

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Сыров Игорь Анатольевич
Должность: Директор
Дата подписания: 19.07.2023 12:45:56
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

44.03.01
код

Педагогическое образование
наименование направления

Программа

История

Форма обучения

Заочная

Для поступивших на обучение в
2019 г.

Разработчики (составители)

ассистент Семендяева Ю. Ю.

к. филол. н., 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)	8
3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю), описание шкал оценивания	30

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. Знать принципы коммуникации в профессиональной этике; факторы улучшения коммуникации в организации, коммуникативные технологии в профессиональном взаимодействии; характеристик и коммуникативных потоков;	Обучающийся должен: знать общую лексику и специальную терминологию на иностранном языке, обеспечивающих коммуникацию по профилю специальности; основные фонетические, лексико-грамматические, стилистические особенности изучаемого языка и его отличие от	Не знает общую лексику и специальную терминологию на иностранном языке, обеспечивающих коммуникацию по профилю специальности; основные фонетические, лексико-грамматические, стилистические особенности изучаемого языка и его отличие от родного языка.	Плохо знает общую лексику и специальную терминологию на иностранном языке, обеспечивающих коммуникацию по профилю специальности; основные фонетические, лексико-грамматические, стилистические особенности изучаемого языка и его отличие от родного языка.	Знает не всю основную общую лексику и специальную терминологию на иностранном языке, обеспечивающих коммуникацию по профилю специальности; основные фонетические, лексико-грамматические, стилистические особенности изучаемого языка и его отличие от	Знает общую лексику и специальную терминологию на иностранном языке, обеспечивающих коммуникацию по профилю специальности; основные фонетические, лексико-грамматические, стилистические особенности изучаемого языка и его отличие от родного языка.	Тестовые задания, индивидуальный, групповой опрос, аудиторная работа.

<p>значение коммуникации в профессиональном взаимодействии; методы исследования коммуникативного потенциала личности; современные средства информационно-коммуникационных технологий.</p>	<p>родного языка; особенности стиля делового общения; информационно-коммуникационные технологии, используемые при поиске необходимой информации; особенности стилистики официальных и неофициальных писем, социокультурные различия в формате корреспонденции; принципы ведения устных деловых переговоров; переводческие приемы и трансформации.</p>			<p>родного языка.</p>		
<p>УК-4.3. Владеть реализацией способов устной и</p>	<p>Обучающийся должен: уметь выбирать на иностранном (-ых) языке</p>	<p>Не владеет вербальными и невербальными средствами взаимодействия</p>	<p>Допускает многочисленные ошибки при использовании вербальных и</p>	<p>Допускает незначительные ошибки при использовании вербальных и</p>	<p>Владеет вербальными и невербальными средствами взаимодействия</p>	<p>Устный опрос.</p>

	<p>письменной видов коммуникации , в том числе на иностранном языке; представление м планов и результатов собственной и командной деятельности с использование м коммуникатив ных технологий.</p>	<p>коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами; использовать информационно- коммуникацион ные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативн ых задач; вести деловую переписку; коммуникативно и культурно приемлемо вести устные деловые разговоры; выполнять перевод академических текстов с</p>	<p>с партнерами; навыками деловой переписки и ведения деловых переговоров; навыками перевода академических текстов с иностранного языка на государственны й язык.</p>	<p>невербальных средств взаимодействия с партнерами; навыками деловой переписки и ведения деловых переговоров; навыками перевода академических текстов с иностранного языка на государственны й язык.</p>	<p>невербальных средств взаимодействия с партнерами; навыками деловой переписки и ведения деловых переговоров; навыками перевода академических текстов с иностранного языка на государственны й язык.</p>	<p>с партнерами; навыками деловой переписки и ведения деловых переговоров; навыками перевода академических текстов с иностранного языка на государственны й язык.</p>	
--	---	--	---	---	---	---	--

		иностранного (-ых) языка (-ов) на государственный язык.					
УК-4.2. Уметь создавать на русском и иностранном языке письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам; исследовать проходимость информации по управленческим коммуникациям; определять внутренние коммуникации в организации; производить редакторскую	Обучающийся должен: владеть вербальными и невербальными средствами взаимодействия с партнерами; навыками деловой переписки и ведения деловых переговоров; навыками перевода академических текстов с иностранного (-ых) языка (-ов) на государственный язык.	Не всегда умеет выбирать на иностранном языке коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами; использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач; вести деловую переписку;	Уметь выбирать на иностранном языке коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами; использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач; вести деловую переписку; коммуникативно	Допускает незначительные ошибки при выборе на иностранном языке коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами; использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач; вести	Умеет выбирать на иностранном языке коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами; использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач; вести деловую переписку; коммуникативно	Письменная контрольная работа.	

	<p>и корректуру правку текстов научного и официально-делового стилей речи на русском и иностранном языке; владеть принципами формирования системы коммуникации ; анализировать систему коммуникационных связей в организации.</p>		<p>коммуникативно и культурно приемлемо вести устные деловые разговоры; выполнять перевод академических текстов с иностранного языка на государственный язык.</p>	<p>и культурно приемлемо вести устные деловые разговоры; выполнять перевод академических текстов с иностранного языка на государственный язык.</p>	<p>деловую переписку; коммуникативно и культурно приемлемо вести устные деловые разговоры; выполнять перевод академических текстов с иностранного языка на госуд. язык.</p>	<p>и культурно приемлемо вести устные деловые разговоры; выполнять перевод академических текстов с иностранного языка на государственный язык.</p>	
--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--

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

Тестовые задания

Модуль 1 (семестр I)

VOCABULARY CHECK

1. There`s no strict dress code in our company. You can wear jeans or short-sleeved shirts. I like the fact that we can wear clothes.
a) formal b) casual c) sport d) baggy
2. For individual sports it`s extremely important to be
a) cooperative b) competitive c) loyal d) tolerant
3. What makes her pretty is her curly hair andon her nose.
a) wrinkles b) scars c) moles d) freckles
4. All she ever talks about is her fitness club. She is absolutely with keeping fit.
a) obsessed b) satisfied c) crazy d) fond
5. When he retires, he hopes to a quiet countryside lifestyle.
a) adopt b) adjust c) adapt d) arrange
6. Be careful with what you say to her, she is very and can be easily hurt.
a) sensible b) patient c) sensitive d) passive
7. Her family was very when she got ill and had to spent several months in hospital.
a) responsible b) reliable c) supportive d) decisive
8. The flight was cancelled to windy weather.
a) because b) despite c) although d) due
9. Their children are now and spend more time with their schoolmates.
a) adolescent b) grown-up c) retired d) immature
10. They are considering as they are sick and tired of stress and long working hours.
a) downloading b) accelerating c) downshifting d) upshifting
11. The film was so..... that I didn`t notice that it lasted more than 2 hours.
a) quick b) fast paced c) weak d) active
12. Passive smoking can be very to your health.
a) innocent b) harmless c) safe d)harmful
13. Her grandmother`s stories had a great on her imagination.
a) consequence b) effect c) affect d) result
14. She is a shopaholic and goes on a once a week.
a) spree b) stroll c) diet d) date
15. They a clear understanding of what exactly they are going to do.
a) luck b) lack c) short d) miss

2. Fill the gaps with the appropriate phrasal verbs from the list. You might need to change the form of the verb.

Settle in, bring up, put up with, take after, get down, do without, get on with, break up

1. He is absolutely mad about computer games. He can`t his laptop.
2. He is getting more and more impatient and irritable. It`s hard to him.
3. He decided to downshift and countryside with his family.

4. She is as creative and imaginative as her father. She certainly him.
5. Such rainy weather me ! I hate staying in at weekends!
6. When her parents, she stayed with her grandmother who her
7. I won't your offensive remarks any longer! Mind your language!

COMMUNICATION

3. Complete the exchanges.

1. **A:**

B: She is a pretty girl with an oval face.

2. **A:** Mr. Woolf, this is Mrs. Bennet.

B:? It's a pleasure to meet you.

3. **A:**

B: He is usually well-behaved but can be naughty at times.

Модуль II (семестр I)

VOCABULARY CHECK

1. He gave up a job in order to freelance.
a) temporary b) persistent c) permanent d) lasting
2. There are plans to enlarge the runway to Jumbo jets to land.
a) unable b) enable c) let d) ban
3. He is for the safety of the passengers.
a) responsible b) liable c) reliable d) trustworthy
4. Many thousands have benefitted the new treatment.
a) in b) of c) from d) to
5. Factory work can be physically
a) rewarding b) challenging c) discriminating d) demanding
6. We need an education system which is more to the needs of the students.
a) appropriate b) proper c) acceptable d) suitable
7. The finance department all the accounts.
a) deals b) guides c) avoids d) handles
8. The local story attention from news of the war overseas.
a) discouraged b) distracted c) prevented d) drew
9. I am not familiar her poetry.
a) of b) in c) with d) to
10. Researchers found a number of important in the way boys and girls learn.
a) contrasts b) differences c) disagreement d) variants
11. Don't forget to fill Your boarding cards.
a) off b) up c) out d) in

12. They don't have the least of what I'm trying to do.
 a) comprehension b) conception c) appreciation d) comprehend
13. Zoe looked at me with a expression.
 a) vacant b) blank c) empty d) blankness

2. Key word transformation. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one using the word given. Don't change the word given.

1. No one in the club can beat him at hockey.

player

He is In the club.

2. It's ages since I last played chess.

for

I ages.

3. Smoking is forbidden inside the airport.

not

Yousmoke inside the airport.

4. I last spoke to Alan at Christmas.

since

I have Christmas.

5. He was obliged to work hard at his studies from sun up to sun down.

to

He hard at his studies from sun up to sun down.

Модуль 1 (семестр II)

Part I. Choose one of the following variants. Only one variant is correct.

1. Please don't make so much noise. I ...
 a. 'm working. b. work c. working

2. I think Paul and Ann have had an argument. They ... to each other.
 a. speak b. are speaking c. aren't speaking
3. How can anyone like?
 a. fly b. flying c. flight
4. ... to the radio or can I turn it off?
 a. Nobody is listening b. Is somebody listening c. Is anybody listening
5. When you checkat an airport, you arrive and show your ticket before going on a flight.
 a. in b. out c. on
6. is a journey for pleasure in which several different places are visited.
 a. Cruise b. Travel c. Tour

Part II. Using the words below make up a correct sentence:

1. Catherine /a / want to /in France/ come back/ great / is / time/ doesn't / having /and
2. Ann /when /was /the phone /television/ watching/ rang.
3. using/ your /bicycle/will /be/ you/ this /evening/?

Part III. Complete the sentences using words from the box.

someone	anyone	no one	everyone	nothing
somewhere	anywhere	everywhere	everything	

I love my job. I travel all the time, and.....¹ I go. I try to visit all the tourist sights. I find it hard to spend only two or three days in a city, but I always try to see² I can in the time I have.

.....³ I know prefers travelling to work by car, but I always take the train. It's much more relaxing. You can look at the countryside or read the newspaper, and there's usually⁴ interesting to talk to. When I go to work very early, I am often alone and there is⁵ else on the train. But when the waiter walks through and asks: "Does⁶ want tea or coffee?", I feel better!

At the moment, I'm looking for⁷ interesting for my sister and I to spend our next holiday. We've already been all round Britain and I don't think there's⁸ we haven't stayed. I'd really like to travel round India. But Janet always says there is⁹ better than a ranch* holiday in the USA, riding horses high into the mountains. I'm not so sure!

4. Complete the exchanges.

1. A:

B: Oh, he works as a teacher for Brighton Primary School. He is a real asset to this school.

2.A: How about going for a game of tennis after work?

B: I have to finish this report. Maybe next time.

3. Выберите реплику, наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения: In the street:
— _____ || — It's half past seven. ||

What time is it?

Hey! What's the time?

Excuse me, what time is it now?

Can you tell me the time?

4. Shop assistant: — Can I help you? || — Customer: — _____ ||

Fine.

No, that's not necessary.

Oh, good. I'm so glad to have met you.

No, it's all right, thanks, I'm just looking.

5. Student: — _____ || — Teacher: —

Yes, you may. ||

May I leave the room?

May I go out?

Can I leave the room?

* ranch – ранчо

6. *Фразовые глаголы*

Заполните пропуск:

I really should _____ to my homework.

get down

get

get out

get in

7. *Модальные глаголы*

Заполните пропуск:

Your face seems familiar to me. We _____ have met somewhere.

need

should

must

ought

Модуль 2 (семестр II)

Part I. Choose one of the following variants. Only one variant is correct.

1. 'Where's Margaret?'-'She '

a. was having

b. 's having a bath.

c. has a bath

2. I'm for Christine. Do you know where she is?

a. is looking

b. are looking

c. looking

3. The are usually amiable and cater to the passengers' wants and needs.

a. immigration officers

b. crew

c. stewardesses

4. Have you got an umbrella? –

a. It's starting to rain.

b. It was starting to rain.

c. It'll be starting to rain.

5. is a voyage on a ship or boat taken for pleasure or as a holiday and usually calling in at several places.

a. trip

b. cruise

c. travel

6. I hate flying. You wait for hours for the plane to take, and it's often late.

a. in

b. on

c. off

Part II. Using the words below make up a correct sentence:

1. I /lunch /not /weight/ this / am /week /want / so /I / eating /to lose
2. Tom / he / the dinner/ his hand/ burnt / cooking/ when/ was
3. Tom / he / his money / is /quickly/ is /on holiday /and /spending/ very

Part III. Complete the sentences using words from the box.

everything	anywhere	anyone	somewhere	no one
something	some	some	someone	

If you leave¹ important on a bus or underground train while travelling around London, you should pay visit to the London Transport Lost Property Office* in central London.

“We've got² here, but it's difficult to imagine how people lose³ things,” says manager Maureen Beaumont, holding a box of false teeth. “How can⁴ leave their teeth on a bus?”

“If there's a name and address⁵ on the item, we try to contact the owner and return it. Visitors to London are always surprised to get their property back. If we can't find the owner⁶, we keep the item here for three months and hope that⁷ will come into the office to claim it. If⁸ collects the item in that time, we sell it.

“It's an interesting job. People lose⁹ unusual things and they're always pleased when they come into the office and find them.”

Модуль 1 (семестр III)

1. *Fill in the gaps with suitable words:*

ENTERTAINING AT HOME

main course

crockery

vegetarian

napkin

dessert

diet

washing up

starter

cutlery

* Lost Property Office – бюронаходок

Maureen often gives dinner parties at home. She loves entertaining. She lays the table: puts _____¹ in the right places, sets out the plates and puts a clean white _____² at each place. For the meal itself, she usually gives her guests some kind of _____³ first, for example soup or melon. Next comes the _____⁴, which is usually meat (unless some of her guests are _____⁵ or if they're on a special _____⁶) with a side dish of salad.

For _____⁷ it's usually fruit or ice-cream, and then coffee. When everyone has gone home, she must think about doing the _____⁸, as in the kitchen the sink is full of dirty _____⁹.

2. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

to at of for out in up

1. I asked _____ the menu. 2. I like to eat _____. 3. I prefer a simple cafe _____ a big restaurant. 4. I'll wash them _____ later. 5. I like to go _____ self-service places. 6. Let's invite the Smiths _____ dinner. 7. I looked _____ the menu. 8. I'm very fond _____ Chinese food. 9. Could you help me set _____ the plates? 10. Put the used cutlery _____ the sink.

3. Оформление делового письма

Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке:

1) Thank you for your letter. I am afraid that we have a problem with your order. Unfortunately, the manufacturers cannot supply it until November. Would you prefer us to supply a substitute, or would you rather wait until the original parts are again available?

2) I look forward to hearing from you. Yours sincerely, Simon Tramp Sales Manager

3) Dear Mr Sawyer,

4) 6 Pine Estate, Bedford Road, Bristol, UB28 12BP Telephone 9036 174369 Fax 9036 36924 6 August 2005

5) James Sawyer, Sales Manager, Electro Ltd, Perry Road Estate, Oxbridge UN54 42KF.

1,2,3,4,5

4,5,3,1,2

3,4,5,1,2

2,4,3,1,5

4. Оформление резюме.

Какой это вид документа?

Name: Susanna J.Patrick

Home address: 1 The Lane Liverpool M16 2PT

Date of birth: 22 March 1979

Place of birth: Liverpool

Nationality: British Marital status: Single

Education: Stonebroom Comprehensive School West Park Liverpool September 1990- July 1995

Qualifications: July 1995 GCSE Mathematics (B)English (C)Business Studies (A)French (C)Art and Design (D)

Objective: A traineeship in trading

Work experience: Work on a market stall on Saturday Interest & activities: Swimming. Reading. Horse riding

Contract

Memo

CV

Letter of enquiry / request

Культура и традиции стран изучаемого языка

1. Великобритания

Заполните пропуск: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland consists of _____. five parts

four parts

two parts

three parts

2. США

How many stripes are there on the US flag?

13

17

20

31

3. Канада

Заполните пропуск: French is an official language in _____.

India

New Zealand

Sweden

Canada

4. Выдающиеся личности англоговорящих стран

Заполните пропуск: Bill Gates is a founder of _____.

the first entertainment theme park

the Metropolitan Museum

the largest automobile corporation

the Microsoft Corporation

Key word transformation. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one using the word given. Don`t change the word given.

1. Ruth is more interested in science than Shirley.

as

Shirley in science as Ruth.

2. This is the best performance we`ve ever attended.

better

We`ve never attended this.

3. It is essential for every traveler to have a boarding card.

must

Every travelera boarding card.

Модуль 2 (семестр III)

1. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

WHAT'S FOR BREAKFAST?

prefer

sliced

cafeterias

stew

toast

cereal

omelet

juice

The day starts with breakfast during the week this might be something quick: _____¹ with milk, a muffin or _____² with coffee, tea, milk, or _____³ to drink. On the weekends when people have more time, breakfast might be pancakes, waffles, an _____⁴, or bacon and eggs.

Lunch at work or school is usually between 12 and 1 p.m. Some people _____⁵ to bring their lunch from home. Tuna fish, _____⁶ meat called cold cuts, or peanut butter and jelly sandwiches are kids' favorites. Most schools and some businesses have _____⁷ that serve lunch.

Dinner, the biggest meal of the day, is generally at 6 or 7 p.m. A typical dinner includes a hot vegetable protein, and a potato or pasta dish. _____⁸ – meat cooked with vegetables – and soup are also favorite dinner foods.

2. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

to at of for out in up

1. I asked _____ the menu. 2. I like to eat _____. 3. I prefer a simple cafe _____ a big restaurant. 4. I'll wash them _____ later. 5. I like to go _____ self-service places. 6. Let's invite the Smiths _____ dinner. 7. I looked _____ the menu. 8. I'm very fond _____ Chinese food. 9. Could you help me set _____ the plates? 10. Put the used cutlery _____ the sink.

3. Оформление конверта.

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает.

National Organization of Retired Persons Freeport High School

(1) Freeport, (2) Vermont 66621

(3) Mrs. Iva Stravinsky Attorney-at-Law

(4) Law Agency 200

(5) Center Street Freeport,

(6) Vermont 66621

(1) the ZIP Code in the return address; (2) the addressee; (3) the addressee's company name; (4) the street name in the mailing address; (5) the ZIP Code in the mailing address; (6) the town the letter comes from

(1) the addressee; (2) the addressee's company name; (3) the street name in the mailing address; (4) the ZIP Code in the mailing address; (5) the town the letter comes from; (6) the ZIP Code in the return address

(1) the ZIP Code in the mailing address; (2) the town the letter comes from; (3) the ZIP Code in the return address; (4) the addressee; (5) the addressee's company name; (6) the street name in the mailing address

(1) the town the letter comes from; (2) the ZIP Code in the return address; (3) the addressee; (4) the addressee's company name; (5) the street name in the mailing address; (6) the ZIP Code in the mailing address

4. Оформление письма-заявления, письма-уведомления, письма-запроса

Какой это вид документа?

Thank you for your enquiry of 12 May in which you asked about the tapes we advertised in this month's edition of Hi Fi News. The cassettes are ferrous based and high quality chromium dioxide which as you know means they would be suitable for any type of recording. We have sent, by separate post, samples of the advertised cassettes and other brands we stock.

We would urge you to place an order as soon as possible as there has been a huge response to our advertisement.

Thank you for your interest and await your reply.

Contract

Memo

CV

Letter of information

5. Оформление служебной записки, телефонограммы, повестки дня

Выберите вариант для подстановки слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы он отражал особенности оформления служебной записки:

To: Secretarial Supervisor (?) _____ : Claire McElroy (?) _____ : Demonstration of new office equipment
The (?) _____ of Smart Equipment will visit us on 28 April to demonstrate their new computer and faxmachine which you are sure to be interested in. Please arrange the time to meet him so that all your staff could be present. (?) _____

From; Subject; Sales Manager; C.M.

Subject; From; C.M.; Sales Manager

From; Subject; Sales Manager; C.M.

C.M.; From; Subject; Sales Manager

Модуль 1 (семестр IV)

1. Из предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

1. I _____ this book when I was at school.

a) was reading b) read c) had read

2. Do you know what's the matter with Tom? He _____ very well.

a) isn't looking b) doesn't look c) hasn't looked

3. We were having dinner when she _____.

a) had come b) was coming c) came

4. I _____ never _____ snails. – Well. Have some now.

a) have ... eaten b) didn't ... eat c) am ... eating

5. When I came to the party my girlfriend _____ already _____.

a) has ... left b) - ... left c) had ... left

6. George _____ off the ladder while he _____ the ceiling.

a) fell/painted b) fell/was painting c) was falling/painted

7. I moved to Moscow in 1990 and I _____ here ever since.

a) lived b) am living c) have lived

8. Have you decided how to spend your prize money? Well I think we _____ a new car, but we haven't decided yet.

a) are buying b) are going to buy c) have bought

9. My brother _____ abroad before, so he enjoyed every moment of his visit to England.

a) wasn't b) hadn't been c) haven't been

10. This is Mary. I don't think you _____ before.

a) met b) have met c) were meeting

11. There are _____ sweets in the tin

a) a few b) much c) little

12. Have we got _____ books about computers?

a) some b) any c) much

13. There are _____ people waiting for the doctor.

a) much b) many c) any

14. How _____ patients has the doctor treated this morning?

a) many b) much c) little

15. There is only _____ milk left in the fridge.

a) much b) few c) a little

II. Choose the correct variant:

1. It's silly ... (Mary, give) up her job when she needs the money.

a. if Mary gives b. Mary's giving c. of Mary to give

2. There weren't any chairs ... (we, to sit) on, so we had to sit on the floor.

a. so that we sit b. for we to sit c. for us to sit

3. She put a plate of ... (fry) fish in front of me.

a. fried b. fried c. be fried

4. (go) along the street I met Mary and Ann.

a. Going b. Having gone c. Go

5. This ... (understand), the conference was over.

a. was understood b. being understood c. having understood

6. ... (wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing room.

a. Waiting b. Being waited c. Having waited

7. I always encourage ... (read) books which I have enjoyed reading myself.

a. people reading b. people's reading c. people to read

8. There ... (be) no chance of escape, the thief was arrested on the spot.

- a. to be b. being c. have been
9. ... (show) in, he was told to take off his coat and wait for a while.
- a. Having shown b. Being shown c. Having been shown
10. Let's get a taxi. It's too far ... (walk) home from here.
- a. for walking b. to walk c. walking
11. ...(wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with old lady.
- a. Waiting b. Being waited c. Having waited
12. She stood there, with her blue eyes ... (look) before her.
- a. were looking b. looking c. looked
13. Electrons ... (move) through a wire, electrical energy is generated.
- a. having moved b. moving c. moved
14. ... (give) dictionaries, we managed to translate the article easily.
- a. Giving b. Having given c. Being given
15. Two people are reported (injure) in the explosion.
- a. being injured b. to have been injured c. to be injured

Модуль 2 (семестр IV)

1. Вставьте необходимые слова вместо пропусков.

1. Information is given into the computer in the form of _____
a) ideas; b) characters; c) rules
2. _____ The basic function of a computer is _____ information.
a) to switch; b) to keep; c) to process
3. The data needed for solving problems are kept in the _____
a) memory; b) input device; c) output device
4. _____ Inputting information into the computer is realized by means of _____
a) a printer; b) letters; c) diskettes
5. A computer can carry out arithmetic-logical operations _____
a) quickly; b) instantaneously; c) during some minutes
6. _____ Computers have become in homes, offices, research institutes.

a) commonwealth; b) commonplace; c) common room

7. _____ Space uses computers widely.

a) information; b) production; c) exploration

8. _____ Computers are used for image .

a) processing; b) operating; c) producing

9. _____ Computers help in of economy.

a) environment; b) management; c) government.

2. Подберите к терминам, данным в левой колонке, определения, представленные справа.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Computer | a) a machine by which information is received from the computer; |
| 2. Data and | b) a device capable of storing and manipulating numbers, letters and characters; |
| 3. Input device stored | c) an electronic machine that processes data under the control of a program; |
| 4. Memory | d) a disk drive reading the information into the computer; |
| 5. Output device | e) information given in the form of characters. |

3. Раскройте скобки и выберите глагол в требуемом залоге: действительном или страдательном.

1. Electronic devices (help; are helped) people discover new phenomena of nature. 2. The transistor (replaced; was replaced) by vacuum tubes thanks to its numerous advantages. 3. Due to transistors all circuit functions (carried out; were carried out) inside semiconductors. 4. Electronic devices (use; are used) in scientific research. 5. Before the invention of the transistor its function (performed; was performed) by vacuum tubes. 6. The reliability of electronic systems (connect; is connected) with the number of discrete components.

Задания для контрольной работы

Контрольная работа № 1

1. Прочтите текст и письменно переведите его.
2. Выпишите из текста прилагательные и наречия переведите их на русский язык и образуйте степени сравнения.
3. Выпишите из текста все неправильные глаголы запишите их основные формы.
4. Поставьте глагол-сказуемое одного предложения из текста во все временные формы группы Indefinite в страдательном залоге произведя все необходимые смысловые изменения.

Образец: The text is translated by the student.

The text was translated by the student.

The text will be translated by the student tomorrow.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The British Isles is a group of islands not far from the north coast of the main European continent. The two largest islands are called Great Britain and Ireland, and there are also about six thousand smaller islands as well. There are three countries on the largest island, Great Britain, — England, Scotland and Wales. These 3 countries have separate parliaments, although they are a part of the same state, the United Kingdom. The UK actually consists of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Countries within a Country

The official name of Great Britain is *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. But it is often called in many ways. It can be called the United Kingdom, or the British Isles, or Great Britain. But what are the British Isles? And what is the difference between Great Britain and the United Kingdom? Why is England or the UK sometimes called Britain? The name **United Kingdom** refers to the union of what were once four separate countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland (though most of Ireland is now independent).

The different history of England, Scotland and Wales has led to very different cultural traditions; The Scots and Welsh have right to feel angry when the term "English" is used wrongly, to mean all three.

Scotland was a totally separate country from England, but in 1707 England and Scotland were united as one country. Since 1997, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have had their own parliaments.

The second largest island in the British Isles is called Ireland. The native language of Ireland is Eire. This is where the name Ireland comes from. Ireland is divided into 2 countries. The Republic of Ireland, in the south, is now completely separate from the United Kingdom, but a small area in the North of Ireland is still a part of the UK. That is why the full title of the UK is "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

Many of the countries in the British Isles have their own languages, absolutely unrelated to English. In many cases native languages are spoken by only a small number of people, but in Wales the Welsh language is still the first language. In some parts of North Wales English is learned as a foreign language! Some of the islands in the British Isles, such as the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, have their own laws, taxation and government. They also have their own flags and are politically separate from the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

СЛОВАРЬ

to prosper	[ˈprɒspə]	процветать
coast	[kəʊst]	морское побережье
main	[meɪn]	главный, основной
separate	[sep(ə)rɪt]	отдельный
completely	[kəmˈplɪtli]	полностью, совершенно, совсем
area	[ˈeəriə]	площадь, территория
native language		родной язык
Welsh language		валлийский язык
Channel Islands		Нормандские острова (в проливе Ла-Манш, в составе Великобритании)
Isle of Man		остров Мэн (в Ирландском море, в составе Великобритании)
taxation	[ˈtæksɪʃ(ə)n]	налогообложение

Контрольная работа № 2

1. Прочитайте текст и письменно ответьте по-английски на вопросы, следующие за текстом.
2. Выпишите из текста все глаголы и образуйте от них причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени.
3. Поставьте глагол-сказуемое одного предложения из текста во все временные формы группы Perfect, произведя все необходимые смысловые изменения.

Образец: He had just translated the text.

He had translated the text before the bell rang.

He will have translated the text by tomorrow.

4. Найдите в тексте и переведите на русский язык предложения, сказуемые которых употреблены в страдательном залоге.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America is the 4th largest country in the world after Russia, Canada and China. It lies in the central part of the North American Continent between the two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean in the East and the Pacific Ocean in the West.

Canada in the North and Mexico in the South are the only countries that have borders with the USA. The total area of the USA is about 9 million square kilometres. The current U.S.A. population is over 310 million people (310,300,000 was in 2010), so the United States has the world's third largest population (after China and India).

As the world's population is approximately 6.8 billion, the current United States population represents 4.5% of the world's population. So, about one in every twenty people on the planet is a resident of the United States of America. The country is washed by 3 oceans: The Arctic, the Atlantic and the Pacific. The country has many lakes, including the Great Lakes and many rivers, the longest of which are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Columbia and others. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Appalachian, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada. The highest peak, Mount McKinley, is in Alaska.

The climate conditions are rather various. The country is rich in natural and mineral resources: oil, gas, iron ore, coal and various metals.

The USA is a highly developed industrial and agricultural country. The main industrial branches are aircraft, rocket, automobile, electronics, radio engineering and others. Nowadays the USA is one of the leading powers of the world due to its economic, political and military influence.

The United States of America is a federal state and a parliamentary republic, headed by the President. According to the US Constitution the powers of the Government are divided into 3 branches: legislative (the Congress), executive (the President), and judicial (the

Supreme Court). The Congress has two houses – the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country.

There are two main political parties in the United States: the Democratic Party (their symbol is a donkey), and the Republican Party (their symbol is an elephant). The president is elected for a 4-year term and not more than two times.

СЛОВАРЬ

total area	общая площадь
borders	границы
Appalachian	Аппалачи
Great Lakes	Великие озера
Rocky Mountains	Скалистые горы
Sierra Nevada	Сьерра-Невада
Cordillera	Кордильеры
Highly developed	высокоразвитый
climate conditions	климатические условия
branch	[ˈbrʌntʃ] ветвь, отрасль (промышленности)
aircraft	[ˈeɪkɹɑːft] авиация
automobile	[ˈoːtəməubiːl] автомобиль
electronics	[ɪlekˈtrɒnɪks] электроника
radio engineering	радиотехника
influence	влияние
leading	ведущий
due to	благодаря
military	военный
to head	возглавлять
parliamentary republic	парламентская республика
government	[ˈgʌvənmənt] правительство
power	власть
legislative	[ledʒɪstətɪv] законодательная
judicial	[dʒuˈdɪʃl] законодательная
executive	[ɪgˈzɛkjʊtɪv] исполнительная
donkey	[ˈdɒŋki] осел
to elect	избирать
term	[tɜːm] срок
Senate	[ˈsenɪt] Сенат
House of representatives	палата представителей
Supreme Court	Верховный суд

Questions

1. What is the geographical position of United States?

2. **What countries have borders with the United States?**
3. **What are the highest mountains in US?**
4. **What are the biggest rivers in US?**
5. **What are the main industrial branches of US economy?**
6. **What are the biggest cities of the Unites States?**
7. **What is the political system of United States?**
8. **What are the three branches of US' government?**

Контрольная работа № 3

1. Прочитайте текст и письменно ответьте по-английски на вопросы, следующие за текстом.
2. Выпишите из текста неправильные глаголы и образуйте причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени; переведите их на русский язык.
3. Найдите в тексте и переведите на русский язык предложения, сказуемые которых употреблены в страдательном залоге.
4. Переведите письменно текст контрольной работы.

SHOPPING

People do shopping almost every day. When people want to buy something, they go to shops where various goods are sold. Through the shop-window we can see what is sold in this or that shop. Big supermarkets are self-service shop. Customers can buy all the necessary foodstuffs there: bread, milk, meat, fish, grocery, sausages, sweets, vegetables and fruit. When customers come into the shop, they take a food basket and choose the products they want to buy. When they put everything they want into the basket they come up to the cashier's desk. There is a computer with a laser scanner that reads and sums up the prices on packed goods at the cashier's desk. The saleswoman tells how much to pay. The customers pay the money and leave the shop.

At the grocer's you can buy sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, sausages, frankfurters and so on. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's. When we want to buy clothes, we go to men's and ladies' clothes shop. We buy boots and shoes at the footwear shop. We buy jewelry at the jeweler's. We buy books at the bookseller's.

Some shops may have many departments. These shops are called department stores or supermarkets. Supermarkets are self-service stores with departments for different food products. Supermarkets sell thousands of food products: meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, canned groceries, bakery items, delicatessen items, and frozen foods. Some supermarkets also have seafood and alcohol. The supermarkets are located in shopping centres or malls and along main roads. Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have low prices and variety of products in one place. There you can buy almost everything you need. These shops are called self-service shops because there are no salespersons there but only cashiers at the cash desks. The customers choose the goods they want to buy and pay for them at the cash desk.

cannot do without не могут без
to buy [bai] купить, покупать
various ['vɛəriəs] различный
goods товары
the grocer's бакалея
the baker's булочная
the butcher's мясной магазин
the greengrocer's овощной и фруктовый магазин
the confectioner's кондитерский магазин
footwear shop обувной магазин
the jeweler's ювелирный магазин
cashier [kae'ʃiə] кассир
bookseller's книжный магазин
salesgirl [seilzɡɜ:l] продавщица
saleswoman продавщица
salesman = shop assistant продавец
to weigh [wei] взвешивать
scales [skeilz] весы
self-service [,self'sɜ:vis] самообслуживание
mall [mɔ:l] ам. Торговый центр
department store универмаг
canned консервированный
supermarket супермаркет, универсам
sugar ['ʃʊɡə] сахар
coffee ['kɒfi] кофе
frankfurter ['frʌŋkfətə] сосиска
ham [haem] ветчина
sausage ['sɔ:sidʒ] колбаса
meat [mi:t] мясо
dairy ['deəri] молочные продукты
bakery items [aitəmz] хлебные изделия, выпечка

Questions

1. Where do people go when they want to buy something?
2. What can see through the shop-window?
3. What can we buy at the grocer's?
4. What can we buy at the baker's?
5. What can we buy at the greengrocer's?
6. What can we buy at the butcher's?
7. What can we buy at the confectioner's?
8. What can we buy at the footwear shop?
9. What can we buy at the bookseller's?
10. Where do the customers pay for the goods at the self-service?

Контрольная работа № 4

1. Найдите в тексте и переведите на русский язык предложения, в которых употребляются модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
2. Найдите в тексте сложноподчиненные предложения и определите их тип.

MEALS IN ENGLAND Mealtimes in Britain

In many European countries it is normal to have a long break in the middle of the day when all members of the family return to their houses to eat together. This is not very common in Britain because normally it is a long way from the place of work or school to home. That's why the British people usually have a big breakfast before they go to work and the meal at midday is not spent with the members of the family but with workmates or schoolmates. Lunch is normally eaten between 12.30 pm and 1.30 pm. Most people finish work at five thirty. It often takes at least an hour to get home from the school or workplace so people usually have their evening meal or «dinner» between 6.30 pm and 8 pm.

On Sundays people don't have to work so they take the opportunity eat together with their family. Sunday lunch is usually the best meal of the week and many of the meals which are considered typically British are eaten for Sunday lunch. For example roast beef and Yorkshire pudding.

Everyone in Britain understands that "breakfast" is the first meal of the day. But if you ask a British person what the words "dinner, lunch, tea, elevenses, brunch, supper" mean, most of them will give you a different answer according to what part of the country they are from or from what social class they are from.

Breakfast.

British breakfast is much bigger than in most other countries. Many people like to have a breakfast with fried bacon and eggs, fried bread and possibly fried tomatoes or black pudding. People who don't want to eat a lot early in the morning prefer toast and marmalade with tea or coffee. Cereals are also very popular. The most common are cornflakes with milk. They are made with different grains such as corn, wheat, oats etc. If you go to a British supermarket you will see that there are many types of cereals available. In Scotland many people eat "porridge" or boiled oats.

Lunch

Some factories and schools have canteens where you can eat the packed lunch. A packed lunch is a plastic container with sandwiches, a packet of crisps, an apple and a can of something to drink, for example, coca-cola.

Dinner

Nowadays most British people eat meals from many different countries, for example, spaghetti or curry. In fact, now the British don't eat much British food. However, the most typical thing to eat for dinner is "meat and two vegetables". This consists of a piece of meat with two different boiled vegetables. This is covered with "gravy". One of the vegetables is almost always potatoes. The British eat a lot of potatoes.

Here's a quick translator of British mealtimes.

- Breakfast – also called brekkie, the same everywhere.
- Elevenses – morning coffee break
- Lunch – in some areas called dinner. Sunday lunch is also often called Sunday dinner, lunch in schools is also referred to as school dinner.
- Afternoon Tea – traditionally eaten around 3-4 o'clock.
- Tea – (five o'clock tea) is eaten in the early evening and is the main meal of the day (sometimes called dinner) for working-class.
- Dinner eaten from early to late evening.
- Supper – an evening meal and a snack before bedtime.

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

Критерии оценки (в баллах) тестовых заданий:

В 1 модуле в 1-3 семестрах за 1 тестовое задание студент получает максимально 1 балл, во 2 модуле 1-3 семестров – 0,5; в 1 модуле 4 семестра - 0,5 балла, во 2 модуле 4 семестра – 0,35.

1 (0,5) балл - выставляется студенту, если он выбрал правильный вариант ответа в одном тестовом задании.

0 баллов - выставляется студенту, если он выбрал неправильный вариант ответа.

Критерии оценки (в баллах) контрольной работы:

За каждое из выполненных заданий контрольной работы выставляется максимально по 4 балла.

4 балла - если студент выполнил задание без ошибок и недочетов, допустил не более одного недочета.

3 балла - если студент выполнил задание полностью, но допустил в нем не более одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочета, или не более двух недочетов.

2 балла - если студент правильно выполнил не менее половины задания.

1 балл - если правильно выполнил менее половины задания.

0 баллов - если студент допустил число ошибок и недочетов превосходящее норму, при которой может быть выставлен 1 балл или если не справился (не выполнил) с заданием вообще.

Рейтинг-план дисциплины

Виды учебной деятельности	Балл за	Число	Баллы
---------------------------	---------	-------	-------

студентов	конкретное задание	заданий за семестр	Минимальный	Максимальный
Модуль 1				
Текущий контроль			0	25
1. Аудиторная работа	0,5	16	0	8
2. индивидуальный, групповой опрос	1	10	0	10
а) опрос вокабуляра по теме				
б) опрос подготовленных сообщений по изученным темам	1	7	0	7
Рубежный контроль			0	25
1. Тестовый контроль	1	25	0	25
Модуль 2				
Текущий контроль			0	25
1. Аудиторная работа	0,5	16	0	8
2. индивидуальный, групповой опрос	1	10	0	10
а) опрос вокабуляра по теме				
б) опрос подготовленных сообщений по изученным темам	1	7	0	7
Рубежный контроль			0	25
1. Письменная контрольная работа	4	4	0	16
2. Тестовый контроль	0,5	18	0	9
Поощрительные баллы				
1. Студенческая олимпиада			0	5
2. Публикация статей			0	5
Посещаемость (баллы вычитаются из общей суммы набранных баллов)				
1. Посещение лекционных занятий			0	-6
2. Посещение практических (семинарских, лабораторных занятий)			0	-10

Виды учебной деятельности студентов	Балл за конкретное задание	Число заданий за семестр	Баллы	
			Минимальный	Максимальный
Модуль 1				
Текущий контроль			0	20

1.Аудиторная работа	0,5	24	0	12
2.индивидуальный, групповой опрос	1	4	0	4
а) опрос вокабуляра по теме				
б) опрос подготовленных сообщений по изученным темам	1	4	0	4
Рубежный контроль			0	15
1. Тестовый контроль	0,5	30	0	15
Модуль 2				
Текущий контроль			0	20
1. Аудиторная работа	0,5	24	0	12
2. индивидуальный, групповой опрос	1	4	0	4
а) опрос вокабуляра по теме				
б) опрос подготовленных сообщений по изученным темам	1	4	0	2
Рубежный контроль			0	15
1. Письменная контрольная работа	4	2	0	8
2. Тестовый контроль	0,35	20	0	7
Поощрительные баллы				
1. Студенческая олимпиада			0	5
2. Публикация статей			0	5
Посещаемость (баллы вычитаются из общей суммы набранных баллов)				
1. Посещение лекционных занятий			0	-6
2. Посещение практических (семинарских, лабораторных занятий)			0	-10
Итоговый контроль				
Экзамен			0	30

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:

Рейтинговый балл = $k \times$ 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.