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**«Российский государственный геологоразведочный университет имени
Серго Орджоникидзе»
(СОФ МГРИ)**

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« ____ » _____ 20__ г

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

СГЦ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

**образовательной программы
по специальности СПО
21.02.09 *Гидрогеология и инженерная геология***

2023 год

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» для специальности среднего профессионального образования (далее СПО):

21.02.09 Гидрогеология и инженерная геология

Организация-разработчик:

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РАССМОТРЕН И ОДОБРЕН

на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии
гуманитарных и социальных дисциплин

Протокол № _____ от «__» _____ 2024 г.

Председатель ПЦК: _____ В. А. Золотарева

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учебно-методическим отделом СГИ МГРИ

«__» _____ 2024 г.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ.....	4
2. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ.....	6
3. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО, ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ.....	11

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1. Область применения фонда оценочных средств

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

1.2. Требования к результатам освоения учебной 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:

З 1 - лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

З 2 - 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 СПО **21.02.09**

Гидрогеология и инженерная геология

СГЦ.02	Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
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ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09	– строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; – взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы;	– лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
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ПК2.4 ПК3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии; – понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы; – понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; – составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или интересующие профессиональные темы; – общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; – переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем); – самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем); – общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика); – правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности; – правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; – правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке; – формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии.
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В рамках программы учебной дисциплины обучающимися осваиваются умения и знания

Код ПК, ОК,	Умения	Знания
ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – использовать языковые средства для общения (устного и письменного) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; – владеть техникой перевода (со словарем) профессионально-ориентированных текстов; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас лексикой профессиональной направленности, а также лексическими единицами, необходимыми для разговорно-бытового общения. Диалогическая речь: – участвовать в дискуссии/беседе на профессиональную тему; осуществлять запрос и обобщение информации; – обращаться за разъяснениями; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – профессиональная терминология сферы экономики и финансов, социально-культурные и ситуационно обусловленные правила общения на иностранном языке; – лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; – структура простых и сложных предложений, предложений утвердительных, вопросительных, отрицательных, побудительных, безличных; – имя существительное:

<p>выражать свое отношение (согласие, несогласие) к высказыванию собеседника, свое мнение по обсуждаемой теме; вступать в общение (порождение инициативных реплик для начала разговора, при переходе к новым темам); поддерживать общение или переходить к новой теме (порождение реактивных реплик – ответы на вопросы собеседника), делать комментарии, замечания; завершать общение;</p> <p>Монологическая речь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - делать сообщения, содержащие наиболее важную информацию по теме, проблеме; кратко передавать содержание полученной информации; в содержательном плане совершенствовать смысловую завершенность, логичность, целостность, выразительность и уместность. <p>Письменная речь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - создавать эссе, резюме, небольшие рассказы; заполнять анкеты, бланки, в том числе по управлению финансовыми ресурсами организации; писать тезисы, делать конспекты сообщений, в том числе на основе работы с текстом. <p>Аудирование:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - понимать основное содержание текстов монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изучаемых тем профессиональной направленности; высказывания собеседника в наиболее распространенных стандартных ситуациях повседневного общения; отделять главную информацию от второстепенной; выявлять наиболее значимые факты; определять свое отношение к ним. <p>Чтение:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - извлекать необходимую информацию; отделять главную информацию от второстепенной; использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической профессиональной деятельности и повседневной жизни. 	<p>основные функции в предложении; образование множественного числа и притяжательного падежа.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – артикль: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой; основные случаи употребления. – имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях. – наречия простые, составные, производные; степени сравнения наречий. – местоимения (личные, объектные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, возвратные, неопределенные, в том числе составные, количественные - much, many, few, a few, little, a little). – глагол, понятие глагола-связки, модальные глаголы (в том числе модальные вероятности). Образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Future Simple/Indefinite; Present, Past, Future Continuous/Progressive; Present, Past, Future Perfect; Present, Past, Future Perfect Continuous/Progressive; Passive Voice; неличные формы глагола; глагольные комплексы; сослагательное наклонение, косвенная речь.
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2. КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения учебной дисциплины осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических занятий, тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий и проектов.

Результаты обучения	Критерии оценки	Формы и методы контроля и оценки
Перечень знаний, осваиваемых в рамках дисциплины		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● профессиональную терминологию сферы экономики и финансов, социально-культурные и ситуационно обусловленные правила общения на иностранном языке; ● лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности; ● структуру простых и сложных предложений, предложений утвердительных, вопросительных, отрицательных, побудительных, безличных; ● имя существительное: основные функции в предложении; образование множественного числа и притяжательного падежа. ● артикль: определенный, неопределенный, нулевой; основные случаи употребления. ● имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях. ● наречия простые, составные, производные; степени сравнения наречий. ● местоимения (личные, объектные, притяжательные, указательные, вопросительные, возвратные, неопределенные, в том числе составные, количественные - much, many, few, a few, little, a little). ● глагол, понятие глагола-связки, модальные глаголы (в том числе 	<p>Адекватное использование профессиональной терминологии на иностранном языке;</p> <p>Владение лексическим и грамматическим минимумом;</p> <p>Правильное построение предложений (утвердительных, вопросительных), диалогов.</p>	<p>Текущий контроль в форме:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - экспертного наблюдения за выполнением практических работ; - оценка письменных ответов (сочинения, тесты, составленные бизнес-планы, заполненные бланки и т. д.); - оценка устных ответов (сообщения, диалоги, тематические презентации, деловые игры); - тестирования <p>Промежуточная аттестация в форме:</p> <p>дифференцированного</p>

<p>модальные вероятности). Образование и употребление глаголов в Present, Past, Future Simple/Indefinite; Present, Past, Future Continuous/Progressive; Present, Past, Future Perfect; Present, Past, Future Continuous/Progressive; Passive voice; неличные формы глагола; глагольные комплексы; сослагательное наклонение, косвенная речь.</p>		зачета
Перечень умений, осваиваемых в рамках дисциплины		
<p>Использовать языковые средства для общения (устного и письменного) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; Владеть техникой перевода (со словарем) профессионально-ориентированных текстов; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас лексикой профессиональной направленности, а также лексическими единицами, необходимыми для разговорно-бытового общения; Диалогическая речь: Участвовать в дискуссии/беседе на знакомую тему; осуществлять запрос и обобщение информации;</p> <p>Обращаться за разъяснениями; выразить свое отношение (согласие, несогласие) к высказыванию собеседника, свое мнение по обсуждаемой теме; вступать в общение (порождение инициативных реплик для начала разговора, при переходе к новым темам); поддерживать общение или переходить к новой теме (порождение реактивных реплик – ответы на вопросы собеседника), делать комментарии, замечания; завершать общение;</p> <p>Монологическая речь:</p>	<p>Адекватное использование профессиональной терминологии на иностранном языке, лексического и грамматического минимума при ведении диалогов, составлении небольших эссе на профессиональные темы. Правильное построение предложений (в утвердительной и вопросительной формах) в письменной и устной речи, в диалогах.</p> <p>Диалогическая речь: Логичное построение диалогического общения в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей; демонстрация умения речевого взаимодействия с партнёром (способность начать, поддержать и закончить разговор); Соответствие лексических единиц и грамматических структур поставленной коммуникативной задаче; Незначительное количество ошибок или их практическое отсутствие. Понятная речь: практически все звуки произносятся правильно, соблюдается правильная интонация. Объём высказывания - не менее 5-6 реплик с каждой стороны; Монологическая речь:</p>	<p>Текущий контроль в форме: - экспертного наблюдения за выполнением практических работ; - оценка письменных ответов (сочинения, тесты, составленные бизнес-планы, заполненные бланки и т. д.); - оценка устных ответов (сообщения, диалоги, тематические презентации, деловые игры);</p> <p>Промежуточная аттестация в форме: дифференцированного зачета</p>

<p>Делать сообщения, содержащие наиболее важную информацию по теме, проблеме; кратко передавать содержание полученной информации; в содержательном плане совершенствовать смысловую завершенность, логичность, целостность, выразительность и уместность. Письменная речь:</p> <p>Создавать эссе, небольшие рассказы; заполнять анкеты, бланки; писать тезисы, делать конспекты сообщений, в том числе на основе работы с текстом. Аудирование: Понимать основное содержание текстов монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изучаемых тем; высказывания собеседника в наиболее распространенных стандартных ситуациях повседневного общения; отделять главную информацию от второстепенной; выявлять наиболее значимые факты; определять свое отношение к ним. Чтение: Извлекать необходимую информацию; отделять главную информацию от второстепенной; использовать приобретенные знания и умения в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни.</p>	<p>Логичное построение монологического высказывания в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, сформулированной в задании; Уместное использование лексических единиц и грамматических структур. Письменная речь:</p> <p>Незначительное количество ошибок или их практическое отсутствие. Аудирование:</p> <p>Отделять главную информацию от второстепенной; выявлять наиболее значимые факты; определять своё отношение к ним, извлекать из аудиотекста необходимую/интересующую информацию.</p> <p>Чтение: Умение читать и понимать тексты профессиональной направленности; Умение понять логические связи слов в предложении, причинно-следственные связи в предложении, понимать значение слов (в том числе из контекста). Умение выявлять логические связи между частями текста;</p>	
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Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по разделам (темам)

Раздел / тема учебной дисциплины	Форма контроля	Коды знаний и умений	Коды формируе-
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			МЫХ ОК, ПК
Раздел 1. Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности Тема 1.1. Страна изучаемого языка, ее культура и обычаи	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 3 З 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Тема 1.2. Роль образования в современном мире	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 2, 3 З 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Тема 1.3. Значение иностранного языка в освоении профессии	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 1 З 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Тема 1.4 Основы делового общения	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 2, 3 З 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Тема 1.5 Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 1, 3 З 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09

			ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Раздел 2. Научно-технический прогресс: открытия, которые потрясли мир			
Тема 2.1 Достижения и инновации в науке и технике и их изобретатели. Отраслевые выставки	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 1 3 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Раздел 3. Чемпионат профессионального мастерства			
Тема № 3.1 Чемпионаты: от прошлого к настоящему	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 2, 3 3 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Раздел 4. Профессиональное содержание			
Тема № 4.1 Техническая документация	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 2, 3 3 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Тема № 4.2 Инструменты, оборудование и аппаратура	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 1, 3 3 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06

			ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Тема 4.3 Техника безопасности и охрана труда	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 1, 3 З 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Тема 4.4 Решение стандартных и нестандартных профессиональных ситуаций	Тестирование, устный опрос	У 3 З 1	ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Тема 4.5 Саморазвитие профессии	в		ОК 02 ОК 04 ОК 05 ОК06 ОК 09 ПК2.4 ПК3.2
Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме дифференцированного зачета			

3. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО, РУБЕЖНОГО, ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

3.1 Материалы для проведения, текущего по темам учебной дисциплины

Тема 1.1 - 1.4

1. Подберите артикль: a/an, the, -

1. Russia is ... largest country in ... area. 2. It extends from ... Arctic Ocean to ... Black Sea. 3.... President is ... head of ... state. 4.... Siberia has ... continental climate. 5.... Russia has ... world's largest oil and natural gas resources. 6.... two-headed eagle is ... most ancient symbol of... Russia. 7.... symbols of ... country should be approved by ...Federal Assembly. 8.... government of... country is headed by ... Prime Minister. 9.... Lake Baikal is ... deepest in ... world. 10.... thousands of... tourists try to visit... lake

2. Найдите верное определение.

a grassland abundant wealth a plain steppes

1. ... is a large area of flat land;
2. ... is an area covered mainly with grass, especially wild open land used for cattle to feed on;
3. ... are large areas of land without trees, especially that in Russia and part of Asia and southeast Europe;
4. ... means more than enough;
5. ... is a large amount of money and possessions.

to reign to adopt to approve to appoint to belong (to)

6. ... to choose for a position or job;
7. ... to have a favourable opinion, especially of a course of action or type of behaviour;
8. ... to approve formally;
9. ... to be the property of...;
10. ... to be the king or queen.

3. Подберите верный вариант.

1. If I had seen him...	a. I would not have missed the train
2. If I saw him...	b. I would travel across Europe
3. If I had been more attentive	c. I would stay in bed.
4. If I were more attentive	d. I would have stayed in bed
5. If I had enough money	e. I would have told the truth
6. If I had had enough money	f. I would have traveled across Europe
7. If I were ill	g. I would have read this book last year
8. If I had been ill	h. I would read this book
9. If I had had an opportunity	i. I would not miss the train
10. If I had an opportunity	j. I would tell the truth

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. The contract ___ at the meeting yesterday.
a. is discussed b. was discussed
2. Wait a minute. The document ___ by the secretary at the moment.

- a. was typed b. is being typed
3. She ___ the Head of the Management Department 2 months ago.
a. is appointed b. was appointed
4. This month a new generation of TV sets ___ in Japan.
a. are being produced b. has been produced
5. From Monday next week English classes _____ in Room 220.
a. are held b. will be held
6. My car _____ at the moment. Sorry, I can't drive you to the station.
a. is repaired b. is being repaired
7. My problems ___ by April, 1st.
a. will have been solved b. will be solved
8. Dinner ___ when I came home.
a. had been cooked b. will be cooked
9. Tea ___ in India.
a. is being grown b. is grown
10. When the taxi arrived the things ____ .
a. were packed b. have been packed

5. Найди лишнее слово.

1. humid, mild, diagonal, changeable;
2. red, white, hot, blue;
3. banks, offices, palaces, flags;
4. English, Irish, British, American;
5. to wash, to surround, to miss, to separate.

6. Найдите верное определение.

an ocean an island a channel a peninsula a strait

- 1 ...is a piece of land, which is surrounded by water,
2. is a piece of land, which is almost completely surrounded by water, but is joined to a larger mass of land;
3. ... is the great mass of salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface;
4. is a narrow passage of water between two areas of land, which is connecting two seas;
5. Britain is visited ... winds ... different parts ... the world.

emerald, to melt, coast, shamrock, daffodil

6. a very common bell-shaped pale yellow flower of early spring;
7. a plant, that has three leaves on each stem;
8. the land on or close to the edge of the sea;

9. to become liquid;

10. a bright green precious stone.

Ключ

1

1- the

2the the

3the the

4 -

5- the

6 a the -[

7- the the

8 the the the

9 - the the

10 - - the

2

1a plain

2a grassland

3steppes

4 abundant

5 wealth

6 adopt

7 approve

8 to appoint

9 to belong

10to reign

3

1e

2j

3a

4i

5b

6f

7c

8d

9g

10h

4

1b

2b

3b

4a

5b

6b

7a

8a

9b

10b

5

1 diagonal

2 hot

3flags

- 4 American
- 5 to miss
- 6
- 1 an island
- 2 a peninsula
- 3 an ocean
- 4 a strait
- 5 a channel
- 6 daffodil
- 7 shamrock
- 8 coast
- 9 to melt
- 10 medal

Критерии оценки

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
90 -100%	« 5 »
60 -79%	« 4 »
60 - 50 %	« 3 »
50% и меньше	« 2 »

Тема 2.1

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения со словами.

human beings

astronaut

farmland

earth

soil

rock

shape

universe
space
distance
surface
layer
crust
move
landscape
oxygen
carbon dioxide
ultraviolet light
measure
ocean
mountain
continent
round
cover
star
sun
to be called
moon

2. Выбери подходящее слово.

man/ men a person /people a human being (a human)/ human beings

1. At the beginning of the space era scientists supposed _ can live in space.
2. The first rocket with a _ was launched to space in 1961.
3. _ must protect the wildlife on the planet.
4. The science of the development of ___ and their cultures is called anthropology.

5. The _ standing at the shop are my colleagues.
6. _ can't live at low temperatures.
7. When we came into Trafalgar Square we saw a lot of ____.
8. Ask the old ____ if he needs our help.
9. Can you see that ____? He is my uncle.
10. In the mountains ____ can have problems with breathing.

3. Выбери подходящее слово.

earth soil land

1. We didn't like the _ in the garden.
2. In 1492 Columbus came to the _ later called America.
3. The _ is 4 billion years old.
4. There are oceans and continents on _.
5. There is _ on the floor. Have you been planting flowers?
6. For many years Australia used to be unknown _ for Europeans.
7. He has bought a bag of _.
8. The _ is blue when looked at from space.
9. They were in the open sea; there was no _ in sight.
10. Near volcanoes ... is very rich.

Ключ

2

1 man

2 man

3 people

4 human

5 man

6 humans

7 people

8 man

9 man

10 man

3

1-2

2-2

3-1

4-1

5-2

6-3

7-2

8-1

9-3

10-2

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 2.2

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	
назначен	

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

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 2.3-2.4

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения во словам.

temperature

diameter

hemisphere

equator

per cent

distance

circumference

area

size

weight

measure

record

centigrade

axis

equal

scientist

average

approximately

2. Выбери артикль.

1. ___ Black Sea contains only a few small islands.
2. ___ Sakhalin was first settled by Japanese fishermen along its southern coasts.
3. Oil was discovered in ___ Iran in 1908.
4. To the north of ___ Arabian peninsula are the irrigated agricultural areas of ___ Syria.
5. The climate of ___ Karakum Desert is continental.
6. ___ Bering Sea is one of the most difficult bodies of water to navigate.
7. ___ Bahamas are growing as an international financial centre.
8. ___ Gulf of Tatory is a narrow passage.
9. Ice forms in ___ Amur in the second half of October.
10. Cairo is the capital of ___ Egypt.

3. Переведи.

twenty-three point four five degrees

one hundred and seven thousand two hundred kilometers an hour

nine hundred and fifty-eight million kilometers

fourteen degrees

eighty nine point six degrees centigrade below zero

three hundred and ninety-nine meters

eight thousand eight hundred and forty-eight meters

eleven thousand and thirty-three meters

three thousand seven hundred and thirty meters

three hundred and sixty-one million three hundred thousand square kilometers

one hundred and forty-eight million four hundred thousand square kilometers

five hundred and nine million seven hundred thousand square kilometers

forty thousand and seventy-five point sixteen kilometers

forty thousand and eight kilometers

twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-six point thirty-two kilometers

twelve thousand seven hundred and thirteen point five four kilometers

4. Выбери подходяще слово measure (1) / calculate (2)

1. First we ___ the room, then ___ how much wallpaper we needed to decorate it.

2. He asked the shop assistant to ___ a kilo of sugar.

3. The doctor ___ the patient's temperature.

4. He tried to ___ how much he had spend on gasoline.

5. There are special machines which ___ money.

6. Meteorologists ___ atmospheric pressure every day.

7. It is a hard work to ___ the surface area of a continent.

8. Water clock ___ time by the fall or flow of water.

9. He always ___ how much sugar the family consume a week.

Ключ

2

1-the

2

3

4-the

5-the

6-the

7-the

8-the

9-the

10

3

23.45⁰

107200км/ч

958000000км

14⁰

-89.6⁰

3099м

3703м

361300000км²

148400000км²

509700000км²

4075.7км

4008км

12756.32км

12713.54км

4

1-1,2

2-2

3-1

4-2

5-2

6-1

7-2

8-1

9-2

Критерии оценки

«отлично»	задание 1. студент показал всестороннее знание лексического задание 2,3 - 90 -100%
«хорошо»	задание 1. студент показал всестороннее знание лексического материала, предусмотренного программой задание 2,3 - 89 -70%
«удовлетворительно»	задание 1. студент показал знание основного лексического задание 2,3 - 68 -50 %
«неудовлетворительно»	задание 1. студент не усвоил основной предусмотренный программой лексический материал задание 2,3 - 49 - 0 баллов

Тема 2.5-2.6

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения во словами.

imagine

nearly

field

deal with

particle

include

basis

relationship

line
angle
branch
sound
source
explore
property
substance
define
compound
link
origin
matter
feature
vital
heredity
prevent
disease
breed

2. Используйте единственное или множественное число.

1. Many sensory functions have been attributed to the (antenna) of insects.
2. Beginning in the 1830s, (alga) were classified into major groups based on colour.
3. The University of Berlin became famous due to its modern (curriculum).
4. Not all (nucleus) are spherical in shape.
5. An animal reacts to relatively few of the (stimulus) present in its environment.
6. Symptoms of (polypus) depend upon their location and size.
7. What is the (formula) for the medicine?

8. Falling gas prices can serve as an economic (stimulus).
9. (Alga) provide much of the Earth's oxygen.
10. Technical educational (curriculum) are specialized over a broad range.

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Students (are studying, study) law at the university.
2. He already graduated, has graduated) from the university.
3. Last year he (graduated, has graduated) from the university.
4. The police (didn't find, haven't found) the killer yet.
5. For about 10 years legislators (discussed, have been discussing) the bill. 6. Every year the State Duma of the RF (is passing, passes) a lot of laws.
7. In 1992 our country (ratified, had ratified) the treaty.
8. Lawyers (came, have come) to the agreement by the end of the present session.
9. You (are looking, look) very thoughtful. What (do you think, are you thinking) about?

Ключ

2

1 antennae

2 alga

3 curriculum

4 nuclei

5 stimuli

6 polypi

7 formula

8 stimulus

9 algae

10 curricula

3

1-study

2-has graduated

3-gratuated

4-haven't

5-have been discussing

6-passes

7-ratified

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 2.7-3.1

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения во словами.

involve

contain

cause

virus

matter

observe

completely

search

significant

tremendous

remedy

solve

2. Выберите подходящий вариант: choose/ select/ elect/ collect. Подбери форму.

1. Private schools can ___ which students they want to admit.
2. Turkish gardeners were the first to ___ the garden tulip.
3. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was ___ president.
4. My friend restores (реставрирует) and ___ antique cars.
5. Instruments to ___ information inside the spacecraft may include biomedical sensors.
6. The manufacturing engineer ___ the right tools (инструменты).
7. Northern Ireland ___ 18 members of Parliament to the House of Commons in London.
8. When writing we must ___ the words that will help other people to understand us.
9. To get drinking water for, many people have ___ to live near bodies of water.
10. Most birds do not ___ their food by its smell or taste.

3. Условные предложения в английском языке

1. Выберите правильный вариант

1. If the temperature falls below 0 °C, water ... into ice.

a. turned

b. will turn

c. turns

2. If he ... the fine, he will go to the prison,

a. wouldn't pay

b. hadn't paid

c. won't pay

3. If I... time, I'd take up sport.

am having had had have had

4. If she had studied harder, she ... the test.

would have passed would passed would pass passed

5. If you need help,... to me.

a. come

b. would come

c. will come

6. If I hadn't been rude to her, she ... upset now.

wouldn't be will not be would not have been isn't

7. If I were you, I... to your mother.

a. will listen

b. would listen

c. had listened

8. If you... your work, we can have a rest.

a. had finished

b. will finish

c. finish

9. If you add sugar to a cup of tea, it... sweeter.

a. taste

b. tasted tastes

c. will taste

10. If he hadn't been acting so foolishly, he ... punished.

wouldn't have been would have not been would be would be not

11. If you ... in our town, you should come and visit us.

a. were

b. are

c. will be

12. If he had found a job, he ... for money now.

a. would not have asked

b. wouldn't ask

c. won't ask

13. If I... a lottery, I would buy a yacht.

- a. won
- b. would buy
- c. had won

14. If the weather ... fine tomorrow, we'll go for a walk.

- a. was
- b. will be
- c. is fine

4. Используйте единственное или множественное число.

1) (Cactus) are popular.

2) White light can be dispersed into a (spectrum) by refraction.

3) The (genius) was a sort of guardian angel.

4) An ellipsoid is symmetrical about three mutually (взаимно) perpendicular (axis) that intersect (пересекаться) at the centre.

5) (Fungus) are everywhere.

6) Lasers allows the measurement of different (spectrum).

7) (Fungus) are found in tropical regions of the world.

8) Botanical gardens have various collections of (cactus).

9) (Alga) provide much of the Earth's oxygen.

10) Technical educational (curriculum) are specialized over a broad range.

Ключ

2

1-2

2-1

3-3

4-2

5-1

6-1

7-1

8-2

9-3

10-4

3

1-b

2-c

3-b

4-a

5-a

6-c

7-b

8-c

9-c

10-a

11-a

12-a

13-a

14-c

3

1-cacti

2- spectrum

3-genuis

4-axes

5-fungi

6-spectra

7-fungi

8-cacti

9-algae

10-curricula

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 3.2-3.3

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения во словами.

quantity, amount

sufficient

liquid

solid

cell

lungs

compound

heat

species

constitute

odour/odor

combine

vinegar

boil

pure

rust

2. Выбери excessive (1)/ limitless (2)/ countless (3)/ immeasurable (4)

1. Despite Scientists have spent the ___ hours searching the skies.

2. The term "drug abuse" is normally applied to ___ and addictive (зависимое) use of drugs. 3. Pushkin had an ___ influence on Russian literature.

3. DNA (ДНК) is composed of ___ variety of sequences (последовательностей) of nucleotide bases.

4. All creatures are subject to (подчиняться) God's ___ power.

5. Some people think the Universe is ___ while others think it is just ___.

6. Ducks and ___ other marsh-living (болотные) birds all over the United States have suffered a lot.

7. The Gothic architecture is considered to be (an/a) ___ value.

8. After application (применение) of ___ amounts of nitrogen fertilizer (удобрение) people may fall ill.

9. Kansas chalk supply is really ___.

10. Buddhism has had an ___ impact (влияние) on the civilizations of China, Korea, and Japan.

3. Запишите и переведите недостающие формы степеней сравнения к данным именам прилагательным.

legitimate		
	more dependent	
		the fullest
onerous		
		the least recognizable
high		
	more serious	
		the most certain
common		
natural		

4. Выберите нужную форму причастия.

1. The scientists (discussing / discussed) this problem will take part in the conference.
2. The problems (discussing / discussed) at the conference are of great importance for future research.
3. The subjects (studying / studied) in the first year at the Institute are: mathematics, chemistry, drawing geometry and others.
4. Students (studying / studied) foreign languages should read special literature in the original.
5. The professor (delivering / delivered) lectures on mathematics is a well-known specialist.
6. We need highly (developed/ developing) electronics and new materials.
7. Flown/ flowing into the space a man wants to live on Mars.
8. Computer components (producing/ produced) should be very clean.
9. The new alloys (appeared/ appearing) last year solved this problem.
10. Many countries have cable TV, a system (using/ used) wires.

Ключ

2

1-3

2-1

3-3

4-4

5-2,1

6-2

7-4

8-3

9-4

10-4

3

legitimate	more legitimate	the most legitimate
dependent	more dependent	the most legitimate
full	fuller	the fullest
onerous	more onerous	The most onerous
Little recognizable	Less recognizable	the least recognizable

high	higher	The highest
serious	more serious	The most serious
certain	more certain	the most certain
common	More common	The most common

4

1 discussing

2 discussed

3 studied

4 studying

5 delivering

6 developed

7 flowing

8 produced

9 appeared

10 using

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 3.4 -3.6

1. Составить словосочетания

design	materials
construction	problems
to operate machinery	developments
electric power	power
electronic	of all types

important	and signals
to transmit	of large buildings
engineering	circuits

2. Make up sentences.

1. in a second Computers operations can millions of perform.
2. field He a specialist is in the of electronics.
3. Mobile signals transmit microwave phones
4. reduces the of production Automation costs.
5. of composite trend materials is Use a new
6. new Computer create programmers software.
7. into digital Analogue can be signal transformed

3. Fill in the correct word.

1. An engineer is someone who _ the principles of science to solve problems.
2. Most of the major engineering __ have been civil engineering.
3. This is changing ____.
4. Engineers have __ almost every activity.
5. The water you drink was made ____.
6. What will you do after ____?

finishing the university quickly uses contributed to suitable for drinking achievements

4. Fill in the correct word from the text.

A

Nowadays more and more companies show their ...1... on the Internet. So, if there's anything I need I can see where to get it and what it will cost without leaving home. I can also compare prices, which helps me to save money. Besides, I can ...2... the things I need online and they will be delivered to me which saves me a lot of ...3....

B

With the help of the Internet I can ...4... with different people from different countries, learn more and more about our ...5..., different lifestyles and thinking. The ...6... offers a place where we can communicate with each other. By exchanging ...7..., learning other peoples' customs and traditions, we get to know people from all over the world and how our life compares to other people's lives in other countries.

C

I work all by myself doing translations. I find contacts on the web by publishing my advertisement on different Internet ...8.... Then I get texts from customers by e-mail, and return the completed translation to them. And when doing translations I use all kinds of on-line ...9.... I also get paid through the Internet, so it ...10... me a lot of time.

1. dictionaries world ideas buy chat products sites time Internet saves

Ключ

4сем

1

design of large buildings

construction materials

to operate machinery of all types

electric power and signals

electronic circuits

important developments

to transmit power

engineering problems

2

1. Computers can perform millions of operations in a second.

2. He is a specialist in the field of electronics.

3. Mobile phones transmit microwave signals.
4. Automation reduces the costs of production.
5. Use of composite materials is a new trend.
6. new Computer create programmers software.
7. Analogue signal can be transformed into digital

3

1(uses)

2(achievements)

3(quickly)

4(contributed to)

5(suitable for drinking)

6(finishing the university)

4

1 products

2 buy

3 time

4 chat

5 world

6 Internet

7 ideas

8 sites

9 dictionaries

10 saves

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 3.7 -3.8

1. Read the text

Radio is also one of the most important mass media. Radio broadcasts news, discussions, interviews, description of sport events, drama, religious programmes, music, and advertising.

There is at least one radio station in every country in the world, and altogether there are more than 25,000 stations all over the world. Radio stations compete with one another.

Radio programmes vary from country to country. But in all countries, programmes primarily provide information and entertainment. Programmes that provide information include news and current affairs, live broadcasts of sports events, weather forecasts, talk shows. Many talk shows allow listeners to take part in the programme by telephoning the radio station to ask questions or give their opinions about the topic. Such programmes are sometimes called phone-ins.

In most countries up to 90 per cent of all programmes are designed for entertainment. Music is a popular kind of radio entertainment. Most music stations specialize in one kind of music, such as pop, classical, jazz or folk music. Some stations broadcast several kinds of music. There are also comedy shows and plays performed «live» or recorded in the studio by actors.

A major reason for the widespread use of radios is their portability, which means the ability to be carried around easily. People listen to the radios almost everywhere — at home, in parks, at beaches and picnics, while driving a car, and even while walking along the street.

Television, also called TV, is one of the most important mass media. People with a television set can sit at home and can see and learn about people, animals, and things in faraway lands. Million of viewers around the world can watch sports events and other events of worldwide interest.

TV brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes that are designed to give information and to entertain. In fact, television provides more entertainment programmes than any other kind of mass media. The programmes include sports events, variety shows, quiz shows, feature films, cartoons, fictional serials called soap operas, etc.

There are two main kinds of television stations: public stations and commercial stations. Public television stations are supported by the government. They usually broadcast more educational programmes and programmes on cultural subjects. News and current affairs programmes make up an important section of programmes for most public television stations. Commercial television stations are run by private companies. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make a profit for the companies that run the stations.

People can also subscribe to cable television system. Viewers pay a fee for this service. Cable television signals are delivered to home TVsets of their customers by cables. Some cable

2. Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions.

TV is one ..1.. our most important means ..2.. communication. It brings pictures and sounds ..3.. around the world ..4.. millions..5.. homes. Communication satellites ..6.. space transmit TV pictures ..7.. oceans and continents...8.. the late 1970's, such devices as video cassette recorders, videodisc players, and personal computers have changed the way people use television ..9.. their homes. ..10.. example, TVsets may be used ..11.. such purposes, as playing electronic games and receiving televised information services.

3. Fill in gaps with the missing words.

1) One of the most important m... is TV. 2) There are a lot of e... programmes on TV. 3) I want to watch this new f... film. 4) The most important part of programming is news and c... affairs programmes. 5) Some private companies r... commercial TV stations. 6) You may s... to this newspaper. 7) C... deliver cable TV signals to home TVsets. 8) Radio b... different kinds of programmes. 9) Commercial TV stations sell the a... time. 10) V.. are brought a steady stream of programmes on TV.

4. Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets:

1. Many people watch TV (like, in, to, the evening).

2. Companies run the stations (television, commercial, private).

3. Viewers pay a fee (television, cable, for).

4. The signals are transmitted to TVsets (from, home, a satellite, space in).

5. Every home has one TVset (at least, almost).

5. Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first word in each sentence is in italics.

1. the most, is, *TV*, one, media, of, important.

2. provides, entertainment, many, *Television*, programmes.

3. television, broadcast, *Public*, programmes, educational, stations.

4. are, by, private, run, companies, stations, TV, *Commercial*.

5. can, subscribe, *People*, cable, to, television.

Ключ

5сем

2

1of

2 of

3 from

4 into

5 of

6 in

7 through

8 since

9 in

10 for

11 for

3

1means

2 entertainment

3 feature

4 current

5 run

6 subscribe

7 cables

8 broadcasts

9 advertising

10 Viewers

4

1. Many people like to watch TV in the evening.
2. Private companies run commercial the television stations.
3. Viewers pay a fee for cable television.
4. The signals are transmitted from a satellite in space to home TVsets.
5. Almost every home has at least one TVset.

5

1. *TV* is one of the most important media.
2. *Television* provides many entertainment programmes.
3. *Public* television stations broadcast educational programmes.
4. *Commercial* TV stations are run by private companies.
5. *People* can subscribe to cable television.

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
90 -100%	« 5 »
60 -79%	« 4 »
60 - 50 %	« 3 »
50% и меньше	« 2 »

Тема 3.9

1. Подберите подходящее слово.

*partner, a single room, office, goods, city, equipment, airport,
visit, an agreement, a Sales Manager.*

1. TST Systems from Kiev produces _____ .
2. They are extending their business and want to buy some new _____ .
3. Their foreign _____ is Continental Equipment from London.
4. TST and CE are going to work out _____ .
5. Mr. Cartwright, _____ from CE, has come to Kiev to discuss the details of the agreement with Mr. Pospelov, TST General Director.
6. Mr. Ivanov, a TST Export-Import Manager, has met Mr. Cartwright at the _____ .
7. TST has reserved _____ for Mr. Cartwright.
8. The hotel is near Mr. Pospelov's _____ in the city centre.
9. It is Mr. Cartwright's first _____ to Kiev.
10. He likes this _____ very much.

2. 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.

3. Переведите реплики, составьте и разыграйте свой диалог:

Студент:

М-рБраун (Mr. Brown):

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. Иванов ожидает Вас в своем кабинете.

12. Хорошо. Напомните мне, пожалуйста, кто такой мистер Черезов? (what...)

13. Это наш директор. Он собирается обсудить с Вами некоторые детали нашей конференции.

14. А где я могу остановиться?

15. Не волнуйтесь (Don'tworry), мы заказали Вам одноместный номер в гостинице «Лидер» («Leader»). Это лучшая

16. О, большое спасибо! А это далеко от центра города?

гостиница в городе.

(far from ...)

17. Нет, не очень – 10 – 15 минут на такси. 18. Замечательно!

19. Вот и наш техникум.

20. Очень красивое здание!

4. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык:

1. *Honest* people tell the truth. They don't lie.
2. *Enthusiastic* people are excited about what they are doing.
3. *Hardworking* or *industrious* people know how to work hard and get good results.
4. *Imaginative, creative* people use their minds to find new ways to do things.
5. *Well-organized* people can find things when they want them or need them. They keep things organized systematically. They are usually good at planning.
6. *Responsible, dependable* people do what they say they will do.
7. *Cooperative* people work well with other people. They listen to others; they share information and work together.
8. Good employees *take the initiative*. Nobody has to tell them to do something. When they see something that needs to be done, they do it.
9. People who can make changes quite easily are *adaptable* or *flexible*. They are always ready to learn a new way to do something.
10. Employers always want people who will persevere, who will *keep going* even when the situation gets very difficult. *Persevering* people usually get results because they finish what they start.

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
90 -100%	« 5 »
60 -79%	« 4 »
60 - 50 %	« 3 »
50% и меньше	« 2 »

3.2 Материалы для проведения промежуточного контроля

Зсем.

Тестирование по пройденному материалу.

1. Fill in the gaps with the words.

1. Russia is situated in Northern....
2. The ... between the cities is 78 kilometers.
3. The oceans have an average ... of 12,200 feet.
4. The imaginary line called the ... divides the Earth into two equal parts.
5. An astronaut in space ... the earth in about 90 minutes.
6. The largest bodies of land are called
7. The path of the earth around the sun is called the earth's....
8. Axis - a straight line about which a body

equator continents rotates distance depth circles hemisphere orbit

2. Make up sentences.

1. earth the home is the beings of human.
2. of kinds plants and millions of animals the Earth live on.
3. trees giant the surface grow on earth's.
4. the around moves earth sun in space the.
5. cosmos there a lot galaxies of in are.

3. Complete the sentences using *the* where necessary.

1. The climate of ___Karakum Desert in ___Turkmen is continental, with long, hot, dry summers.
2. ___Bering Sea is one of ___most difficult bodies of water (водоёмы) to navigate. 3. Banking has become ___second most important industry, and ___Bahamas are growing as an international financial centre. 4. ___rivers of ___Apennines have short courses (течения).

4. Fill in the gaps with the words.

...1...Bill,

I was very ...2... to get your letter. Sorry, I have not ...3... for so long because I have been ...4... at school studying for my exams. ...5... are you keeping?

I'm glad to hear you have chosen your future...6... . As ...7..., I love traveling and learn about other countries too. I hope to ...8... the USA some day.

Well, I ...9... already decided on my career. I want to ...10... a teacher of foreign languages. I like to work with children. They make me feel happy.

I am looking ...11... to your answer.

Keep in touch.

...12...,

Anna

**visit forward happy profession busy written have how dear for me become
love**

Ключ

Зсем.

1

1 hemisphere

2 distance

3 depth

4 equator

5 circles

6 continents

7 orbit

8 rotates

2.

1. The earth is the home of human beings.
2. Many millions of kinds of plants and animals live on the Earth.
3. Giant trees grow on the earth's surface.
4. The earth moves in space around the sun.
- 5 There are a lot of galaxies in cosmos.

3

1+ -

2 - +

3+ +

4- +

4

1 dear

2 happy

3 written

4 busy

5 how

6 profession

7 for me

8 visit

9 have

10 become

11 forward

Критерии оценки

«отлично»	задание 1. студент показал всестороннее знание лексического задания 2,3 - 90 -100%
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«хорошо»	задание1. студент показал всестороннее знание лексического материала, предусмотренного программой задание 2,3 - 89 -70%
«удовлетворительно»	задание1. студент показал знание основного лексического задание 2,3 - 68 -50 %
«неудовлетворительно»	задание1. студент не усвоил основной предусмотренный программой лексический материал задание 2,3 - 49 - 0 баллов

4сем.

Задания к дифференцированному зачету

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

1) The Fields of Scientific Research 2) Different Groups of Sciences 3) The Importance of Science 4) What is Science? 5) Methods of Scientific Research

SCIENCE

The word "science" comes from the Latin word "scientia", which means "knowledge". Science covers the broad field of knowledge that deals with facts and the relationship among these facts.

Scientists study a wide variety of subjects. Some scientists search for clues to the origin of the universe and examine the structure of the cells of living plants and animals. Other researchers investigate why we act the way we do, or try to solve complicated mathematical problems.

Scientists use systematic methods of study to make observations and collect facts. They develop theories that help them order and unify facts. Scientific theories consist of general principles or laws that attempt to explain how and why something happens or has happened. A theory is considered to become a part of scientific knowledge if it has been tested experimentally and proved to be true.

Scientific study can be divided into three major groups: the natural, social, and technical sciences. As scientific knowledge has grown and become more complicated, many new fields of science have appeared. At the same time, the boundaries between scientific fields have become less and less clear. Numerous areas of science overlap each other and it is often hard to tell where one science ends and another begins. All sciences are closely interconnected.

Science has great influence on our lives. It provides the basis of modern technology — the tools and machines that make our life and work easier. The discoveries and inventions of scientists also help shape our view about ourselves and our place in the universe.

TECHNOLOGY

Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. Since people have appeared on the earth they have had to get food, clothes, and shelter. Through the ages, people have invented tools, machines, and materials to make work easier. Nowadays, when people speak of technology, they generally mean industrial technology. Industrial technology began about 200 years ago with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories, and the mass production of goods. It influenced different aspects of people's lives. The development of the car influenced where people lived and worked. Radio and television changed their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication.

Science has contributed much to modern technology. Science attempts to explain how and why things happen. Technology makes things happen. But not all technology is based on science. For example, people had made different objects from iron for centuries before they learnt the structure of the metal. But some modern technologies, such as nuclear power production and space travel, depend heavily on science.

1. Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

означает, охватывает, взаимосвязь, широкое разнообразие, ищут разгадки, происхождение Вселенной, структура клеток, сложный, собирать факты, упорядочить и обобщить, общие принципы, пытаются объяснить, как и почему, что-то произошло, основные группы, общественные науки, в то же самое время,

многочисленный, тесно взаимосвязаны, она обеспечивает, открытия, изобретения, удовлетворять собственные нужды, они должны были, кров, на протяжении веков, инструменты, чтобы сделать, тому назад, паровой двигатель, рост, массовое производство товаров, время досуга, произвел революцию, сделала большой вклад, например, из железа, в течение веков, очень сильно, зависит.

2 Find in the texts the words which have the similar meanings as the following words:

wide, to research, to attempt, to believe, to examine, main,

complex, difficult, to start, big, a motor, various, to study.

3. Find in the texts the words, which have the opposite meanings to the following words:

narrow, easy, practice, to try, artificial

old, more, to begin, small, more different

4. Fill in the gaps with the missing words in the following sentences.

1. Science d... with a variety of subjects. 2. Scientists s... for the answers to the different questions. 3. The structure of the cells is e... by the scientists. 4. Different theories u... the facts. 5. The b... of some scientific fields are not clear.

6. The natural, social and technical sciences are closely i... 7. T... the ages, people have invented tools, machines, and materials to make work easier. 8. Science c... much to modern technology. 9. Some modern technologies d... on science. 10. During our 1... time we watch TV.

Ключ

4сем.

1. means, covers, interconnection, wide variety, looking for clues, the origin of the Universe, structure of cells, complex, collect facts, order and unify facts, General principles, try to explain how and why, something happens, major groups, social Sciences, at the same time, numerous, closely interrelated,

it provides, discoveries, inventions, to satisfy their own needs, shelter, for centuries, the tools to do, now, ago, the steam engine, growth, mass production of goods, leisure time, revolutionized, made a great contribution, for example, from iron, for centuries, very much, depends.

2.

broad search for to try to to consider investigate major

complicated, hard begin mass engine different learn

3

wide complicated experimental to act natural

modern less finish great similar

4

1 deals

2 search

3 examined

4 unify

5 boundaries

6 interconnected

7 Through

8 contributed

9 depend

10 leisure

Критерии оценки

«отлично»	студент показал всестороннее знание лексико-грамматического материала, предусмотренного программой, без труда находит русские эквиваленты предложенным английским терминам; внятно и корректно переводит предлагаемые предложения.
«хорошо»	студент показал знания лексико-грамматического материала, допуская некоторые ошибки в работе, находит русские эквиваленты предложенным; в целом правильно переводит предложенные предложения.
«удовлетворительно»	студент показал знание основного лексико-грамматического материала, но не всегда находит русские эквиваленты предложенным терминам, не всегда внятно переводит предлагаемые предложения.
«неудовлетворительно»	студент не усвоил основной предусмотренный программой лексико-грамматический материал и допустил принципиальные ошибки при построении и переводе фраз

Задания к дифференцированному зачету

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

My speciality

The Orenburg State University is the largest higher educational establishment in our town. It has 1 Institute and 15 Faculties. I study at the Faculty of Natural Sciences. Our faculty was organized in 1998. It trains specialists on the following specialties: geography, biology, chemistry and geology. My future specialization is "Geological surveying and prospecting for mineral deposits". We study mathematics, history, physics, chemistry, philosophy, computer studies and some others subjects. There are also such specialized subjects as geodesy, mineralogy, geochemistry, topography, principles of paleontology, crystallography. Mastering one of the foreign languages enables us to read foreign literature and learn about the latest scientific and technical achievements abroad.

At our disposal we have lecture halls, well-equipped laboratories, library, large sport centre. Up-to-date personal computers are used in the academic process and in scientific research. The computer network of our University is connected to the "Internet" system. The university has geological stations (Kuvandyk Region) for students' practice and grounds for geodetical and mining surveying practical training. A course of study lasts five years. While studying at the University we are to fulfill course papers and a diploma paper (graduation thesis), which is submitted at the end of the fifth year. After graduating from the University students can continue their studies at the post-graduate course. The graduates of our faculty can work as engineers, teachers, research workers, inspectors, managers, etc.

The word "geology" is derived from two Greek words meaning "the study of the Earth". By studying mountains, valleys and rivers, the geologist has amassed a necessary store of knowledge about the formation of the Earth, and the endless changes which have taken place since its formation. From fossils, he has read the story of life on the earth of years ago. With the microscope, he has discovered tiny minerals in thin slices of rock and fine sands, and by knowing the secrets of geology, he has found valuable ores and other mineral deposits that are indispensable in daily life.

Geology includes the study of the continents, the ocean, the atmosphere, and the earth's magnetic and radiation fields. Clearly, this scope is too broad for any one study the deep parts of the Earth and its fields; oceanographers study the hydrosphere; and meteorologists study the atmosphere. The mineralogist is most interested in that part of geology that deals with the process of mineral formation and their manner of occurrence.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

- 1) What University do you study?
- 2) What faculty do you belong to?
- 3) When was your faculty organized?
- 4) What specialists does your faculty train?
- 5) What subjects do you study?
- 6) What does the course of study ends with?
- 7) How can the graduates continue their studies?
- 8) Do you have a wide range of job opportunities on completion of studies?
- 9) What is your future speciality?
- 10) What is geology and what it deals with?
- 11) What do geophysicists (oceanographers, meteorologists, mineralogists) study?

3. Вставьте предлоги там, где это необходимо (at, from, on, with, in, to, of)

- 1) Our faculty train specialists different specialties.
- 2) Students are provided everything necessary for their scientific career.
- 3) We often read the articles about the latest scientific achievements abroad.
- 4) Such specialists are great demand now.
- 5) Diploma paper is submitted the end the fifth year.
- 6) Geology is the study the Earth and particular the history, the structure, the processes operating in and on the Earth.
- 7) After graduating the university students may go on with their study and research.
- 8) Geology has contributed a great deal civilization.
- 9) The mineralogist studies that part of geology which deals..... the minerals.

4. Переведите следующие словосочетания

процесс обучения; дипломная работа; ВУЗ; последние достижения в науке и технике; в нашем распоряжении; специализированные предметы; геологическая съемка; научные исследования; современное оборудование; в этом смысле; полезные ископаемые; поиски и разведка полезных ископаемых; процессы минералообразования; способы залегания; геологические станции и площадки; ценные руды; выпускники факультета.

5. Переведите следующие предложения

- 1) Наш факультет готовит специалистов по таким специальностям, как геология, биология, химия, география.
- 2) Я должен выполнить курсовую работу к концу семестра.
- 3) Вчера мы переводили статью известного ученого о последних научных достижениях в области минералогии.
- 4) Лучшие выпускники имеют возможность продолжить обучение в аспирантуре.
- 5) Студенты могут пользоваться современными компьютерами и системой Интернет.
- 6) Геология изучает континенты, океан, атмосферу, магнитные и радиационные поля.
- 7) Новая библиотека – это уникальный комплекс, оснащенный современным оборудованием.
- 8) Мои любимые предметы – топография, кристаллография и геохимия.

Ключ

5сем.

1 in

2 with

3 from

4 in

5 at/of

6 of/ in

7 from/

8 in

9 with

4

the learning process; thesis; higher educational establishment; recent achievements in science and technology; at our disposal; specialized subjects; geological survey; research; modern equipment; in this sense; minerals; prospecting and exploration of minerals; mineral formation processes; methods of occurrence; geological stations and sites; valuable ores; graduates of the faculty.

5

1) Our faculty trains specialists in such specialties as Geology, biology, chemistry, geography.

2) I have to complete a term paper by the end of the semester.

3) Yesterday we translated an article by a famous scientist about the latest scientific achievements in the field of Mineralogy.

4) The Best graduates have the opportunity to continue their education in graduate school.

5) Students can use modern computers and the Internet.

6) Geology studies continents, ocean, atmosphere, magnetic and radiation fields.

7) The New library is a unique complex equipped with modern equipment.

Критерии оценки

«отлично»	студент показал всестороннее знание лексико-грамматического материала, предусмотренного программой, без труда находит русские эквиваленты предложенным английским терминам; внятно и корректно переводит предлагаемые предложения.
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бсем

Задания к дифференцированному зачету

1. Find the right variant.

VIEWS OF THE UNIVERSE

0. Ancient men wondered why the sun, the moon and the stars moved as they do. For thousands of years men had watched the skies. They couldn't understand and made up myths to explain the movements of the heavenly bodies. Greek astronomers studied the heavens and finally most of them decided that the sun and stars travelled around the Earth,

1. In the 3^d century B.C. the Greek astronomer, Aristarchus had some very different ideas. He wrote them in a book «The Earth travels around the sun in a circle. This takes a year. The moon alone circles round the Earth. The stars are very far away. The Universe is very large». Other astronomers did not agree with him, and, of course, people didn't accept his ideas. They couldn't agree that the Earth was moving. For centuries no one developed his ideas.

2. Nicolaus Copernicus was the Polish astronomer who began to study the Greek writings of the ancient astronomers. He checked them and found mistakes. Copernicus worked out formulas that seemed to prove the Earth travelled around the sun. Finally he decided the idea was right. The Earth and the planets did indeed circle the sun. Copernicus' formulas, however, still had the heavenly bodies travelling in epicycles.

3. In 1513 Copernicus wrote a book about his ideas. He showed it to some friends but never had it published. Year after year he went on checking the orbits of the planets. In his studies he used homemade instruments. Often he checked the stars' positions against those given in the ancient Greek astronomers' tables. He filled many pages with his findings, but he did not always trust them. He did not publish them.

4. Copernicus knew that people were not ready to accept the idea of a moving Earth. Copernicus did not want to go against his church's teaching which declared that other planets moved round the Earth. Once a friend came to

visit him. He talked with Copernicus and read the many pages of his studies. He urged Copernicus to let him put the pages into order and publish them. Finally Copernicus agreed. Copernicus did not live to read the printed copy of his book. It was placed in his hand as he lay dying on May 14, 1543.

5. Today we honor Nicolaus Copernicus because he helped people accept the idea of the moving Earth. He dared to doubt the ideas held for centuries. He looked at the heavens with his own eyes. Using math, he tried to show how the Earth circled the sun. He was the first man to do this. Copernicus' book pointed the way to truth. Other astronomers began to explore the idea of the moving Earth.

0. The myths about stars and the Universe were made_____.

- a. to describe them
- b. to explain the movement of the sun and the stars
- c. to help Greek astronomers study the skies
- d. to show them in a poetic way.

1. Aristarchus was the only astronomer who_____.

- a. never read myths
- b. wrote a book that is recognized nowadays
- c. declared that the Earth moved around the sun and the moon travelled round the Earth
- d. made other astronomers agree the Earth was moving

2. Nicholas Copernicus proved that_____.

- a. the sun travelled round the Earth
- b. other ancient astronomers were right
- c. his own formulas were wrong
- d. that the Earth moved round the sun

3. Copernicus explored the Universe using_____.

- a. homemade instruments
- b. a telescope
- c. Greek astronomers' tables
- d. a microscope

4. Copernicus didn't want to publish his ideas because_____.

- a. his friend was against them
- b. Copernicus supported the church's view

c. people were not ready to understand them

d. Copernicus was going to die

5. We honour Copernicus because_____.

a. he was an astronomer

b. his ideas encouraged other astronomers

c he supported the ideas of the Greek astronomers d. he always helped people

2. Complete the text. some words are extra.

The earth is a huge (...1...) covered with water, rock, and ...2..., and surrounded by air. It is one of nine ...3... that travel through space around the sun. The sun is a ...4... - one of billions of stars that make up a ...5... called the MILKY WAY. The Milky Way and billions of other galaxies make up the UNIVERSE.

The planet earth is only a tiny part of the ...6..., but it is the home of human beings and many other living things. Animals and plants live almost everywhere on the earth's surface. They also must have ...7... to live They can live on the earth because it is just the right distance from the ...8....

universe river planets earth sun star galaxy ball air water soil sphere

3. Make up sentences.

1. in/ the solar/ is/ the smallest/ planet/ Pluto/ system.

2. is/ at/ the Earth/ the poles/ flattened.

3. part/ is/ of/ the solar/ galaxy/ system/ the Milky Way.

4. is/ not/ Earth/ sphere/ a perfect.

5. has/ one/ satellite/ Earth/ natural.

Ключ

бсем.

1

0b

1b

2d

3 b

4c

5d

2

1 sphere

2 soil

3 planets

4 star

5 galaxy

6 universe

7 air

8 sun

3

1. Pluto is the smallest planet in the solar system.

2 the earth is flattened at the poles

3 the solar system is part of / the Milky Way galaxy

4 earth is not a perfect sphere

5 earth has one natural satellite

Критерии оценки

«отлично»	студент показал всестороннее знание лексико-грамматического материала, предусмотренного программой, без труда находит русские эквиваленты предложенным английским терминам; внятно и корректно переводит предлагаемые предложения.
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7сем.

Задания к дифференцированному зачету

1. Read the text and do the tasks following it:

Do you have a favorite radio station? What do you like about it? Have you ever wondered how your radio is able to produce the sounds and the music that you like to hear? Radio programs are sent by a machine called a transmitter to your radio which is called a receiver. The programs don't travel through wires like telephone messages do. They are sent through the air over long distances by electromagnetic waves. These waves are called radio waves and were discovered by a German scientist named Heinrich Hertz. He discovered that these waves could carry sound signals. He also discovered that radio waves have different lengths. Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian, invented a microphone that changed sound waves into electronic signals, and then he

developed a receiver that turned them back into sound again. He also found a way to keep waves of the same length together and keep those of different wave lengths separate. On his

equipment, a radio wave looked like a letter "s" lying on its side. Short waves curved up and down more times each second than longer ones, so he divided all the waves by how many times they curved each second or by how frequently they curved. He called each group a frequency. The numbers on your radio dial are different frequencies. Different stations can

broadcast their programs at the same time using different frequencies. Later, scientists found that by using only the top half of a radio wave they could reduce static and other noise that

interfered with clear sound. This kind of radio transmission is called FM broadcasting because the frequency has been modulated or changed.

2. Complete the following sentences with the words from the box.

broadcast, microphone, curve, machine, sound signals, receiver, radio transmission, static, noise

- a. A transmitter is a _____.
- b. Radio waves carry _____.
- c. A _____ changes sound waves into electronic signals.
- d. A _____ changes signals into sound again.
- e. A frequency means the number of times that radio waves _____ per second.
- f. Radio stations _____ their programs.
- g. FM means _____
- h. In FM radio, _____ and _____ are reduced.

3. Read the text again to decide if the statements are true or false.

- 1. Radio waves carry sounds.
- 2. "Frequency" refers to the number of times a radio wave travels.
- 3. Different radio stations use different frequencies.
- 4. Some radio waves are shorter than others.
- 5. It was Guglielmo Marconi who first discovered radio waves.
- 6. "Wavelength" refers to the length of a radio wave.
- 7. Unlike telephone messages, radio waves can travel only short distances.
- 8. If you have a good receiver, you don't need a transmitter to hear a radio program.

Ключ

7 сем.

2

a 4

b 5

c 2

d 6

e 3

f1

g7

h 10/11

3

1+

2-

3+

4+

5-

6+

7-

8+

Критерии оценки

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3.2 Материалы для проведения промежуточного контроля

Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета

1. Read the text and do the tasks following it:

The earth is one of several satellites of the sun. Satellites are things that go around the sun or a planet at the same speed all the time. The earth's biggest satellite is the moon, but since

1957, when Russia launched the first man-made satellite, there have been hundreds of others sent up to do different jobs. There are different kinds of man-made satellites in space. Military satellites have cameras which can see what is happening in other countries. These help countries defend themselves against surprise attacks. Communication machines, called Comsats, travel through space at the same speed that the earth turns so that they are always over the same

place. Signals from one earth station are received and sent back down to another station thousands of miles from the first. Before Comsats, it was necessary to lay long expensive

cables, which couldn't carry many messages. Comsats carry thousands of messages each minute.

Map makers are drawing much more accurate charts and maps because they have photos from survey satellites showing exactly where everything is, and weather forecasters have

photos of all the clouds around the world. They can see when a storm is forming, and they can tell how long it will take to strike. Navigators on ships and airplanes can now find out

exactly where they are by use of the Satnav system - even when it is cloudy or foggy and no stars are to be seen. Laboratory satellites are usually the only ones that have people in them. The Russians have a lab that has been constantly occupied by scientists for many years. There are plans to build a very large satellite called a space station. Much of the knowledge about how to do this has been learned aboard American Shuttle labs which become satellites for a few days at a time and then return to the earth, so the labs can be changed and sent into space again to learn something. Someday, people may live their entire lives aboard satellites in space.

2. Match the following words and their meanings by placing proper numbers on each blank:

1. launch

a. happening all the time

2. camera

b. to use weapons violently in order to damage or destroy

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 3. speed | c. a machine used for taking still or moving photographs |
| 4. survey | d. to examine an area in order to measure the area and make a map of it |
| 5. data | e. the process of working out position, direction, and speed while traveling |
| 6. attack | f. to send something into the air or into space |
| 7. entire | g. the rate at which something moves or travels |
| 8. satellite planet | h. an object that is sent into space and travels around the earth or another planet |
| 9. navigation | i. whole |
| 10. constant | j. information |
| | k. room or building used for scientific experiments |

3. Read the text again to decide if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones with the facts from the text.

1. Neptune is a satellite of the solar system.
2. A satellite is something that goes around itself.
3. The first man-made satellite was launched by Russians.
4. The moon is the biggest satellite of the sun.
5. Hundreds of satellites have been sent up, and they have all had the same purpose.
6. Comsats are used for navigation.
7. Comsats travel at a faster speed than the earth.
8. Before Comsats, information was transmitted using cables.
9. Survey satellites help map-makers draw their charts and maps more accurately.

4. Arrange the following sentences according to the logic of the text:

1. American shuttle labs become satellites for a few days at a time and then return to the earth.
2. Map makers are drawing much more accurate charts and maps.

3. Navigators on ships and airplanes use the Satnav system to find out where they are.
4. The earth's biggest satellite is the moon.
5. There are military, communication, survey, weather, navigation and laboratory satellites.
6. Comsats travel through space at the same speed that the Earth turns.
7. Russia launched the first man-made satellite.
8. Satellites are things that go around the sun.

Ключ

8сем

2

1f

2c

3g

4d

5j

6b

7i

8h

9e

10a

3

1-

2+

3+

4-

5-

6-

7-

8+

9+

4

8

4

7

5

6

2

3

1

Критерии оценки

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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.

1ссм.

Вар1

1

1she
2they
3he
4they
5it

2
1her
2him
3them
4it
5us

3
1your
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
1was
2is
3will be
4are
5is

7
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.

9
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:

М-рБраун (Mr. Brown):

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 обсудить с Вами некоторые детали нашей конференции.

14. А где я могу остановиться?

15. Не волнуйтесь (Don't worry), 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!

Критерии оценки

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

95-100%

« 5 »

94-90%

« 4 »

71-89 %

« 3 »

70 % и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 2.4

Задание 1. Прослушайте и заполните пропуски цифрами (аудирование).

Japan is the world's leading fishing nation. Its annual catch is more than _____ tons. The Japanese people are also among the world's leading consumers of seafood. The catch reached _____ million tons in _____ but has slacked off since then. In _____ it was slightly more than _____ 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 _____ registered fishing vessels in _____. Japan also leads the world in the value of its fish catch, estimated at more than _____ billion dollars a year, and is _____ in tonnage.

About _____ of all Japanese workers — _____ million—are union members. By _____ there were about _____ million retail and more than _____ wholesale trade establishments.

The volume of imported oil was cut from _____ million kiloliters in _____ to _____ million kiloliters in _____. (A kiloliter is _____ liters, about _____ gallons.). In _____, as a result of war damage, production stood at _____ percent of what it had been in _____. By _____ it was at _____ percent of the _____ level, and it continued to grow at more than _____ percent each year in the _____s. Through the _____s the economy grew at more than _____ a year. During the _____, because of the huge oil price increases and worldwide recession, productivity increases 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 recovery under way, productivity improved. By _____ the growth rate had reached _____ before starting to decline.

Japan ranks _____ in the world both in electric power output and in installed capacity. There were _____ power plants in _____. Hydroelectric power made up almost _____ of the total electric supply in the early _____s.

Meat production 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 below 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. 5

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 shepherders, 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 Türkmenbashi, 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 абзаца.

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 3.1

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 3.3.

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 standard. Before World War I the currencies of most countries were based on gold. That is, even though they used paper money and silver ____, the ____ of these countries stood ready to exchange their currency for ____ at specified rates. When a country's imports exceeded its ____, it paid for the extra imports with shipments of gold. When its imports were less than its exports, it received gold from other _____. Gold flowing into a country increased 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. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

pound valued exchanged 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. Вставьте пропущенные слова.

buy exchange currency 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. Вставьте пропущенные 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.

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?

B –

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

Telephone (0725) 42 31 11
E-mail svet@oskolnet.ru
Date of birth 28 April 1987

2. EDUCATION

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. REFERENCNS 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. Замените единственное число существительных на множественное:

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.

Guarantee of the Quality of the Equipment	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	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.
Shipping Instructions and Notifications	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.
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 проводите собеседование для работы в отделе "Contract Law". Ответьте на вопросы:

A – работодатель

B – 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**, though 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.

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

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

Guarantee of the Quality of the Equipment	гарантия качества оборудования	2
Packing	упаковка	8
Marking	маркировка	7
Shipping Instructions and Notifications	инструкции по транспортировке	5
Insurance	страховка	6
Sanctions	санкции	4
Arbitration	арбитраж	1
Other Terms	другие термины	5 3

3. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО, РУБЕЖНОГО, ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

3.1 Материалы для проведения, текущего по темам учебной дисциплины

Тема 1.1 - 1.4

1. Подберите артикль: a/an, the, -

1. Russia is ... largest country in ... area. 2. It extends from ... Arctic Ocean to ... Black Sea. 3.... President is ... head of ... state. 4.... Siberia has ... continental climate. 5.... Russia has ... world's largest oil and

natural gas resources. 6.... two-headed eagle is ... most ancient symbol of... Russia. 7.... symbols of ... country should be approved by ...Federal Assembly. 8.... government of... country is headed by ... Prime Minister. 9.... Lake Baikal is ... deepest in ... world. 10.... thousands of... tourists try to visit... lake

2. Найдите верное определение.

a grassland abundant wealth a plain steppes

1. ... is a large area of flat land;
2. ... is an area covered mainly with grass, especially wild open land used for cattle to feed on;
3. ... are large areas of land without trees, especially that in Russia and part of Asia and southeast Europe;
4. ... means more than enough;
5. ... is a large amount of money and possessions.

to reign to adopt to approve to appoint to belong (to)

6. ... to choose for a position or job;
7. ... to have a favourable opinion, especially of a course of action or type of behaviour;
8. ... to approve formally;
9. ... to be the property of...;
10. ... to be the king or queen.

3. Подберите верный вариант.

1. If I had seen him...	a. I would not have missed the train
2. If I saw him...	b. I would travel across Europe
3. If I had been more attentive	c. I would stay in bed.
4. If I were more attentive	d. I would have stayed in bed
5. If I had enough money	e. I would have told the truth
6. If I had had enough money	f. I would have traveled across Europe
7. If I were ill	g. I would have read this book last year
8. If I had been ill	h. I would read this book

9. If I had had an opportunity	i. I would not miss the train
10. If I had an opportunity	j. I would tell the truth

4. Выберите правильную форму глагола.
2. The contract ___ at the meeting yesterday.
a. is discussed b. was discussed
3. Wait a minute. The document ___ by the secretary at the moment.
a. was typed b. is being typed
4. She ___ the Head of the Management Department 2 months ago.
a. is appointed b. was appointed
4. This month a new generation of TV sets ___ in Japan.
a. are being produced b. has been produced
5. From Monday next week English classes _____ in Room 220.
a. are held b. will be held
6. My car _____ at the moment. Sorry, I can't drive you to the station.
a. is repaired b. is being repaired
8. My problems ___ by April, 1st.
a. will have been solved b. will be solved
8. Dinner ___ when I came home.
a. had been cooked b. will be cooked
9. Tea ___ in India.
a. is being grown b. is grown
10. When the taxi arrived the things ____ .
a. were packed b. have been packed

5. Найди лишнее слово.

1. humid, mild, diagonal, changeable;
2. red, white, hot, blue;
3. banks, offices, palaces, flags;
4. English, Irish, British, American;
5. to wash, to surround, to miss, to separate.

6. Найдите верное определение.

an ocean an island a channel a peninsula a strait

- 1 ...is a piece of land, which is surrounded by water,
2. is a piece of land, which is almost completely surrounded by water, but is joined to a larger mass of land;
3. ... is the great mass of salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface;

4. is a narrow passage of water between two areas of land, which is connecting two seas;
5. Britain is visited ... winds ... different parts ... the world.

emerald, to melt, coast, shamrock, daffodil

6. a very common bell-shaped pale yellow flower of early spring;
7. a plant, that has three leaves on each stem;
8. the land on or close to the edge of the sea;
9. to become liquid;
10. a bright green precious stone.

Ключ

1

1- the

2the the

3the the

4 -

5- the

6 a the -[

7- the the

8 the the the

9 - the the

10 - - the

2

1a plain

2a grassland

3steppes

4 abundant

5 wealth

6 adopt

7 approve

8 to appoint

9 to belong

10to reign

3

1e

2j

3a

4i

5b

6f

7c

8d

9g

10h

4

1b

2b

3b

4a

5b

6b

7a

8a

9b

10b

5

1 diagonal

2 hot

3 flags

4 American

5 to miss

6

1 an island

2 a peninsula

3 an ocean

4 a strait

5 a channel

6 daffodil

7 shamrock

8 coast

9 to melt

10 medal

Критерии оценки

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 2.1

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения со словами.

human beings

astronaut

farmland

earth

soil

rock

shape

universe

space

distance

surface

layer

crust

move

landscape

oxygen

carbon dioxide

ultraviolet light

measure

ocean

mountain

continent

round

cover

star

sun

to be called

moon

2. Выбери подходяще слово.

man/ men a person /people a human being (a human)/ human beings

1. At the beginning of the space era scientists supposed _ can live in space.
2. The first rocket with a _ was launched to space in 1961.
3. _ must protect the wildlife on the planet.
4. The science of the development of ___ and their cultures is called anthropology.
5. The _ standing at the shop are my colleagues.
6. _ can't live at low temperatures.
7. When we came into Trafalgar Square we saw a lot of ____.
8. Ask the old ___ if he needs our help.
9. Can you see that ___? He is my uncle.
10. In the mountains ___ can have problems with breathing.

3. Выбери подходяще слово.

earth soil land

1. We didn't like the _ in the garden.
2. In 1492 Columbus came to the _ later called America.
3. The _ is 4 billion years old.
4. There are oceans and continents on _.
5. There is _ on the floor. Have you been planting flowers?
6. For many years Australia used to be unknown _ for Europeans.
7. He has bought a bag of _.
8. The _ is blue when looked at from space.
9. They were in the open sea; there was no _ in sight.
10. Near volcanoes ... is very rich.

Ключ

2

1 man
2 man
3 people
4 human
5 man
6 humans
7 people
8 man
9 man
10 man

3
1-2
2-2
3-1
4-1
5-2
6-3
7-2
8-1
9-3
10-2

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 2.2

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

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 2.3-2.4

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения во словам.

temperature

diameter

hemisphere

equator
per cent
distance
circumference
area
size
weight
measure
record
centigrade
axis
equal
scientist
average
approximately

2. Выбери артикль.

1. ___ Black Sea contains only a few small islands.
2. ___ Sakhalin was first settled by Japanese fishermen along its southern coasts.
3. Oil was discovered in ___ Iran in 1908.
4. To the north of ___ Arabian peninsula are the irrigated agricultural areas of ___ Syria.
5. The climate of ___ Karakum Desert is continental.
6. ___ Bering Sea is one of the most difficult bodies of water to navigate.
7. ___ Bahamas are growing as an international financial centre.
8. ___ Gulf of Tatory is a narrow passage.
9. Ice forms in ___ Amur in the second half of October.
10. Cairo is the capital of ___ Egypt.

3. Переведи.

twenty-three point four five degrees

one hundred and seven thousand two hundred kilometers an hour

nine hundred and fifty-eight million kilometers

fourteen degrees

eighty nine point six degrees centigrade below zero

three hundred and ninety-nine meters

eight thousand eight hundred and forty-eight meters

eleven thousand and thirty-three meters

three thousand seven hundred and thirty meters

three hundred and sixty-one million three hundred thousand square kilometers

one hundred and forty-eight million four hundred thousand square kilometers

five hundred and nine million seven hundred thousand square kilometers

forty thousand and seventy-five point sixteen kilometers

forty thousand and eight kilometers

twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-six point thirty-two kilometers

twelve thousand seven hundred and thirteen point five four kilometers

4. Выбери подходящее слово measure (1) / calculate (2)

1. First we ___ the room, then ___ how much wallpaper we needed to decorate it.

2. He asked the shop assistant to ___ a kilo of sugar.

3. The doctor ___ the patient's temperature.

4. He tried to ___ how much he had spend on gasoline.

5. There are special machines which ___ money.

6. Meteorologists ___ atmospheric pressure every day.

7. It is a hard work to ___ the surface area of a continent.

8. Water clock ___ time by the fall or flow of water.

9. He always ___ how much sugar the family consume a week.

Ключ

2

1-the

2

3

4-the

5-the

6-the

7-the

8-the

9-the

10

3

23.45⁰

107200км/ч

958000000км

14⁰

-89.6⁰

3099м

3703м

361300000км²

148400000км²

509700000км²

4075.7км

4008км

12756.32км

12713.54км

4

1-1,2

2-2

3-1

4-2

5-2

6-1

7-2

8-1

9-2

Критерии оценки

«отлично»	задание 1. студент показал всестороннее знание лексического задание 2,3 - 90 -100%
«хорошо»	задание 1. студент показал всестороннее знание лексического материала, предусмотренного программой задание 2,3 - 89 -70%
«удовлетворительно»	задание 1. студент показал знание основного лексического задание 2,3 - 68 -50 %
«неудовлетворительно»	задание 1. студент не усвоил основной предусмотренный программой лексический материал задание 2,3 - 49 - 0 баллов

Тема 2.5-2.6

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения во словами.

imagine

nearly

field

deal with
particle
include
basis
relationship
line
angle
branch
sound
source
explore
property
substance
define
compound
link
origin
matter
feature
vital
heredity
prevent
disease
breed

2. Используйте единственное или множественное число.

1. Many sensory functions have been attributed to the (antenna) of insects.

2. Beginning in the 1830s, (alga) were classified into major groups based on colour.

3. The University of Berlin became famous due to its modern (curriculum).
4. Not all (nucleus) are spherical in shape.
5. An animal reacts to relatively few of the (stimulus) present in its environment.
6. Symptoms of (polypus) depend upon their location and size.
7. What is the (formula) for the medicine?
8. Falling gas prices can serve as an economic (stimulus).
9. (Alga) provide much of the Earth's oxygen.
10. Technical educational (curriculum) are specialized over a broad range.

3. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. Students (are studying, study) law at the university.
2. He already graduated, has graduated) from the university.
3. Last year he (graduated, has graduated) from the university.
4. The police (didn't find, haven't found) the killer yet.
5. For about 10 years legislators (discussed, have been discussing) the bill. 6. Every year the State Duma of the RF (is passing, passes) a lot of laws.
7. In 1992 our country (ratified, had ratified) the treaty.
8. Lawyers (came, have come) to the agreement by the end of the present session.
9. You (are looking, look) very thoughtful. What (do you think, are you thinking) about?

Ключ

2

1 antennae

2 alga

3 curriculum

4 nuclei

5 stimuli

6 polypi

7 formula

8 stimulus

9 algae

10 curricula

3

1-study

2-has graduated

3-gratuated

4-haven't

5-have been discussing

6-passes

7-ratified

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 2.7-3.1

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения во словами.

involve

contain

cause

virus

matter

observe

completely

search

significant

tremendous

remedy

solve

2. Выберите подходящий вариант: choose/ select/ elect/ collect. Подбери форму.

1. Private schools can ___ which students they want to admit.
2. Turkish gardeners were the first to ___ the garden tulip.
3. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was ___ president.
4. My friend restores (реставрирует) and ___ antique cars.
5. Instruments to ___ information inside the spacecraft may include biomedical sensors.
6. The manufacturing engineer ___ the right tools (инструменты).
7. Northern Ireland ___ 18 members of Parliament to the House of Commons in London.
8. When writing we must ___ the words that will help other people to understand us.
9. To get drinking water for, many people have ___ to live near bodies of water.
10. Most birds do not ___ their food by its smell or taste.

3. Условные предложения в английском языке

1. Выберите правильный вариант

1. If the temperature falls below 0 °C, water ... into ice.

a. turned

b. will turn

c. turns

2. If he ... the fine, he will go to the prison,

a. wouldn't pay

b. hadn't paid

c. won't pay

3. If I... time, I'd take up sport.

am having had had have had

4. If she had studied harder, she ... the test.

would have passed would passed would pass passed

5. If you need help,... to me.

a. come

b. would come

c. will come

6. If I hadn't been rude to her, she ... upset now.

wouldn't be will not be would not have been isn't

7. If I were you, I... to your mother.

a. will listen

b. would listen

c. had listened

8. If you... your work, we can have a rest.

a. had finished

b. will finish

c. finish

9. If you add sugar to a cup of tea, it... sweeter.

a. taste

b. tasted tastes

c. will taste

10. If he hadn't been acting so foolishly, he ... punished.

wouldn't have been would have not been would be would be not

11. If you ... in our town, you should come and visit us.

a. were

b. are

c. will be

12. If he had found a job, he ... for money now.

a. would not have asked

b. wouldn't ask

c. won't ask

13. If I... a lottery, I would buy a yacht.

a. won

b. would buy

c. had won

14. If the weather ... fine tomorrow, we'll go for a walk.

a. was

b. will be

c. is fine

4. Используй единственное или множественное число.

1) (Cactus) are popular.

2) White light can be dispersed into a (spectrum) by refraction.

3) The (genius) was a sort of guardian angel.

4) An ellipsoid is symmetrical about three mutually (взаимно) perpendicular (axis) that intersect (пересекаться) at the centre.

5) (Fungus) are everywhere.

6) Lasers allows the measurement of different (spectrum).

7) (Fungus) are found in tropical regions of the world.

8) Botanical gardens have various collections of (cactus).

9) (Alga) provide much of the Earth's oxygen.

10) Technical educational (curriculum) are specialized over a broad range.

Ключ

2

1-2

2-1

3-3

4-2

5-1

6-1

7-1

8-2

9-3

10-4

3

1-b

2-c

3-b

4-a

5-a

6-c

7-b

8-c

9-c

10-a

11-a

12-a

13-a

14-c

3

1-cacti

2- spectrum

3-genuis

4-axes

5-fungi

6-spectra

7-fungi

8-cacti

9-algae

10-curricula

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 3.2-3.3

1. Переведи и составь 3 предложения во словами.

quantity, amount

sufficient

liquid

solid

cell

lungs

compound

heat

species

constitute

odour/odor

combine

vinegar

boil

pure

rust

2. Выбери excessive (1)/ limitless (2)/ countless (3)/ immeasurable (4)

1. Despite Scientists have spent the ___ hours searching the skies.

2. The term "drug abuse" is normally applied to ___ and addictive (зависимое) use of drugs. 3. Pushkin had an ___ influence on Russian literature.

3. DNA (ДНК) is composed of ___ variety of sequences (последовательностей) of nucleotide bases.

4. All creatures are subject to (подчиняться) God's ___ power.

5. Some people think the Universe is ___ while others think it is just ___.

6. Ducks and ___ other marsh-living (болотные) birds all over the United States have suffered a lot.

7. The Gothic architecture is considered to be (an/a) ___ value.

8. After application (применение) of ___ amounts of nitrogen fertilizer (удобрение) people may fall ill.

9. Kansas chalk supply is really ___.

10. Buddhism has had an ___ impact (влияние) on the civilizations of China, Korea, and Japan.

3. Запишите и переведите недостающие формы степеней сравнения к данным именам прилагательным.

legitimate		
	more dependent	
		the fullest
onerous		
		the least recognizable
high		
	more serious	

		the most certain
common		
natural		

4. Выберите нужную форму причастия.

1. The scientists (discussing / discussed) this problem will take part in the conference.
2. The problems (discussing / discussed) at the conference are of great importance for future research.
3. The subjects (studying / studied) in the first year at the Institute are: mathematics, chemistry, drawing geometry and others.
4. Students (studying / studied) foreign languages should read special literature in the original.
5. The professor (delivering / delivered) lectures on mathematics is a well-known specialist.
6. We need highly (developed/ developing) electronics and new materials.
7. Flown/ flowing into the space a man wants to live on Mars.
8. Computer components (producing/ produced) should be very clean.
9. The new alloys (appeared/ appearing) last year solved this problem.
10. Many countries have cable TV, a system (using/ used) wires.

Ключ

2

1-3

2-1

3-3

4-4

5-2,1

6-2

7-4

8-3

9-4

10-4

3

legitimate	more legitimate	the most legitimate
dependent	more dependent	the most legitimate
full	fuller	the fullest
onerous	more onerous	The most onerous
Little recognizable	Less recognizable	the least recognizable
high	higher	The highest
serious	more serious	The most serious
certain	more certain	the most certain
common	More common	The most common

4

1 discussing

2 discussed

3 studied

4 studying

5 delivering

6 developed

7 flowing

8 produced

9 appeared

10 using

Количество правильных ответов

Оценка

90 -100%

« 5 »

60 -79%

« 4 »

60 - 50 %

« 3 »

50% и меньше

« 2 »

Тема 3.4 -3.6

1. Составить словосочетания

design	materials
construction	problems
to operate machinery	developments
electric power	power
electronic	of all types
important	and signals
to transmit	of large buildings
engineering	circuits

2. Make up sentences.

1. in a second Computers operations can millions of perform.
2. field He a specialist is in the of electronics.
3. Mobile signals transmit microwave phones
4. reduces the of production Automation costs.
5. of composite trend materials is Use a new
6. new Computer create programmers software.
7. into digital Analogue can be signal transformed

3. Fill in the correct word.

1. An engineer is someone who _ the principles of science to solve problems.
2. Most of the major engineering __ have been civil engineering.
3. This is changing ____.
4. Engineers have __ almost every activity.
5. The water you drink was made ____.
6. What will you do after ____?

finishing the university quickly uses contributed to suitable for drinking achievements

4. Fill in the correct word from the text.

A

Nowadays more and more companies show their ...1... on the Internet. So, if there's anything I need I can see where to get it and what it will cost without leaving home. I can also compare prices, which helps me to save money. Besides, I can ...2... the things I need online and they will be delivered to me which saves me a lot of ...3....

B

With the help of the Internet I can ...4... with different people from different countries, learn more and more about our ...5..., different lifestyles and thinking. The ...6... offers a place where we can communicate with each other. By exchanging ...7..., learning other peoples' customs and traditions, we get to know people from all over the world and how our life compares to other people's lives in other countries.

C

I work all by myself doing translations. I find contacts on the web by publishing my advertisement on different Internet ...8.... Then I get texts from customers by e-mail, and return the completed translation to them. And when doing translations I use all kinds of on-line ...9.... I also get paid through the Internet, so it ...10... me a lot of time.

1. dictionaries world ideas buy chat products sites time Internet saves

Ключ

4сем

1

design of large buildings

construction materials

to operate machinery of all types

electric power and signals

electronic circuits

important developments

to transmit power

engineering problems

2

1. Computers can perform millions of operations in a second.
2. He is a specialist in the field of electronics.
3. Mobile phones transmit microwave signals.
4. Automation reduces the costs of production.
5. Use of composite materials is a new trend.
6. new Computer create programmers software.
7. Analogue signal can be transformed into digital

3

- 1(uses)
- 2(achievements)
- 3(quickly)
- 4(contributed to)
- 5(suitable for drinking)
- 6(finishing the university)

4

- 1 products
- 2 buy
- 3 time
- 4 chat
- 5 world
- 6 Internet
- 7 ideas
- 8 sites
- 9 dictionaries

10 saves

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
90 -100%	« 5 »
60 -79%	« 4 »
60 - 50 %	« 3 »
50% и меньше	« 2 »

Тема 3.7 -3.8

1. Read the text

Radio is also one of the most important mass media. Radio broadcasts news, discussions, interviews, description of sport events, drama, religious programmes, music, and advertising.

There is at least one radio station in every country in the world, and altogether there are more than 25,000 stations all over the world. Radio stations compete with one another.

Radio programmes vary from country to country. But in all countries, programmes primarily provide information and entertainment. Programmes that provide information include news and current affairs, live broadcasts of sports events, weather forecasts, talk shows. Many talk shows allow listeners to take part in the programme by telephoning the radio station to ask questions or give their opinions about the topic. Such programmes are sometimes called phone-ins.

In most countries up to 90 per cent of all programmes are designed for entertainment. Music is a popular kind of radio entertainment. Most music stations specialize in one kind of music, such as pop, classical, jazz or folk music. Some stations broadcast several kinds of music. There are also comedy shows and plays performed «live» or recorded in the studio by actors.

A major reason for the widespread use of radios is their portability, which means the ability to be carried around easily. People listen to the radios almost everywhere — at home, in parks, at beaches and picnics, while driving a car, and even while walking along the street.

Television, also called TV, is one of the most important mass media. People with a television set can sit at home and can see and learn about people, animals, and things in faraway lands. Million of viewers around the world can watch sports events and other events of worldwide interest.

TV brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes that are designed to give information and to entertain. In fact, television provides more entertainment programmes than any other kind of mass media. The programmes include sports events, variety shows, quiz shows, feature films, cartoons, fictional serials called soap operas, etc.

There are two main kinds of television stations: public stations and commercial stations. Public television stations are supported by the government. They usually broadcast more educational programmes and programmes on cultural subjects. News and current affairs programmes make up an important section of programmes for most public television stations. Commercial television stations are run by private companies. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs and to make a profit for the companies that run the stations.

People can also subscribe to cable television system. Viewers pay a fee for this service. Cable television signals are delivered to home TVsets of their customers by cables. Some cable

2. Fill in the gaps with the proper prepositions.

TV is one ..1.. our most important means ..2.. communication. It brings pictures and sounds ..3.. around the world ..4.. millions..5.. homes. Communication satellites ..6.. space transmit TV pictures ..7.. oceans and continents...8.. the late 1970's, such devices as video cassette recorders, videodisc players, and personal computers have changed the way people use television ..9.. their homes. ..10.. example, TVsets may be used ..11.. such purposes, as playing electronic games and receiving televised information services.

3. Fill in gaps with the missing words.

1) One of the most important m... is TV. 2) There are a lot of e... programmes on TV. 3) I want to watch this new f... film. 4) The most important part of programming is news and c... affairs programmes. 5) Some private companies r... commercial TV stations. 6) You may s... to this newspaper. 7) C... deliver cable TV signals to home TVsets. 8) Radio b... different kinds of programmes. 9) Commercial TV stations sell the a... time. 10) V.. are brought a steady stream of programmes on TV.

4. Extend the following sentences with the words given in brackets:

1. Many people watch TV (like, in, to, the evening).
2. Companies run the stations (television, commercial, private).
3. Viewers pay a fee (television, cable, for).
4. The signals are transmitted to TVsets (from, home, a satellite, space in).
5. Every home has one TVset (at least, almost).

5. Put the words in the following sentences in order, the first word in each sentence is in italics.

1. the most, is, *TV*, one, media, of, important.
2. provides, entertainment, many, *Television*, programmes.
3. television, broadcast, *Public*, programmes, educational, stations.
4. are, by, private, run, companies, stations, *TV*, *Commercial*.
5. can, subscribe, *People*, cable, to, television.

Ключ

5сем

2

1of

2 of

3 from

4 into

5 of

6 in

7 through

8 since

9 in

10 for

11 for

3

1means

2 entertainment

3 feature

4 current

5 run

- 6 subscribe
- 7 cables
- 8 broadcasts
- 9 advertising
- 10 Viewers

4

1. Many people like to watch TV in the evening.
2. Private companies run commercial the television stations.
3. Viewers pay a fee for cable television.
4. The signals are transmitted from a satellite in space to home TVsets.
5. Almost every home has at least one TVset.

5

1. *TV* is one of the most important media.
2. *Television* provides many entertainment programmes.
3. *Public* television stations broadcast educational programmes.
4. *Commercial* TV stations are run by private companies.
5. *People* can subscribe to cable television.

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
90 -100%	« 5 »
60 -79%	« 4 »
60 - 50 %	« 3 »
50% и меньше	« 2 »

Тема 3.9

1. Подберите подходящее слово.

*partner, a single room, office, goods, city, equipment, airport,
visit, an agreement, a Sales Manager.*

11. TST Systems from Kiev produces _____ .
12. They are extending their business and want to buy some new _____ .
13. Their foreign _____ is Continental Equipment from London.
14. TST and CE are going to work out _____ .
15. Mr. Cartwright, _____ from CE, has come to Kiev to discuss the details of the agreement with Mr. Pospelov, TST General Director.
16. Mr. Ivanov, a TST Export-Import Manager, has met Mr. Cartwright at the _____ .
17. TST has reserved _____ for Mr. Cartwright.
18. The hotel is near Mr. Pospelov's _____ in the city centre.
19. It is Mr. Cartwright's first _____ to Kiev.
20. He likes this _____ very much.

2. 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.

3. Переведите реплики, составьте и разыграйте свой диалог:

Студент:

М-рБраун (Mr. Brown):

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. Иванов ожидает Вас в своем кабинете.

12. Хорошо. Напомните мне, пожалуйста, кто такой мистер Черезов? (what...)

13. Это наш директор. Он собирается обсудить с Вами некоторые детали нашей конференции.

14. А где я могу остановиться?

15. Не волнуйтесь (Don't worry), 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!

4. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык:

10. *Honest* people tell the truth. They don't lie.

11. *Enthusiastic* people are excited about what they are doing.

12. *Hardworking* or *industrious* people know how to work hard and get good results.

13. *Imaginative, creative* people use their minds to find new ways to do things.

14. *Well-organized* people can find things when they want them or need them. They keep things organized systematically. They are usually good at planning.

15. *Responsible, dependable* people do what they say they will do.

16. *Cooperative* people work well with other people. They listen to others; they share information and work together.

17. Good employees *take the initiative*. Nobody has to tell them to do something. When they see something that needs to be done, they do it.

18. People who can make changes quite easily are *adaptable* or *flexible*. They are always ready to learn a new way to do something.

10. Employers always want people who will persevere, who will *keep going* even when the situation gets very difficult. *Persevering* people usually get results because they finish what they start.

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
90 -100%	« 5 »
60 -79%	« 4 »
60 - 50 %	« 3 »
50% и меньше	« 2 »

3.2 Материалы для проведения промежуточного контроля

Зсем.

Тестирование по пройденному материалу.

1. Fill in the gaps with the words.

1. Russia is situated in Northern....
2. The ... between the cities is 78 kilometers.
3. The oceans have an average ... of 12,200 feet.
4. The imaginary line called the ... divides the Earth into two equal parts.
5. An astronaut in space ... the earth in about 90 minutes.
6. The largest bodies of land are called
7. The path of the earth around the sun is called the earth's....
8. Axis - a straight line about which a body

equator continents rotates distance depth circles hemisphere orbit

2. Make up sentences.

1. earth the home is the beings of human.
2. of kinds plants and millions of animals the Earth live on.
3. trees giant the surface grow on earth's.
4. the around moves earth sun in space the.
5. cosmos there a lot galaxies of in are.

3. Complete the sentences using *the* where necessary.

1. The climate of ___Karakum Desert in ___Turkmen is continental, with long, hot, dry summers.
2. ___Bering Sea is one of ___most difficult bodies of water (водоёмы) to navigate. 3. Banking has

become ___second most important industry, and___Bahamas are growing as an international financial centre. 4. ___rivers of___Apennines have short courses (течения).

4. Fill in the gaps with the words.

...1...Bill,

I was very ...2... to get your letter. Sorry, I have not ...3... for so long because I have been ...4... at school studying for my exams. ...5... are you keeping?

I'm glad to hear you have chosen your future...6... . As ...7..., I love traveling and learn about other countries too. I hope to ...8... the USA some day.

Well, I ...9... already decided on my career. I want to ...10... a teacher of foreign languages. I like to work with children. They make me feel happy.

I am looking ...11... to your answer.

Keep in touch.

...12...,

Anna

visit forward happy profession busy written have how dear for me become love

Ключ

3сем.

1

1 hemisphere

2 distance

3 depth

4 equator

5 circles

6 continents

7 orbit

8 rotates

2.

1. The earth is the home of human beings.

2. Many millions of kinds of plants and animals live on the Earth.

3. Giant trees grow on the earth's surface.

4. The earth moves in space around the sun.

5 There are a lot of galaxies in cosmos.

3

1+ -

2 - +

3+ +

4- +

4

1 dear

2 happy

3 written

4 busy

5 how

6 profession

7 for me

8 visit

9 have

10 become

11 forward

Критерии оценки

«отлично»	задание 1. студент показал всестороннее знание лексического задание 2,3 - 90 -100%
«хорошо»	задание 1. студент показал всестороннее знание лексического материала, предусмотренного программой задание 2,3 - 89 -70%
«удовлетворительно»	задание 1. студент показал знание основного лексического задание 2,3 - 68 -50 %
«неудовлетворительно»	задание 1. студент не усвоил основной предусмотренный программой лексический материал задание 2,3 - 49 - 0 баллов

4сем.

Задания к дифференцированному зачету

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

1) The Fields of Scientific Research 2) Different Groups of Sciences 3) The Importance of Science 4) What is Science? 5) Methods of Scientific Research

SCIENCE

The word "science" comes from the Latin word "scientia", which means "knowledge". Science covers the broad field of knowledge that deals with facts and the relationship among these facts.

Scientists study a wide variety of subjects. Some scientists search for clues to the origin of the universe and examine the structure of the cells of living plants and animals. Other researchers investigate why we act the way we do, or try to solve complicated mathematical problems.

Scientists use systematic methods of study to make observations and collect facts. They develop theories that help them order and unify facts. Scientific theories consist of general principles or laws that attempt to explain how and why something happens or has happened. A theory is considered to become a part of scientific knowledge if it has been tested experimentally and proved to be true.

Scientific study can be divided into three major groups: the natural, social, and technical sciences. As scientific knowledge has grown and become more complicated, many new fields of science have appeared. At the same time, the boundaries between scientific fields have become less and less clear. Numerous areas of science overlap each other and it is often hard to tell where one science ends and another begins. All sciences are closely interconnected.

Science has great influence on our lives. It provides the basis of modern technology — the tools and machines that make our life and work easier. The discoveries and inventions of scientists also help shape our view about ourselves and our place in the universe.

TECHNOLOGY

Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. Since people have appeared on the earth they have had to get food, clothes, and shelter. Through the ages, people have invented tools, machines, and materials to make work easier. Nowadays, when people speak of technology, they generally mean industrial technology. Industrial technology began about 200 years ago with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories, and the mass production of goods. It influenced different aspects of people's lives. The development of the car influenced where people lived and worked. Radio and television changed their leisure time. The telephone revolutionized communication.

Science has contributed much to modern technology. Science attempts to explain how and why things happen. Technology makes things happen. But not all technology is based on science. For example, people had made different objects from iron for centuries before they learnt the structure of the metal. But some modern technologies, such as nuclear power production and space travel, depend heavily on science.

1. Find in the texts English equivalents for these words and word combinations:

означает, охватывает, взаимосвязь, широкое разнообразие, ищут разгадки, происхождение Вселенной, структура клеток, сложный, собирать факты, упорядочить и обобщить, общие принципы, пытаются объяснить, как и почему, что-то произошло, основные группы, общественные науки, в то же самое время,

многочисленный, тесно взаимосвязаны, она обеспечивает, открытия, изобретения, удовлетворять собственные нужды, они должны были, кров, на протяжении веков, инструменты, чтобы сделать, тому назад, паровой двигатель, рост, массовое производство товаров, время досуга, произвел революцию, сделала большой вклад, например, из железа, в течение веков, очень сильно, зависит.

2 Find in the texts the words which have the similar meanings as the following words:

wide, to research, to attempt, to believe, to examine, main,

complex, difficult, to start, big, a motor, various, to study.

3. Find in the texts the words, which have the opposite meanings to the following words:

narrow, easy, practice, to try, artificial

old, more, to begin, small, more different

4. Fill in the gaps with the missing words in the following sentences.

1. Science d... with a variety of subjects. 2. Scientists s... for the answers to the different questions. 3. The structure of the cells is e... by the scientists. 4. Different theories u... the facts. 5. The b... of some scientific fields are not clear.

6. The natural, social and technical sciences are closely i... 7. T... the ages, people have invented tools, machines, and materials to make work easier. 8. Science c... much to modern technology. 9. Some modern technologies d... on science. 10. During our 1... time we watch TV.

Ключ

4сем.

1. means, covers, interconnection, wide variety, looking for clues, the origin of the Universe, structure of cells, complex, collect facts, order and unify facts, General principles, try to explain how and why, something happens, major groups, social Sciences, at the same time, numerous, closely interrelated,

it provides, discoveries, inventions, to satisfy their own needs, shelter, for centuries, the tools to do, now, ago, the steam engine, growth, mass production of goods, leisure time, revolutionized, made a great contribution, for example, from iron, for centuries, very much, depends.

2.

broad search for to try to to consider investigate major

complicated, hard begin mass engine different learn

3

wide complicated experimental to act natural

modern less finish great similar

4

1 deals

2 search

3 examined

4 unify

5 boundaries

6 interconnected

7 Through

8 contributed

9 depend

10 leisure

Критерии оценки

«отлично»	студент показал всестороннее знание лексико-грамматического материала, предусмотренного программой, без труда находит русские эквиваленты предложенным английским терминам; внятно и корректно переводит предлагаемые предложения.
«хорошо»	студент показал знания лексико-грамматического материала, допуская некоторые ошибки в работе, находит русские эквиваленты предложенным; в целом правильно переводит предложенные

	предложения.
«удовлетворительно»	студент показал знание основного лексико-грамматического материала, но не всегда находит русские эквиваленты предложенным терминам, не всегда внятно переводит предлагаемые предложения.
«неудовлетворительно»	студент не усвоил основной предусмотренный программой лексико-грамматический материал и допустил принципиальные ошибки при построении и переводе фраз

5сем.

Задания к дифференцированному зачету

1. Прочтите и переведите текст.

My speciality

The Orenburg State University is the largest higher educational establishment in our town. It has 1 Institute and 15 Faculties. I study at the Faculty of Natural Sciences. Our faculty was organized in 1998. It trains specialists on the following specialties: geography, biology, chemistry and geology. My future specialization is "Geological surveying and prospecting for mineral deposits". We study mathematics, history, physics, chemistry, philosophy, computer studies and some others subjects. There are also such specialized subjects as geodesy, mineralogy, geochemistry, topography, principles of paleontology, crystallography. Mastering one of the foreign languages enables us to read foreign literature and learn about the latest scientific and technical achievements abroad.

At our disposal we have lecture halls, well-equipped laboratories, library, large sport centre. Up-to-date personal computers are used in the academic process and in scientific research. The computer network of our University is connected to the "Internet" system. The university has geological stations (Kuvandyk Region) for students' practice and grounds for geodetical and mining surveying practical training. A course of study lasts five years. While studying at the University we are to fulfill course papers and a diploma paper (graduation thesis), which is submitted at the end of the fifth year. After graduating from the University students can continue their studies at the post-graduate course. The graduates of our faculty can work as engineers, teachers, research workers, inspectors, managers, etc.

The word "geology" is derived from two Greek words meaning "the study of the Earth". By studying mountains, valleys and rivers, the geologist has amassed a necessary store of knowledge about the formation of the Earth, and the endless changes which have taken place since its formation. From fossils, he has read the story of life on the earth of years ago. With the microscope, he has discovered tiny minerals in thin slices of rock and fine sands, and by knowing the secrets of geology, he has found valuable ores and other mineral deposits that are indispensable in daily life.

Geology includes the study of the continents, the ocean, the atmosphere, and the earth's magnetic and radiation fields. Clearly, this scope is too broad for any one study the deep parts of the Earth and its fields; oceanographers study the hydrosphere; and meteorologists study the atmosphere. The mineralogist is most interested in that part of geology that deals with the process of mineral formation and their manner of occurrence.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

- 1) What University do you study?
- 2) What faculty do you belong to?
- 3) When was your faculty organized?
- 4) What specialists does your faculty train?
- 5) What subjects do you study?
- 6) What does the course of study ends with?
- 7) How can the graduates continue their studies?
- 8) Do you have a wide range of job opportunities on completion of studies?
- 9) What is your future specialty?
- 10) What is geology and what it deals with?
- 11) What do geophysicists (oceanographers, meteorologists, mineralogists) study?

3. Вставьте предлоги там, где это необходимо (at, from, on, with, in, to, of)

- 1) Our faculty train specialists different specialties.
- 2) Students are provided everything necessary for their scientific career.
- 3) We often read the articles about the latest scientific achievements abroad.
- 4) Such specialists are great demand now.
- 5) Diploma paper is submitted the end the fifth year.
- 6) Geology is the study the Earth and particular the history, the structure, the processes operating in and on the Earth.
- 7) After graduating the university students may go on with their study and research.
- 8) Geology has contributed a great deal civilization.
- 9) The mineralogist studies that part of geology which deals..... the minerals.

4. Переведите следующие словосочетания

процесс обучения; дипломная работа; ВУЗ; последние достижения в науке и технике; в нашем распоряжении; специализированные предметы; геологическая съемка; научные исследования; современное оборудование; в этом смысле; полезные ископаемые; поиски и разведка полезных ископаемых; процессы минералообразования; способы залегания; геологические станции и площадки; ценные руды; выпускники факультета.

5. Переведите следующие предложения

- 1) Наш факультет готовит специалистов по таким специальностям, как геология, биология, химия, география.
- 2) Я должен выполнить курсовую работу к концу семестра.

- 3) Вчера мы переводили статью известного ученого о последних научных достижениях в области минералогии.
- 4) Лучшие выпускники имеют возможность продолжить обучение в аспирантуре.
- 5) Студенты могут пользоваться современными компьютерами и системой Интернет.
- 6) Геология изучает континенты, океан, атмосферу, магнитные и радиационные поля.
- 7) Новая библиотека – это уникальный комплекс, оснащенный современным оборудованием.
- 8) Мои любимые предметы – топография, кристаллография и геохимия.

Ключ

5сем.

3

1 in

2 with

3 from

4 in

5 at/of

6 of/ in

7 from/

8 in

9 with

4

the learning process; thesis; higher educational establishment; recent achievements in science and technology; at our disposal; specialized subjects; geological survey; research; modern equipment; in this sense; minerals; prospecting and exploration of minerals; mineral formation processes; methods of occurrence; geological stations and sites; valuable ores; graduates of the faculty.

5

- 1) Our faculty trains specialists in such specialties as Geology, biology, chemistry, geography.
- 2) I have to complete a term paper by the end of the semester.
- 3) Yesterday we translated an article by a famous scientist about the latest scientific achievements in the field of Mineralogy.
- 4) The Best graduates have the opportunity to continue their education in graduate school.

- 5) Students can use modern computers and the Internet.
- 6) Geology studies continents, ocean, atmosphere, magnetic and radiation fields.
- 7) The New library is a unique complex equipped with modern equipment.

Критерии оценки

«отлично»	студент показал всестороннее знание лексико-грамматического материала, предусмотренного программой, без труда находит русские эквиваленты предложенным английским терминам; внятно и корректно переводит предлагаемые предложения.
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бсем

Задания к дифференцированному зачету

1. Find the right variant.

VIEWS OF THE UNIVERSE

0. Ancient men wondered why the sun, the moon and the stars moved as they do. For thousands of years men had watched the skies. They couldn't understand and made up myths to explain the movements of the heavenly bodies. Greek astronomers studied the heavens and finally most of them decided that the sun and stars travelled around the Earth,

1. In the 3^d century B.C. the Greek astronomer, Aristarchus had some very different ideas. He wrote them in a book «The Earth travels around the sun in a circle. This takes a year. The moon alone circles round the Earth. The stars are very far away. The Universe is very large». Other astronomers did not agree with him, and, of course, people didn't accept his ideas. They couldn't agree that the Earth was moving. For centuries no one developed his ideas.

2. Nicolaus Copernicus was the Polish astronomer who began to study the Greek writings of the ancient astronomers. He checked them and found mistakes. Copernicus worked out formulas that seemed to prove the Earth travelled around the sun. Finally he decided the idea was right. The Earth and the

planets did indeed circle the sun. Copernicus' formulas, however, still had the heavenly bodies travelling in epicycles.

3. In 1513 Copernicus wrote a book about his ideas. He showed it to some friends but never had it published. Year after year he went on checking the orbits of the planets. In his studies he used homemade instruments. Often he checked the stars' positions against those given in the ancient Greek astronomers' tables. He filled many pages with his findings, but he did not always trust them. He did not publish them.

4. Copernicus knew that people were not ready to accept the idea of a moving Earth. Copernicus did not want to go against his church's teaching which declared that other planets moved round the Earth. Once a friend came to

visit him. He talked with Copernicus and read the many pages of his studies. He urged Copernicus to let him put the pages into order and publish them. Finally Copernicus agreed. Copernicus did not live to read the printed copy of his book. It was placed in his hand as he lay dying on May 14, 1543.

5. Today we honor Nicolaus Copernicus because he helped people accept the idea of the moving Earth. He dared to doubt the ideas held for centuries. He looked at the heavens with his own eyes. Using math, he tried to show how the Earth circled the sun. He was the first man to do this. Copernicus' book pointed the way to truth. Other astronomers began to explore the idea of the moving Earth.

0. The myths about stars and the Universe were made_____.

a. to describe them

b. to explain the movement of the sun and the stars c to help Greek astronomers study the skies

d. to show them in a poetic way.

1. Aristarchus was the only astronomer who_____.

a. never read myths

b. wrote a book that is recognized nowadays

c declared that the Earth moved around the sun and the

moon travelled round the Earth d. made other astronomers agree the Earth was moving

2. Nicholas Copernicus proved that_____.

a. the sun travelled round the Earth

b. other ancient astronomers were right

c. his own formulas were wrong

d. that the Earth moved round the sun

3. Copernicus explored the Universe using_____.

a. homemade instruments

b. a telescope

c. Greek astronomers' tables

d. a microscope

4. Copernicus didn't want to publish his ideas because_____.

a. his friend was against them

b. Copernicus supported the church's view

c. people were not ready to understand them

d. Copernicus was going to die

5. We honour Copernicus because_____.

a. he was an astronomer

b. his ideas encouraged other astronomers

c. he supported the ideas of the Greek astronomers d. he always helped people

2. Complete the text. some words are extra.

The earth is a huge (...1...) covered with water, rock, and ...2..., and surrounded by air. It is one of nine ...3... that travel through space around the sun. The sun is a ...4... - one of billions of stars that make up a ...5... called the MILKY WAY. The Milky Way and billions of other galaxies make up the UNIVERSE.

The planet earth is only a tiny part of the ...6..., but it is the home of human beings and many other living things. Animals and plants live almost everywhere on the earth's surface. They also must have ...7... to live They can live on the earth because it is just the right distance from the ...8....

universe river planets earth sun star galaxy ball air water soil sphere

3. Make up sentences.

1. in/ the solar/ is/ the smallest/ planet/ Pluto/ system.

2. is/ at/ the Earth/ the poles/ flattened.

3. part/ is/ of/ the solar/ galaxy/ system/ the Milky Way.

4. is/ not/ Earth/ sphere/ a perfect.

5. has/ one/ satellite/ Earth/ natural.

Ключ

бсем.

1

0b

1b

2d

3 b

4c

5d

2

1 sphere

2 soil

3 planets

4 star

5 galaxy

6 universe

7 air

8 sun

3

1. Pluto is the smallest planet in the solar system.

2 the earth is flattened at the poles

3 the solar system is part of / the Milky Way galaxy

4 earth is not a perfect sphere

5 earth has one natural satellite

Критерии оценки

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7сем.

Задания к дифференцированному зачету

1. Read the text and do the tasks following it:

Do you have a favorite radio station? What do you like about it? Have you ever wondered how your radio is able to produce the sounds and the music that you like to hear? Radio programs are sent by a machine called a transmitter to your radio which is called a receiver. The programs don't travel through wires like telephone messages do. They are sent through the air over long distances by electromagnetic waves. These waves are called radio waves and were discovered by a German scientist named Heinrich Hertz. He discovered that these waves could carry sound signals. He also discovered that radio waves have different lengths. Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian, invented a microphone that changed sound waves into electronic signals, and then he

developed a receiver that turned them back into sound again. He also found a way to keep waves of the same length together and keep those of different wave lengths separate. On his

equipment, a radio wave looked like a letter "s" lying on its side. Short waves curved up and down more times each second than longer ones, so he divided all the waves by how many times they curved each

second or by how frequently they curved. He called each group a frequency. The numbers on your radio dial are different frequencies. Different stations can

broadcast their programs at the same time using different frequencies. Later, scientists found that by using only the top half of a radio wave they could reduce static and other noise that

interfered with clear sound. This kind of radio transmission is called FM broadcasting because the frequency has been modulated or changed.

2. Complete the following sentences with the words from the box.

broadcast, microphone, curve, machine, sound signals, receiver, radio transmission, static, noise

- a. A transmitter is a _____.
- b. Radio waves carry _____.
- c. A _____ changes sound waves into electronic signals.
- d. A _____ changes signals into sound again.
- e. A frequency means the number of times that radio waves _____ per second.
- f. Radio stations _____ their programs.
- g. FM means _____
- h. In FM radio, _____ and _____ are reduced.

3. Read the text again to decide if the statements are true or false.

1. Radio waves carry sounds.
2. "Frequency" refers to the number of times a radio wave travels.
3. Different radio stations use different frequencies.
4. Some radio waves are shorter than others.
5. It was Guglielmo Marconi who first discovered radio waves.
6. "Wavelength" refers to the length of a radio wave.
7. Unlike telephone messages, radio waves can travel only short distances.

8. If you have a good receiver, you don't need a transmitter to hear a radio program.

Ключ

7 сем.

2

a 4

b 5

c 2

d 6

e 3

f 1

g 7

h 10/11

3

1+

2-

3+

4+

5-

6+

7-

8+

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8сем.

3.2 Материалы для проведения промежуточного контроля

Задания для проведения дифференцированного зачета

1. Read the text and do the tasks following it:

The earth is one of several satellites of the sun. Satellites are things that go around the sun or a planet at the same speed all the time. The earth's biggest satellite is the moon, but since

1957, when Russia launched the first man-made satellite, there have been hundreds of others sent up to do different jobs. There are different kinds of man-made satellites in space. Military satellites have cameras which can see what is happening in other countries. These help countries defend themselves against surprise attacks. Communication machines, called Comsats, travel through space at the same speed that the earth turns so that they are always over the same

place. Signals from one earth station are received and sent back down to another station thousands of miles from the first. Before Comsats, it was necessary to lay long expensive

cables, which couldn't carry many messages. Comsats carry thousands of messages each minute.

Map makers are drawing much more accurate charts and maps because they have photos from survey satellites showing exactly where everything is, and weather forecasters have

photos of all the clouds around the world. They can see when a storm is forming, and they can tell how long it will take to strike. Navigators on ships and airplanes can now find out

exactly where they are by use of the Satnav system - even when it is cloudy or foggy and no stars are to be seen. Laboratory satellites are usually the only ones that have people in them. The Russians have a

lab that has been constantly occupied by scientists for many years. There are plans to build a very large satellite called a space station. Much of the knowledge about how to do this has been learned aboard American Shuttle labs which become satellites for a few days at a time and then return to the earth, so the labs can be changed and sent into space again to learn something. Someday, people may live their entire lives aboard satellites in space.

2. Match the following words and their meanings by placing proper numbers on each blank:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. launch | a. happening all the time |
| 2. camera | b. to use weapons violently in order to damage or destroy |
| 3. speed | c. a machine used for taking still or moving photographs |
| 4. survey | d. to examine an area in order to measure the area and make a map of it |
| 5. data | e. the process of working out position, direction, and speed while traveling |
| 6. attack | f. to send something into the air or into space |
| 7. entire | g. the rate at which something moves or travels |
| 8. satellite planet | h. an object that is sent into space and travels around the earth or another planet |
| 9. navigation | i. whole |
| 10. constant | j. information |
| | k. room or building used for scientific experiments |

3. Read the text again to decide if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones with the facts from the text.

1. Neptune is a satellite of the solar system.
2. A satellite is something that goes around itself.
3. The first man-made satellite was launched by Russians.
4. The moon is the biggest satellite of the sun.
5. Hundreds of satellites have been sent up, and they have all had the same purpose.
6. Comsats are used for navigation.

7. Comsats travel at a faster speed than the earth.
8. Before Comsats, information was transmitted using cables.
9. Survey satellites help map-makers draw their charts and maps more accurately.

4. Arrange the following sentences according to the logic of the text:

1. American shuttle labs become satellites for a few days at a time and then return to the earth.
2. Map makers are drawing much more accurate charts and maps.
3. Navigators on ships and airplanes use the Satnav system to find out where they are.
4. The earth's biggest satellite is the moon.
5. There are military, communication, survey, weather, navigation and laboratory satellites.
6. Comsats travel through space at the same speed that the Earth turns.
7. Russia launched the first man-made satellite.
8. Satellites are things that go around the sun.

Ключ

8сем

2

1f

2c

3g

4d

5j

6b

7i

8h

9e

10a

3

1-

2+

3+

4-

5-

6-

7-

8+

9+

4

8

4

7

5

6

2

3

1

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