

**Министерство образования, науки и молодежи Республики Крым
Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Республики Крым
«Феодосийский политехнический техникум»**

Утверждаю:
Заместитель директора
по учебной работе
_____ О.Г. Сердюкова
«_____» _____ 2021г.

**КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
ОГСЭ. 03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

в рамках основной профессиональной образовательной программы
по специальности среднего профессионального образования
08.02.09 Монтаж, наладка и эксплуатация электрооборудования промышленных и
гражданских зданий

Форма проведения оценочной процедуры: дифференцированный зачет

Организация - разработчик: Государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Республики Крым «Феодосийский политехнический техникум»

Разработчик: преподаватель иностранного языка Лазуренко С.В.

Комплект оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании цикловой комиссии филологических дисциплин.

Протокол № _ от «_» ___ 2021г.

Председатель цикловой комиссии _____ З.Ф. Гурьянова

I.Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

□ **Общие положения**

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств (КОС) предназначен для оценки результатов освоения образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК.

КОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения, итоговой аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета – 7 семестр.

КОС разработан в соответствии с основной профессиональной образовательной программой по специальности среднего профессионального образования

08.02.09 Монтаж, наладка и эксплуатация электрооборудования промышленных и гражданских зданий

Общие компетенции формируются в процессе освоения ОПОП в целом, поэтому по результатам освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык возможно оценивание положительной динамики их формирования.

□ **Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке**

Предмет оценивания	Показатели оценки	Критерии оценки	Типовое задание
1	2	3	4
<p>Знания / Умения:</p> <p>З1.Лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности</p> <p>З2.Грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности</p> <p>У 1.Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;</p> <p>У 2. Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности</p> <p>У 3.Самостоятельно совершенствовать</p>	<p>- знание 1200-1400 лексических единиц, грамматического минимума, необходимых для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>-понимание высказываний собеседника;</p> <p>-устное и письменное сообщение и изложение информации заданную тематику;</p> <p>-извлечение необходимой информации из различных источников;</p>	<p>-правильное воспроизведение языковых(лексических, грамматических) средств;</p> <p>- построение речи в соответствии с языковыми нормами;</p> <p>-ведение связной беседы по предложенной коммуникативной ситуации;</p> <p>- аргументирование ответов;</p> <p>-использование основных видов чтения в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;</p> <p>-письменное изложение о себе в форме, принятой в стране изучаемого языка.</p>	<p>Тестовые задания :</p> <p>- клоуз- тест;</p> <p>-множественного выбора;</p> <p>-перекрестного выбора;</p> <p>-завершения/ окончания;</p> <p>-исправления ошибок;</p> <p>-множественного выбора;</p> <p>- тесты замены/ подстановки;</p> <p>лексические диктанты;</p> <p>синквейны, ментальные карты, кластеры;</p> <p>лексико-грамматические упражнения;</p> <p>вопросно-ответные упражнения;</p> <p>диалоги/ монологи;</p> <p>ситуационные задачи;</p> <p>контрольные</p>

<p>устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.</p> <p>ОК.1 Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.</p> <p>ОК.2 Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.</p> <p>ОК.3 Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.</p> <p>ОК4. Осуществлять поиск информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития</p> <p>ОК5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.</p> <p>ОК.6 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, (потребителями).</p> <p>ОК.7 Брать на себя ответственность за</p>	<p>-использование отраслевых и общих словарей, справочников на иностранном языке;</p> <p>-самостоятельное пополнение лексического запаса;</p> <p>-использование компьютерных технологий для обработки и передачи иноязычной информации, представление ее в различных формах.</p>		<p>работы; эссе, рефераты, рецензии; учебные проекты; презентации в программе PowerPoint.</p>
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<p>работу членов команды(подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий. ОК.8 Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации. ОК.9 Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.</p>			
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1.3 Система оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины

Знать лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) минимум

Оценка «ОТЛИЧНО»: знание обучающимся 90-100% лексических единиц.

Оценка «ХОРОШО»: знание обучающимся 70-80% лексических единиц.

Оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»: знание обучающимся не менее 50% лексических единиц.

Оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»: знание обучающимся менее 50% лексических единиц.

Знать грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

Оценка «ОТЛИЧНО»: допущение обучающимся не более 1 ошибки, впоследствии самостоятельно исправленной.

Оценка «ХОРОШО»: допущение обучающимся не более 2-3 ошибок.

Оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»: допущение обучающимся 4-5 ошибок.

Оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»: допущение обучающимся более 5 ошибок.

Перевод (со словарем) иностранного текста профессиональной направленности

Оценка «ОТЛИЧНО»: при переводе обучающимся соблюдены все лексико-грамматические нормы.

Оценка «ХОРОШО»: при переводе допустимы 2-3 грамматические и/или лексические ошибки.

Оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»: обучающимся допущены 4-6 грамматические/лексические ошибки.

Оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»: обучающийся допустил свыше 7 ошибок.

Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы

Оценка «ОТЛИЧНО»: при ответе обучающимся используются полные распространенные предложения с правильным порядком слов. Допустима 1 ошибка, которую обучающийся сам исправит.

Оценка « ХОРОШО» : при ответе используются обучающимся полные распространенные предложения с правильным порядком слов. Допустимы 2-3 грамматические/лексические ошибки.

Оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» :при ответе обучающимся используются полные распространенные предложения. Допустимы 4-5 грамматические/лексические ошибки и/ или деформация порядка слов в предложении.

Оценка « НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО»: предложения обучающегося неполные, соблюден неправильный порядок слов, обучающийся допускает свыше 5 ошибок.

2.1. Входной контроль

Вариант 1

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

Н-р: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it rains, we shall stay at home.

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)

2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)

3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)

4. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)

5. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

Ответы:

1. If he practices every day, he will become a champion.

2. She will help us if we ask.

3. If they have enough money, they will open a restaurant next year.

4. I won't talk to you anymore if you insult me.

5. If Bob doesn't keep his word, Anna will be angry with him

Вариант 2

1. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: If Susan ... (move) to Tokyo, she ... (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио, она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.) – If Susan moved to Tokyo, she would live near her sister.

1. If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)

2. My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.)
3. I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоём месте.)
4. If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)
5. Tom ... (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

Ответы:

1. If you had a driving license, you would get this job.
2. My dog would be 20 years old today if it were alive.
3. I would go to the police if I were you.
4. If people didn't buy guns, the world would become safer.
5. Tom wouldn't eat much "fast food" if his wife cooked at home.

2.2. Текущий контроль

Тема «Компьютер. Виды компьютеров, их предназначение»

Оценка знаний 31, 32 умений У1, У2, У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК5

Вариант 1

1. Вставьте необходимые слова вместо пропусков.

1. The basic function of a computer is _____ information. a) to switch; b) to keep; c) to process
2. The data needed for solving problems are kept in the a) memory; b) input device; c) output device
3. Inputting information into the computer is realized by means of _____. a) a printer; b) letters; c) diskettes
4. A computer can carry out arithmetic-logical operations a) quickly; b) instantaneously; c) during some minutes
5. Computers have become _____ in homes, offices, research institutes. a) commonplace; b) common room
6. Space _____ uses computers widely. a) information; b) production; c) exploration
7. Computers are used for image _____. a) processing; b) operating; c) producing

Эталон ответов

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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C	A	B	C	B	C	C
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Вариант 2

1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык

1. Computers were designed to perform thousands of computations per second.
2. To make computers more reliable transistors were used.
3. They were applied to reduce computational time.
4. To integrate large numbers of circuit elements into a small chip, transistors should be reduced in size.
5. To use integrated circuit technology new computers were built.
6. Analytical engine was invented to store data.

Вариант 3

- Прочитайте текст, представьте его краткий письменный пересказ

MICROPROCESSOR - A BRAIN TO THE HARDWARE

The microprocessor forms the heart of a microcomputer. The first microprocessors were developed in 1971 as a branch of pocket calculator development. Since then there has been a tremendous rise of work in this field and there appeared dozens of different microprocessors. Microprocessors are used primarily to replace or increase random logic design. As it is known, a computer actually refers to a computing system including hardware (processor, I/O circuits, power supplies, control panel, etc.) and software (instruction manual, user's manual, assembler and diagnostic and service routines). Processor refers to the processing circuits: control processing unit, memory, interrupt unit, clock and timing. Most processors also include computer software. Central processing unit — heart of the processor — consists of the register array, arithmetic and logical unit, control unit (including micro ROM), and bus control circuits. Microsoftware may also include microinstruction manual, micro assembler, etc.

2. The very first microprocessors were fabricated using PMOS technology. "Holes" in the p-type material having a low mobility, those microprocessors were relatively slow devices. Later, improved technology permitted microprocessors to be constructed using n-type MOS and these microprocessors are almost as fast as normal minicomputers.

Вариант 4

1. Прочитайте текст, представьте его краткий письменный пересказ

APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS

At present a great deal of the work force of most countries is engaged in creating, processing, storing, communicating and just working with information. Computers have become commonplace in homes, offices, stores, schools, research institutes, plants.

The use of computers in business, industry and communication services is widespread today.

Computer-controlled robots are able to improve the quality of manufactured products. Computers can control the work of power stations, plants and docks. They help in making different decisions and in management of economy.

The work of banks depends upon computer terminals for millions of daily operations. Without these terminals, records of deposits and withdrawals would be difficult to maintain, and it would be impossible to make inquiries about the current status of customer accounts.

Computers form a part of many military systems including communication and fire control. They are applied for automatic piloting and automatic navigation. Space exploration depends on computers for guidance, on-board environment and research.

Computers find application in astronomy and upper atmosphere research. Weather forecasting, library information services can benefit from computers too.

It is interesting to note that computers are widely used in medicine. They became valuable medical diagnostic tools. Computers are used for optical scanning and image processing, ranging from pattern recognition to image processing. Technicians can operate computer tomography scanners which combine x-rays with computer technology to give sectional views of the body of patients. The views then can be combined into a single image shown on the screen. It should be noticed that learning on a computer can be fun. Students spend more time with computer-aided instruction performing the assigned task, as compared with conventional classroom. At last air traffic control is impossible without computer application. It fully depends upon computer-generated information.

Тема «Основные части компьютера и его функции»

Оценка знаний 31, 32 умений У1, У2, У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК5

Вариант 1

□ Подберите вместо пропусков подходящее по смыслу слово

1. Computers and their _____ equipment are designed by a computer system architect. a) engineering; b) accessory; c) specific
2. Digital computers use numbers instead of analogous physical ___. a) symbols; b) equipment; c) quantities
3. Systems _____ are usually stored in read-only memory. a) hardware; b) software; c) firmware
4. A computer is a machine with a complex network of electronic that operate switches. a) circuits; b) cores; c) characters
5. In modern electronic computers the _____ is the device that acts as a switch. a) integrated circuit; b) diode; c) transistor
6. A number of actions that convert data into useful information is defined as ___. a) data; b) processing; c) data processing
7. Computers can store, organize and retrieve great amounts of information, far beyond the _____ of humans. a) capacities; b) capabilities; c) accuracy
8. The analyst _____ a computer for solving problems.
a) requires; b) designs; c) uses
9. The use of _____ computers will continue to increase with the growth in applications of microprocessors and minicomputers. a) analog; b) digital; c) hybrid

10. The development of third generation computers became possible due to the invention of _____.

a) integrated circuits; b) electronic tubes; c) transistors

Эталон ответов

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	a	b	a	a	c	a	a	b	a

Вариант3

1. Подберите вместо пропусков подходящее по смыслу слово

1. Computer data _____ system frees humans from routine error-prone tasks. a) counting; b) computing; c) processing

2. Computers can store vast amount of information to organize it and it. a) to travel; b) to retrieve; c) to respond

3. The entered data can be transmitted by _____ networks. a) communications; b) conversions; c) procession

4. The possibility of _____ is reduced if data were correctly put into the data processing system, a) character; b) access; c) error

Вариант4

1. Преобразуйте следующие предложения действительного залога в страдательный по образцу:

People widely use electronic devices—Electronic devices are widely used by people.

1. Electronic devices control the work of power stations. 2. They calculate the trajectories of spaceships. 3. People discover new phenomena of nature due to electronic devices. 4. Scientists designed a variety of tubes for specialized functions. 5. American scientists invented the transistor in 1948. 6. Integrated circuits greatly reduced the size of devices. 7. New types of integrated circuits increased packing density. 8. Electronics has extended man's intellectual power. 9. Scientists are looking for new ways for the improvement of integrated circuits technology. 10. Jack Kilby developed the concept of integrating device and built the first IC in 1958.

Тема «Персональный компьютер, его функции и применение»

Оценка знаний 31, 32 умений У1, У2, У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК5

Вариант1

1. Согласуйте слова в левой колонке с их интерпретацией, предложенной справа

1. Computer a) a combination of interconnected circuit elements produced in a chip to perform a definite function

2. Analog computer b) a sequence of instructions enabling the computer to solve a given task

3. Digital computer c) a tiny piece of silicon containing complex electronic circuits used inside all computers

4. Hardware d) a system which processes and stores great amount of data solving problems of

- numerical computation
5. Software e) a device which can carry out routine mental tasks by performing simple operations at high speed
 6. Program f) electronic and mechanical equipment in a computer system
 7. Programming g) a set of programs, procedures and associated documentation
 8. Integrated circuit h) the process of preparation a set of coded instructions for a computer
 9. Chip i) a device that has input and output represented in the form of physical quantities
 10. Transistor j) a small piece of a semiconductor that greatly reduced power consumption of a circuit

ЭТАЛОН ОТВЕТОВ

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	a	b	a	a	c	a	a	b	a

Вариант 2

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в действительном или страдательном залоге

1. Computers (applied; are applied; are applying) for automatic piloting and automatic navigation.
2. The programs (write; have written; are written) to help people in the use of the computer system.
3. As digital computers (count; counted; are counted) quickly, they widely (use; used; are used) in business data processing.
4. Once data (entered; have entered; have been entered) correctly into the data processing system, the possibility of error (reduced; have been entered);

are applied	are written	count	have been entered	reduced
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Вариант 3

1. Вставьте необходимые слова вместо пропусков

1. A personal computer is a small relatively inexpensive device designed for an individual _____. a) person; b) producer; c) user
2. One of the first and most popular personal computer was _____ in 1977. a) interpreted; b) introduced; c) integrated
3. All personal computers are based on _____ technology, its CPU being called MPU. a) microscopy; b) microprocessor; c) microelement
4. Very soon a microcomputer was _____ from a calculator into a PC for everyone. a) transformed; b) transferred; c) transported
5. Input in PC is usually performed by means of a _____. a) mouse; b) scanner; c) keyboard
6. A personal computer uses _____ disks as input and output media. a) hard; b) fixed; c) floppy
7. Personal computers have a lot of _____, scientific, engineering, educational being among them. a) multiplication; b) application; c) investigation.
8. Personal computers have a great upon pupils, educators, accountants, stock brokers and who not. a) influence; b) information; c) environment
9. A word processing program called application _____ enables you to modify any document in a manner you wish. a) hardware; b) software; c) firmware

ЭТАЛОН ОТВЕТОВ

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
c	c	b	a	a	c	b	a	b

Вариант 4

1. Вставьте необходимые слова вместо пропусков

1. Programs and data to be processed must be in the ___ memory. a) internal; b) external; c) secondary
2. The control unit _____ instructions from the program. a) sends; b) changes; c) obtains
3. The results of arithmetic operations are returned to the _____ for transferring to main storage. a) decoder; b) counter; c) accumulator
4. The instruction to be _____ in control unit is read out from primary storage into the storage register. a) calculated; b) executed; c) read out
5. The _____ performs logical comparisons of the contents of the storage register and the _____. a) adder; b) accumulator; c) comparer
6. The read out command is passed from the ___ register to the _____ register. a) instruction; b) address; c) storage
7. CPU is designed to _____ and to _____ basic instructions for the computer. a) control; b) consist; c) carry out
8. CU and ALU consist of electronic circuits with millions of _____. a) sensors; b) servers; c) switches

Вариант 5

1. Составьте пары или группы близких по значению слов из перечня, приведенного ниже.

Например: A. to perform, to exercise, to carry out; B. a man, a person, a human being;

Verbs: to turn on, to provide, to type, to accept, to help, to learn, to observe, to call, to tell, to keep, to feed, to solve, to relate, to switch off, to communicate, to receive, to supply, to switch on, to assist, to print, to study, to input, to turn off, to decide, to store, to say, to name, to watch.

Nouns: work, machine, fundamentals, display, application, capabilities, job, storage, screen, state, basics, use, concept, specialist, journal, character, memory, idea, expert, magazine, position, symbol, command, data, solution, device, instruction, powers, information, decision.

Adjectives: basic, tiny, common, small, main, significant, routine, general, remarkable, uninterested, intricate, important, wonderful, complex, little.

Adverbs: rapidly, probably, instantaneously, in a moment, quickly, perhaps.

Вариант 6

1. Вспомните значение следующих глаголов и подберите к ним производные

Например: to calculate — calculating, calculator, calculation.

To compute, to invent, to know, to multiply, to divide, to depend, to solve, to provide, to process, to code, to punch, to collect, to design, to store, to contribute, to use, to manipulate, to assemble, to connect, to consume, to rely, to divide, to multiply, to inform, to instruct, to discover, to operate.

Вариант 7

1. Прочитайте текст, дайте его письменный перевод

APPLICATION OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS

Personal computers have a lot of applications, however, there are some major categories of applications: home and hobby, word processing, professional, educational, small business and engineering and scientific.

Home and hobby. Personal computers enjoy great popularity among experimenters and hobbyists. They are an exciting hobby. All hobbyists need not be engineers or programmers. There are many games that use the full capabilities of a computer to provide many hours of exciting leisure-time adventure.

The list of other home and hobby applications of PCs is almost endless, including: checking account management, budgeting, personal finance, planning, investment analyses, telephone answering and dialing, home security, home environment and climate control, appliance control, calendar management, maintenance of address and mailing lists and what not.

Word processing. At home or at work, applications software, called a word processing program, enables you to correct or modify any document in any manner you wish before printing it. Using the CRT monitor as a display screen, you are able to view what you have typed to correct mistakes in spelling or grammar, add or delete sentences, move paragraphs around, and replace words. The letter or document can be stored on a diskette for future use.

Professional. The category of professional includes persons making extensive use of word processing, whose occupations are particularly suited to the desk-top use of PCs. Examples of other occupations are accountants, financial advisors, stock brokers, tax consultants, lawyers, architects, engineers, educators and all levels of managers. Applications programs that are popular with persons in these occupations include accounting, income tax preparation, statistical analysis, graphics, stock market forecasting and computer modeling.

Educational. Personal computers are having and will continue to have a profound influence upon the classroom, affecting both the learner and the teacher. Microcomputers are making their way into classrooms to an ever-increasing extent, giving impetus to the design of programmed learning materials that can meet the demands of student and teacher.

Two important types of uses for personal computers in education are computer-managed instruction (CMI), and computer-assisted instruction (CAI). CMI software is used to assist the instructor in the management of all classroom-related activities, such as record keeping, work assignments, testing, and grading. Applications of CAI include mathematics, reading, typing, computer literacy, programming languages, and simulations of real-world situations.

2. Ответьте на вопросы, используя информацию текста.

1. What are the main spheres of PC application? 2. Do you enjoy computer games? 3. Is it necessary for a person to be an analyst or a programmer to play computer games? 4. What other home and hobby applications, except computer games, can you name? 5. What is "a word processing program"? 6. What possibilities can it give you? 7. Can you correct mistakes while typing any material and how? 8. What other changes in the typed text can you make using a display? 9.

Which professions are in great need of computers? 10. How can computers be used in education?

Тема «Интернет, его плюсы и минусы»

Оценка знаний 31, 32, умений У2, У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК5 ОК6

Вариант 1

- Match the following

1. You access the information through one interface or tool called a... 2. People connected to the WWW through the local... have access to a variety of information. 3. The user doesn't need to know where the site is, the... follows the... 4. In 1996 there were more than 20 million users of the... 75 5. Each... provides a graphical interface. 6. Local... charge money for their services to access... resources.

Words to match with: web browser, providers, link, WWW

Вариант 2

- Answer on the following questions

1. What is Internet used for? 2. Why so many activities such as e-mail and business transactions are possible through the Internet? 3. What is World Wide Web? 4. What is Web browser? 5. What does a user need to have an access to the WWW? 6. What are hyperlinks? 7. What resources are available on the WWW? 8. What are the basic recreational applications of WWW?

Вариант 3

1. Which of the listed below statements are true/false.

1. There are still not so many users of the Internet. 2. There is information on all sorts of topics on the Internet, including education and weather forecasts. 3. People can communicate through e-mail and chat programs only. 4. Internet is tens of thousands of networks which exchange the Information in the same basic way. 5. You can access information available on the World Wide Web through the Web browser. 6. You need a computer (hardware) and a special program (software) to be a WWW user. 7. You move from site to site by clicking on a portion of text only. 8. Every time the user wants to move somewhere on the web he/she needs to step by step enter links and addresses. 9. Films and pictures are not available on the Internet. 10. Radio and TV-broadcasting is a future of Internet. They're not available yet.

Тема «Известные русские изобретатели, их вклад в развитие науки и техники»

Оценка знаний 31, 32 умений У1, У2, У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК5

Тема «Известные зарубежные изобретатели, их вклад в развитие науки и техники»
Оценка знаний 31, 32 умений У1, У2, У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК5, ОК 6, ОК 7.

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте текст, дайте его письменный перевод

The Concept of Electrical Current

In the beginning of the 17th century Sir William Gilbert discovered that many substances could be electrified by friction. Gilbert named this effect “electric” after the word “electron”- the Greek name for amber. In 1756 the great Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov was the first to make theoretical analysis of electrical phenomena. At present the nature of electrification is explained by the electron theory.

According to the modern theory all matter is composed of atoms or tiny particles. There are many kinds of atoms. Not all substances are good conductors of electricity, as a general rule metals are good conductors of electricity, whereas nonmetals are poor conductors. The poorest of conductors are commonly called insulators or nonconductors. There are a large number of substances that are neither good conductors of electricity nor good insulators. These substances are called semi-conductors. An electric circuit is a path through which an electric current flows. This is a complete path along which electrons can transmit their charges. An electric circuit includes a battery, generator, or magnetic means for producing current flow. Some portion of the circuit is made to do useful work. The circuit is said to be open when no charges can move due to a break in the path. The circuit is said to be closed when no break exists- when switches are closed and all connections are properly made. Special symbols are used to show electrical systems. There is a wide range of these symbols.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте текст, дайте его письменный перевод

ELECTRICITY

It is impossible to imagine our civilization without electricity: economic and social progress will be turned to the past and our daily lives completely transformed. Electrical power has become universal. Thousands applications of electricity such as lighting, electrochemistry and electrometallurgy are longstanding and unquestionable. With the appearance of the electrical

motor, power cables replaced transmission shafts, gear wheels, belts and pulleys in the 19th century workshops. And in the home a whole range of various time and labor saving appliances have become a part of our everyday lives. Other devices are based on specific properties of electricity: electrostatics in the case of photocopying machine and electromagnetism in the case of radar and television. These applications have made electricity most widely used. The first industrial application was in the silver workshops in Paris. The generator - a new compact source of electricity was also developed there. The generator replaced the batteries and other devices that had been used before. Electric lighting came into wide use at the end of the last century with the development of the electric lamp of Thomas Edison. Then the transformer was invented, the first electric lines and networks were set up, dynamos and induction motors were designed. Since the beginning of the 20th century the successful development of electricity has begun throughout the industrial world. The consumption of electricity has doubled every ten years. Today consumption of electricity per capita is an indicator of the state of development and economic health of a nation. Electricity has replaced other sources of energy as it has been realized that it offers improved service and reduced cost. Electricity is the efficient source of some of the most recent technological advances such as the laser and electron beams. Truly electricity provides mankind with the future.

Тема «Развитие науки и техники в России»

Оценка знаний 31, 32 умений У1, У2, У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК7

Вариант 1

1. Определите время и залог сказуемого

1. In 1756 the great Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov was the first to make theoretical analysis of electrical phenomena. 2. At present the nature of electrification is explained by the electron theory. 3. Some portion of the circuit is made to do useful work. 4. The circuit is said to be closed when no break exists - when switches are closed and all connections are properly made. 5. Special symbols are used to show electrical systems.

Вариант 2

1. Определите время и залог глагола сказуемого

1. Now we are using traditional power sources, that is oil, natural gas, coal and water power with the consumption of more than 50 billion barrels per year. 2. Today some engineers are working at the problem of developing electric power stations with the use of a thermal-chemical cycle. 3. It was Russia that was the first in the world to develop and test a photoelectric battery of 32,000

volts. 4. Research is being carried out in these fields. 5. That different wind energy plants are being developed is also well-known.

Тема «Развитие науки и техники за рубежом»

Оценка знаний 31, 32 умений У1, У2, У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК7

Вариант 1

1. Прочитайте текст, дайте его письменный перевод.

NOT-TRADITIONAL RENEWABLE SOURCE OF ENERGY

It known that much is being done in the world today for the development of non-traditional sources of energy. Without them the Earth cannot support its present population of 5 billion people and probably 8 billion people in the 21 st century. Now we are using traditional power sources, that is oil, natural gas, coal and water power with the consumption of more than 50 billion barrels per year. It is evident that these sources are not unlimited. That is why it is so important to use such renewable sources of energy as the sun, wind, geothermal energy and others. Research is being carried out in these fields. One of the most promising research is the development of power stations with direct transformation of solar energy into electricity on the basis of photo-effect. It was Russia that was the first in the world to develop and test a photoelectric battery of 32, 000 volts and effective area of only 0,5 sq.m which made it possible to concentrate solar radiation. This idea is now being intensively developed in many countries. However, the efficiency of a solar power station is considerably reduced because of the limited time of its work during the year. But it is possible to improve the efficiency of solar power stations and traditional ones- thermal, atomic and hydraulic. Today some engineers are working at the problem of developing electric power stations with the use of a thermal- chemical cycle. In Kamchatka there are geothermal power stations operating on hot water- steam mixture from the depths of about a kilometer. That different wind energy plants are being developed is also well-known. It is important that all these advances in new sources of energy and improving the old ones help to solve the energy problem.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте текст, дайте его письменный перевод

A Family of Waves

Born of electricity and magnetism, all forms of light are electromagnetic radiations or waves. If we line them up in order of wavelength, we get an enlarged spectrum of which Newton's spectrum is only a part. Starting with the shortest waves, we find them in this order : cosmic rays, X- rays, ultra- violet rays, visible light ranging from violet to red, infra- red rays, and radio waves.

By studying their characteristics we have learned how to use each of them. Cosmic rays, because of their high energy, are used by physicists in their atom- smashing experiments. X- rays are used by doctors not only for taking pictures of the inside of your body, but also for destroying harmful growths in the body. Ultra- violet light, obtained from " sun lamps", can be used for helping your body manufacture the vitamin D it needs. Infra- red rays, besides being used for heat treatments, are also useful for taking photographs through haze and fog. Radio waves carry radio and television broadcasts from the station to receives in our homes and elsewhere. And of course, you remember the many uses of visible light already described.

Sound Waves. Sound consists of longitudinal waves in some medium. Each particle of the medium vibrates backwards and forwards in the direction of travel of the wave and passes on the disturbance to the adjacent particle, which vibrates a little out of phase with its neighbor.

Вариант 3

2. Определите время и залог сказуемого

1.Born of electricity and magnetism, all forms of light are electromagnetic radiations or waves.2. Radio waves carry radio and television broadcasts from the station to receives in our homes and elsewhere.3. Sound consists of longitudinal waves in some medium.4. The many uses of visible light already described.5. Cosmic rays, because of their high energy, are used by physicists in their atom- smashing experiments. 6.Ultra- violet light, obtained from " sun lamps", can be used for helping your body manufacture the vitamin D it needs.

Тема «Новейшие достижения в области электротехники и инженерии»

Оценка знаний 31, 32 умений У1,У2,У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4,ОК5, ОК 6,ОК 7

Вариант 1

1.Определите функцию глагола to be в следующих предложениях и переведите их на русский язык.

1.The world is now a smaller place where people can communicate with each other. 2.It can only be guessed what the "information revolution" of the late 20th century will bring about.3 .In 1948 the transistor was invented, and the era of Modern computers was started.

2. Определите время и залог глагола сказуемого

1. Technology has made modern society possible. 2. The world is now a smaller place where people can communicate with each other and travel rapidly everywhere. 3. Technology has raised the standard of living. 4. Technology keeps advancing at a rapid rate. 5. In 1948 the transistor was invented, and the era of modern computers was started.

Вариант 2

1. Прочитайте текст, дайте его письменный перевод

When was the first television station built?

John Logie Baird (1888-1946) applied for a patent for a mechanical television in 1923. He made successful experiments in transmitting images in 1926, and in 1930 he worked with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) to begin mechanical television broadcasting. He also tried, rather unsuccessfully, to mass market his television transmitter.

In 1923 Vladimir Zworykin (1889-1982) also applied for a patent. His was for a television camera that converted optical images into electric pulses. On November 18, 1929, at a convention of radio engineers, Zworykin demonstrated a television receiver containing his "kinescope", a cathode-ray tube. That same year Zworykin joined the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) in Camden, New Jersey. As the director of their Electronic Research laboratory, he was able to concentrate on his system and to improve it.

Zworykin's "storage principle" is the basis of modern TV. Meanwhile, in Japan, Kenjiro Takayanagi was developing electronic television, too. He was ahead of Zworykin, but better publicity gave Zworykin the nickname "father of television". Takayanagi transmitted an image electronically in 1926, with a 40-line resolution and film running at 14 frames per second.

In 1932 the BBC launched the first regularly broadcast programs using Baird's mechanical equipment. The first special-purpose television was built in Germany in 1935 in preparation for the Berlin Olympic Games the following year. That Olympic year, NBC experimented with electronic broadcast from the top of the Empire State Building. In 1937 BBC began the first regular, high quality broadcasting service using an electronic system.

Вариант 3

1. Выразите свое мнение к проблеме

Over the years, our society has become increasingly dependent on electricity as a

source of power. Now, it is almost unthinkable how electricity has made life easier and more comfortable. Almost all facets of modern living depend on electricity – lighting, heating or cooling, food preparation, transport, communication, manufacturing of goods and materials, entertainment, data storage, medical applications, household cleaning tasks, building and construction of industries, to mention a few.

2.3 Оценочные средства для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Оценка знаний 31, 32, умений У1, У2, У3, общих компетенций ОК1, ОК2, ОК4, ОК5

Вариант 1

1. Дайте производные слова от следующих глаголов, и переведите их на русский язык

To print, to adapt, to permit, to transform, to scan

2. Translate these word- combinations into Russian

Personal computers, the microcomputer, the central processing unit, storage components, a general-purpose, floppy disks, business application, stand- alone system, the vacuum tube, to keep instructions, the integrated circuits.

3. Какой термин подходит к данному определению

А. Последовательность предписаний, определяющая порядок выполнения операций при реализации заданного алгоритма.

a) a program b) a flow chart c) a block diagram

Б. Функциональная часть вычислительной машины, предназначенная для записи, хранения и выборки данных.

a) output b) input c) memory

В. Совокупность фактов, явлений и событий, представляющих интерес и подлежащих регистрации и обработке.

a) data b) information c) calculus

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в действительном или страдательном залоге.

1. Computers (applied, are applied, are applying) for automatic piloting and automatic navigation.

2. The programs (write, have written, are written) to help people in the use of the computer

system. 3. As digital computers (count, counted, are counted) quickly, they widely (use, used, are used) in business data processing.

5. Определите правильные/ неправильные утверждения.

1. A mainframe computer is less powerful than a PC.
2. A mainframe is used by large organizations that need to process enormous amounts of data.
3. The most suitable computers for home use are desktop PCs.
4. Laptops are not as powerful as desktop PCs.
5. A laptop is not portable.

6. Дайте определения следующим понятиям

Software, hardware, main memory, CPU

7. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

When did the personal computer appear?

What are the main characteristics of a PC?

What are the typical word sizes of a PC?

What principle storage devices does PC use?

8. Напишите мини-сочинение по следующей представленной проблеме.

You want to buy a computer. Think of three basic features that will make a big difference to your choice.

Вариант 2

1. Дайте производные слова от следующих глаголов, и переведите их на русский язык

To reserve, to recognize, to respond, to permit, to erase, to accomplish

2. Переведите словосочетания на русский язык

Magnetic device, sockets, an external device, the central processing unit, storage components, a general-purpose, a particular computer system, floppy disks, business application, stand-alone system

3. Какой термин подходит к данному определению

A. Информация представленная в виде , позволяющем автоматизировать процесс сбора, хранения и дальнейшей ее обработки в вычислительной машине.

A) Program b) data c) routine

Б. Набор электрических устройств и проводников, через которые проходит ток.

A) Cores b) circuit c) a computer

В. Последовательность предписаний, определяющая порядок выполнения операций при реализации заданного алгоритма.

A) A program b) a flow chart c) a block diagram

4. Определите вид английского причастия и его функцию в предложении.

1. A chemical element is a substance consisting of one type of atom.

2. A thermometer, a voltmeter are measuring instruments.

3. You must learn this simple welding operation.

4. The boiling point for water is 100C.

5. Определите правильные/ неправильные утверждения.

1. Using a stylus, you can write directly onto the screen of a tablet PC.

2. A Personal Digital Assistant is small enough to fit into the palm of your hand.

3. Laptops are not as powerful as desktop PCs.

4. A laptop is not portable.

5. A PDA does not allow you to surf the Web.

6. The most suitable computers for home use are desktop PCs.

6. Дайте определения следующим понятиям

Peripherals, input, output, hard drive, main memory

7. Ответьте на следующие вопросы

How old is the Internet?

Who created the Internet?

How do you get online?

Why do we need modem?

Are there other ways of accessing the Internet?

8. Напишите мини-сочинение по следующей представленной проблеме.

Imagine you are in a computer shop. Choose five things that would improve your digital life.