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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

**18.03.01**  
код

*Химическая технология*  
наименование направления

Программа

*Химическая технология синтетических веществ*

Форма обучения

**Заочная**

Для поступивших на обучение в  
**2023 г.**

Разработчики (составители)

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<b>1. Перечень компетенций, индикаторов достижения компетенций и описание показателей и критериев оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю) .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Оценочные средства, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю) .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю), описание шкал оценивания .....</b>	<b>29</b>

**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. Выбирает стиль общения на иностранном языке в зависимости от цели и условий партнерства; адаптирует речь, стиль общения и язык жестов к ситуациям взаимодействия	Обучающийся должен: знать основные этические и стилистические нормы в профессиональном и повседневном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном и повседневном взаимодействии.	Не знает основные этические и стилистические нормы в профессиональном и повседневном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном и повседневном взаимодействии.	Знает на посредственном уровне основные этические и стилистические нормы в профессиональном и повседневном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном и повседневном взаимодействии.	Знает хорошо основные этические и стилистические нормы в профессиональном и повседневном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном и повседневном взаимодействии.	Знает все знать основные этические и стилистические нормы в профессиональном и повседневном общении; факторы улучшения коммуникации в профессиональном и повседневном взаимодействии.	Тест
	УК-4.2. Устно представляет	Обучающийся должен: знать	Не знает стилистические особенности	Допускает ошибки при общении и	Допускает незначительные ошибки при	Свободно владеет навыками	Контрольная работа

<p>результаты своей деятельности на иностранном языке, может поддержать разговор в ходе их обсуждения</p>	<p>стилистические особенности представления результатов коммуникации в устной и письменной форме на государственном и иностранном языках; уметь устно представлять результаты своей деятельности на иностранном языке.</p>	<p>представления результатов коммуникации в устной и письменной форме на государственном и иностранном языках; не умеет устно представлять результаты своей деятельности на иностранном языке.</p>	<p>деятельности в иноязычной среде, при оформлении речевых высказываний в соответствии с грамматическим и лексическими нормами устной и письменной речи.</p>	<p>общении и деятельности в иноязычной среде, при оформлении речевых высказываний в соответствии с грамматическим и лексическими нормами устной и письменной речи.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>УК-4.3. Публично выступает на иностранном языке, строит свое</p>	<p>Обучающийся должен: знать лексико-грамматический минимум общего и</p>	<p>Не знает лексико-грамматический минимум общего и терминологическ</p>	<p>Допускает ошибки при использовании лексико-грамматического минимума</p>	<p>Допускает незначительные ошибки при использовании лексико-грамматического</p>	<p>Знает лексико-грамматический минимум общего и терминологическ ого характера в</p>	<p>Устный опрос</p>

	<p>выступление с учетом аудитории и цели общения.</p>	<p>терминологического характера в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в повседневной жизни и в процессе профессиональной деятельности.</p>	<p>ого характера в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в повседневной жизни и в процессе профессиональной деятельности; не умеет осуществлять диалогическое и монологическое общение.</p>	<p>общего и терминологического характера в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в повседневной жизни и в процессе профессиональной деятельности; при осуществлении диалогического и монологического общения.</p>	<p>минимума общего и терминологического характера в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в повседневной жизни и в процессе профессиональной деятельности; при осуществлении диалогического и монологического общения.</p>	<p>объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в повседневной жизни и в процессе профессиональной деятельности; умеет использовать различные виды и формы устной и письменной коммуникации на ИЯ в учебной и профессиональной деятельности, осуществлять диалогическое и монологическое общение, правильно оформлять речевые высказывания.</p>	
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## 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.

##### Conductance and Electrolysis

Generally speaking, the classification of a substance as a non-electrolytic or as an electrolytic is based on the conductance of its aqueous solution. Aqueous solutions of non-electrolytes do not conduct an electric current to any greater extent than pure water does, whereas aqueous solutions of electrolytes conduct an electric current and undergo electrolysis. Weak electrolytes give solutions which are relatively poor conductors because of a limited degree of ionization. On the other hand, aqueous solutions of strong electrolytes readily conduct an electric current.

If a strong electrolyte is formed as a result of a chemical reaction involving two weak electrolytes, the conductance of the resulting solution increases. If the ions of a strong electrolyte are removed from solution as an insoluble precipitate, or from a weak electrolyte with the ions of another reactant, the conductance of a mixture of the reactants is less than that of the strong electrolyte. After the reaction is complete, the conductance will increase upon further addition of the second reactant, provided the latter is a strong electrolyte.

Electrolysis always accompanies the passage of a direct current through an aqueous solution. Cations are reduced to a lower oxidation state, some of them to the free state, at the cathode; anions are oxidized to ions with a higher oxidation state, or to the free state, at the anode.

1. What is the basis of the classification of a substance as non-electrolytic or as an electrolytic?
2. Why do weak electrolytes give solutions which are relatively poor conductors?
3. How can the conductance of the resulting solution be increased?
4. In what case is the conductance of a mixture of the reactants less than that of the strong electrolyte?
5. What accompanies the process of electrolysis?

#### 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

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

### Gold

Perhaps no other metal has played such an important part in the destiny of man as gold has. For centuries, it has stood as a barometer of wealth and nobility. To secure it, men have fought, suffered and died. Countries have been founded through the search for it; kingdoms have been lost because of it.

Why?

Well, we can supply three reasons. Value. Beauty. Permanence. Obviously, there is a limited supply of the metal available which increases its value. The fact that it is usually found free in nature makes it easy to mind — if you can find it. That it is attractive, we cannot deny. There are very few people who do not appreciate the warm, shining yellow beauty of gold. (We would greatly appreciate having some.) And, finally, its appearance is quite permanent. Aluminum becomes dull, iron rusts, copper corrodes, silver tarnishes, but gold remains the same. (Although, it must be dusted occasionally.)

Despite our glowing words above, metallic gold has very few practical uses. It is really a metal to be looked at, not to be used, about its only use at present is in the manufacture of jewellery. And even then it must be alloyed with other metals, usually copper or silver, as it is too soft to be used in the pure state.

Gold is inactive and is not attacked by oxygen or ordinary acids. It does, however, react readily with chlorine to form gold (auric) chloride, AuCl<sub>3</sub>. Thus, we can dissolve it in aqua regia or chlorine water, both of which supply chlorine.

It is owing to its remarkable properties that gold as well as platinum are increasingly used in some fields where particular accuracy and reliability are needed.

1. What role does gold play in the destiny of man?
2. What changes can other metals undergo except for gold?
3. What practical uses does gold have?
4. What chemical features does gold have?
5. In what fields is gold used as well as platinum?

### 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.

#### 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) 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.

## **Контрольная работа №5**

### **1. Read and translate the text using a dictionary.**

#### **Do we need nuclear power?**

With rising fuel costs, concerns about global warming and the growing demand from the developing world for energy, the burning question is whether the world needs nuclear power. Peter Hodgson, a nuclear physicist, says yes. Dennis Anderson, an economist, says that we should first explore the possibilities of renewables and other forms of energy.

Our civilization and our standard of living depend on an adequate supply of energy. Without energy, we would not be able to heat our homes or cook our food. Long-distance travel and communication would become impossible, and our factories could no longer produce the goods that we need. A century ago the world's energy came almost wholly from coal and «traditional» sources, such as wood, crop residues and animal dung.

These are still major sources of energy, particularly in developing countries, where 2 billion people are without access to, or cannot afford, modern energy forms. Wood and dung are estimated to provide an amount of energy equivalent to 1 billion tons of oil each year; it is sobering to realize that this is 16 times more energy than is provided worldwide by nuclear power, and is about the same as the amount of energy provided by coal in Europe and the US combined.

Energy markets in the industrial countries are maturing, and may even peak and decline with continued improvements in energy efficiency. The last two centuries saw energy efficiency increase enormously – in motive power, electricity generation, lighting, in the use and conservation of heat, and in an array of other applications.

The situation is different in developing countries, where billions of people have hardly enough energy to survive, let alone enough to increase their living standards. If they are to achieve prosperity, their energy needs - which are doubling every 15 years - will have to be met. Moreover, their population will soon be 7-10 times greater than that of the industrial world, and (with the sad exception of several African countries) economic growth is much higher than it is for industrial nations.

**2. 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. Гипотезы, теории и законы
2. Величайший химик мира
3. Периодическая таблица элементов
4. История химии
5. Кислород
6. Водород
7. Современное применение кислорода
8. Производство водорода
9. Диоксид кремния
10. Селен. Соединения селена
11. Химические символы элементов
12. Галогены. Фтор
13. Индий. Применение индия
14. Фосфор. Применение фосфора
15. Газы, жидкости и твердые вещества

**2. Выучить лексические единицы по разделам:** Периодическая таблица Менделеева, История химии, Символы химических элементов, Газы, жидкости и твердые вещества.

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

**Рейтинг-план дисциплины**

**ЗАЧЕТ**

<b>Виды учебной деятельности студентов</b>	<b>Балл за задание</b>	<b>Число заданий за модуль</b>	<b>Минимальный балл</b> <b>0</b>	<b>Максимальный балл</b> <b>100 (+10)</b>
<b>Модуль 1</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Текущий контроль</b>			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
<b>Рубежный контроль</b>				
Тест		1	0	<b>25</b>
<b>Модуль 2</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Текущий контроль</b>			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
<b>Рубежный контроль</b>			<b>0</b>	
Тест		1	0	<b>13</b>
Контрольная работа		1	0	<b>12</b>
<b>Посещаемость практических занятий (баллы вычитаются из общей суммы набранных баллов)</b>				-10
<b>Поощрительные баллы</b>			0	
1. Публикация статей		1	0	5
2. Студенческая олимпиада		1	0	5
Итого			0	100(+10)

**Рейтинг-план дисциплины**

**ЭКЗАМЕН**

<b>Виды учебной деятельности студентов</b>	<b>Балл за задание</b>	<b>Число заданий за модуль</b>	<b>Минимальный балл</b> <b>0</b>	<b>Максимальный балл</b> <b>100(+10)</b>
<b>Модуль 1</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Текущий контроль</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1. Аудиторная работа</b>				
1.1. Устный опрос по темам	1	8	0	13
1.2. Устный опрос лексических единиц по разделам	1	7	0	7
<b>Рубежный контроль</b>			<b>0</b>	
Контрольная работа		1	0	15
<b>Модуль 2</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Текущий контроль</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>1. Аудиторная работа</b>				
1.1. Устный опрос по темам	1	8	0	13
1.2. Устный опрос лексических единиц по разделам	1	7	0	7
<b>Рубежный контроль</b>			<b>0</b>	
Тест			0	10
Контрольная работа		1	0	5
<b>Итоговый контроль</b>			<b>0</b>	
<b>Экзамен</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Посещаемость практических занятий (баллы вычитаются из общей суммы набранных баллов)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>-10</b>
<b>Поощрительные баллы</b>			<b>0</b>	

1. Публикация статей		1	0	5
2. Студенческая олимпиада		1	0	5
Итого			0	<b>100(+10)</b>

#### **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:

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.