии с грамматическим и лексическими нормами устной и письменной речи, основными и наиболее распространенными лексическими и фразеологическими явлениями, характерными для социокультурной тематики.	Контрольная работа	
УК-4.3.	Обучающийся	Не умеет	Не всегда умеет	Допускает	Умеет	Устный	

	<p>Языковые характеристики типов текстов и речевых жанров, реализуемых в различных функциональных стилях (официально-деловом, обиходном) в их устной и письменной разновидностях.</p>	<p>должен: знать лексико-грамматический минимум общего и терминологического характера в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в повседневной жизни и в процессе профессиональной деятельности.</p>	<p>извлекать информацию из иноязычного текста, выделять основную информацию, догадываться о значении незнакомых языковых единиц по контексту, использовать в процессе чтения словари; осуществлять диалогическое и монологическое общение.</p>	<p>извлекать информацию из иноязычного текста, выделять основную информацию, догадываться о значении незнакомых языковых единиц по контексту, использовать в процессе чтения словари, осуществлять диалогическое и монологическое общение.</p>	<p>незначительные ошибки при извлечении информации из иноязычного текста, при выделении основной информации, при использовании в процессе чтения словарей, осуществлении диалогического и монологического общения, оформлении речевых высказываний, осуществлении письменного общения.</p>	<p>использовать различные виды и формы устной и письменной коммуникации на ИЯ в учебной и профессиональной деятельности, извлекать информацию из иноязычного текста, выделять основную информацию, догадываться о значении незнакомых языковых единиц по контексту, использовать в процессе чтения словари, осуществлять диалогическое и монологическое общение, правильно оформлять речевые высказывания,</p>	<p>опрос (опрос по темам, опрос лексических единиц по разделам)</p>
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	---

						осуществлять письменное общение.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Оценочные средства, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

Тест для оценки уровня сформированности компетенции **УК-4** на этапе «Знания»

Тест №1

Choose the right variant

1. My friend (to work) at the factory.
 - a) works
 - b) work
 - c) worked
 - d) will work
2. This group (to go) to the theatre next month.
 - a) go
 - b) goes
 - c) will go
 - d) went
3. We (to get) books from the library last week.
 - a) get
 - b) got
 - c) will get
 - d) gets
4. I (to come) home later than usual yesterday.
 - a) come
 - b) came
 - c) comes
 - d) will come
5. This student (to answer) well at the last lesson.
 - a) Answer
 - b) Will answer
 - c) Answered
 - d) answers
6. They (to translate) the text tomorrow.
 - a) translate
 - b) translated
 - c) will translate
 - d) translates
7. He (to read) the book about Robinson Crusoe in his childhood
 - a) Read
 - b) Reads
 - c) Will read
 - d) readed
8. We (to want) to live in peace.
 - a) Wanted
 - b) Will want
 - c) Went
 - d) wants
9. Schoolchildren (to have) the longest holidays in summer.
 - a) Have

- b) Had
 - c) Has
 - d) Will have
10. I (to speak) with my teacher tomorrow after classes.
- a) Speaks
 - b) Spoke
 - c) Spoken
 - d) Will speak
11. The farmer (to like) to work in his garden every day.
- a) Liked
 - b) Likes
 - c) Will like
 - d) like
12. The child always (to wash) his hands before dinner.
- a) Washed
 - b) Washes
 - c) Washs
 - d) Will wash
13. The teacher (to ask) the new grammar rule at the next lesson.
- a) Asks
 - b) Asked
 - c) Will ask
 - d) ask
14. On Sunday his little sister (to visit) grandmother.
- a) Visited
 - b) Visit
 - c) Will visit
 - d) visits
15. She (spend) a week in the Alps.
- a) Spent
 - b) Spend
 - c) Will spend
 - d) spends
16. He (write) letters every day.
- a) Write
 - b) Wrote
 - c) Will write
 - d) writes
17. I (work) in a bank.
- a) Will work
 - b) Works
 - c) Worked
 - d) work
18. I (play) tennis in the morning.
- a) Play
 - b) Played
 - c) Will play
 - d) plays
19. Next week he (visit) his grandparents.
- a) Visited
 - b) Visit
 - c) Will visit

- d) visits
20. I know that his father (have) many books in different foreign languages.
- a) Has
 - b) Have
 - c) Will have
 - d) Have got
21. Usually he (be) at home on Sunday.
- a) Am
 - b) Was
 - c) Are
 - d) Were
 - e) Was
 - f) Will be
22. I (pay) for the lunch yesterday.
- a) Payed
 - b) Pay
 - c) Paid
 - d) Will pay
23. She (have) a new car.
- a) Have
 - b) Will have
 - c) Has got
 - d) had
24. In childhood Eric and Line (not to like) to get up early.
- a) Didn't like
 - b) Doesn't like
 - c) Don't like
 - d) Won't like
25. We (be) at home next week
- 1. Were
 - 2. Was
 - 3. Will be
 - 4. Be

Тест №2

Choose the right variant

1. My parents (be) to the USA many times.
- a) have been
 - b) had been
 - c) will have been
 - d) is being
2. Julia (finish) all the housework by three o'clock and we'll go for a walk.
- a) will finish
 - b) will have finished

c) have finished

d) had finished

3. Aunt Polly punished Tom Sawyer because he (be) naughty.

a) has been

b) had been

c) will have been

d) finishes

4. – Why are you looking so unhappy? – I (lose) my purse.

a) have lost

b) had lost

c) will have lost

d) lost

5. We are going to buy a car. By the end of next month our family (save) money for it.

a) will save

b) will have saved

c) have saved

d) had saved

6. Tell Tommy about these wonderful islands. He (never / hear) about them.

a) has never heard

b) had never heard

c) will never have heard

d) heard

7. The workers say that they (build up) a district by the beginning of 2000.

a) will have built up

b) will build up

c) have built up

d) had built up

8. A mother asked the children if they (buy) some biscuits for tea.

a) has bought

b) had bought

c) bought

d) will have bought

9. I (leave) some photos to be developed. Are they ready?

a) have left

b) had left

c) will have left

d) leave

10. She (have lunch) by the time we arrive.

a) will have had

b) will have

c) have had

d) had had

11. Mr. Jackson said that he (already/buy) everything for lunch.

a) will already have bought

b) will buy

c) have bought

d) had bought

12. ... the secretary (yet/come)?

a) will... have come yet

b) yet ...will come

c) has... come yet

d) had... come yet

13. I wasn't hungry because I (just/have) breakfast.

a) have just had

b) had just had

c) will just have had

d) had

14. Take your umbrella. It (rain) cats and dogs.

a) is raining

b) was raining

c) will be raining

15. This time tomorrow they (sit) in the train on their way to Chicago.

a) are sitting

b) were sitting

c) will be sitting

16. I saw a light in your window as I (pass) by.

a) is passing

b) will be passing

c) was passing.

17. I don't know Spanish, but I (learn) it now.

a) was learning

b) will be learning

c) am learning

18. Don't phone Jim from 5 to 6 – he (have) English.

a) will be having

b) is having

c) was having

19. While my son (wait) for my call, somebody knocked at the door.

a) is waiting

b) was

c) will be waiting

20. Granny is in the kitchen. She (make) plum – cakes.

a) is making

b) was making

c) will be making

21. At the moment we (fly) over the desert.

a) will be flying

b) are flying

c) were flying

22. - I'm not wearing sure I'll recognize Eve. I haven't seen her for ages.

- She (wear) a dark blue pullover and jeans.

a) will be wearing

b) is wearing

c) was wearing

23. He couldn't speak because he (die) of laugh.

- a) was dying
- b) is dying
- c) will be dying

24. Let's go for a walk .It (not/rain) now.

- a) will not be raining
- b) is raining
- c) was raining

25. At six o'clock I (wait) for Jennie at the station.

- a) will be waiting
- b) am waiting
- c) was waiting

Тест №3

Choose the right variant

1. I met my (good) friend yesterday.

- a) goodest
- b) better
- c) best

2. Dorothy is (young) in her family.

- a) the youngest
- b) the younger
- c) young

3. Henry is not (strong) his elder brother Bob.

- a) so strong as
- b) strong as
- c) stronger

4. - It isn't very warm today, is it? - No, it was (warm) yesterday.

- a) more warm
- b) warmer
- c) the warmest

5. Your friend looked upset yesterday. I'm glad he looks (happy) today:

- a) more happy

b) happier

c) happy as

6. Where is (near) post - office, please?

a) the nearest

b) the next

c) nearer

7. That's (good) film I've ever seen.

a) a good

b) the goodest

c) the best

8. Public transport in London is (expensive) in Europe.

a) the expensivest

b) the most expensive

c) more expensive

9. Do you think Americans are (nice) English people?

a) nicer than

b) the nicest

c) nice than

10. The 22nd of December is (short) day in the year.

a) the short

b) the shorter

c) the shortest

11. This is (old) theatre in London.

a) an older

b) the oldest

c) the eldest

12. Pluto is (cold) of all the planets.

a) the coldest

b) a coldest

c) a colder

13. My (old) sister doesn't live with us.

a) older

b) elder

14. This house is (old) of all the houses in the street.

a) as old as

b) older

c) the oldest

15. Go to the library if you need (far) information.

a) farther

b) further

c) farer

16. Life is (easy) it used to be.

a) so easy as

b) more easy than

c) easier than

17. I'm getting (fat) and (fat).

a) the fattest and the fattest

b) fatter and fatter

c) fat and fat

18. The problem was (serious) we expected.

a) seriouser than

b) more serious than

19. Moscow is (large) city in Russia,

a) the largest

b) largest

c). larger

20. Let's go by train. It's much (cheap).

a). cheap

b). cheaper

c). the cheapest

21. Is Alan (tall) than Jim?

a) taller

b) tall

c) as tall as

22. I earn (little) money than he does.

- a) Hitler
- b) more little
- c) less

23. He has ... time than me.

- a) bigger
- b) much
- c) more

24. Your cottage isn't (far) I thought

- a) farther
- b) so far as
- c) as farther as

25. The boy was running ... fast... he could.

- a) as ... as
- b) so ... as
- c) more ... than

Тест №4

Choose the right variant

1. My brother ... speak several foreign languages.

- a) may
- b) can
- c) must

2. Can you use his dictionaries? — I'm afraid I... He needs them.

- a) can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't

3. ... you pass the fruit? — Here you are.

- a) Could
- b) Must
- c) Will

4. May I take this book home? — No, you

a) can't

b) may not

c) you will not

5. The manager ... see me only late in the evening.

a) could

b) might

c) was able to

6. All children ... enter the park. Admission is free.

a) can

b) may

c) are allowed to

7. Some bus windows ... be opened except in case of emergency.

a) can't

b) mustn't

c) may not

8. I... leave home at 7.45 in the morning not to be late for classes.

a) ought

b) have to

c) 've got to

9. He ... change his job as his salary has been increased.

a) mustn't

b) can't

c) doesn't have to

10. If I am in a hurry, I... to get a taxi.

a) shall be able

b) can

c) must

11. It... outside; some people have put up their umbrellas.

a) must be raining

b) must rain

c) must have rain

12. Why ... they ... to sell the house? — Because they were going at Bristol.

- a) were ... able
- b) did ... have
- c) will... have

13. You ... hurry. There is plenty of time left.

- a) don't need to
- b) needn't
- c) mustn't

Тест №5

Choose the right variant

1. Every year London ... by many people from all over the world.

- a) is visited
- b) is being visited
- c) was being visited

2. The biggest museum ... by the Mayor next month, on May 24th.

- a) opens
- b) is opened
- c) will be opened

3. Numerous banks, offices and firms ... in the City.

- a) have been situated
- b) situate
- c) are situated

4. The City of London ... by fire in 1666 and by bombs in 1940.

- a) destroyed
- b) was destroyed
- c) had been destroyed

5. St. Paul's Cathedral... by Christopher Wren (1632-1723), and it... last stone was laid in 1710.

- a) was designed; believes
- b) designed; believed
- c) was designed; is believed

6. Nearly all English kings and queens ... in Westminster Abbey.

a) are being crowned

b) have been crowned

c) had been crowned

7. The Tower of London ... as a fortress, a royal palace and a prison became a museum.

a) was used

b) has been used

c) had been used

8. Who ... "There Men in a Boat"

a) has ... been written with

b) was ... written by

c) are ... written by

9. My computer ... repaired since last month, so I can't help you find information you ask for.

a) has been repaired

b) is being repaired

c) was repaired

10. The child ... by a man who ran away.

a) hit

b) was hit

c) had hit

11. The patient... by the doctor and ... to hospital.

a) examined; was taken

b) was examined; was taken

c) was examined; took

12. Linda ... a lot of flowers on her birthday last month.

a) gave

b) was given

c) has been given

13. How often ... the latest news . . . ? — Every half an hour.

a) is ... broadcast

b) are ... broadcast

c) is ... being broadcast

14. The chief said that the contract ... the next day.

a) will be signed

b) would sign

c) would be signed

15. Tables are made . . . wood and are covered . . . plastic.

a) in; by

b) of; with

c) from; by

16. New methods of technology ... in building houses now.

a) are using

b) are being used

c) have been used

17. A lot of things we wear must

a) dry-clean

b) be dry-cleaned

c) being dry-cleaned

18. Peter was sure that the dog could . . . , so he jumped into the river.

a) save

b) be saved

c) to be saved

19. It ... that the question . . . still ... in the State Duma.

a) told; had . . . been debated

b) was said; is ... debated

c) was told; was . . . being debated

20. The students . . . work hard by the new teacher.

a) made

b) were made

c) were made to

21. It ... that the scientist has made a new discovery.

a) is known

b) had been known

c) was known

22. Traffic rules ... followed.

a) can be

b). must be

c) may be

23. The terrorists ... by the police.

a) want

b) are wanted

c) are wanting

24. The girl didn't suspect that she ... at as she spoke.

a) was being laughed

b) laughing

c) laughed

25. The chairman said that such an important fact should ... on.

a) comment

b) be commented

c) being commented

Тест №6

Choose the right variant

1. My friend Jack lives ... 55, Main Street ... Apartment 20.

a) in; in

b) at; in

c) on; at

2. He likes reading books by American authors of... century.

a) nineteen

b) the 19th century

c) the nineteen

3. There are more than three ... year-files of magazines and newspapers in the reading-room.

a) hundred

b) hundreds

c) hundred of

4. ... people watched the Olympic Games on television.

a) millions

b) Millions of

c) Million

5. Are all the students here? — Two-thirds of the group ... absent.

a) are

b) is

6. Helen felt tired; three miles ... too far to walk.

a) was

b) had

c) were

7. Twenty dollars ... too much for such a trifle.

a) is

b) are

8. The friends were just in time to catch ... train.

a) 4 o'clock

b) the four o'clock's

c) the four o'clock

9. Henry ..., the Tudor king of England, became known for ... number of his marriages.

a) Eight; a

b) the Eighth; the

c) Eighth; the

10. The Beatles were very popular in ... and the mid

a) the 1960s; 70s

b) 1960;1970

c) 1960;70s

11. Japan's surrender marked the end of

a) the World War Two

b) World War II

c) the Second World War

12. What does she want? – A dozen ... eggs and a pound ... raisins.

- a) - ; of
- b) of; of
- c) -; -

13. There are two ... in my telephone number.

- a) 6
- b) 6's
- c) 6th

Тест №7

Choose the right variant

1. Teddy's words made me (feel) uncomfortable.

- a) to feel
- b) feeling
- c) feel

2. Mrs. Pottson allowed her guests (smoke) in the living-room.

- a) to smoke
- b) smoking
- c) smoke

3. Has the secretary come yet? I want to have my papers (type).

- a) to type
- b) type
- c) typed

4. I watched my cat (play) with her kittens. I couldn't tear myself away from that funny sight. '

- a) played
- b) playing
- c) to play

5. Granny didn't want my Mom (marry) my Dad.

- a) marry
- b) to marry
- c) married

6. Our English teacher told us (not / feel) shy and speak English as much as possible.

a) not to feel

b) not

c) felt

7. I have to get my photograph (take) for a new passport.

a) took

b) take

c) taken

8. There wasn't much traffic in the street. I saw a little girl (cross) the road.

a) crossed

b) cross

c) to cross

9. I have never heard Helen (sing).

a) sang

b) sings

c) singing

10. Mary would like her brother (avoid) Tom's company.

a) to avoid

b) avoid

c) avoided

11. We expected the Harrisons (arrive) later than usual.

a) to arrive

b) arrive

c) arrived

12. What makes you (do) such rash actions?

a) do

b) to do

c) doing

Контрольная работа

Контрольные задания для оценки уровня сформированности компетенции **УК-4** на этапе «Умения».

Контрольная работа №1

1. Read and translate the text using a dictionary. Answer the following questions.

Biology is the study of living things and their vital processes. Because biology covers such a broad area, it has been traditional to separate the study of plants (botany) from that of animals (zoology), and the study of structure of organisms (morphology) from that of function (physiology). Despite their apparent differences, all the subdivisions are interrelated by basic principles, so current practice investigate those biological phenomena that all living things have in common. The advancement of knowledge and technology has resulted in further categorizations that include: cell biology, population biology, ecology, genetics, biochemistry, molecular biology, microbiology, physical anthropology, etc.

The foundations of modern biology include four components: cell theory; that life is made of fundamental units called cells; evolution, that life is not deliberately designed by rather evolves incrementally through random mutations and natural selection; gene theory, that tiny molecular sequences of DNA dictate the entire structure of an organism and are passed from parents to offspring; and homeostasis, that each organism's body includes a complex suite of processes designed to preserve its biochemistry from the entropic effects of the external environment.

It is not known when the study of biology originated, but it can be safely assumed that early humanoids had some experimental knowledge of the animals and plants around them. One's very survival relied on the recognition of poisonous plants and on the basic understanding of the habits of predators.

Many of the earliest records of biology come from the bas-reliefs left behind by the Assyrians and Babylonians. There is growing evidence from China and India as early as 2500 BC that there were general practices of therapeutic healing, silkworm use to produce silk, biological control of crops, and agricultural cultivation.

With the arrival of Greek civilization, the study of biology shifted dramatically to a belief that every event has a cause and that a particular cause produces a particular effect. These philosophers of science assumed the existence of a natural law governing the universe. Although they established the science of biology, their greatest contribution to science was the idea of rational thought.

The basic picture in biology has stayed roughly the same since DNA was first imaged using x-ray crystallography in the 1950s, although there are constant refinements to the details, and life is so complex that it could be centuries or even millennia before we begin to understand it in its entirety. In recent years, much excitement in biology has centered on the sequencing of

genomes and their comparison, called genomics, and the creation of life with custom-written DNA programming, called synthetic biology. These fields are sure to continue grabbing the headlines in the near future.

- 1) What is biology?
- 2) How is biology traditionally separated?
- 3) How are the subdivisions of biology interrelated?
- 4) What components do the foundations of modern biology include?
- 5) When did the study of biology originate?
- 6) Who were the first people having biological knowledge?
- 7) Where did the first records about biology come from?
- 8) What did Greek civilization bring to biological knowledge?
- 9) When did the picture in biology become stable?

2. Use the proper article.

1. I have ... friend who has travelled all over ... world. 2. ... Caucasus Mountains lie between ... Black Sea and ... Caspian Sea. 3. St. Petersburg is ... large city, it stands on ... Neva. 4. Thousands of people go to ... Mediterranean Sea in summer. 5. What is the capital of... Canada? 6. ... Pamirs, which are called ... «Roof of ... World», are in ... Asia. 7. On our trip to ... United States and ... Mexico we crossed ... Atlantic Ocean. 8. ... Spain is in ... south of... Europe. 9. ... President of... USA lives in ... White House. 10. ... Declaration of Independence was drawn up in 1776. 11. ... expression on his face frightened her.

Контрольная работа №2

1. Read and translate the text using a dictionary. Answer the following questions.

Cytology as a science

Cytology means "the study of cells". Cytology is that branch of life science, which deals with the study of cells in terms of structure, function and chemistry. Based on usage it can refer to cell biology.

Cell biology is a scientific discipline that studies cells – their physiological properties, their structure, the organelles they contain, interactions with their environment, their life cycle, division and death. This is done both on a microscopic and molecular level. Cell biology research encompasses both the great diversity of single-celled organisms like bacteria, as well as the many specialized cells in multicellular organisms such as humans.

The cell is the functional basic unit of life discovered by Robert Hooke. It is the smallest unit of life that is classified as a living thing, and is often called the building block of life. Some organisms, such as most bacteria, are unicellular (consist of a single cell).

Other organisms, such as humans, are multicellular. Humans have about 100 trillion cells; a typical cell size is 10 micrometers and a typical cell mass is 1 nanogram. The largest known cells are unfertilized ostrich egg cells, which weigh 3.3 pounds.

The cell theory, first developed in 1839 by Matthias Jakob Schleiden and Theodor Schwann, states that all organisms are composed of one or more cells, that all cells come from preexisting cells, that vital functions of an organism occur within cells, and that all cells contain the hereditary information necessary for regulating cell functions and for transmitting information to the next generation of cells.

The word cell comes from the Latin *cellula*, meaning, a small room. The descriptive term for the smallest living biological structure was coined by Robert Hooke in a book he published in 1665 when he compared the cork cells he saw through his microscope to the small rooms monks lived in. The cell consists of different proteins. Each type of protein is usually sent to a particular part of the cell.

Most proteins are synthesized by ribosomes in the rough endoplasmic reticulum. This process is known as protein biosynthesis. Appreciating the similarities and differences between cell types is particularly important to cell and molecular biology as well as to biomedical fields such as cancer research and developmental biology. Therefore, research in cell biology is closely related to genetics, biochemistry, molecular biology, immunology and developmental biology.

- 1) What is cytology?
- 2) What does cell biology study?
- 3) Who discovered the cell? Is a cell the smallest unit of life? What cells are the largest known cells?
- 4) Who developed the cell theory? Where does the word cell come from?
- 5) What is it inside the cell?
- 6) What is biosynthesis?
- 7) What sciences are related to the cell biology closely?

2. Fill in the gaps. Use a little, a few.

1. I take ... sugar in my coffee. 2. Can you spare ... minutes? 3. We exported ... tea last year. 4. There were ... clouds in the sky. 5. ... people went swimming although it was very cold. 6. ... kinds of meat were available in the store. 7. We saw ... shops along the street. 8. She still has ... shopping to do. 9. There were ... pieces of chalk left in the box. 10. Would you like ... more ice cream? 11. May I offer ... more carrots?

Контрольная работа №3

1. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Passive Voice.

1. A very significant contribution to the world science (to make) by Russian people.
2. The Periodic System of elements (to speak) of as the beginning of the new era in chemistry.

3. Many thousands of experiments (to make) by the scientists before the Periodic Law (to discover).
4. As a result the scientist created the system of classification in which all the elements (to arrange) in order of increasing their atomic weights in eight groups.
5. In this table some gaps (to leave) for unknown elements.
6. The discovery of scandium (to follow) by the discovery of gallium in 1879 and of germanium in 1886.
7. Many new previously unknown elements (to discover) since that time and filled the gaps in the periodic table.
8. One of these new-found elements (to call) mendelevium, it was the element number 101.
9. There (to be) many forms related to the Hydra in the seas.
10. This problem (to solve) by the British scientists many years ago.
11. Francesco Redi (to carry out) a simple set of experiments.
12. The so-called Red Coral (to grow) on the sea floor and (to look) like a small shrub with many red branches and white flowers.
13. Some algae (to be) capable of free movement of their body.
14. Sharks (to produce) large eggs which (to fertilize) inside the body of the

2. Fill in the gaps. Use until, since, for.

1. I've lived in America ... I was five years old.
2. He said he would be away ... Monday.
3. I've been married ... five years now.
4. Mom and Dad have gone away ... a few days.
5. Wait here ... I come back.
6. I stayed up ... three in the morning.
7. It has been raining ... he arrived.
8. I have been studying ... half an hour.
9. I have been away ... 5 o'clock.
10. I am going on a holiday ... three weeks. Can you feed my cat?

3. Fill in the necessary prepositions.

1. I bought a new dress ... the store.
2. I found my keys ... my pocket.
3. My friends are waiting ... me ... the mall.
4. I saw the horse jumped ... the fence.
5. Cathy lives ... her parents ... small house.
6. We took a taxi ... the airport.

Контрольная работа №4

1. Open the brackets using Past Perfect, Past Indefinite, Past Continuous.

1. When we came into the room, Mary (to stand) before the looking-glass and (to comb) her hair.
2. We (to finish) dinner when father came home from work.
3. I went for a walk after I (to do) my homework.
4. When my friend came I (to do) the sum and (to write) it down in my notebook.
5. Jack left before she (to show) him the telegram.
6. What did you do yesterday? - A little of everything. I (to read), (to write) letters and (to walk) and (to do shopping). - And after you (to do) all these things? - I (to watch) TV.
7. You had to finish the work yesterday. How much work you (to do) by 12 o'clock?
8. He said he (to find) the watch he (to lose) the day before.
9. He said he (to know) the man when he lived in New York.
10. By what time (to do) all the exercises?

2. Complete the sentence so that the action of the subordinate clause is simultaneous with the action of the main sentence or precedes it.

A. 1. My friend is sure that he ... (to play chess) better than I do. 2. My friend was sure that he ... (to play chess) better than I did. 3. She says that she ... (to be tired) 4. She said that she ... (to be tired). 5. Peter says that he ... (to teach) Jane to swim last summer. 6. Tom says that he ... (to lose) his record book. 7. She said that her little sister ... (to be ill) for a fortnight.

B. 1. He said that his mother ... (to be ill). 2. He said that his mother ... (to fall ill). 3. She said that she ... (to pack) already her things. 4. Ann told her mother that she ... (to break) her watch. 5. I told Rose that I ... (to be ready) to go. C. 1. He said that he ... (to wait) for me after classes today. 2. Rita told her mother that she ... (to get up) early next morning. 3. She said that she ... (to go) by bus. 4. I told Alex that I ... (to help) him.

3. Put in some, any, something, anything, nothing, nobody and translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Can you name ... types of food and their functions?
2. ... small holes in the membrane will permit the flow of molecules through the membrane.
3. There is ... new about this hereditary disease.
4. There is ... interesting about chemosynthesis in this book.
5. Do you know ... minerals that are required by animals for healthy teeth and bone formation?

Контрольная работа №5

1. Choose and use the appropriate modal verb from given in brackets.

1. These cells (need, can, must, to have) to be easily found in the roots as well as in the stem of that plant.
2. This plant (must, can, should) grow under such conditions rather well.
3. The roots of this plant (must, can, may, need) be used for human food.
4. Every student (may, can, should) know the difference between the leaves of oak and birch.
5. Such plants (need, must, should) have been cultivated by man long ago.
6. When water (must, may, to be (to), need) to be used for drinking it is necessary that microbes which it (to be (to), to have (to), may) contain (should, must, may) be killed.
7. You will (may, to have (to), to be (to), must) to study the characteristics of both plants as there (may, to be (to), must, can) be a considerable difference between them.
8. One (can, ought to, may, to have (to), should, must) to remember that this reaction is often followed by an explosion.

2. Translate the sentences paying attention to modal verbs.

1. A great series of chemical changes has to occur before food becomes protoplasm.
2. These plant parts may have been found on and below the soil surface.
3. This list could be extended a long way.
4. Living protoplasm must always be thought of as a system in dynamic equilibrium.
5. Different techniques have to be used with microorganisms.
6. Hybrids may show characteristics of both parents.
7. The development of this disease must have been considerably favoured by high moisture conditions

3. Translate these sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the Infinitive.

1. To prevent the spreading of this destructive disease is our main task now. 2. To dissolve this substance is not an easy matter. 3. To know how a plant grows is very interesting. 4. To solve this problem is very important in order to get higher yields. 5. To observe in detail the intracellular structure of most microorganisms with the light microscope is very difficult. 6. To perform the reverse experiment, removing the thoracic gland, is more difficult. 7. To avoid excessive multiplication of families and genera is a matter of convenience. 8. The main purpose of this chapter is to consider anthocyanins. 9. To determine these two phenomena is to investigate thoroughly their underlying mechanism. 10. The ultimate aim of the investigations is to correlate the observed structural and functional changes. 11. The function of this hormone will be to stimulate the secretion of progesterone.

4. Complete the sentences by expressing the future action in subordinate clauses of time and condition.

1. I'll go home when our lessons ... (to be over). 2. I'll ask him about it when I ... (to see him). 3. I'll go to the library if I ... (to have time). 4. We'll take a walk when we ... (to finish) our work. 5. I'll go fishing tomorrow if the weather ... (to be) fine. 6. When he (to come), we (to go) to the cinema. 7. If she (to be) at home she (to help) me. 8. She (to return) the book to you when she (to read) it. 9. If he (not to come) we (to start) without him. 10. If she (not to be) well, we (not to go swimming).

Перечень вопросов для оценки уровня сформированности компетенции **УК-4** на этапе «Владения».

1. Подготовить устные сообщения по темам:

1. Разнообразие живых организмов
2. Бактерии
3. Амфибии
4. Насекомые
5. Рыбы
6. Птицы
7. Млекопитающие
8. Беспозвоночные
9. Растения
10. Грибы
11. Идеи об эволюции
12. Экосистемы
13. Вымирание видов
14. Адаптация.
15. Сохранение видов
16. Охрана окружающей среды

2. Выучить лексические единицы по разделам: Разнообразие живых организмов, Экосистемы, Охрана окружающей среды.

3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю), описание шкал оценивания

Рейтинг-план дисциплины на 1-2 семестр для очной формы обучения

Виды учебной деятельности студентов	Балл за задание	Число заданий за модуль	Минимальный балл 0	Максимальный балл 100(+10)
Модуль 1			0	50
Текущий контроль			0	25
1. Аудиторная работа				
1.1. Устный опрос по темам	1	8	0	13
1.2. Устный опрос лексических единиц по разделам	2	6	0	12
Рубежный контроль				
Тест		1	0	25
Модуль 2			0	50
Текущий контроль			0	25
1. Аудиторная работа				
1.1. Устный опрос по темам	1	8	0	13
1.2. Устный опрос лексических единиц по разделам	2	6	0	12
Рубежный контроль			0	
Тест		1	0	13
Контрольная работа		1	0	12
Посещаемость практических занятий (баллы вычитаются из общей суммы набранных баллов)				-10
Поощрительные баллы			0	
1. Публикация статей		1	0	5
2. Студенческая олимпиада		1	0	5
Итого			0	100(+10)

Рейтинг-план дисциплины на 2-3 семестр для очной формы обучения

Виды учебной деятельности студентов	Балл за задание	Число заданий за модуль	Минимальный балл 0	Максимальный балл 100(+10)
Модуль 1			0	35
Текущий контроль			0	20
1. Аудиторная работа				

1.1. Устный опрос по темам	1	8	0	13
1.2. Устный опрос лексических единиц по разделам	1	7	0	7
Рубежный контроль			0	
Контрольная работа		1	0	15
Модуль 2			0	35
Текущий контроль			0	20
1. Аудиторная работа				
1.1. Устный опрос по темам	1	8	0	13
1.2. Устный опрос лексических единиц по разделам	1	7	0	7
Рубежный контроль			0	
Тест			0	10
Контрольная работа		1	0	5
Итоговый контроль			0	
Экзамен			0	30
Посещаемость практических занятий (баллы вычитаются из общей суммы набранных баллов)			0	-10
Поощрительные баллы			0	
1. Публикация статей		1	0	5
2. Студенческая олимпиада		1	0	5
Итого			0	100(+10)

Рейтинг-план дисциплины на 1-2 семестр для заочной формы обучения

Виды учебной деятельности студентов	Балл за задание	Число заданий за модуль	Минимальный балл 0	Максимальный балл 100(+10)
Модуль 1			0	35
Текущий контроль			0	20
1. Аудиторная работа				
1.1. Устный опрос по темам	1	8	0	13
1.2. Устный опрос лексических единиц по разделам	1	7	0	7
Рубежный контроль			0	
Контрольная работа		1	0	15
Модуль 2			0	35
Текущий контроль			0	20
1. Аудиторная работа				
1.1. Устный опрос по темам	1	8	0	13

1.2. Устный опрос лексических единиц по разделам	1	7	0	7
Рубежный контроль			0	
Тест			0	10
Контрольная работа		1	0	5
Итоговый контроль			0	
Экзамен			0	30
Посещаемость практических занятий (баллы вычитаются из общей суммы набранных баллов)			0	-10
Поощрительные баллы			0	
1. Публикация статей		1	0	5
2. Студенческая олимпиада		1	0	5
Итого			0	100(+10)

Критерии оценки Тестов №1, №2, №3, №5 (в баллах)

«Отлично» - 25 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил 100%

«Хорошо»- 20-24 балла выставляется студенту, если выполнил от 80%-99%;

«Удовлетворительно» - 10-19 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил от 40%-79%;

«Неудовлетворительно» - 0-9 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил от 0%-39%.

Критерии оценки Тестов №4, №6, №7 (в баллах)

«Отлично» - 13 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил 100%

«Хорошо»- 10-12 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил от 80%-99%;

«Удовлетворительно» - 5-9 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил от 40%-79%;

«Неудовлетворительно» - 0-4 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил от 0%-39%.

Критерии оценки Контрольной работы (в баллах)

«Отлично» - 12 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил 100%

«Хорошо»- 9-11 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил от 80%-99%;

«Удовлетворительно» - 4-8 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил от 40%-79%;

«Неудовлетворительно» - 0-3 баллов выставляется студенту, если выполнил от 0%-39%.

Критерии оценки Устного опроса (в баллах)

«Отлично» - 13 баллов выставляется студенту, если студент дал полные, развернутые ответы на все вопросы. Студент без затруднений ответил на все дополнительные вопросы. Практическая часть работы выполнена полностью без неточностей и ошибок.

«Хорошо» - 10-12 баллов выставляется студенту, если студент дал полные ответы на все вопросы. Студент ответил на дополнительные вопросы. Практическая часть работы выполнена с незначительными ошибками.

«Удовлетворительно» - 5-9 баллов выставляется студенту, если студент дал неполные ответы на все вопросы. Студент не ответил на дополнительные вопросы. Практическая часть работы выполнена с ошибками и неточностями.

«Неудовлетворительно» - 0-4 баллов выставляется студенту, если он отказался от ответа или не смог ответить на вопросы. Студент не смог ответить ни на один дополнительный вопрос. Практическая часть работы не выполнена.

Результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю) у обучающихся оцениваются по итогам текущего контроля количественной оценкой, выраженной в рейтинговых баллах. Оценке подлежит каждое контрольное мероприятие.

При оценивании сформированности компетенций применяется четырехуровневая шкала «неудовлетворительно», «удовлетворительно», «хорошо», «отлично».

Максимальный балл по каждому виду оценочного средства определяется в рейтинг-плане и выражает полное (100%) освоение компетенции.

Уровень сформированности компетенции «хорошо» устанавливается в случае, когда объем выполненных заданий соответствующего оценочного средства составляет 80-100%; «удовлетворительно» – выполнено 40-80%; «неудовлетворительно» – выполнено 0-40%

Рейтинговый балл за выполнение части или полного объема заданий соответствующего оценочного средства выставляется по формуле:

$$\text{Рейтинговый балл} = k \times \text{Максимальный балл},$$

где $k = 0,2$ при уровне освоения «неудовлетворительно», $k = 0,4$ при уровне освоения «удовлетворительно», $k = 0,8$ при уровне освоения «хорошо» и $k = 1$ при уровне освоения «отлично».

Оценка на этапе промежуточной аттестации выставляется согласно Положению о модульно-рейтинговой системе обучения и оценки успеваемости студентов УУНиТ:

На экзамене выставляется оценка:

- отлично - при накоплении от 80 до 110 рейтинговых баллов (включая 10 поощрительных баллов),
- хорошо - при накоплении от 60 до 79 рейтинговых баллов,
- удовлетворительно - при накоплении от 45 до 59 рейтинговых баллов,
- неудовлетворительно - при накоплении менее 45 рейтинговых баллов.

На зачете выставляется оценка:

- зачтено - при накоплении от 60 до 110 рейтинговых баллов (включая 10 поощрительных баллов),
- не зачтено - при накоплении от 0 до 59 рейтинговых баллов.

При получении на экзамене оценок «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», на зачёте оценки «зачтено» считается, что результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю) достигнуты и компетенции на этапе изучения дисциплины (модуля) сформированы.