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Старооскольский филиал
федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения
высшего образования
**«Российский государственный геологоразведочный университет имени
Серго Орджоникидзе»
(СОФ МГРИ)**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заместитель директора по СПО
_____ Е. А. Мищенко
«___» _____ 20__ г

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**
СГЦ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ
образовательной программы по специальности СПО
21.02.04 Землеустройство

2023 год

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

21.02.04 Землеустройство

Организация-разработчик:

Старооскольский филиал федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Российский государственный геологоразведочный университет имени Серго Орджоникидзе»

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РАССМОТРЕН И ОДОБРЕН

на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии
гуманитарных и социальных дисциплин

Протокол № _____ от «__» _____ 2023 г.

Председатель ПЦК: _____ В. А. Золотарева

РЕКОМЕНДОВАН

учебно-методическим отделом СОФ МГРИ

«__» _____ 2023 г.

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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 **21.02.04 Землеустройство**

СГЦ.02	Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
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ОК 02 Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 03 Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях.

ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

ПК 1.6 Применять аппаратно-программные средства для расчетов и составления топографических, межевых планов.

ПК 2.3 Составлять технический план объектов капитального строительства с применением аппаратно-программных средств.

ПК 3.1 Консультировать по вопросам регистрации прав на объекты недвижимости и предоставления сведений, содержащихся в Едином государственном реестре недвижимости (далее - ЕГРН).

ПК 3.4 Осуществлять сбор, систематизацию и накопление информации, необходимой для определения кадастровой стоимости объектов недвижимости.

В рамках указанных компетенций обучающиеся развивают следующие знания и умения.

Код ПК, ОК	Умения	Знания
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ОК 02 ОК 03 ОК 09 ПК 1.6 ПК 2.3 ПК 3.1 ПК 3.4	- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы; - участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы; - строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности; - кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые); писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.	- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы; - основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика); - лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; - особенности произношения; - правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности
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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 (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
Освоенные умения:	
- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	Дифференцированный зачет. Экспертная оценка выполнения практической работы. Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы. Тестирование.
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	Дифференцированный зачет. Экспертная оценка выполнения практической работы. Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы.
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	Дифференцированный зачет. Тестирование. Экспертная оценка выполнения практической работы. Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы.
Усвоенные знания:	
- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Дифференцированный зачет. Тестирование. Экспертная оценка выполнения практической работы. Экспертная оценка выполнения самостоятельной работы.

Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам

Раздел / тема учебной дисциплины	Форма текущего контроля	Коды знаний и умений	Коды формируемых ПК и ОК
Тема 1.1. Социально-бытовые ситуации. Знакомство. О себе. Разговорные клише.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 3 3 1	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
Тема 1.2. Рабочий день. Оказание помощи, Решение стандартных ситуаций	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 3 1	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
Тема 2.1. Устройство на работу	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 3 1	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
Тема 2.2. В офисе	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 3 1	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
Тема 2.3. Мотивация сотрудников	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 3 1 3 2	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
Тема 2.4. Деловой этикет.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 3 1 3 2	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
Тема 3.1. Формы организации бизнеса	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 У 3 3 1 3 2	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
Тема 3.2. Организация собственного дела	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 У 3 3 1 3 2	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4

Тема 4.1. Выполнение полевых работ	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 У 3 З 1 З 2	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
4.2.Техническая оценка объектов недвижимости	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 У 3 З 1 З 2	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
Тема 4.3. Регистрация прав на недвижимость	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 У 3 З 1 З 2	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4
Тема 4.4. Охраны земельных ресурсов и окружающей среды	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Тестирование	У 1 У 2 У 3 З 1 З 2	ОК 02.; ОК 03.; ОК 09.; ПК 1.6.; ПК 2.3.; ПК 3.1.; ПК 3.4

3. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО, РУБЕЖНОГО, ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

3.1 Материалы для проведения текущего по темам учебной дисциплины.

Тема 1.1- 1.2

1. Прочитать текст и найти английские эквиваленты.

Our family is neither big nor small. It consists of my father, my mother, my brother, and me. My father, a tall man with dark short hair, is 40 years old. He works as a manager at the firm. He likes his work and spends a lot of time there. My mother, a tall and thin woman with big blue eyes and fair hair, is younger than my father, she is 38. My mother is a teacher at the secondary school. She teaches her students foreign languages: German and English. She also spends much time at school, but she finds time to cook, sew, knit, and even to help my brother and me with our homework. My brother is only 10, and he is a schoolboy.

I am 14. I am a student of the college. My college is far from our house, and it takes me half an hour to get there by bus. We are studying different subjects there, but my favourite ones are History and English. As to my appearance, I am slim and slender. My hair is fair, my eyes are blue. I look like my mother. I like to dress in a modern style. Music is my hobby. I am fond of dancing at the disco. I like to buy and read English books too. Twice a week, I go to the swimming pool.

We live in Rostov-on-Don, the biggest city not only in the North Caucasus, but in the entire South of Russia. It is located on the right high bank of the Don river. We have a three-room flat in a new block of houses. There is a nice green park near our house, where we spend a lot of our free time. There are many different shops not far from our house. My brother and I often go shopping.

Our family is nice, and everybody is easy to get along with. We take care of each other. We spend much time together. Recently, we have bought a car, and now we often go down to the

country to have a rest on weekends. In the evening, all members of our family watch TV, discuss everyday problems. Sometimes we go to the theatre or to the concert.

ни большая, ни маленькая; она состоит из; работает менеджером; много времени; светлые волосы; моложе, чем; иностранные языки; находит время готовить, шить, вязать; мне требуется полчаса; на автобусе; любимые предметы; что касается моей внешности; изящная;

похожа на маму; люблю танцевать; дважды в неделю; Северный Кавказ; весь юг России; квартал домов; ходить за покупками; легко ладят; ездим за город; очень жаль; этого же цвета; в углу; кроме того; достаточно большая

2. Найдите синонимы в тексте.

large, to like, much, slim, to assist

a pupil, various, whole, to be situated, beautiful

3. Найдите антонимы в тексте.

big, short, fair, to dislike, little,

older, here, north, left, low

4. Дополните предложения по тексту.

1) Our family is n... big nor small. 2) He works a... a manager at the firm. 3) My mother is a tall woman w... blue eyes and f... hair. 4) She is y... than he. 5) She finds time to ... me with my homework.

6) It takes me h... an hour to get to the college. 7) I look l... my mother. 8) I am f... of dancing. 9) I go to the swimming pool t... a week. 10) Everybody is easy to get a... with.

Ключ

Вар 1

1. neither big nor small; it consists of; works as a Manager; a lot of time; blonde hair; younger than; foreign languages; finds time to cook, sew, knit; it takes me; by bus; favorite items; as for my appearance; slender

looks like my mother; love dancing; twice a week; North Caucasus; the whole South of Russia; block of flats; go shopping; easy to get along with; go to the country; it is a pity; the same color; in the corner; in addition; quite large

2.

big love many slender help

children different all is located nice

3.

little long blond like large

younger there south right high

4.

1. nor

2. as

3. with fair

4. younger

5. help

6. half
7. like
8. fond
9. twice
10. along

Критерии оценки

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

Тема 2.1

1. Подберите русские эквиваленты английским словам.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. adaptable | a) полезный |
| 2. hardworking | b) общительный |
| 3. modest | c) легко приспосабливающийся |
| 4. punctual | d) честный |
| 5. flexible | e) чувствительный |
| 6. honest | f) усердный (трудолюбивый) |
| 7. patient | g) амбициозный |
| 8. sociable | h) скромный |
| 9. loyal | i) терпеливый |
| 10. ambitious | j) пунктуальный |
| 11. sensitive | k) верный |
| 12. helpful | l) уступчивый |

2. Сопоставьте слова из левой колонки с описанием из правой колонки:

1. Mechanic	A. a member of the legal profession
2. Chemist	B. examine or treat (an animal)
3. Accountant	C. a person who decorates, esp. one who paints or papers houses professionally
4. Vet	D. a skilled worker, esp. one who makes or uses or repairs machinery
5. Lawyer	E. a person who cuts and styles hair, esp. professionally
6. Hairdresser	F. a professional keeper or inspector of accounts
7. Decorator	G. a person practicing or trained in chemistry

3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским выражениям и выпишите их.

Now I have already decided what to do. I'd like to be an aviator. I know that it's very difficult. I should know perfectly everything about the planes, airports, weather and other things. You know that the weather is very important thing for the flights too. I must be well educated and well informed. So that's why at first I am going to go to the Aviation University in Moscow, then when I finish studying I'll go to my country to try to get a job in the air companies. You know may be something will be not OK, because I don't know what will happen tomorrow, but I know that I'll do everything to realize my plane and my dreams.

I also want to say that the profession should be chosen according to the character and hobbies of the person. That's why parents mustn't make their children choose the thing they like (parents like). Children must do it themselves. Because they must love the thing they do, believe that people need them and their job will bring them more pleasure.

1. Следует знать
2. Быть хорошо образованным
3. Получить работу
4. Реализовать план
5. В зависимости от характера
6. Любить то, что они делают
7. Родители не должны заставлять
8. Приносить им больше удовольствия

Ключ.

1

1a

2f

3h

4j

5c

6d

7i

8b

9k

10g

11e

12l

2

1d

2g

3f

4b

5a

6e

7c

3.

1. *should know*
2. *Be well educated*
3. *Get a job*
4. *to realize my plane*
5. *according to the character*
6. *love the thing they*
7. *parents mustn't make*
8. *bring them more pleasure*

Критерии оценки

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

Тема 2.2- 2.4

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 Sary 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 со словарем реплики, составьте и разыграйте свой диалог:

Студент:

М-р Браун (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!
- ***

Ключ.

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

Критерии оценки

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

Тема 3.1

1. 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

2. 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.

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

Критерии оценки.

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

Тема 3.2

1. 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.

2. Дополните данные диалоги подходящими по смыслу фразами:

A. - Are there any rooms available?

- (1) _____

- I'd like to have a single room with an en suite bathroom.

B. - My name is Sally Smith. (2) _____

- Oh yes, we have your reservation. You have room number 233.

C. - (3) _____ ?

- Until the end of the week.

D. - (4) _____ ? I'd like to eat something.

- It's on the left at the end of the corridor.

3. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами / фразами:

We stayed in this _____ for two nights in May. I had to _____ our room in advance because I was afraid there wouldn't be any rooms _____. When we arrived we checked in at the _____ and the _____ carried our luggage to our room. We were very hungry so we asked where the _____ was. The next day I wanted to have a wake-up _____ at 7 a.m. because I had a very important business meeting. The hotel was very elegant and expensive: there was a huge _____ with a _____ and several armchairs. The _____ was excellent.

Ключ

3

hotel
book
available
list
porter
canteen
call
hall
sofa
hotel

Критерии оценки

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

Тема 4.1

1. 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.

2. 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

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
90 -100%	« 5 »
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50% и меньше	« 2 »

Тема 4.3

1. 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.

2. 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

Критерии оценки

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
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60 - 50 %	« 3 »
50% и меньше	« 2 »

Тема 4.4

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

Критерии оценки

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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

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

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

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

5сем.

Тестирование по пройденному материалу.

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

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

6сем

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

Количество правильных ответов	Оценка
90 -100%	« 5 »
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50% и меньше	« 2 »

7сем.

Тестирование по пройденному материалу.

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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60 - 50 %	« 3 »
50% и меньше	« 2 »

8сем.

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 traveling | 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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