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# ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

СГЦ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

образовательной программы по специальности СПО 21.02.02 Бурение нефтяных и газовых скважин

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» для специальности среднего профессионального образования (далее СПО): **21.02.02 Бурение нефтяных и газовых скважин** 

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PACCMOTI	РЕН И	ОДО	БРЕН
на заседании предм	иетно-1	цикло	вой комиссии
гуманитарных и со	циалы	ных д	исциплин
Протокол №	от «	»	2024 г.
Председатель ПЦК			В. А. Золотарева
РЕКОМЕНД	ĮОВАІ	H	
учебно-методическ	сим отд	целом	СГИ МГРИ
« »	2024	Γ.	
Начальник УМО			Полянская О.Н.

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	ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

### 1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

### 1.1. Область применения фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» и включает материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.

### 1.2. Требования к результатам освоения дисциплины

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине « Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» осуществляется проверка следующих умений:

- У 1: общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- У 2: переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- У 3: самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине» Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» осуществляется проверка следующих знаний:

3 1: лексический (1200–1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Процесс изучения дисциплины « Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» направлен на формирование следующих компетенций по специальности **21.02.02 Бурение нефтяных и газовых скважин** 

СГЦ.02	ОК 02,ОК 04,ОК 09,ПК 1.1,ПК 1.2,ПК
	2.2,ПК 2.3

Особое значение дисциплина имеет при формировании и развитии ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ПК 1.1, ПК 1.2, ПК 2.2, ПК 2.3.

- ОК 02 Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;
- ОК 04 Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;
- ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках
- ПК 1.1. Выполнять комплекс работ по подготовке к бурению и по окончании бурения нефтяных и газовых скважин.
- ПК 1.2 Выполнять комплекс работ по бурению, креплению, испытанию и освоению нефтяных и газовых скважин.
- ПК 2.2 Осуществлять демонтаж и монтаж устьевого и противовыбросового оборудования в процессе капитального ремонта нефтяных и газовых скважин.
- ПК 2.3. Выполнять комплекс работ по капитальному ремонту нефтяных и газовых скважин.

В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися осваиваются умения и знания

Код	Умения	Знания
пк, ок		
ОК 02,ОК	- понимать общий смысл четко	- правила построения простых и
04,ОК 09,ПК	произнесенных высказываний на	сложных предложений на
1.1,ПК 1.2,ПК	известные темы (профессиональные	профессиональные темы;
2.2,ПК 2.3	и бытовые);	
		-основные общеупотребительные
	- понимать тексты на базовые	глаголы (бытовая и
	профессиональные темы;	профессиональная лексика);
	- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые	- лексический и грамматический
	общие и профессиональные темы;	минимум, относящийся к описанию
		предметов, средств и процессов
	- строить простые высказывания о	профессиональной деятельности,
	себе и о своей профессиональной	необходимый для чтения и
	деятельности;	перевода (со словарем)
	- кратко обосновывать и объяснить	иностранных текстов
	свои действия (текущие и	профессиональной
	планируемые);	направленности;
	- писать простые связные сообщения	- особенности произношения
	на знакомые или интересующие	профессиональных терминов;
	профессиональные темы	- правила чтения текстов
	- использование иностранного языка,	профессиональной направленности
	как средства для получения	
	информации из иностранных	
	источников в образовательных и	
	самообразовательных целях,	
	самостоятельного	
	совершенствования устной и	
	письменной речи, пополнения	
	словарного запаса	

# 2. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий, тестирования и дифференцированного зачета..

Результаты обучения	Формы и методы контроля и оценки	
(освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	результатов обучения	
O	│ своенные умения:	
- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	Дифференцированный зачет.  Экспертная оценка выполнения практической работы.  Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы. Тестирование.	
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	Дифференцированный зачет. Экспертная оценка выполнения практической работы. Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы.	
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	Дифференцированный зачет. Тестирование. Экспертная оценка выполнения практической работы. Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы.	
Усвоенные знания:		
- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум,	Дифференцированный зачет.	

необходимый для чтения и перевода (со	Тестирование.	
словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Экспертная оценка выполнения практической работы.	
	Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы.	

# Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по разделам (темам)

Раздел / тема учебной дисциплины	Форма контроля	Коды знаний и умений	Коды формируе- мых ОК, ПК
Тема 1.1.	Тестирование, устный	У 3	ОК 02
Страна изучаемого	опрос	3 1	ОК 04
языка, ее культура и			
обычаи			ОК 09
			ПК 1.1.
			ПК 1.2
			ПК 2.2.
			ПК 2.3
	Тестирование, устный	У 2, 3	ОК 02
	опрос	3 1	ОК 04
Тема 1.2.			
Средства массовой			OK 09
информации			ПК 1.1.
			ПК 1.2
			ПК 2.2.
			ПК 2.3
	Тестирование, устный	У1	ОК 02
	опрос	3 1	ОК 04
Тема 1.3.			OK 09
Роль образования в			ПК 1.1.
современном мире.			ПК 1.2
современном мире.			ПК 2.2.
			ПК 2.3.
Тема 1.4. Выдающиеся	Тестирование, устный	У 1, 3	OK 02
ученые в горном деле	опрос	3 1	OK 04
			OK 09
			ПК 1.1.
			ПК 1.2
			ПК 2.2.
			ПК 2.3.

Тема 1.5.	Тестирование, устный	У1	OK 02
Природа и человек	опрос	3 1	OK 04
			OK 09
			ПК 1.1.
			ПК 1.2
			ПК 2.2.
			ПК 2.3.
Тема № 2.1	Тестирование, устный	У 2, 3	OK 02
Горные породы	опрос	3 1	OK 04
			OK 09
			ПК 1.1.
			ПК 1.2
			ПК 2.2.
			ПК 2.3.
Тема 2.2	Тестирование, устный	У 2, 3	ОК 02
Три слоя Земли.	опрос	3 1	OK 04
Движение Земли.			OK 09
			ПК 1.1.
			ПК 1.2
			ПК 2.2.
			ПК 2.3.
Тема 2.3.	Тестирование, устный	У 1, 3	OK 02
Разведка и исследование	опрос	3 1	OK 04
полезных ископаемых.			OK 09
			ПК 1.1.
			ПК 1.2
			ПК 2.2.
			ПК 2.3.
Тема 2.4.	Тестирование, устный	У 1, 3	OK 02
Геологическая съемка.	опрос	3 1	OK 04
Полевое оборудование.			OK 09
Топографическая карта			ПК 1.1.
			ПК 1.2
			ПК 2.2.
			ПК 2.3.
Тема № 2.5.	Тестирование, устный	У 3	010.00
Что такое геология	опрос	3 1	OK 02
			OK 04
			ОК 09 ПК 1.1.
			ПК 1.2
			ПК 2.2.
Toyo 16			ПК 2.3.
Тема 2.6.			OK 02
Нефть. Физико-			OK 04

1	
химические свойства	OK 09
нефти.	ПК 1.1.
	ПК 1.2
	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3
Тема 2.7. Миграция	ОК 02
нефти. Географическое и	ОК 04
стратиграфическое	ОК 09
распределение нефти.	ПК 1.1.
	ПК 1.2
	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
	OK 02
	OK 04
Тема 2.8.	OK 09
Методы обнаружения	ПК 1.1.
нефти	ПК 1.2
	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
Тема № 2.9	OK 02
Нефтяная скважина.	OK 04
Методы бурения.	OK 09
Тема № 2.10	ПК 1.1.
Техника безопасности и	ПК 1.2
охрана труда	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
Тема 2.11	OK 02
Устройство на работу	OK 04
	OK 09
	ПК 1.1.
	ПК 1.2
	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
Тема 3.1	OK 02
Деловая поездка	OK 04
	OK 09
	ПК 1.1.
	ПК 1.2
	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
Тема 3.2	OK 02
В зарубежной стране.	OK 04
Осмотр	OK 09
достопримечательностей	ПК 1.1.
	ПК 1.2

	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
Тема № 3.3	OK 02
Гостиница	OK 04
	ОК 09
	ПК 1.1.
	ПК 1.2
	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
Тема № 3.4	OK 02
Покупки. Деньги. Банки.	OK 04
	OK 09
	ПК 1.1.
	ПК 1.2
	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
Тема № 3.5	OK 02
Ресторан.	OK 04
	OK 09
	ПК 1.1.
	ПК 1.2
	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
Тема № 3.6	OK 02
Телефонный разговор	OK 04
	OK 09
	ПК 1.1.
	ПК 1.2
	ПК 2.2.
	ПК 2.3.
Промежуточная аттестация проводится в фор	ме дифференцированного зачета

Критерии и шкала оценивания в результате изучения дисциплины при проведении текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации:

	Tekymeto kontponia i npomency i mon at rectanni.				
Шкала оценивания	Критерии оценки				
«онрипто»	Обучающийся показал отличные знания в рамках учебного				
	материала. Правильно выполнил практические задания.				
	Показал отличные умения и владения навыками при решении				
	задач в рамках учебного материала.				
«хорошо»	Обучающийся показал хорошие знания в рамках учебного				
	материала. С небольшими неточностями выполнил				
	практические задания. Показал хорошие умения и владения				
	навыками применения полученных знаний и умений при				
	решении задач в рамках учебного материала.				
«удовлетворительно»	Обучающийся показал удовлетворительные знания в рамках				
	учебного материала. С существенными неточностями				
	выполнил практические задания. Показал удовлетворительные				

	умения и владения навыками применения полученных знаний и умений при решении задач в рамках учебного материала.			
«неудовлетворительно»	Обучающийся при выполнении практических заданий			
	продемонстрировал недостаточный уровень знаний и умений			
	при решении задач в рамках учебного материала.			

# 3. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО, ВХОДНОГО И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

### 3.1 Материалы для проведения текущего контроля

Тема 1.1-2.1,2.2

1. Прочитать текст и найти английские эквиваленты.

### THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation (Russia) is the world's largest country in area. It extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Europe and Asia. Its total area is over 17 million square kilometers. Russia borders many countries, such as Finland, the Ukraine, the Baltic States, China, Mongolia, and others.

The surface of Russia is various. We can see lowlands and highlands, forests and wide grasslands on its territory. The Russian Federation is situated on two plains. The longest mountain chains are the Urals, which separate Europe and Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai. There are many rivers and lakes in our country. Major rivers include the Volga in Europe, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Lena in Asia. Lake Baikal in Siberia is the world's deepest lake.

There are different climatic zones on the vast area of our country. In the north, it is very cold, even in summer. The central part of the country has a mild climate. In the south, it is warm, even in winter. The climate of Siberia is continental: summers are hot and dry, winters are very cold.

Russia has abundant natural resources, which, besides large areas of forests, vast fertile soils, and a great water supply, include large deposits of gas, coal, iron ore, and etc. Three quarters of the minerals wealth are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East.

The population of Russia is over 150 million people. Most of Russia's people (over 80 per cent) are ethnic Russians, but more than 100 minority nationalities also live in our country. The European part of the country is densely populated. Most of the people (about 70 per cent) prefer to live in cities, towns, and their outskirts. The official language of the country is Russian.

The head of the state is the President, who is the command-er-in-chief of the armed forces. The President appoints the ministers, but they must be approved by the Federal Assembly. The head of the government is the Prime Minister.

The Russian flag was adopted in 1991. It has three horizontal stripes which symbolize: white — the earth, blue — the sky, red — the freedom. Besides, the Russian flag, there is another national symbol of Russia — a two-headed eagle.

самая большая страна, простирается, общая площадь, свыше, около, граничит с, такие как, низменности, нагорье, расположена на, самые длинные горные цепи, которые отделяют, на севере, на юге, даже летом, большие залежи,

железная руда, три четверти, по происхождению, густо заселена, окраина, глава государства, главнокомандующий вооруженными силами, должны быть одобрены, глава правительства, был принят, которые символизируют, двуглавый орел

2. Найдите синонимы в тексте. the biggest, territory, whole, different, a lot of,

plentiful, to contain, towns, liberty, to ruin

3. Найдите антонимы в тексте. lowlands, narrow, in the south, hot, small,

majority, vertical, black, weaker, above

- 4. Дополните предложения по тексту.
- 1. Russia b... many different countries. 2. On the vast Russian area, you can see wide g... 3. The Urals mountain s.... Europe and Asia. 4. Some parts of Russia have a m... climate. 5. There are large d... of natural resources on the territory of Russia.
- 6. Most of m... wealth is in Siberia and Far East. 7. They live on the o... of the city. 8. Moscow was founded in 1147 as a f... 9. Moscow is one of the m... industrial cities. 10. The g... of the country works in Moscow.

```
1сем.
Bap1
1she
2they
3he
4they
5it
2
1her
2him
3them
4it
5us
3
1 your
2mine
3our
4
1The water in the lake is very clean.
2Stary Oskol is famous for its factories and plants.
3London is the capital of Great Britain
6
1 was
2is
3will be
4are
5is
1hot hotter the hottest
2good better the best
3long longer the longest
4clean cleaner the cleanest
5beautiful more beautiful the most beautiful
8
toys, babies, books, women, knives, potatoes, pencils, deer, cats, matches.
at/in/with/from/by
10
1 We clean our classroom every day.
2. They're cleaning this classroom now.
3. They have been cleaning this classroom for 20 minutes.
4. Look! He is cleaning our classroom.
Тема 2.3
```

### Тема 2.3

### 1. Прослушайте каждый диалог дважды и переведите их содержание:

### At the airport

- Excuse me... Are you Mr.Brown?
  - Yes
- I'm Vladimir Smirnov from a company "Layers of Stary Oskol". How do you do?

- How do you do?
- Have I kept you waiting?
- Oh, no... The plane's just arrived. Thank you for coming to meet me.
- Not at all. Did you have a good trip?
- Yes, thank you. I was a bit airsick, but now I'm O.K.
- My car's just outside the airport. Shall my driver take your suitcase?
- Oh, yes...thank you.

### In the car

- We are going to our office in the centre of the city. It'll take us about half an hour to get there. Mr.Popov is waiting for you.
- What is Mr.Popov? Remind me, please.
- He's our Director. He is going to discuss with you some details of our future agreement.
- What hotel may I stay at?
- We reserved for you a single room with a private bathroom at a hotel near the center.
- That's O.K. Thank you very much.

### 2. Переведите реплики, составьте и разыграйте свой диалог:

## Встреча зарубежного гостя

Студент:	<u>М-рБраун (Mr. Brown):</u>
1. Простите, Вы м-р Браун из Австралии?	2. Да
3. Я (имя, фамилия), студент(ка) 2-го курса геологоразведочного техникума. Здравствуйте!	4. Здравствуйте!
5. Я заставил(а) Вас долго ожидать?	6. Нет-нет, спасибо, что пришли меня встречать.
7. Поездка прошла хорошо?	8. Да, спасибо!
—— 9. Вот наше такси. Я возьму Ваш чемодан.	10. Спасибо.
***	***
11. Мы едем в наш главный корпус на улице Ленина. Г.Черезов ожидает Вас в своем кабинете.	12. Хорошо. Напомните мне, пожалуйста, кто такой мистер Черезов? (what)
13. Это наш директор. Он собирается	14. А где я могу остановиться?

нашей конференции.	
15. <u>Не волнуйтесь (Don'tworry)</u> , мы заказали Вам одноместный номер в гостинице «Лидер» («Leader»). Это лучшая гостиница в городе.	16. О, большое спасибо! А это далеко от центра города? (far from)
17. Нет, не очень — 10 — 15 минут на такси.	18. Замечательно!
***	***
19. Вот и наш техникум.	20. Очень красивое здание!
<b>Критерии оценки</b> Количество правильных ответов 95-100% 94-90% 71-89 % 70 % и меньше	Оценка « 5 » « 4 » « 3 » « 2 »
	Тема 3.2
Задание 1. Прослушайте и заполните	пропуски цифрами (аудирование).
The Japanese people are also among the reached million tons in slightly more than million tons fishing, and fish farm production. The greabout registered fishing vessels its fish catch, estimated at more than About of all Japanese wo	ng nation. Its annual catch is more than tons. The world's leading consumers of seafood. The catch but has slacked off since then. In it was This includes offshore and coastal catches, deep-sea extest tonnage comes from offshore fishing. There were in Japan also leads the world in the value of billion dollars a year, and is in tonnage. The remaining the property of the pr
The volume of imported oil was million kiloliters in (A, as a result of war damage, prod By it was at at more than percent each year grew at more than a year. During	s cut from million kiloliters in to kiloliter is liters, about gallons.). In uction stood at percent of what it had been in percent of the level, and it continued to grow in the s. Through the s the economy gethe, because of the huge oil price increases creases dropped to under a year. Because of

the oil shocks, Japan reduced its dependence on oil as a source of energy for manufacturing and

electricity. In the _	, with recover	y under way, productiv	vity improve	ed. By the
growth rate had read	ched before s	tarting to decline.		
Japan ranks	in the world	both in electric power	output and i	n installed capacity.
There were	power plants in	Hydroelectric 1	power made	up almost
of the total electric	supply in the early	S.		
Meat produc	ction grew from	million tons in	to	million tons in
•				

### Ключи,

Japan is the world's leading fishing nation. Its annual catch is more than 10 million tons. The Japanese people are also among the world's leading consumers of seafood. The catch reached 12.8 million tons in 1984 but has slacked off since then. In 1990 it was slightly more than 11 million tons. This includes offshore and coastal catches, deep-sea fishing, and fish farm production. The greatest tonnage comes from offshore fishing. There were about 416,000 registered fishing vessels in 1990. Japan also leads the world in the value of its fish catch, estimated at more than 12 billion dollars a year, and is second in tonnage.

About one fourth of all Japanese workers—12.4 million—are union members.

Meat production grew from 2.2 million tons in 1975 to 3.5 million tons in 1990.

In 1945, as a result of war damage, production stood at 30 percent of what it had been in 1935. By 1951 it was at 114 percent of the 1930 level, and it continued to grow at more than 9 percent each year in the 1950s. Through the 1960s the economy grew at more than 10 percent a year. During the 1970s, because of the huge oil price increases and worldwide recession, productivity increases dropped to under 5 percent a year. Because of the oil shocks, Japan reduced its dependence on oil as a source of energy for manufacturing and electricity. In the 1980s, with recovery under way, productivity improved. By 1990 the growth rate had reached 5.5 percent before starting to decline.

The volume of imported oil was cut from 272 million kiloliters in 1979 to 206 million kiloliters in 1989. (A kiloliter is 1,000 liters, about 264 gallons.)

By 1994 there were about 1.5 million retail and more than 429,000 wholesale trade establishments.

Japan ranks third in the world both in electric power output and in installed capacity. There were 3,537 power plants in 1990. Hydroelectric power made up almost two thirds of the total electric supply in the early 1950s.

### Задание 2 (1 вариант). Напишите числа цифрами.

Five million six hundred and four thousand seventy-three;

Two hundred and seventy-nine point thirteen;

Fifty-eight degrees centigrade bellow zero;

One million seven hundred thousand;

One thousand eighty-four;

Six million six hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-nine.

### Задание 2 (2 вариант). Напишите числа цифрами.

One hundred and forty-nine million five hundred and ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy;

Fifty thousand three hundred and nineteen point twenty- seven;

Eighty million one hundred and seven;

Sixty-eight point seven;

One million thirty-seven thousand;

Seven million one hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred.

### Ключи.

### Вариант 1.

5 604 073

279.13

-58

1 700 000

1 084

6 679 699

### Вариант 2.

149 597 870

50 319.27

80 000 107

68.7

1 037 000

7 187 300

### Критерии оценки.

«5» - 90-100 % правильных ответов

«4» - 75-90 %

«3» - 60-75%

### Тема 2. 6

### Задание 1. Переведите и подберите заголовки к абзацам.

Turkmenistan specializes in the extraction of oil and natural gas. Turkmenistan's underground resources in the western plain and those underwater along the Caspian Sea include extensive reserves of oil and natural gas, as well as deposits of mirabilite, iodine, bromine, sulfur, potassium, and salt.

Petroleum deposits and the associated oil industry are centred in the Caspian plain in western Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan oil is of a very high grade, both as a fuel and as a raw material for chemical production. A network of pipelines links natural gas deposits in western Turkmenistan with Ashgabat, Türkmenbashy (Krasnovodsk), Cheleken, and the central regions of the republic.

The raising of Karakul sheep, horses, and camels contribute most to the agricultural economy. The Karakul breed accounts for seventh-tenths of all sheep in the republic. Arabian one-humped camels are indispensable in desert areas for transporting sheepherders, for drawing water from deep desert wells, and as a source of wool, milk, and meat.

Turkmenistan leads Central Asia as a producer of silkworm cocoons. Silk-winding and silk-weaving mills, as well as cotton, cotton-wool mills are important. The warm climate there grows medium-staple cotton, lucerne, sweet sorghum, beans, kenaf, sesame, grapes, vegetables, and melons, and nurtures cattle and silkworms.

Serious problems, however, threaten the prosperity of this region. The disastrous decline in the Amu Darya's outflow, the effects of extreme pollution from pesticide and chemical runoff,

and soil and water salinization resulting from the desiccation and shrinkage of the Aral Sea threaten to ruin the Amu Darya delta as an agricultural producer for Turkmenistan.

The radical reconstruction of the republic's economy was completed by 1930. Old branches (cotton ginning, oil pressing, and carpet making) were retained, and new ones (heavy and light industry, such as food processing) emerged. The republic's engineering and metal-processing enterprises include shops for repairing diesel locomotives, railcars, and agricultural machinery. Plants in Ashgabat and Mary produce oil-field and refinery equipment.

Significant in the chemical industry are the Chärjew superphosphate plant, mirabilite from the vicinity of the Garabogazköl (Kara-Bogaz-Gol), sulfur from Gaurdak, iodine and bromine factories on the Cheleken Peninsula, and the production of detergents at the Turkmenbashi oil refinery.

Thermal power stations using liquid fuel operate at Nebitdag, Ashgabat, Büzmeyin (Bezmein), and Türkmenbashy, while a station at Mary burns natural gas. Hydroelectric plants include the Hindu Kush plant, as well as plants at Kaushtubent and at the Dashköpri Reservoir on the Morghāb River.

Artificial furs, leather footwear, and sewn goods also are produced. Domestic industries, especially carpet and rug making, occupy an important place in the republic's economy. Turkmen carpets and rugs, long renowned for their durability and unique designs, are exported to more than 50 countries.

The food industry's most important branches include those producing vegetable oil, processing fish and meat, grinding flour, and making wine. Turkmenistan exports oil, butter, wine, fish, and salt to nearby countries.

### Критерии оценки.

Задание 1. Перевод выполнен точно и грамотно – «5»

При переводе допущены небольшие неточности или погрешности русского языка – «4» Перевод выполнен со значительными ошибками, однако основной смысл текста передан - «3»

Задание 2. Оценка «5» выставляется за точное и лаконичное выражение основной мысли абзапа.

Оценка «4» выставляется за точное определение основной мысли, но допускаются небольшие отклонения.

Оценка «3» выставляется в случае, если опрашиваемый не продемонстрировал полного понимания содержания и умения его передать в краткой форме.

# Задание 2. Вариант 1. Вставьте в предложения слова: immeasurable, countless, excessive, limitless. 1) Both \_\_\_\_\_ heat and cold are dangerous for cells. 2) In polluted areas of farmlands ecologists see \_\_\_\_ quantities of pesticides. 3) Most scientists agree that the Universe is \_\_\_\_\_. 4) The trees in the forest are \_\_\_\_. 5) Nowadays education has a/an \_\_\_\_ importance. Вариант 2. Вставьте в предложения слова: immeasurable, countless, excessive, limitless. 1) \_\_\_\_ amounts of rainfall can cause floods (наводнения). 2) The \_\_\_\_ use of certain dyes (краски) in food may produce different illnesses. 3) Coconuts are used in \_\_\_\_ ways. 4) Fishes can have an almost \_\_\_\_ range of colours. 5) A popular view in the 18th century was that clouds are made of \_\_\_\_ tiny bubbles (пузырьки) that float in air.

### Ключи.

### Вариант 1.

excessive, excessive, limitless, countless, immeasurable

### Вариант 2.

excessive, excessive, countless, limitless, countless

### Критерии оценки.

«5» - 90-100 % правильных ответов

«4» - 75-90 %

«3» - 60-75%

Тема 3.4

### Задание 1. Вставьте в текст слова:

England English London Cambridge the Royal Exchange

Sir Thomas Gresham, an English financier, was born in London, and he was educated at the University of 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After attending the university, he was sent to his uncle, a merchant, in whose service he displayed unusual business ability. In later years he became one of the wealthiest men in 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1551 he was appointed a royal agent, by King Edward VI. Being responsible for the management of the royal debt abroad, he virtually liquidated it by smart financial manipulations on the bourse, or stock exchange, of Antwerp. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I in 1559. While serving as her financial agent abroad, Gresham found that his tasks were difficult to execute because of the lower value of 3) \_\_\_\_\_ currency in relation to the currencies of other countries; he attributed this situation to the earlier degradation of English currency. In attempting to persuade Elizabeth to restore the currency of England, Gresham observed that "bad money drives out good." Although that principle of economics had been known long before Gresham's observation, it later became known as Gresham's law. He financed the construction of 4) \_\_\_\_\_, which was opened in 1571. His will made provision for the establishment of an institution of higher learning in 5) \_\_\_\_\_, his native city, which was named as Gresham College.

### Ключи.

1) Cambridge; 2) England; 3) English; 4) the Royal Exchange; 5) London

### Задание 2. Найдите перевод со словарем (соедините слова в колонках)

коммерсант	an institution of higher learning
фондовая биржа (в Антверпене)	appointed
деловая хватка	lower value
назначен	degradation of currency
доверенное лицо короля	royal agent
внешний долг	stock exchange
фондовая биржа	business ability
посвящен в рыцари	merchant
учеба в ВУЗе	bourse

обесценивание валюты	debt abroad
закон Грешема	knighted
учреждение высшего образования	Gresham's law
низкая стоимость	attending the university

### Ключи.

коммерсант	merchant
фондовая биржа (в Антверпене)	bourse
деловая хватка	business ability
назначен	appointed
доверенное лицо короля	royal agent
внешний долг	debt abroad
фондовая биржа	stock exchange
посвящен в рыцари	knighted
учеба в ВУЗе	attending the university an
обесценивание валюты	degradation of currency
закон Грешема	Gresham's law
учреждение высшего образования	institution of higher learning
низкая стоимость	lower value

### Критерии оценки.

«5» - 90-100 % правильных ответов

«4» - 75-90 %

«3» - 60-75%

Тема 3.2

### 1. Переведите с опорой на приведенные после предложений слова.

**№**1.

- 1. Япония экспортирует большое количество товаров, потому что ее внутренний рынок очень маленький.
- 2. Главный торговый партнер Японии США, она также торгует с азиатскими и европейскими странами.
- 3. Перед Второй Мировой войной Япония экспортировала много текстиля, в настоящее время она экспортирует автомобили и электротовары.
- 4. Годовой экспорт превышает импорт.
- 5. Экономика Японии зависит от горючего и сырья.
- 6. Во время спада, когда прибыль маленькая, небольшие цеха могут обанкротиться.
- 7. Экономическая помощь предоставляется Японией зарубежным странам, она владеет собственностью за границей.
- 8. Япония принадлежит к ВТО (Всемирной Торговой Организации) и другим международным экономическим организациям.
- 9. Японские торговые марки известны во всем мире: Сони, Панасоник, Тошиба, Тойота, Хонда, Кэнон и другие.

Raw materials, annual, depend, fuel, domestic market, quantity, textiles, goods, exceed, trading partner, abroad, economic aid, the World Trade Organization, own, receive, workshop, go bankrupt, downturn, brand

**№**2.

1. Японское экономическое чудо основано на производстве и торговле.

- 2. Правительство контролирует экономику, но оно не владеет компаниями.
- 3. Японское налоговое законодательство способствует сбережениям.
- 4. Япония всегда хотела получить долю рынка в мире для экспорта товаров.
- 5. Доля рынка важнее, чем прибыль для японских бизнесменов.
- 6. Акционеры, главным образом, банки, не заинтересованы в получении дивидендов.
- 7. Японские компании хотят иметь много клиентов.
- 7. Уровень жизни японцев высокий.
- 8. Япония передовая экономическая супердержава.

Manufacturing, shareholders, customers, market share, goods, savings, tax laws, trade, own, contribute, profit, economic miracle, the government, standard of living, advanced, superpower,

### Критерии оценки (составления предложений).

- «5» грамотное составление предложений, понимание значений слов, правильное их использование.
- «4» допускается наличие грамматических и лексических ошибок (10%)
- «3» 60 % правильно составленных предложений с точки зрения грамматики и лексики.

### Тема 3.1.

### Задание 1. Read the text. (Прочитайте текст)

Business is an organized approach to providing customers with the goods and services they want. The word *business* also refers to an organization that provides these goods and services. Most businesses seek to make a profit — that is, they aim to achieve revenues that exceed the costs of operating the business. Prominent examples of for-profit businesses include Mitsubishi Group, General Motors Corporation, and Royal Dutch/Shell Group. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs. Commonly called nonprofits, these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service providers. Examples of nonprofit businesses include such organizations as social service agencies, foundations, advocacy groups, and many hospitals. Business plays a vital role in the life and culture of countries with free-market economies. In free-market systems, prices and wages are primarily determined by competition, not by governments. Businesses provide just about anything consumers want or need, including basic necessities such as food and housing, luxuries such as whirlpool baths and wide-screen televisions, and even personal services such as caring for children and finding companionship.

### Find the equivalents in the text and learn them. (Найдите в тексте)

коммерческий бизнес, некоммерческие организации, прибыль, фонды, конкуренция, свободный рынок, джакузи, зарплаты, услуги

### Ключи.

коммерческий бизнес - for-profit business, некоммерческие организации — nonprofit businesses, прибыль - profit, revenues, фонды - foundations, конкуренция - competition, свободный рынок - free-market, джакузи - whirlpool baths, зарплаты - wages, услуги - services

# Задание 2. Find in the text above the names of: (Найдите в тексте названия следующих вещей и явлений)

- 1) things that people sell and buy;
- 2) the action (in economy) of helping or doing work for someone;
- 3) a financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something;
- 4) an institution or organization on a permanent basis, especially with an endowment (пожертвование);
- 5) a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis for the work done, especially to a manual or unskilled worker;
- 6) an amount of money we are asked to pay for something;
- 7) an institution providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for sick or injured people;
- 8) a person who purchases goods and services for personal use;
- 9) very expensive and extravagant things.

### Ключи

- 1) goods
- 2) services
- 3) profit, revenues
- 4) foundations
- 5) wage
- 6) cost, price
- 7) hospital
- 8) customer
- 9) luxuries

### Критерии выставления оценок.

«5» - 90-100 % правильных ответов «4» - 75-90 %

«3» - 60-75%

### Тема 3.4

### Задание 1. Вариант 1. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

goods	governments	countries	competition	gold	coins	exports	rise
	The gold stan	dard. Before V	World War I tl	he curre	encies of m	ost countries we	ere based on
gold.	Γhat is, even t	hough they us	ed paper mone	ey and	silver	, the of the	ese countries
stood	ready to excha	ange their cur	rency for	at spec	cified rates.	When a count	ry's imports
exceed	led its, it p	aid for the extr	a imports with	shipme	ents of gold	. When its impo	rts were less
than it	ts exports, it r	received gold	from other	. Gold	flowing in	nto a country in	ncreased the

money supply and caused prices to, while gold flowing out of a country had the opposite effect. These changes in prices tended to restore the balance of trade, since a country with rising prices found it more difficult to sell abroad while a country with falling prices had an advantage in international					
Вариант 2. Вставьт	е пропущеннь	не слова.			
pound valued	exchan	ged foreign	markets	currencies	goods
When people travel to countries, they must change their money into foreign The same is true when are imported. For example, when Americans import Toyotas, Volkswagens, champagne, or coffee, the dollars paid for these goods must be for yen, Deutsche marks, francs, or pesos. In April 1983 a United States dollar was in the foreign exchange at 238 Japanese yen, 2.4 West German Deutsche marks, 7.3 French francs, 151 Mexican pesos, and 0.65 British The other way around, a British pound could be exchanged for \$1.58, the peso for less than a cent, the franc for 13 cents, the Deutsche mark for 41 cents, and the yen for less than half a cent.					
Вариант 3. Вставьт	е пропущеннь	не слова.			
buy exchan	ge curren	cy fall	grows	rate	rise
A foreign exchange is a kind of price—the price of one country's in terms of another's. Like all prices, exchange rates rise and If Americans more from Japan than the Japanese buy from the United States, the value of the yen tends to in terms of the dollar. If over the years one country's economy faster than another's so that its citizens become relatively more productive, its currency will rise in terms of the other. A United States citizen had to five dollars for a British pound in 1936 and only \$1.58 in April 1983. The difference reflected the more rapid economic growth of the United States.					
Вариант 4. Вставьт	е пропущеннь	не слова.			
countries rate	goods	exchanging	dollar	services	currency
The Bretton Woods system worked fairly well in the late 1940s and the 1950s. During those years the United States was strong. The United States Treasury had most of the world's gold and was prepared to pay foreigners 35 dollars per ounce for additional gold. Dollars became a sort of international because they were readily accepted in payment for and throughout the world. The era of the dollar ended, however, in the 1970s. The economies of other had grown stronger, while inflation had made the dollar less desirable abroad. In August 1971, because of balance of payments difficulties, the United States stopped dollars for gold. This was the end of the fixed exchange system.					
Ключи.					
Вариант 1. coins governments gold exports countries rise goods competition Вариант 2. foreign currencies goods exchanged valued markets pound Вариант 3. rate currency fall buy rise grows exchange Вариант 4. dollar currency goods services countries exchanging rate					

### Критерии оценки.

«5» - 90-100 % правильных ответов

«4» - 75-90 %

«3» - 60-75%

### Задание 2. Прочитайте и перескажите текст.

### **Tema3.4 Bank accounts**

The most common activity of banks is the collection of money through various types of deposit accounts, such as checking accounts. Most people and companies pay their bills through checking accounts. A check is a written instruction from the depositor to the bank to pay the person or business named on the check using money from the depositor's account. That person or business can then deposit the check in another bank or cash it to receive the money it represents. Banks provide monthly statements to holders of checking accounts so they can keep records of their check transactions. Some banks require a fee for opening a checking account. Others charge fees if the account balance (the amount of money in the account) drops below a certain dollar amount.

Another type of bank account is a savings account. Savings accounts allow their owners to store money in the bank and earn a small amount of interest. Interest is a percentage of money that the bank pays an account holder for keeping money in the bank. The interest rate, or the percentage amount, changes based on the type of savings account or on the state of the country's economy. The owner of a savings account can withdraw, or take out, money from the account as needed.

Some types of bank accounts combine the features of checking and savings. Certain checking accounts earn interest, for example. However, the account holder often must keep a higher minimum balance in the account.

### Критерии оценки пересказа.

Оценка «отлично» выставляется за последовательную передачу основных мыслей текста, грамотно выстроенные предложения, логически связанные идеи, отсутствие смысловых и языковых ошибок.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется за передачу основных мыслей текста. Допускается совершение нескольких «негрубых» грамматических ошибок, наличие небольших запинаний при производстве речи.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется за передачу некоторых основных идей текста или за последовательную передачу всех основных мыслей, но с наличием грубых грамматических ошибок.

Тема 3.5

Выполнение оценочного задания в виде теста

# 1. Вы проходите собеседование для работы в отделе "Contract Law". Ответьте на вопросы:

### А – работодатель

В – претендент на свободную вакансию

A – What is your name and position in our firm?

B -

A - Don't worry. Are you ready to start?

B -

A - What is a contract?

В –

A – What is a treaty?

B -

A – What is the normal method of enforcement?

B -

A – How can contracts be classified?

B -

A – What are three basic elements in the formation of a valid contract?

B -

A – What does a contract consist of?

B -

A - In what case may an innocent party have the right to set the contract aside?

B -

A – Thank you. We'll call you about our decision later.

3. Заполните резюме своей информацией на английском языке:

### 1. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name Svetlana Bobrova Address 17 Zhukov mcrd., #125

StaryyOskol, Belgorodskaya Oblast

309530 Russia (0725) 42 31 11 svet@oskolnet.ru

E-mail svet@oskolne
Date of birth 28 April 1987

2. EDUCATION

Telephone

1993 - 2004 School No. 1, StaryyOskol

2004 - present I. Malyshev Geological Prospecting Technical

School, StaryyOskol

Languages English (just the basics)

Computer skills Microsoft Word, Excel, Power Point

3. WORK EXPERIENCE

June 2001 — Working with schoolchildren in Summer School July 2001 — Camp, School No. 1, Staryy Oskol (voluntary).

August 2002 Working in the fields and gardens for

"Fedoseyevskaya Niva Corporation", Youth Work and Rest Summer Camp "Raduga", Fedoseyevka Village near Staryy Oskol

1999 - 2003 Worked at weekends as a babysitter for a family

of young teachers.

4. INTERESTS Cinema, working with children, playing computer games.

5. REFERENCS Olga Ivanovna Borisova

English teacher

School No. 1 of Stary Oskol.

### Критерии оценки

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
95-100%	« 5 »
94-90%	« 4 »
71-89 %	« 3 »
70 % и меньше	«2»

### 3.2 Материалы для проведения промежуточного контроля

3 сем диф.з Вариант 1

- 1. Замените подлежащее соответствующим местоимением:
- 1. Tom is at work now. 2. My mother and her sister are in Moscow now. it
- 3. This cat is very nice. 4. His books are in the bag. 5. Mary can swim very well.
- 2. Замените выделенные слова соответствующим местоимением:
- 1. We see David every day. 2. We invited Bob and Alan to the party. 3. I like this film. 4. I wrote these letters in English. 5. She came to my brother and me in the morning.
- 3. Выберите правильную форму в скобках:
- 1. (My / Mine) name is Terry, (her / hers) is Julia.
- 2. This is (my / mine) telephone number. What's (your / yours)?
- 3. (Our / Ours) technical school is 70 years old.
- 4. Составь предложения из данных слов:
- 1. entrance, and, above, there, 4, are, doors, wonderful, 3, them, columns;
- 2. is, largest, world, the, country, in, Russia, the;
- 3. very, a, friends, of, I, good, have, lot.
- 5. Задай 5 вопросов разных типов к данному предложению:

His friends were in the cinema last week.

- 6. Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами глагола "to be":
- 1. There ... a splendid concert on TV tomorrow.
- 2. There ... some people in the library now.
- 3. There ... many people at the meeting yesterday.
- 4. There ... a pen, two books and a pencil on the desk. You can take them.
- 5. Look, there ... nice photos on the wall.

7. Дополни таблицу недостающей информацией:

счастливый	_		
	bad		
		colder	

		the nicest
	more interesting	

8. <u>Замените единственное число существительных на множественное:</u> boy, city, box, man, wife, tomato, pen, sheep, cow, bench.

### 9. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу предлогами:

Mary is a housewife. She cleans, washes, does sopping and cooks ... her family. Mary usually goes shopping ... the morning. She cleans the house ... Saturdays. She likes working ... the garden ... her husband and their children.

- 10. Переведите на английский язык:
- 1. Мы каждый день убираем наш класс.
- 2. Они сейчас убирают этот класс.
- 3. Они убирают этот класс 20 минут.
- 4. Посмотри! Он убрал наш класс.

6 сем д зачет

1. Переведите названия следующих пунктов заключения контракта. Соотнесите предоставленную информацию с конкретным пунктом контракта.

1. The Seller and the Buyer will take all possible measures to settle amicably any disputes or differences which may arise out of the present Contract or in connection with it.    Packing	1 1 1 1	<u> </u>
disputes or differences which may arise out of the present Contract or in connection with it.  Packing  2. The seller upon written consent of the Buyer shall be permitted to substitute equipment of comparable quality and conforming to the technical requirements for any item of equipment that may not be available for one reason or another.  Marking  3. The Contract becomes effective and comes into full force from the date of signing.  4. While calculating penalty for delay, the amount of days comprising over half of a calendar week is considered to be a full week.  Insurance  5. Within twenty-four (24) hours after shipment, the Seller is to inform the Buyer by fax regarding the date of shipment, the Bill of Lading number, number of containers, their weight, the vessel name.  Sanctions  6. The Seller is to take care of and cover expenses for insurance of the equipment under the Contract from the moment of its dispatch up to the moment of its arrival at the port of Odessa.  Arbitration  7. All the containers are to be marked on three (3) sides. Each container should bear the following markings made in indelible paint (in Russian and English): Contract No, Seller (address), Buyer (address), Railway Station of Destination, Container No, and Weight.	Guarantee of the Quality of the Equipment	1. The Seller and the Buyer will take all
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Other Terms8. The Seller is responsible to the Buyer for		-
	Other Terms	8. The Seller is responsible to the Buyer for

any damage to the equipment resulting from
inadequate packing of the equipment.

2. Заполните резюме своей информацией на английском языке:

### **RESUME**

### 1. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name

Address

Telephone

E-mail

Date of birth

2. EDUCATION

### Languages

Computer skills

3. WORK EXPERIENCE

### Ключи к заданиям

1. Вы проходите собеседование для работы в отделе "Contract Law". Ответьте на вопросы:

А – работодатель

В – претендент на свободную вакансию

- A What is your name and a position in our firm?
- B Dladislav Ivanov, a referent.
- A Don't worry. Are you ready to start?
- B Yes, I'm ready.
- A What is a contract?
- B –A contract may be defined as **a legally binding agreement** between individuals or between a state and an individual.
- A What is a treaty?
- B Binding agreements between states are treaties.
- A What is the normal method of enforcement?
- B- The normal method of enforcement is an action for damages for breach of contract, thought in some cases the court may compel performance by the party in default.
- A How can contracts be classified?
- B Contracts are classified into "contracts by deed" and "simple contracts". Another way of classifying contracts is according to whether they are "bilateral" or "unilateral".
- A What are three basic elements in the formation of a valid contract?
- B There are three basic elements in the **formation** of a **valid contract**:
  - 1) parties must have reached agreement (offer and acceptance);
  - 2) they must intend to be legally **bound**;
  - 3) both parties must have provided valuable consideration.
- A What does a contract consist of?
- B A contract consists of various terms, both expressed and implied.
- A In what case may an innocent party have the right to set the contract aside?
- B-A contract may **be invalidated** by a mistake, or by **illegality**, and where the contract has been **induced** by **misrepresentation**, **duress** or **undue influence**, the innocent party may have the right to set it aside.