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ФИО: ВОЛХОНОВ МУНИТИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ Должность: Врио ректора Дата подписания. Филь В СОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ

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АКАДЕМИЯ"

УТВЕРЖЛАЮ

Декан архитектурно-строительного факультета

С.В. Цыбакин 17 мая 2023 года

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Направление 08.03.01 Строительство

подготовки/Специальность

Направленность (профиль) «Промышленное и гражданское строительство»

Квалификация выпускника бакалавр

Форма обучения очная/очно-заочная Срок освоения ОПОП ВО 4 года/4 года 6 месяцев Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для оценивания сформированности компетенций по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский)

| Разработчин | c: | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------|----------|------------|---------|-------|
| Доцент кафедры | иностранных язн | ыков | | | | |
| и русского языка | а как иностранног | ГО | | | | |
| | аседании кафедры | | и возыек | русского | языка | — каі |
| иностранного, прот | гокол № 9 от 02.05.2 | 023 г. | | | | |
| Заведующий каф Л.А. Попутников | . • | | | | | |
| Согласовано: Председатель факультета | методической | комиссии | архитек | гурно-стро | оительн | ЮГО |
| Примакина Е.И. | | | | | | |
| протокол № 5 от | 17.05.2023 | | | | | |

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

Таблица 1

| Модуль дисциплины | Формируемые компетенции или их части | Оценочные материалы и средства | Количество |
|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| Модуль 1. Бытовая сфера общения (Я и моя семья) | УК-4 - способен | | |
| Тема 1 «Знакомство», «О себе». Вводно-обзорный курс грамматики (Часть 1) | осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на | 1.Опрос. 2. Диалог. 3. Монолог. 4. Контрольная работа. 5.Тестирование | 12 1 1 9 |
| Тема 2 «Семья», «Семейные традиции». Вводно-обзорный курс грамматики (Часть 2) | государственно м языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ы х) языке(ах) | Опрос. Диалог. Монолог. Контрольная работа. Тестирование | 18 1 5 14 28 |
| Модуль 2. Учебно- познавательная сфера общения (Я и мое образование) | | | |
| Тема 3 «Образование»: - «История образования» «Образование в России» «Образование в Великобритании».) Вводно-обзорный курс | УК-4 - способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и | Опрос Монолог. Контрольная работа. Тестирование | 7 3 4 44 |
| грамматики (Часть 3) Тема 4 «Студенческая жизнь». «Моя академия». Вводно-обзорный курс грамматики (Часть 4) | письменной формах на государственно м языке Российской Федерации и | Опрос Индивид. домаш. задания. Монолог. Контрольная работа. | 5 4 5 3 |
| Тема 1 – 4 | иностранном(ы x) языке(ах) | 5. Тестирование Контрольная работа | 47 10 |
| Обзорно-обобщающее занятие Модуль 3. Социально- культурная сфера общения (Я и мир. Я и моя страна). | | | |
| <i>Тема 5</i> «Человек в современном мире». | УК-4 - способен осуществлять деловую | Опрос. Диалог Монолог. Контрольная работа | 15 9 9 7 |
| Тема 6 «Россия и страны изучаемого языка». | коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на | Реферат. Опрос. Диалог. Тестирование. | 13 10 1 29 |

| Тема 7 «Научно-технический прогресс и его достижения». Тема 8 | государственно м языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ы х) языке(ах) | Опрос. Монолог. Диалог. Контрольная работа. ИДЗ | 3 2 3 7 |
|---|--|---|------------------|
| «Деловое письмо». «Анкета». «Биография». «Резюме». | | 2. Контрольная работа. | 20 |
| Тема 1 – 8 Обзорно- обобщающее занятие | | Тестирование | 54 |
| Модуль 4. Профессиональная сфера общения. (Я и моя будущая профессия). | | | |
| Тема 9. Обучение специальности «Строительство гражданских зданий» | | Опрос Монолог. ИДЗ. Контрольная работа | 2 1 1 4 |
| Тема 10 «Выдающиеся личности строительной инженерии науки. Основные научные школы и | | 1. Опрос 2. Монолог 3. Контрольная работа | 5 1 7 |
| открытия». <i>Тема 11</i> «Строительные профессии». | УК-4 - | 1. Опрос. 2. Монолог. | 5 |
| «Менеджеры в строительстве». «Безопасность проведения строительных работ». | способен осуществлять | З. Диалог. ИДЗ Тестирование | 1 1 25 |
| Тема 12 «Стили зданий», | деловую коммуникацию в устной и | 1. Опрос 2. Контрольная работа. | 5 5 |
| «Домостроение». <i>Тема 13</i> «Строительные материалы», | письменной формах на государственно | 3. Монолог. 1. Опрос. 2. Контрольная работа. | 1 6 5 |
| «Бетон», «Кирпич». Тема 14. «Физико- технические свойства строительных | м языке Российской Федерации и | 3. Монолог. 1. Опрос. 2. Контрольная работа. | 3 5 4 |
| материалов». «Прочность материалов», «Технические коэффициенты строительных материалов как | иностранном(ы x) языке(ах) | 3. Монолог. 4. ИДЗ. | 1 1 |
| способ описания их физических свойств». «Нанотехнологии и строительство», | | | |
| Тема 15. «Структурные материалы», «Балки», «Каркасная конструкция». | | 1. Опрос 2. Тестирование | 5 24 |
| Тема 16. «Проведение топографических исследований» Тема 17. «Специфические | | 1. Опрос 2. Монолог 1. ИДЗ. | 5 3 3 |
| вопросы профессии строителя» Озорно-обобщающее занятие ВСЕГО: | | 2. Реферат Тестирование | 1 64 184 |
| DCEI U. | 1 | | 107 |

1. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ И НАВЫКОВ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Таблица 1.1 – Формируемые компетенции

| Код и наименование компетенции | Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции) | Оценочные материалы и средства |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Модуль 1. Бытовая сфера общен | ия (Я и моя семья) |
| | УК-4.3. | |
| | Понимание устной речи на | |
| | иностранном языке на бытовые | |
| УК-4. Способен | и общекультурные темы. | |
| осуществлять деловую | УК-4.4. | |
| коммуникацию в устной | Чтение и понимание со | Опрос. |
| и письменной формах на | словарем информации на | Диалог. |
| государственном языке | иностранном языке на темы | Монолог. |
| Российской Федерации и | повседневного и делового | Контрольная работа. |
| иностранном (ых) | общения. | Тестирование |
| языке(ах) | УК-4.5. | |
| | Ведение на иностранном языке | |
| | диалога общего и делового ха- | |
| | рактера. | |
| | | |

Методика проведения контроля по проверке базовых знаний по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)»

Модуль 1. Бытовая сфера общения (Я и моя семья)

Тема 1. «Знакомство». «О себе».

1. Устный опрос по теме.

1.Вопросы для устного опроса по теме:

- 1. What is your name?
- 2. Where are you from?
- 3. Where do you live in Kostroma?
- 4. What is your appearance? How do you look like?
- 5. At what school did you learn?
- 6. How successful in studies were you?
- 7. At what faculty do you study at the academy?
- 8. Why did you take the decision to take this faculty?
- 9. Did anybody influence your decision?
- 10. What kind of person are you? What could you say about your character?
- 11. What are your hobbies and interests?
- 12. What are your plans for the future?

2. Участие в диалоге.

3. Презентация подготовленного монолога.

Примерное содержание монологического высказывания:

№1 My name is Kostya. My surname is Laznev. I was born in Moscow on the 23rd of June in 1981. I am a tall, thin boy. My hair is dark and short. My face is oval, my nose is straight. My eyes are large and brown. My friends say that I am a good-looking boy. I like to dress well. I usually wear black trousers, light shirts, clean boots. I had a dream to enter the Institute that's why I worked hard at school. We studied many subjects such as History, Russian, Physics, Geography and others. I was fond of English and Physics. And I was good at them. I want to get a good education and find an interesting and useful work. I think that I am honest, serious and polite. I have a hobby. I like to sing songs. My father likes singing too. He knows many good songs and we usually sing songs together. Nowadays young people don't like classical music. They prefer pop music. My parents invite me to some very good concerts of classical music. It is great. I am very grateful to my parents because now I begin to understand how wrong I was going only to pop concerts. I am proud of my mother and father. They are musicians. We like to spend our free time together. We often go to the museums, to the Concert Halls, to the theatres. I want to say that I respect my parents.

№2 My name is Natalia. My surname is Govorova. I am 15. I was born in 1982 in Chelyabinsk. I live in a small town of Usinsk in the Komi Republic. My address is Flat 116, 19, Pionerskaya Street. My phone number is 41-5-81. I am a student. I study at university. I do well in all subjects. They say, that I am a hardworking person. To tell the truth, all subjects come easy for me but sometimes I have to sit much, for example, to do asignments in Physics or Chemistry. My favourite subject is English. I spend much time on it reading books, doing tests etc. I'm sure, English is essential for my future career. I like reading. I think comics and detective stories are much easier to read but I prefer to read novels - historical or up-to-date. I like music. My musical tastes are different, but it depends on my mood. But I think every apple is good in its season. I play the piano and the guitar, not seriously, but for my soul. Sometimes I like to listen to the Russian classical music. My favourite composers are Chaikovsky and Mozart. I don't like rock music, but I also like Russian folk songs. I have not much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or a news program. In the evening I often read newspapers (our local ones) or magazines. I like fresh air and exercise. I'm sorry I have not much time for doing sports. But some aerobics in the morning, a swimming-pool twice a week, a skiwalk on a frosty day are of great help. Sport is fun. I have a wide circle of interests. I'm very sociable. I have many friends; most of them are my class-mates. We spend much time together, going out to the cinema or to the disco party, speaking about lessons and music, discussing our problems. But most of all I like my family. We all are great friends and deeply attached to each other. You see, it's me - a person with his good and not good characteristics, liking this and hating that. But it's interesting for me to live, to open new things.

4. Вводно-обзорный курс грамматики

4.1. Контрольная работа.

Часть 1: Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении; Безличное предложение; Местоимения; Глаголы «to be», «to have»; Оборот «There +to be»; Существительное в функции определения.

Контрольная работа

Variant I

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола *to be* или глагола *to have*:

- 1. I ... a first year student.
- 2. He ... at the theatre yesterday.
- 3. Tomorrow they ... 3 pairs.
- 4. My friend ... a lot of work.

2. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число:

Story, match, grass, life, shelf, man, man-driver, bush, tooth, child, deer, play.

3. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания, употребляя притяжательный падеж существительных, переведите на русский язык:

1. The handbags of these women. 2. The books of my friends. 3. The flat of his sister.

4. С какими местоимениями соотносятся данные формы глаголов, определите их время:

1. have 2. will have 3. was 4. had 5. are

5. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями:

1. ... come into their classroom and sit down at the desks. 2. ... have our English class in the morning. 3. Where is my book? ... is on the shelf. 4. ... were absent yesterday.

6. Вместо существительных поставьте личные местоимения:

1. *Students* were on the farm last year. 2. *Nick* is always late for the classes. 3. *My brother* will be at the concert in the evening. 4. *The car* is in the garage.

7. Поставьте местоимения в объектном падеже:

1. Tell (they) the truth. 2. They always help (I). 3. He gives (we) his textbook. 4. Ann reads the text in English. She reads (it) well. 5. Let (I) help (you). 6. Invite (she) for the party.

8. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:

1. I am a doctor. ... surname is Petrov. 2. Ted is a schoolboy. ... marks are good. 3. These are students. This is ... classroom. 4. Do you like ... work? 5. Ann takes ... pen.

9. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

1. Come to ... blackboard and write ... exercise 5. 2. He is still ... young man and we hope he will become ... good pianist. 3. I like jam on ... piece of ... bread. 4. This is ... new journal. ... journal is on ... economics. 5. ... Urals separate ... Europe from ... Asia. 6. What is ... capital of ... Spain. 7. ... London is on ... Thames. 8. He goes to ... United Kingdom every ... month.

| Фонд тестовых заданий |
|---|
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| any orange juice? |
| Are there |
| +Is there |
| There is |
| There were |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Tom busy with his project. |
| Were |
| $+I_{S}$ |
| Shall be |
| Are |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| There many alligators in the Nile. |
| Was |
| Is |
| +Are |
| Am |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Isaac Newton, the greatest scientist of all ages, lived in a period when the toxic effects of |
| chemicals less understood. |
| Was |
| Are |
| +Were |
| Is |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |

At some of London underground stations there are lifts, others ... escalators. Has +Have Will have Had Выберите правильный вариант: Mother ... a bad headache yesterday's evening. Has Have Will have +Had Выберите правильный вариант: The Johnsons ... a new cottage outside the town. We often visit them. Has +Have Will have Had Выберите правильный вариант: Mr. Johnson ... a car of the latest make now. Have Will have +Has Had Выберите правильный вариант: ... you got any time to help me? +Have Will have Has Had Выберите правильный вариант: Everybody in our family ... their own duties about the house. +Have Will have Has Had Выберите правильный вариант: My sister and I ... higher education in a year. Have +Will have Has Had Выберите правильный вариант: Where ... you from? Is Am +Are Was Выберите правильный вариант: I ... from Russia. Is +Am

Are

| Was |
|---|
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Moscow the capital of our country. |
| $+I_{S}$ |
| Am |
| Are |
| Was |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Tom and Bob good football players? |
| Is |
| Am |
| +Are |
| Was |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| My parents in Egypt last year. |
| Are |
| Was |
| +Were |
| Shall be |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| The weather bad yesterday. |
| Are |
| +Was |
| Were |
| Shall be |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| What the news today? |
| +Is |
| Am |
| Are |
| Was |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| This hotel expensive. I can't afford it. |
| +Is |
| Am |
| Are |
| Was |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| There some good films on TV tomorrow. |
| Was |
| Were |
| Shall be |
| +Will be |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| there a computer center in your university? |
| +Is |
| Are |
| Were |
| Shall be |
| |
| Выберите правильный вариант: It's party. |
| It's party. +My |
| 1 1V1 y |

| Mine |
|--|
| Myself |
| Me |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| He hurt |
| His |
| +Himself |
| Hisself |
| Him |
| |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| She did it |
| Hers |
| +Herself |
| Her |
| Himself |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| He took it from room. |
| +My |
| Myself |
| Mine |
| Me |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I didn't believe story. |
| +Her |
| Hers |
| She |
| Herself |
| |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I saw it with own eyes. |
| +My |
| Mine |
| Myself |
| Me |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| No one would help us, so we had to do it |
| Us |
| Ourself |
| +Ourselves |
| Ours |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| What did say about it? |
| Them |
| +They |
| Their |
| Themselves |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| They said had to pay for it. |
| Us — mad to pay for in |
| +We |
| Our |
| Ourselves |
| |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |

| I told to be here at three o'clock. |
|-------------------------------------|
| Не |
| +Him |
| Himself |
| His |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| What did want? |
| Her |
| +She |
| Hers |
| Herself |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Tell what happened. |
| I |
| +Me |
| Mine |
| My |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| If have time, it should be OK. |
| Us |
| +We |
| Our |
| Ourselves |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| It has nothing to do with |
| +You and me |
| You and I |
| You and my |
| You and mine |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I took both. |
| It |
| They |
| Its |
| +Them |

Тема 2. «Семья», «Семейные традиции».

1. Устный опрос по теме.

- 1.1 Вопросы для устного опроса по теме:
- 1. How large is your family?
- 2. What are the members of your family?
- 3. Are there any things that you do with your parents together?
- 4. Have you got any family traditions?
- 5. What is your favorite family tradition?
- 6. What is the most unusual tradition in your family?
- 7. What can you advise people who want to get on well with their parents?
- 8. Do you often spend your free time with your parents?
- 9. What will you ask your British friend about his/her family traditions?
- 10. Do you live in a flat or in a house of your own?

- 11. What are the rooms in your dwelling?
- 12. Have you a room of your own?
- 13. What are food preferences in your family?
- 14. Is it exclusively your mother who cooks in your family?
- 15. Do you often eat out?
- 16. Does your family spend time travelling?
- 17. Have your family ever gone on travels?
- 18. Why is your family important for you?

2. Участие в диалоге.

3. Презентация подготовленного монолога.

Тематика монологических презентаций:

- 1. Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные обязанности.
- 2. Устройство городской квартиры/загородного дома.
- 3. Семейные праздники. Досуг в будние и выходные дни.
- 4. Семейные путешествия.
- 5. Предпочтения в еде. Еда дома и вне дома.

Примерное содержание для построения монологов:

Family is very important for every person, because it gives you a sense of stability and tradition, a feeling of having support and understanding. You feel secure when there's a family behind you. They are people you can trust and rely on, people who won't let you down and who share your joys and sorrows. In happy families parents are frank and honest with their children, they treat their children with respect without moralizing or bossing them, and children in their turn learn how to treat other people and how to form relationship with their peers.

I enjoy the honest and open relationship in my family. I like it when parents trust their children, give them enough freedom and respect them. I think these things make family relations warm and pleasant. There is no so-called "generation gap" in our family, though we may argue and disagree on certain issues. I can always bring my friend home and my parents are very positive about it, although they don't always approve of our tastes, views and clothes.

I guess, when people spend more time together they are closer to each other.

We have some family traditions. But to my mind we haven't got anything special or original in our family. All our family traditions are connected with some holidays. Apart from national holidays there are family holidays like birthdays, weddings and anniversaries. A birthday is always a happy event in our family. On these days we usually have a party. Friends and relatives come with flowers and gifts and a festive dinner is served with plenty of delicious food to eat. Afterwards the guests either dance or sing, listen to music or just chat. One more family tradition is spending summer holidays together either at the seaside or in the country, which I enjoy very much. I'd like to become more independent from my parents in future, nevertheless we'll always be the best friends because my parents are the most important people in the world.

My parents are the most important people in the world. You know, my parents and I are usually very busy during the weekdays and we seldom have a chance to spend time together. Sunday is the day when we can sit at a table and talk over everything that happened during the week. Eating together makes us feel close and we often have our most useful conversations at these times. Almost every weekend we visit our grandparents, sometimes we visit my uncle (aunt) and his family.

Also once a week my parents give the flat a big clean. Of course I help them with it. By the way it's not so boring. I turn on music and we even have fun. Then we may go shopping together. I like to go shopping with my parents because they always buy me something. During our shopping rounds we discuss a lot of things and make plans for the next weekend.

My favourite tradition is to celebrate the New Year. It's a special holiday with its charm and surprises. We give presents to each other, go for a walk together, visit our grandparents and family friends.

I think we are old enough to realize that adults are not saints and may make mistakes and that the so-called generation gap should not spoil our relations. Good children are prepared to compromise and meet their parents halfway, render any possible help to their parents, treat their parents in the way they would like to be treated themselves.

So first of all I can advise for anyone to try to understand the feelings of your parents and show respect to them. Even if you don't agree with their thinking, try to make them understand politely, don't use harsh words with them which may hurt. It's important to celebrate your parents' and grandparents' birthdays. It will make them realize that you care for them.

To tell you the truth, I don't often spend time together with my family on weekdays. But on Sunday we try to organize something to have time for each other. We visit our grandparents and friends, go shopping, go for a walk or just eat out.

In summer we often go somewhere together to the seaside or to the country. I like such holidays because usually we have a lot of fun.

3. Вводно-обзорный курс грамматики

Часть 2. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты»

3.1. Контрольная работа.

Variant I

Задание 1 Переведите на русский язык:

- 1. This plant is to be put into operation next year.
- 2. They have to get up at 6 o'clock as their working day begins at 8.
- 3. Nobody could answer the question.
- 4. Soon we shall be able to understand many phenomena.
- 5. The laboratory assistant had to check up the equipment several times.
- 6. Energy is never destroyed: one form of energy may be converted into another.
- 7. The experiments must be carried out at room temperature.
- 8. We are not allowed to use dictionaries during exams.
- 9. She should follow her mother's advice.
- 10. Children ought to help their parents.

Задание 2. Вставьте соответствующие модальные глаголы:

- 1. I ... not go to the theatre with them last night, I ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test.
- 2. My friend lives a long way from his office and ... get up early.
- 3. All of us ... be in time for classes.
- 4. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office after work. He (not) ... stay at the office on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and ... get home early.

Фонд тестовых заданий

І. Выберите правильный вариант:

... you play football?

+can

should

may must Выберите правильный вариант: He ... to come to see me. +was able can had to could Выберите правильный вариант: I broke my leg and ... to stay at home. should +had to could may Выберите правильный вариант: ... my little sister watch TV? may can must should Выберите правильный вариант: This man ... ride a horse when he was young. had to +could were able to must Выберите правильный вариант: I am ill. I ... stay in bed. +have to must can may Выберите правильный вариант: We ... to come to the Institute at 9 yesterday. could have to +were should Выберите правильный вариант: ...I open the window? can should +may able to Выберите правильный вариант: I ... read English stories. have to may must +can

Выберите правильный вариант: I can't find him. He ... be in the yard.

```
+must
may
is able to
should
Выберите правильный вариант:
You look tired. You ... go to bed earlier today.
must
may
able to
+should
Выберите правильный вариант:
They ... to learn this text by heart.
+ had
was
must
can
Выберите правильный вариант:
We _____ catch the seven o'clock train to town every morning.
+have to
must to
must
need
Выберите правильный вариант:
If you want to be healthy, you _____ smoke.
have not to
must not to
+shouldn't
don't have to
Выберите правильный вариант:
He ... speak three foreign languages.
+can
may
must
have to
Выберите правильный вариант:
You ... work hard at your English if you want to know it.
can
may
+must
had to
Соотнесите английские предложения с русскими:
    1) She may come.
                                        а) Ей можно прийти. (1)
    2) She couldn't come.
                                        b) Ей не следует приходить. (5)
    3) She must come.
                                        с) Она должна прийти. (3)
    4) She had to come.
                                        d) Она не могла прийти. (2)
    5) She shouldn't come.
                                        е) Она сможет прийти. (6)
    6) She'll be able to come.
                                        f) Ей не разрешают прийти. (7)
                                        g) Ей пришлось прийти. (4)
    7) She isn't allowed to come.
```

II. Выберите правильный вариант модального глагола (Modal Verbs)

The doctor told the woman she ... worry

```
+needn't
   needn't to
   couldn't
   mustn't
Drivers ... stop, when they see the red light
should
can
+must
mav
You will ... speak Spanish in another few months.
can
have
+be able to
ought
Nobody answers the phone. They ... be out.
should
would
can
+must
Mary is free tonight. She ... go to the dance.
+can
need to
must
Little children ...go to bed early.
may
can
must
+should
Little children like books with large print. They ... read them more easily
should
must
+can
have to
... I speak to Jane, please?
+could
shall
must
ought
My dentist says I ... eat so many sweets.
needn't
mustn't
ought
+shouldn't
III. Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to have" является модальным?
Переведите его на русский язык:
I had a good time in the south.
He has got a house in the country.
+She had to tell the truth.
They have told the truth.
Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to be" является модальным? Переведите его
на русский язык:
```

She is a secretary.
She is in the office now.
She is working.
+She is to start work at 9 tomorrow.

Таблица 1.2 – Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций

| Код и наименование индикатора | Критерии оценивания сформированности компетенции (части компетенции) | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| достижения компетенции (части компетенции) | соответствует оценке «зачтено» 50-100% от максимального балла | | |
| УК-4.3. Понимание устной речи на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы. | Студент показывает хорошие знание и понимание тем модуля, умеет завязать знакомство, рассказать о себе, семье, рассказать о семейных традициях и семейных ценностях, умеет вести диалог на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы, но допускает | | |
| УК-4.4. Чтение и понимание со словарем информации на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения. | ошибки при выборе коммуникативно приемлемого стиля общения, вербальных и невербальных средств взаимодействия с партнерами, почти не допускает ошибок в построении устной и письменной речи. Студент может читать и понимать со словарем информацию на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения, допуская небольшое количество фонетических и стилистических ошибок. | | |
| УК-4.5. Ведение на иностранном языке диалога общего и делового характера. | Студент умеет строить конструктивный диалог общего и делового характера, почти не допускает ошибок в построении устной и письменной речи. | | |

Модуль 2. Учебно-познавательная сфера общения (Я и мое образование)

Таблица 1.3 – Формируемые компетенции

| Код и наименование компетенции | Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции) | Оценочные материалы и средства |
|---|---|--|
| УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) | УК-4.3. Понимание устной речи на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы. УК-4.4. Чтение и понимание со словарем информации на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения. | Опрос Монолог Контрольная работа Тестирование Индивидуальное домашнее задание |

Тема 3. «Образование»

- «История образования».
- «Образование в России».
- «Образование в Великобритании».

1. Опрос

1.1. Опрос по базовым текстам раздела по аспектам:

- (1.1.1) фонетическое чтение;
- (1.1.2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (1.1.3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (1.1.4) опрос по теме.

(1.1.4) Устный опрос по теме.

Обсуждаемые вопросы:

- 1. When do British children start schooling?
- 2. How do they call schools for five years old children?
- 3. Is primary school compulsory for children or not?
- 4. In what types of schools is primary education given in Britain?
- 5. At what age do children usually finish infant & junior schools?
- 6. After finishing primary school children go to secondary schools, don't they?
- 7. What types of secondary school do you know?
- 8. How long can pupils stay in secondary schools?
- 9. When do they take their 1st public exam?
- 10. Where will children go after the fifth form if they decide to continue their education?
- 11. Is schooling in the sixth form compulsory in Britain?
- 12. What kind of exam do they take after the sixth form?
- 13. Where will children go after the fifth form if they decide to leave school?

1.2. Задания на понимание основного содержания незнакомого текста:

- (1.2.1) Чтение с полным пониманием содержания (изучающее)
- (1.2.2) Чтение с пониманием основного содержания прочитанного (ознакомительное)
- (1.2.3) Чтение с нахождением интересующей или нужной информации (просмотровое)

Образцы дополнительных текстов:

Задания на понимание основного содержания незнакомого текста:

(чтение незнакомого оригинального чтения с целью извлечения информации).

№1 The public educational system in Russia includes pre-schools, general schools, specialized secondary and higher education. So-called pre-schools are kindergartens in fact. Children there learn reading, writing and maths. But pre-school education isn't compulsory - children can get it at home. Compulsory education is for children from 6(7) to 17 years of age. The main branch in the system of education is the general schools which prepare the younger generation for life and work. There are various types of schools: general secondary schools, schools specializing in a certain subject, high schools, gymnasia and so on. The term of study in a general secondary school is 11 years and consists of primary, middle and upper stages. At the middle stage of a secondary school children learn the basic laws of nature and society at the lessons of history, algebra, literature, physics and many others. After 9th form pupils have to sit for examinations.

Also they have a choice between entering the 10th grade of a general secondary school or going to professional school. Pupils who finish the general secondary school, receive a secondary education certificate, giving them the right to enter any higher educational establishment. One has to study in the institute for 5 years. Higher educational institutions train students in one or several specializations.

№2 Education in Britain developed by steps. The first step was the introducing of two kinds of school: grammar schools and secondary modern schools. Grammar schools offered a predominantly academic education and in secondary modern schools education was more practical. The second step was the introducing of a new type of school, the comprehensive, a combination of grammar and secondary modern, so that all children could be continually assessed and given appropriate teaching. These schools were co-educational and offered both academic and practical subjects. However, they lost the excellence of the old grammar schools. Then after 1979 the greatest reforms in schooling were introduced. They included the introduction of a National Curriculum making certain subjects, most notably science and one modern language, compulsory up to the age of 16. The National Curriculum aims to ensure that all children study essential subjects and have a better all-round education. Pupils' progress in subjects in National Curriculum is measured by written and practical tests. More ambitious pupils continue with very specialized studies in the sixth form. They remain at school for two years more. Pupils sit for exams leaving secondary school and sixth form. They sit for the General Certificate Secondary Education at the end of the 5th-years' course. A-level or AS-levels are taken after two years of study in the sixth form. They are the main standard for entrance to university or other higher education. Some parents prefer to pay for their children to be educated at independent schools. This private sector includes the so-called public schools, some of whose names are known all over the world, for example Eton. It provides exceptionally fine teaching facilities, for example in science, languages, computing and design. Its students are largely from aristocratic and upper-class families. The Government's vision for the education system of the 21st century is that it will neither be divisive nor based on some lowest denominator. Diversity, choice and excellence will be its hallmarks in this century.

NO3 After taking GCSE (General Certificate of Education) exam young people can take three ways:

- 1. They can continue their academic education in the sixth form & get GCE-A Level (General Certificate of Education Advanced level) and then enter the university they have chosen (The most popular way in Britain)
- 2. They can continue studying in a college, where they choose any practical course and get a diploma NVA (National Vocation Qualification) or S VA in Scotland. After that they can start working.
- 3. Mixed type education. Young people can get General National Vocation Qualification (GNVQ) or GSVA in Scotland and then they can start practical work or enter a university as well.
 - After that the education is considered to be higher. To get higher education young people go to the institute or college & after 3-4 years of studying they'll get Bachelor-degree and if they study 1-2 years more Master degree.

3. Монолог

ТЕМЫ монологических высказываний:

- 1. История образования.
- 2. Образование в России.
- 3. Образование в Великобритании.

3. Вводно-обзорный курс грамматики.

(Часть 3) Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Союзы сравнения, сравнительные обороты.

3.1. Контрольная работа.

Степени сравнения. Сравнительные обороты.

VARIANT I

1. Переведите предложения:

- 1. He thought he was the happiest man in the world.
- 2. The new car is more comfortable than the previous one.
- 3. His radio set is not so powerful as mine.
- 4. Yesterday was hotter than any other day we had this summer.
- 5. Last year he spent less time on English than this year.
- 6. The sooner they finish the construction of the plant the better.
- 7. These farms are as large as those we saw yesterday.

2. Употребите прилагательное в нужной степени сравнения:

- 1.It is (cheap) to go by train than by airliner.
- 2. Are oranges (expensive) than bananas?
- 3. Where is the (near) bank?
- 4.It is the (unusual) thing I have ever done.
- 5. These shoes are not so (beautiful) as those ones.

3. Образуйте степени сравнения от прилагательных, переведите на русский язык:

big; heavy; large; clever; little; old; dangerous; bad.

4. Переведите на английский язык:

The sofa is _____ than that old chair.

- 1. Я такой же высокий как мой старший брат.
- 2. Страусы (ostriches) бегают быстрее, чем собаки.
- 3. Волга одна из самых длинных рек в России.
- 4. Твои друзья довольно молоды.

| Фонд тестовых заданий |
|--|
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| If you use pictures your report will be much |
| the most interesting |
| interesting |
| most interesting |
| +more interesting |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| The more you work the you know the language. |
| good |
| most good |
| best |
| +better |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed than usual. |
| more early |
| much early |
| early as |
| +earlier |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |

| much comfortable |
|--|
| +more comfortable |
| comfortable |
| the most comfortable |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I have known my friend for nearly five years. |
| +best |
| better |
| much better |
| more best |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed than usual. |
| more early |
| much early |
| early as |
| +earlier |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Life is getting every day. |
| best |
| gooder |
| +better |
| as well |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| The movie wasthe book. |
| as good |
| +as good as |
| good as |
| better |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| What iscity in your country? |
| largest |
| +the largest |
| larger |
| large |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I think the first painting was than the other one. |
| the best |
| gooder |
| +better |
| good |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I enjoy his books because he writes so |
| the best |
| good |
| better |
| +well |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Her sport car is differentKate's. |
| +from |
| as |
| |

so

| Выберите правильный вариант: |
|---|
| California is farther from New YorkPennsylvania. |
| like |
| +than |
| as |
| from |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| This encyclopedia costs the other one. |
| more |
| twice as many as |
| twice more than |
| +twice as much as |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| The hotter it is, I feel. |
| +the more miserable |
| more miserable |
| the miserable |
| most miserable |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| The more you study, you will become. |
| the more smart |
| smarter |
| the more smarter |
| +the smarter |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| No sooner had he started out for California it started to rain. |
| that |
| no sooner |
| +than |
| as |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Of the two books, this one is the . |
| the most interesting |
| more interesting |
| +most interesting |
| the more interesting |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| 1 1 |
| These shoes are of all. |
| less expensive |
| the less expensive |
| +the least expensive |
| least expensive |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| He drivesthan Bob. |
| +more cautiously |
| the most cautiousliest |
| cautiouslier |
| more cautious |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Honesty ispolicy. |
| +the best |
| more better |

| better the better |
|--|
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| men declare war. But it is the youth that fight and die. |
| oldest |
| eldest |
| elder |
| +older |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| |
| Of two evils choose less |
| +the least |
| little |
| smaller |
| |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| What's thenews of today? |
| later |
| lately |
| last |
| +latest |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| If you are interested in details ask the head of the office |
| +further |
| furthest |
| farther |
| farthest |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| |
| Actions speakthan words |
| more louder |
| more louder +louder |
| more louder +louder the loudest |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Выберите правильный вариант: |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Bыберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Bыберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. bad |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Bыберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Bыберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. bad the worst +worse |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Bыберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. bad the worst +worse the worse |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Выберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. bad the worst +worse the worse Выберите правильный вариант: |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Выберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. bad the worst +worse the worse Выберите правильный вариант: That wascase in his practice. |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Выберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. bad the worst +worse the worse Выберите правильный вариант: That wascase in his practice. +the least difficult |
| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive the more expensive Выберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. bad the worst +worse the worse Выберите правильный вариант: That wascase in his practice. +the least difficult the less difficulter |
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| more louder +louder the loudest loudly Выберите правильный вариант: Hotels are becomingnowadays. +more expensive expensiver the most expensive Выберите правильный вариант: The damage to the car could bethan we expected. bad the worst +worse the worse Выберите правильный вариант: That was case in his practice. +the least difficult the less difficult |

| the most large |
|---|
| the most largest |
| +the largest |
| the larger |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| This cake isthe one you made last night. |
| +sweeter than |
| sweet as |
| sweetest |
| more sweeter than |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| That was question in the exam. |
| least difficult |
| little difficult |
| the less difficult |
| +the least difficult |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| This was the test I've ever done. |
| +easiest |
| easier |
| easy |
| most easiest |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| That was the performance I've ever seen. |
| +worst |
| worse |
| bad |
| worser |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Those shoes cost mine. |
| much as |
| more as |
| +as much as |
| as more |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| You live even from the centre than they. |
| +farther |
| furthest |
| far |
| more far |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I like Jane less than Tom, but I like Sam of all. |
| less |
| little |
| lesser |
| +least |
| Teast |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| It took Kate to do this work. |
| long |
| as long |
| the longest |
| me rongest |

| +much longer |
|---|
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| The smaller a gardenit is to look after. |
| +the easier |
| easier |
| more easy |
| most easy |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| My left arm is than my right one. |
| +stronger |
| most strong |
| more stronger |
| strongest |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| The people who arrive get the best seats. |
| more earlier |
| +the earliest |
| most early |
| much early |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| It's becoming to find a job. |
| hard and hard |
| hardly and hard |
| +harder and harder |
| the hardest and the hardest |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| we leave,we will arrive. |
| +the earlier, the sooner |
| the earliest, the soon |
| the early, sooner |
| the earlier, sooner |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| Could you speak, please? |
| distinct |
| less distinctly |
| most distinct |
| +more distinctly |

Тема 4. «Студенческая жизнь» «Моя академия»

1. Опрос по базовым текстам раздела по аспектам:

- (1.1) фонетическое чтение;
- (1.2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (1.3) чтение текста по тем на извлечение информации
- (1.4) опрос по теме.

(1.4) Вопросы для опроса по текстам:

- 1. Do you agree that progress in the world depends upon progress in education?
- 2. What trend in education has taken place in the world since the 1980-s?
- 3. Why do young people want to obtain prestigious diplomas?
- 4. How is teaching arranged in British universities?

- 5. How do academic courses and conditions in student life in Britain differ from those in Russia?
- 6. What facilities for studies, dwelling, sport, recreation and entertainment do universities and colleges in Great Britain offer? In Russia?
- 7. What facilities does the academy offer?
- 8. Why is the academy attractive for many young people?
- 9. What are the opportunities for students to achieve high results in studies?
- 10. What could be done to improve the level of education in the academy?
- 11. How is social life of students arranged?
- 12. What traditions are popular among students in Britain? In Russia?
- 13. What events are you involved in?
- 14. What are you majoring in?
- 15. What are the main subjects in your major?

2. Индивидуальные задания (письменное оформление сообщения «Студенческая жизнь»)

Темы для сочинений:

- 1. Students' life in Kostroma universities and colleges.
- 2. Students' life in the academy.
- 3. My working day.
- 4. All aspects of my student's life.

3. Монолог: в рамках проекта «ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ АКАДЕМИИ»:

Темы:

- 1. История.
- 2. Факультеты и учебные курсы. Учебный план. Преподаватели.
- 3. Аудитории и лаборатории.
- 4. Социально-общественная жизнь и культурно-массовые мероприятия.
- 5. Спортивные достижения.
- 4. Вводно-обзорный курс грамматики (Часть 4) ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА
- 1. Времена группы «Indefinite Active & Passive»
- 2. Времена группы «Continuous Active & Passive»
- 3. Времена группы «Perfect Active & Passive»
- 4.1. Контрольная работа.

Variant I

1. Определите время, тип, залог глаголов:

1. will be burning 2. burns 3. will burn 4. are burnt 5. is burning 6. burnt 7. was being burnt 8. will burn 9. burn 10. were burnt 11. will be burnt.

2. Перепишите предложения, выделите сказуемые, определите их время и залог.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. He visited many lands and met a lot of people.
- 2. Some animals store food for winter.
- 3. They will work in a close contact.
- 4. The new substance was produced after many years of hard work.
- 5. We have finished our work today.
- 6. The plan will be carried out by the end of the week.
- 7. They are still discussing this problem.

- 8. Those pencil marks were made for you.
- 9. This book contains the information you need.
- 10. The chemical and physical properties of the substance are being investigated now.

3. Вставьте глаголы в нужном времени и залоге:

- 1. The books (to take) from the library yesterday.
- 2. The teacher usually (to ask) the students a lot of questions.
- 3. The rector (to visit) Academy's hostels next week.
- 4. The experiments (to complete) by the end of the month.
- 5. At the last lesson we (to train) how to use the new equipment.
- 6. Now a new railway (to build) between the two cities.
- 7. When I entered, the parents (to discuss) some problem.
- 8. We (not to meet) today yet.
- 9. My friends (to have) a nice week end a week ago.
- 10. You (to be) there in 10 minutes.

Выберите правильную форму глагола:

| 4.2. ТЕСТ (один вариант ответа) |
|---|
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| We breakfast when my aunt to ask a phone number. |
| +were having / called |
| had / called |
| were having / was calling |
| had / was calling |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| I TV at eight o'clock yesterday evening. |
| +was watching |
| watched |
| am watching |
| have watched |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола to have: |
| Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he a lot of work. |
| has |
| have |
| will have |
| +had |
| Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to have" является вспомогательным: |
| We shall have a party tomorrow |
| +We have invited our friends |
| We'll have to prepare for the party |
| I hope we'll have a good time |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| " Fred this week?" "Yes, I saw it on Wednesday." |
| Had you seen |
| +Have you seen |
| Will you have seen |
| You have seen |
| Выберите правильный предлог: |
| Have you lived in this town your childhood? |
| +Since |
| For |
| From |
| With |

| I (work) in the bank for three years. I like it very much. |
|---|
| worked |
| has worked |
| +have worked |
| have been worked |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The shop at 6 in the morning yesterday. |
| is opened |
| +was opened |
| will be opened |
| was being opened |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The homework before the film began. |
| was done |
| will have been done |
| have being done |
| +had been done |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| These plants on this farm last year. |
| have been grown |
| +were grown |
| will have been grown |
| are being grown |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The report when I came. |
| was making |
| +was being made |
| was made |
| were being made |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| When Mark arrived, the Johnsonsdinner, but stopped in order to talk to him. |
| +were having |
| had been having |
| had |
| was having |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchendelicious. |
| is smelling |
| smelt |
| smells + |
| will smell |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| Catherine is studying law at the university, and soNick. |
| $+i_{S}$ |
| was |
| does |
| were |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| Itoutside; I do not like to walk in such weather. |
| rains |
| +is raining |
| is rain |

| is rained |
|---|
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| Ia very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam. |
| +will have |
| have |
| am having |
| would have |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. |
| will receive |
| +will be receiving |
| is receiving |
| would receive |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. |
| had been raining |
| +had rained |
| was raining |
| is raining |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| I to the cinema but my friend persuaded me to stay. |
| am not going |
| did not go |
| was going + |
| had been going |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| We were good friends, we each other for years. |
| had known |
| +were knowing |
| had knowing |
| know |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. Wefor more than 24 hours. |
| + had travelled |
| had been travelling |
| were travelling |
| travel |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| We always go to Saint Petersburg for our holidays. Wethere for years. |
| +have been going |
| go |
| are going |
| were going |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The economic situation is already very bad and it worse. |
| is getting + |
| got |
| gets |
| would be getting |
| жоша ве getting Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| What time your friend tomorrow? |
| + willarrive |
| · ''' |

| will be arriving |
|--|
| isarrived |
| will arriving |
| wiii diriving |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| How long you ? — Since I was 17. |
| + havebeen driving |
| diddrive |
| havedriven |
| dodrive |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| Shealwaysin Moscow. |
| lives |
| hasbeen living |
| +haslived |
| haslive |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| How long you Kate? |
| didknow |
| +haveknown |
| have been knowing |
| doknown |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| I here all my life. |
| +have lived |
| am living |
| have living |
| live |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| Kate has lost her passport again, it is the second time this |
| happens |
| happened |
| +has happened |
| is happening |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| Kate has been working here . |
| since two years |
| for two years + |
| two years ago |
| two years |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The boy sitting next to me on the plane was nervous because he before. |
| has not flown |
| +had not flown |
| did not fly |
| has not been flying |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| next week, so we can go somewhere. |
| + I'm not working |
| I don't work |
| I won't work |
| I shall not work |

| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
|--|
| We are late. The filmby the time we get to the cinema. |
| will be already started |
| +will already have started |
| will already start |
| already will start |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| Don't worrylate tonight. |
| if I'll be |
| when I'll be |
| + if I am |
| if I be |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| I hope Kate is coming soon. Ifor two hours. |
| am waiting |
| had been waiting |
| +have been waiting |
| waited |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| At last Kate came. Ifor two hours. am waiting |
| E . |
| +had been waiting have been waiting |
| was waiting |
| was watting Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| When you in Moscow again, you must come and see us. |
| will go |
| +are |
| will be |
| are going |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The shop at 6 in the morning yesterday. |
| is opened |
| +was opened |
| will be opened |
| were opened |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The homework before the film began. |
| was done |
| will have been done |
| have being done |
| +had been done |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| These plants on this farm last year. |
| were being grown |
| are grown |
| will be grown |
| +were grown |
| Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The report when I came. |
| was making |
| +was being made |

was made

were being made

Выберите правильную форму глагола:

Students ... by experienced teachers.

taught

+are taught

have been taught

are being taught

Выберите правильную форму глагола:

A new bridge across the river ... now.

+is being built

is built

have been built

are being built

Выберите правильную форму глагола:

The equipment ... by the end of the week.

will being set

will be set

+will have been set

is being set

Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to have" является вспомогательным:

We shall have a party tomorrow.

+We have invited our friends.

We'll have to prepare for the party.

I hope we'll have a good time.

Укажите, в каком предложении глагол стоит в Present Perfect:

+She has bought a new pair of shoes.

She has a lot of different shoes at home.

She had bought a pair of new shoes for yesterday's party.

She had new shoes on at the party.

Выберите правильную форму глагола:

"... Fred this week?" "Yes, I saw it on Wednesday."

Had you seen

+Have you seen

Will you have seen

You have seen

Выберите правильный предлог:

Have you lived in this town your childhood?

+since

for

from

with

Темы 1 – 4. Обобщение пройденного материала. *КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА*

(усвоение грамматического материала, пройденного в рамках тем 1 – 4)

1. Вставьте нужную форму глагола to be или to have:

- 1) Britain ... a variable climate.
- 2) The Artic climate ... so severe that it ... extremely difficult for people to live there.
- 3) We ... a wonderful city tour last week-end.
- 4) Next month the weather ... wetter.

| 2. Определите функцин | о глагола <i>to have</i> : | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1) Travelling by air has some advantages. | | | | |
| 2) They had reached the destination before the sunset. | | | | |
| | to look for another way | | | |
| 3. Определите функцин | о глагола <i>to be</i> : | | | |
| 1) This road will be mu | | | | |
| 2) They were crossing | the river when an awful | thunder struck. | | |
| 3) Weathermen are to i | nform about weather con | nditions every day. | | |
| 4. Выберите нужную фор | му прилагательного: | | | |
| 1) Travelling by air is | | | | |
| a) quickerer b) |) much quicker | c) more quicker | d) more quick | |
| 2) Today the weather is o | | | | |
| a) as sunny b) |) more sunnier | c) sunnier than | d) more sunny | |
| 3) The influence on Japa | nese weather is the wind | 1. | | |
| a) most great b) | greater | c) greatest | d) most greater | |
| 5. Вставьте правильную | форму глагола: | | | |
| to wash: | | | | |
| Jim likes to help his mother. | | | | |
| 6.Найдите и исправьте о | шибки в глагольных ф | оормах: | | |
| 1. Valarie work as a doctor. | | | | |
| 2. People is often cruel. | | | | |
| 3. They doesn't like animals | | | | |
| 7. Переведите правильн | - | | | |
| 1. There is always much sno | * | nd. | | |
| 2. It is never sunny in this ti | | | | |
| 3. It is the best way to reach | | | | |
| 4. Don't go there by train. It will take too much time. | | | | |
| 5. It's very dark in winter in this city, but its buildings look still (ещё) more magnificent (величественный). | | | | |
| 6. Use the map of the city a | • | | | |
| 8. Распределите предлож | сения по типам вопро | са (по каким признан | сам определяется тип | |
| вопроса?): | | | | |
| | альный С: а | ильтернативный | D: разделительный | |
| 1. Where can you find the w | | | | |
| 2. People in Britain often say something about the weather when they begin to talk with strangers, don't they? | | | | |
| 3. Does the temperature go above 30° C? | | | | |
| 4. Are days long in winter or | | | | |
| 9. Найдите неправильно с | | | | |
| 1. What British people think a | | | | |
| 2. Do British people always know, what tomorrow's weather will be like? | | | | |
| 3. Does it rain a lot in Britain?4. There are sometimes grey skies for days or weeks at a time in Britain, isn't there? | | | | |
| _ , | skies for days or weeks a | t a time in Britain, isn't | there? | |
| 10. Вставьте предлоги: | | | | |

| 1. We arrived the airport late night. | 2. I got up 8 o'clock this morning. |
|--|---|
| 3. I like getting up early the morning. | 4. My sister got married May. |
| 5. Diana and I first met 1978. | 6. Did you go out Friday? |
| 7. Will the thunderstorm have stopped that time? | 8. What will you do your holidays? |
| 9. I'm leaving Moscow next Saturday. | 10. Will you be home this evening? |
| 11. We went Scotland last summer. | 12. What do you usually do the weekend? |
| 13. We arrived Paris bus. | 14. It was difficult to climb the mountain. |
| 15. Don't worry. I'll be back ten minutes. | 16. There are many people the park today. |
| 17. They have a lot presents children. | 18. I often go the library school. |
| | |

- 19. I opened the door and went __ the classroom.
- 21. In winter I usually go __ bed at ten o'clock.
- 20. I go __ school and have to get __ early.
- 22. She took a kitten __ the bag and showed it __ us.

Таблица 1.4 – **Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций**

| Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции | Критерии оценивания сформированности компетенции (части компетенции) |
|--|---|
| (части компетенции) | соответствует оценке «зачтено» 50-100% от максимального балла |
| УК-4.3. Понимание устной речи на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы. УК-4.4. Чтение и понимание со словарем информации на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения. | Студент показывает хорошие знание и понимание тем модуля, умеет завязать знакомство, рассказать о себе, семье, рассказать о семейных традициях и семейных ценностях, умеет вести диалог на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы, но допускает ошибки при выборе коммуникативно приемлемого стиля общения, вербальных и невербальных средств взаимодействия с партнерами, почти не допускает ошибок в построении устной и письменной речи. Студент может читать и понимать со словарем информацию на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения, допуская небольшое количество фонетических и стилистических ошибок. |

Модуль 3. Социально-культурная сфера общения (Я и мир. Я и моя страна).

Таблица 1.5 – Формируемые компетенции

| Код и наименование компетенции | аолица 1.5 – Формируемые компетс Код и наименование индикатора | Оценочные материалы и средства |
|--|--|--|
| | достижения компетенции (части компетенции) | |
| УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке(ах) | УК-4.3. Понимание устной речи на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы. УК-4.4. Чтение и понимание со словарем информации на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения. УК-4.5. Ведение на иностранном языке диалога общего и делового характера. УК-4.6. Выполнение сообщений или докладов на иностранном языке после предварительной подготовки. | Опрос. Диалог. Монолог. Контрольная работа. Реферат. Индивидуальное домашнее задание. Тестирование. |

Тема 5. Человек в современном мире.

1. Опрос.

- (1.1) фонетическое чтение;
- (1.2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (1.3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (1.4) чтение текста по тематике на извлечение информации

Подборка текстов по темам:

- Роль иностранного языка в современном мире.
- Современные языки международного общения.
- Образ жизни современного человека в России и за рубежом. Облик города/деревни в различных странах мира. Типы жилищ, досуг и работа людей в городе и деревне.
- Основы здорового образа жизни. Спорт и фитнесс. История Олимпийских и параолимпийских игр.
- Плюсы и минусы глобализации.
- Проблема личной ответственности за сохранение окружающей среды.

2. Диалог (обсуждение тем раздела)

3. Монолог (сообщение по одной из тем раздела)

4. Грамматика: PARTICIPLE I;II

4.1. КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА:

No 1

Variant I

1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на категорию причастия:

- 1. We have translated the text.
- 2. Climbing the mountain he broke his leg.
- 3. The working engine was too noisy.
- 4. The discovery made was very important.
- 5. Roman towns surrounded by walls for defense were real military camps.
- 6. The students are working in the field now.
- 7. If changed the article will be published.
- 8. We often speak about our friends living in the south.
- 9. The fuel is ignited inside the cylinder.

2. Переведите предложения, предварительно определив функции причастий:

- 1. He heard the voices coming through the open window.
- 2. Waiting for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table.
- 3. The explanation given was not complete.
- 4. The new materials recommended for bridge construction were described in the article written by our professor.
- 5. When burnt coal produces heat.
- 6. The growing plants should be well watered.
- 7. It is getting dark.
- 8. The bridge has been built this month

3. Выберите из скобок требующуюся форму причастия.

- 1. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.
- 2. We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
- 3. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.
- 4. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
- 5. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.

- 6. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
- 7. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
- 8. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
- 9. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
- 10. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
- 11. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
- 12. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.

№2

Variant I

Task 1. Найдите Причастие, определите его форму (PI//PII) и функцию; переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. Some of the buildings built by first-class Western architects have survived to our days.
- 2. The city was protected by rivers and a fortress, surrounding it.
- 3. Using standard projects to restore Moscow after Napoleon's invasion, architects preserved the city's uniformity.
- 4. Buildings built in white stone crested Moscow's architectural image of a city of white stone.
- 5. Architectural monuments built were simple but expressive.
- 6. If developed successfully the building industry will have the leading role.

Task 2. Выберите нужную форму причастия, переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. First-class foreign architects (inviting; invited) by Catherine the Great built a number of architectural monuments in Western Style.
- 2. There were a number of stone buildings (decorating; decorated) with ceramic.
- 3. The industries (requiring; required) highly-skilled labour are developing in Moscow now.
- 4. New dwelling districts were (building; built) on the outskirts of Moscow.

Task 3. Переведите на английский язык:

использующий — использовался — используемый - используют (сейчас) — используя — (уже) использовали —

Task 4. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

- 1. Кострома была основана как город, защищающий Москву от вторжения врагов *(enemies)* с Северо-Востока.
- 2. В Костроме много памятников архитектуры, бережно охраняемых городскими властями.
- 3. Имея уникальный архитектурный стиль, Кострома входит в Золотое Кольцо (*The Golden Ring*) России.
- 4. В настоящее время строители успешно выполняют эту задачу.

Тема 6. Россия и страны изучаемого языка.

1. Презентация РЕФЕРАТОВ.

Темы рефератов:

- 1. Великобритания: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
- 2. Великобритания: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.
- 3. США: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
- 4. США: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.
- 5. Канада: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
- 6. Канада: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.

- 7. Австралия: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
- 8. Австралия: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.
- 9. Новая Зеландия: географическое положение, рельеф, климат; политическая система; промышленность, сельское хозяйство.
- 10. Новая Зеландия: традиции, обычаи, достопримечательности.
- 11. Россия: уникальность исторического развития
- 12. Современная Россия: Европа или Азия?
- 13. Костромская область: история и достижения

2. ТЕСТ (по результатам работы с текстами и прослушивания рефератов)

Выберите правильный вариант:

The United Kingdom is made up of ...

Several islands off the British coast

+England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

England, Scotland and Wales

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Выберите правильный вариант:

The flag of the United Kingdom is known as ...

Black Jack

Uncle Jack

+Union Jack

St. Jack

Выберите правильный вариант:

The two main islands of the U.K. are ...

the British Isles

Great Britain and the Isle of Wight

Great Britain and Ireland

+Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The highest mountain in the world is ...

the Pennines

Elbrus

+Everest

the Alps

Выберите правильный вариант:

Great Britain and Ireland are separated by ...

the Atlantic Ocean

the Irish Sea

the Strait of Dover

+the Northern Sea

Выберите правильный вариант:

The UK is separated from the European continent by ...

the Irish Channel

the Irish Sea

the Strait of Dover

+the English Channel

Выберите правильный вариант:

Another name of the English Channel is ...

the Strait of Dover

+La Manche

Pas de Calais

the Irish Sea

Выберите правильный вариант:

The climate of Britain is mild because of ...

the Gulf of Mexico

the Strait of Dover

+the Gulf Stream

the European continent

Выберите правильный вариант:

The new currency system of the UK consists of ...

pounds, shillings and pence

+pounds and pence

pounds, sovereign and pence

pounds, sovereigns and shillings

Выберите правильный вариант:

We call the British those who live in ...

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

+England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland

Выберите правильный вариант:

Флаг Канады символизирует:

Великобританию

Францию

Великобританию и Францию

два океана

+два океана и заключенную между ними страну

Св. Георгия

Выберите правильный вариант:

Название Канада происходит от слова, обозначающего:

кленовый лист

единая нация

+деревня, поселение

страна

Выберите правильный вариант:

Канада - это:

демократическая республика

+конституционная монархия

конфедерация

Выберите правильный вариант:

Парламент состоит из:

Палаты Общин и Палаты Лордов

+Палаты Общин и Сената

Верхней и Нижней Палаты

Палаты Общин и Совета Нации

Выберите правильный вариант:

Официальный язык Канады:

английский

французский

+английский и французский

Главой государства Канада является:

королева Канады

+британская королева

генерал-губернатор

Выберите правильный вариант:

Столица Канады:

+Оттава

Монреаль

Квебек

Силней

Выберите правильный вариант:

Высшее звено исполнительной власти США:

+президент США

Парламент

Верховный Суд

Сенат

Выберите правильный вариант:

Высший орган законодательной власти США:

Однопалатный Конгресс США

+Двухпалатный Конгресс США

Сенат

Федеральное правительство

Выберите правильный вариант:

Ниагарский водопад - это:

3 водопада

+2 водопада

1 водопад

Выберите правильный вариант:

В США входит:

+51 штат

50 штатов

49 штатов

41 штат

Выберите правильный вариант:

Из штатов Америки не граничат с остальными штатами:

Аляска и Гавайи

Пуэрто-Рико

Вирджинские острова

+Канарские острова

Выберите правильный вариант:

Столица Соединенных Штатов:

+Вашингтон

Нью-Йорк

Лос-Анджелес

Чикаго

Выберите правильный вариант:

Великие озера расположены:

в центре страны

+на севере страны

на юге страны

на северо-западе

Выберите правильный вариант:

Семигранная звезда на гербе Австралии символизирует:

штаты Австралии

+совокупность территорий и саму Австралию

народности Австралии

выдающихся государственных деятелей Австралии

Выберите правильный вариант:

Символом Австралии является:

+кенгуру

эму

кролик

петух

Выберите правильный вариант:

По форме управления Австралия:

демократическая республика

конституционная монархия

конфедерация

+содружество

Выберите правильный вариант:

Официальный язык Австралии:

+английский

индейский

английский и французский

французский

Выберите правильный вариант:

Главой Австралийского государства является:

Елизавета І

+Елизавета II

Генерал-губернатор

Королева Виктория

Выберите правильный вариант:

Столица Австралии:

Сидней

+Канберра

Мельбурн

Оттава

3. Опрос: письменный перевод с русского на английский язык

- 1. Translate into English:
- 1) На английском языке говорят во многих странах мира.
- 2) Английский является национальным языком многих стран: (названия стран).
- 3) Великобритания небольшая страна. Она меньше чем Франция.
- 4) Великобритания имеет 4 части: (назвать какие).
- 5) 400 лет тому назад англичане приплыли в Северную Америку и принесли с собой английский язык.
- 6) Люди из различных стран Европы приносили с собой свои собственные культуры и языки.
- 7) Канада расположена к Северу от Соединённых штатов.
- 8) Канада имеет два национальных языка английский и французский.
- 9) Австралия самый маленький континент.
- 10) Новая Зеландия находится недалеко от Австралии, но она очень далеко от Великобритании.

4. Диалог (Круглый стол на основе подготовленных материалов о Костроме и Костромской области)

Тема 7. Научно-технический прогресс и его достижения.

- Знаменитые учёные: («Альфред Нобель», «Александр Белл», «Мария Кюри»,
- «Эрнест Резерфорд», «Малоизвестные факты об известных учёных»).
- Достижения в сфере информационных технологий. Плюсы и минусы всеобщей информатизации общества.

1. Опрос по базовым текстам раздела

(«Альфред Нобель», «Александр Белл», «Мария Кюри», «Эрнест Резерфорд», «Малоизвестные факты об известных учёных»):

- (1.1) фонетическое чтение;
- (1.2) аналитическое и поисковое чтение;
- (1.3) устный/письменный перевод.

(Задания представлены в учебнике)

Контрольная работа:

1. Make up pairs of synonyms, translate them:

science, to divide, simple, to complete, powerful, finding, to store, room, to define, close, land, study, strong, ordinary, to conserve, similar, country, to split, to obtain, research, survey, to determine, discovery, to carry out, space, to get.

2. Make up pairs of antonyms, translate them:

to ignore, to refuse, to add, to point out, to offer, to make less (to reduce).

3. Put in the right word, translate the sentence:

- 1) This book (to point out; to contain, to cause) all the information you need.
- 2) They kept many things in the (bathroom, dining-room, store-room).
- 3) The new (substance, explanation, property) was produced in the laboratory after many years of hard work.
- 4) They are (enough, both, scarcely) good engineers.
- 5) We have to meet (twice, as far as, soon) a day.
- 6) I've seen him only (steadily, throughout, once).

4. Переведите на английский язык:

- 1. Шведский учёный Альфред Нобель, который изобрёл взрывчатое вещество динамит, умер в 1896 г.
- 2. Что заставляет тебя так рано уезжать из города (покидать город)?
- 3. Было трудно решить, кто заслуживает первый приз.
- 4. Закон гравитации (the law of gravity) управляет движением планет.
- 5. Он изучал ядерную физику в институте.
- 6. На столе есть несколько книг. Ты можешь выбрать любую книгу.

5. Переведите на русский язык:

- 1. The summer was very dry and there was a threat of fires in the forests.
- 2. The development of cars in Europe led to the abolition of different Acts, which limited the speed of the motor Transport.
- 3. They will need plenty of sand for building the road.
- 4. The town authorities first studied traffic conditions in the town and then made necessary recommendations.
- 5. Though being injured, he continued to drive.
- 6. We had no opportunity to speak to them.
- 7. Any scientist realizes that without experiments his work will be useless.

6. Вставьте нужный глагол в правильной форме, переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. The Russian people ... (to win, to complete, to make) a great victory in 1945.
- 2. Some people ... (to master, to justify, to believe) that they have extraordinary abilities.
- 3. Something ... (to realize, to be over, to threaten) us, but we couldn't understand what was that.
- 4. Mothers always ... (to see, to care for, to make) their children.
- 5. The accident ... (to help, to avoid, to occur) three hours ago.
- 6. He couldn't translate the text as he ... (not to master, not to know, not to expect) the meaning of many words.
- 7. Выберите синонимы из данного списка к словам, переведите на русский язык: own, too, suddenly, really, seldom, probably, about, every, as follows, while

```
also –
as -
in fact –
unexpectedly –
not often –
each –
in the next way –
possibly -
around –
personal –
```

2. Монолог (сообщения)

Темы:

- Малоизвестные факты об известных учёных.
- Достижения в сфере информационных технологий. Плюсы и минусы всеобщей информатизации общества.

3. Диалог (обмен мнениями)

ТЕМЫ:

- 1) «Достижения в сфере информационных технологий. Плюсы и минусы всеобщей информатизации общества»
- 2) «Роль личности ученого в обществе»
- 3) «История развития науки»

4. Грамматика: Герундий

Контрольная работа.

Variant I

Task 1: Укажите значение и признаки Герундия

Task 2: Каков формальный отличительный признак форм Active и Passive?

Task 3: Постройте формы Indefinite Passive и Perfect Active от глагола to offer

Task 4: В каком из предложений герундий выполняет функцию подлежащего:

- 1. Finding a new, more active element became her aim.
- 2. Her husband decided to help Marie in her finding a new, more active element.
- 3. After finding a new element with more powerful radioactivity Marie called it radium.
- 4. They were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for their finding.

<u>Task 5:</u> Выделите герундий в предложениях, определите его форму, переведите на русский язык:

- 1. After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them.
- 2. He broke the silence by inviting everybody to walk into the dining-room.
- 3. The place is worth visiting.
- 4. Watching football matches can be exciting enough.

- 5. Instead of going home he went to the cinema.
- 6. Nobody knew of his having gone to Moscow.
- 7. She told us of having been helped with Mathematics by her elder brother.

<u>Task 6:</u> Определите честеречевую принадлежность V _{ing} форм (герундий/отглагольное существительное/причастие I):

- 1. The boys continued playing football.
- 2.He was looking at the plane flying overhead.
- 3. Watching the playing kitten was great fun for the children.
- 4. These discussings have become constant.
- 5. The children were tired of running.
- 6. The students found the reading of English newspapers rather difficult at first.
- 7. After having received the telegram, I went home at once.
- 8. Nobody knows of their working at that problem.

Task 7: Вставьте нужный предлог:

- 1.I'm interested ... finding a job.
- 2.Pete gave ... smoking.
- 3.He is famous ... keeping secretes.
- 4.I objected ... his joining the group.
- 5.He insisted ... our going to the library together.
- 6. Everybody was proud ... being awarded the prize.
- 7. We were afraid ... going by plane.

<u>Task 8.</u> Из предложений, приведенных ниже, выберите те, в которых используется Герундий, переведите на русский язык:

- 1.Men began building houses out of stone very long ago.
- 2. Their buildings were simple in construction.
- 3. They were building houses out of stone for centuries.
- 4. Building houses out of stone began very long ago.
- 5. Building slanting roofs the Greeks protected themselves from rain.
- 6. They used stone in building houses.

<u>Task 9.</u> Переведите предложения, определив частеречевую принадлежность формы Ving:

- 1.Designing such buildings as churches and cathedrals is not a widely spread practice for modern architects.
- 2.Designing wonderful columns the Greeks became the teachers of the world in column building.
- 3. Huge pyramids were constructed only for protecting the body of a dead king (pharaoh).
- 4. The assembling of houses on the construction site is a widely spread practice nowadays.
- 5. Primitive people built houses protecting them from stormy weather, wild animals and human enemies.
- 6.Damagings of different kinds left a lot of medieval houses in ruins.

Тема 8. «Деловое письмо». «Анкета». «Биография». «Резюме».

- 1. Индивид. задания (по итогам самостоятельного изучения материала): Заполнение АНКЕТЫ.
- 2. Индивид. задания (по итогам самостоятельного изучения материала): Написание резюме, CV.
- 3. Контрольная работа (по итогам самостоятельного изучения теоретического материала «Мои деловые бумаги») №1

Вариант 1.

1. Оформление делового письма

(Задания на установление правильной последовательности)

1.1 Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

1. New Publishers, 26 Greenhouse Street, Aberdeen PV31 23TR

Telephone 9593 385749 Fax 9593 75843

- 23 May 2005
- 2. Dear Mr Castellos.
- 3. Thank you for your letter of application for the post of PR manager.

We would like to invite you to attend an interview.

We shall be conducting interviews on Monday 30 May and ask you to contact us to arrange a suitable time.

4. We look forward to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,

Joan Dumorieur

Personnel Manager

5. Mr G.Castellos, 37 Star Road, Aberdeen VH42 57GT

1.2. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

- 1. We thank you for your letter dated the 29th September and are pleased to send you our latest catalogue and the current price list. We shall send you a special offer as soon as we have your exact requirements.
- 2. George Finchley & Sons, 68 Bond Street, London
- 4 October 2003
- 3. Yours faithfully,

Sally Blinton

Sales Manager

- 4. Dear Sirs,
- 5. Messrs Dickson & King, 9 Newgate Street, London

1.3. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

1. The Sales Department, Southern Importers Ltd., Dane Street, Northam, Southampton S09 4YQ

2. A.X.C. Records Ltd., 41 Broadway, Liverpool L91 5 PB

- 12 May 2005
- 3. Dear Sirs,
- 4. We are a large music shop in the center of Liverpool and would like to know more about the tapes and cassettes you advertised in this month's edition of Music Monthly.
- 5. Yours faithfully,

Jeffry Allen

Director

1.4. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

- 1. Dear Mr. Hill:
- 2. We have received your resume and application for the position of executive assistant.

.....

Thank you for your interest in BCL Globalcom.

3. BCL Globalcom GmbH

Goethestrasse 40113

10728 Berlin

Germany

March 26, 2007

4. Sincerely yours,

Maki IshiiMaki Ishii

Human Resource Director

(From 'Business Correspondence: A Guide to Everyday English' by Lin Lougheed)

5. Mr. Sandy Hill

999 Pine Avenue

New Haven, CT 06540

1.5. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

1. Yours sincerely,

Brenda Wallis

Loans Manager

http://www.writinghelp-central.com/letter-of-rejection.html

2. Suzanna Bragg

127 Polk Drive, No. 112Gary, Indiana, 46402

- 3. After a thorough review of your application and the supporting documents you supplied, we have concluded that your current financial situation precludes this institution from extending further credit to you at this time. When your financial picture changes and your current level of risk-exposure becomes lower, we would be happy to reconsider your application.
- 4. Dear Mrs Bragg,
- 1. 5. Meridian National Bank

12187 S. Polo Dr. Fairfax, VA 2203026 May 2008

.Nº2.

2.1. Перед Вами конверт

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает.

- 1. the ZIP Code in the mailing address
- 2. the sender's name
- 3. the street name in the return address
- 4. the ZIP Code in the return address
- 5. the street name in the mailing address
- 6. the addressee's company name

2.2. Перед Вами конверт

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает.

- 1. the sender's name
- 2. the street name in the return address
- 3. the addressee's company name
- 4. the town the letter comes from
- 5. the addressee
- 6. the ZIP Code in the mailing address

2.3. Перед Вами конверт

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает.

- 1. the town the letter comes from
- 2. the street name in the return address
- 3. the addressee
- 4. the house number in the mailing address
- 5. the sender
- 6. the ZIP Code in the mailing address

2.4. Перед Вами конверт

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает

- 1. Addressee's name
- 2. Addressee's city name
- 3. ZIP code in the return address

- 4. ZIP code in the mailing address
- 5. Addresser's name
- 6. Addresser's city name

2.5. Перед Вами конверт

Соотнесите информацию под определенным номером на конверте с тем, что она обозначает

- 1. Attention line
- 2. Name of the city in the return address
- 3. Name of the city in the delivery address
- 4. Name of the organization in the delivery address
- 5. ZIP code
- 6. Name of the organization in the return address
- 3. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
- +1. Letter of apology
- 2. Memo
- 3. Letter of application
- 4. CV
- 3.1.Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
- 1. CV
- +2. Letter of apology
- 3. Contract
- 4. Memo
- 3.2. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
- 1. Letter of complaint
- 2. Memo
- 3. CV
- +4. Letter of application
- 3.3. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
- 1. CV
- 2. Memo
- +3. Simple commercial letter
- 4. Contract
- 3.4. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок
- 1. Letter of apology
- 2. Contract
- +3. Letter of application
- 4. CV
- 4. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они отражали особенности оформления служебной записки

| orpakasin ocoochiocra opopusicina csiyaconon sanneka |
|---|
| (1): Project Planning Dept |
| From: GM |
| (2): Aqua Warm BV |
| I am sure that you have read about the recent explosion at Perfecta Ltd. We have decided not to |
| install any more (3) central heating systems until we can be sure that they are absolutely |
| safe. |
| Please write and inform them of this. |
| (4) |
| |

| I. T.Y. |
|--|
| 2. Aqua Warm |
| 3. Subject |
| 4. To |
| 4.1. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они |
| отражали особенности оформления служебной записки |
| (1) : Alan Bilton |
| From : Sue Mullins |
| (2): Seminar for the new staff |
| $\overline{(3)}$ |
| About the seminar you're organising for the new staff next month – will you need any equipment |
| set up? I'll do a short introduction to the subject but I only need an OHP. |
| Can you fill in the request form for everything we'll need and send it to Shane Bell in the |
| Technical department? |
| Thanks, |
| (4) |
| 1. Subject |
| 2. Alan |
| 3. Sue |
| 4. To |
| 4.2 Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они |
| отражали особенности оформления служебной записки |
| (1): Cathy Beddington |
| From : John Humphrey |
| (2): New product advretising |
| (3) has approved an increase of budget on this campaign, so we can go for: colour advert, |
| six issues. |
| Could you contact the magazine and get them to change this? Please check the price and the |
| possibility of a bigger discount. |
| Thanks |
| (4) |
| 1. Subject |
| 2. To |
| |
| 3. Managing Director4. John |
| |
| 4.3. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они |
| отражали особенности оформления служебной записки |
| To: Purchasing & Sales Supervisor |
| (1) : Manager |
| (2) : Court Hotel They recently board that (2) reads a large quantity of areas in ice at an ac- |
| I have recently heard that (3) needs a large quantity of orange juice at once. We have a large supply of juice that we do not need. Please write to them |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| and tell them that we would be happy to supply them if they can tell us how many bottles they |
| need. |
| (4) |
| 1. Subject |
| 2. the Court Hotel |
| 3. From |
| 4. Peter |
| 4.4. Выберите слова или сочетания слов для заполнения пропусков так, чтобы они |
| отражали особенности оформления служебной записки To : Paul Woods, Sales |

| From: (1) (2): Accommodation expenses for the trip to Aukland from 21st to (3) Date: (4) I can't pay you until you send me your expenses claim form. Please do it as soon as possible. Thanks. 1. 15 July 2. Lynn Thomas, Finance 3. Subject 4. 26th July |
|--|
| Темы 5 – 8 (Обзор пройденной грамматики) |
| TECT № 1 (один вариант ответа) 1. Выберите правильный вариант: We breakfast when my aunt to ask a phone number. +were having / called |
| had / called were having / was calling had / was calling 2. Выберите правильную форму глагола: I TV at eight o'clock yesterday evening. |
| +was watching watched am watching 3. Выберите правильную форму глагола (Present Simple or Present Continuous): |
| to sing: Polly has a brilliant voice. Shewonderfully. +sings is singing |
| is singing Can you hear that? Somebodya song! sings is singing + 4. Выберите правильную форму глагола "to have": Mr. Smith stayed at his office very late because he a lot of work. |
| has have will have +had |
| 5. Укажите предложение, в котором глагол "to have" является вспомогательным: We shall have a party tomorrow. +We have invited our friends. We'll have to prepare for the party. I hope we'll have a good time. |
| 6. Укажите, в каком предложении глагол стоит в Present Perfect: +She has bought a new pair of shoes. She has a lot of different shoes at home. She had bought a pair of new shoes for yesterday's party. She had new shoes on at the party. |
| 7. Сопоставьте английские предложения с русскими: She has typed the letter. +Она напечатала письмо. Она печатала письмо. |

| Она печатает письмо. |
|--|
| 8.Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| " Fred this week?" "Yes, I saw it on Wednesday." |
| Had you seen |
| +Have you seen |
| Will you have seen |
| You have seen |
| 9. Выберите правильный предлог: |
| Have you lived in this town your childhood? |
| +Since |
| for |
| from |
| 10. Present Perfect or Past Simple? |
| * |
| I (work) in the bank for three years. I like it very much. worked |
| has worked |
| |
| +have worked |
| have been worked |
| 11. Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The shop at 6 in the morning yesterday. |
| is opened |
| +was opened |
| will be opened |
| 12. Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The homework before the film began. |
| was done |
| will have been done |
| have being done |
| +had been done |
| 13. Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| These plants on this farm last year. |
| have been grown |
| +were grown |
| will have been grown |
| are being grown |
| 14. Выберите правильную форму глагола: |
| The report when I came. |
| was making |
| +was being made |
| was made |
| were being made |
| Выберите правильный вариант. |
| 15 .When Mark arrived, the Johnsons dinner, but stopped in order to talk to him. |
| + were having |
| had been having |
| had |
| was having |
| 16. While Tom a book, Marhta TV. |
| was reading, watched |
| +was reading, was watching |
| read, watched |
| read, was watching |
| · |

| is smelling smelt + smells will smell 18. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we | 17. The food that Ann is cooking in the kitchendelicious. |
|---|---|
| + smells will smell 18. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that We | is smelling |
| will smell 18. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we will plan plan plan | smelt |
| 18. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we will plan plan plan +were planning have planned 19. Catherine is studying law at the university, and soNick. + is was does were 20. I feel terrible. I think I to be sick. will +am going go will be going 21. My colleagues usually four days a week, and this week they five days. work, work are working, are working are working, are working are working, work +work, are working 22. It outside; 1 do not like to walk in such weather. rains + is raining is rain is rained 23. I a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam. + will have have am having would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining is raining is raining 16. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood was looking, understood was looking, understood | + smells |
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| rains +is raining is rain is rained 23. I a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam. + will have have am having would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood was looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| +is raining is rain is rained 23. I a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam. + will have have am having would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| is rained 23. I a very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam. + will have have am having would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| is rained 23. Ia very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam. + will have have am having would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because ithard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood was looking, had understood | +is raining |
| 23. Ia very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam. + will have have am having would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood was looking, had understood | is rain |
| + will have have am having would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood was looking, had understood | is rained |
| + will have have am having would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood was looking, had understood | 23. Ia very difficult day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam. |
| am having would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood was looking, had understood | + will have |
| would have 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood was looking, had understood | have |
| 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because it hard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. She at the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood was looking, had understood | am having |
| will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because ithard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | would have |
| will receive +will be receiving is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because ithard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | 24. At 10 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday Tom a delegation in the office. |
| is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because ithard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| is receiving would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because ithard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | +will be receiving |
| would receive 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because ithard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | <u>. </u> |
| 25. Although the sun was shining, it was still cold, because ithard for two hours. had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | e |
| had been raining +had rained was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before shethat it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| +had rained was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| was raining is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before shethat it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | S . |
| is raining 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before shethat it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| 26. Sheat the parcel long enough, before she that it was for her brother. had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| had been looking, had understood +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| +had been looking, understood was looking, understood was looking, had understood | had been looking had understood |
| was looking, understood was looking, had understood | |
| was looking, had understood | |
| | - |
| | 27. Ito the cinema but my friend persuaded me to stay. |

| am not going |
|--|
| did not go |
| +was going |
| had been going |
| 28. We were good friends, weeach other for years. |
| +had known |
| were knowing |
| had knowing |
| know |
| 29. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. Wefor more than 24 hours. |
| + had travelled |
| had been travelling |
| were travelling |
| travel |
| |
| 30. How long this book? How many pages of this book ? |
| have you been reading, have you been reading |
| have you read, have you read |
| have you read, you read |
| +have you been reading, have you read |
| 31. We always go to Saint Petersburg for our holidays. Wethere for years. |
| +have been going |
| go |
| are going |
| were going |
| 32. I have lost my key again. Ithings. I lose things too often. |
| always lose |
| have always lost |
| am always losing + |
| was always losing |
| 33. The economic situation is already very bad and it worse. |
| +is getting |
| got |
| gets |
| would be getting |
| 34. What time your friend tomorrow? |
| + willarrive |
| will be arriving |
| isarrived |
| |
| will arriving |
| |
| |
| TECT № 2 (1 вариант ответа) |
| Выберите правильный вариант. |
| How long you ? — Since I was 17. |
| + havebeen driving |
| diddrive |
| havedriven |
| dodrive |
| Shealwaysin Moscow. |
| lives |
| hasbeen living |
| +haslived |

| haslive | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---|
| How long | you | Kate? |
| didknow | | |
| +haveknown | 1 | |
| have been kn | owing | |
| doknown | C | |
| 1 here a | ll my life. | |
| +have lived | v | |
| am living | | |
| have living | | |
| live | | |
| | er passport | t again, it is the second time this |
| happens | or pusspor | · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |
| happened | | |
| + has happened | | |
| is happening | | |
| Kate has been | working he | ore |
| since two years | working ne | |
| +for two years | | |
| two years ago | | |
| two years | | |
| • | next to me | on the plane was nervous because he before. |
| has not flown | , next to me | on the plane was her vous because hebefore. |
| +had not flown | | |
| did not fly | | |
| has not been fly | ino | |
| 1a lot b | _ | ny more |
| was used to eat | ut i uon ta | ny more. |
| was eating | | |
| +used to eat | | |
| used to eating | | |
| • | ek so we c | an go somewhere. |
| +I'm not workin | | an go somewhere. |
| I don't work | 15 | |
| I won't work | | |
| I shall not work | | |
| | | by the time we get to the |
| cinema. | ie iiiii | by the time we get to the |
| will be already | storted | |
| +will already ha | | |
| will already star | | |
| already will star | | |
| | | night |
| Don't worry if I'll be | iate to | mgnt. |
| | | |
| when I'll be | | |
| + if I am if I be | | |
| | ch+ I | the wight thing but I seen realized that I a serious mistales |
| At first I thoug | յու ո | the right thing, but I soon realized that Ia serious mistake. |
| did, made | mada | |
| have done, have | | |
| + had done, had | made | |
| did, had made | | |

| 1 hope Kate is coming soon. Ifor two hours. |
|---|
| am waiting |
| had been waiting |
| +have been waiting |
| waited |
| At last Kate came. Ifor two hours. |
| am waiting |
| +had been waiting |
| have been waiting |
| was waiting |
| She is going on holiday. This time next week she |
| on a beach orin the sea. |
| is going to lay, swim |
| +will be lying, swimming |
| will lie, swim |
| is lying, swimming |
| —youthe post office when you're out? |
| - Probably. Why? |
| - I need to mail the letter. Could you do it for me? |
| arepassing |
| +willbe passing |
| aregoing to pass |
| will pass |
| Wefor a walk when itraining. |
| will go, will stop |
| are going, will stop |
| + will go, stops |
| go, stops |
| When youin Moscow again, you must come and |
| see us. |
| will go |
| +are will be |
| are going |
| I'm going to read a lot of books while Ion holiday. |
| +am |
| would be |
| will be |
| am going to be |
| |
| youyour car this evening? No. Do you want to borrow it? |
| + will be using |
| willuse |
| are used |
| douse |

Таблица 1.6 – Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций

| Код и | Критерии опеци | грация сформированности | компетенции |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| наименование | Критерии оценивания сформированности компетенции (части компетенции) | | |
| индикатора | на базовом уровне на повышенном уровне | | |
| достижения | соответствует оценке | соответствует оценке | соответствует |
| компетенции (части компетенции) | «удовлетворительно» 50-64% от максимального балла | «хорошо» 65-85% от максимального балла | оценке «отлично» 86-100% от максимального |
| | | | балла |
| УК-4.3. | | | |
| Понимание устной | Владеет | Владеет хорошими | Владеет навыками |
| речи на | удовлетворительными | навыками применения | применения |
| иностранном языке | навыками применения | наиболее | наиболее |
| на бытовые и | наиболее | употребительной | употребительной |
| общекультурные | употребительной | (базовой) грамматики и | (базовой) |
| темы. | (базовой) грамматики и | основными | грамматики и |
| | основными | грамматическими | основными |
| | грамматическими | явлениями, | грамматическими |
| | явлениями, | характерными для | явлениями, |
| | характерными для | общепрофессиональной | характерными для |
| | общепрофессиональной | устной и письменной | общепрофессиональ |
| | устной и письменной | речи; эффективно | ной устной и |
| | речи; владеет | осуществляет | письменной речи; |
| | удовлетворительными | коммуникативные | эффективно |
| | навыками | задачи в устной и | осуществляет |
| | осуществления | письменной формах на | коммуникативные |
| | коммуникативных | русском и иностранном | задачи в устной и |
| | задач в устной и | языках межличностного | письменной формах |
| | письменной формах на | и межкультурного | на русском и |
| | русском и иностранном | взаимодействия, | иностранном языках |
| | языках | профессиональной | межличностного и |
| | межличностного и | деятельности; владеет | межкультурного |
| | межкультурного | нормами речевого | взаимодействия, |
| | взаимодействия, | этикета ведения. | профессиональной |
| | профессиональной | | деятельности; |
| | деятельности; владеет нормами речевого | | владеет нормами |
| | нормами речевого этикета ведения. | | речевого этикета |
| | этикста ведения. | | ведения. |
| УК-4.4. | Студент владеет | Студент владеет | Студент успешно |
| Чтение и | удовлетворительными | хорошими навыками | применяет навыки |
| понимание со | навыками основных | основных приемов | основных приемов |
| словарем | приемов | аннотирования, | аннотирования, |
| информации на | аннотирования, | реферирования и | реферирования и |
| иностранном языке | реферирования и | перевода литературы по | перевода |
| на темы | перевода литературы | профилю вуза, может | литературы по |
| повседневного и | по профилю вуза, | читать литературу по | профилю вуза, умеет |
| делового общения. | может читать | специальности с целью | читать литературу |
| ,, | литературу по | поиска информации без | по специальности с |
| | специальности с целью | словаря и - переводить | целью поиска |
| | поиска информации без | тексты по | информации без |
| | словаря и - переводить | специальности со | словаря и - |
| L | i | <u> </u> | ı <u>-</u> |

| | тексты по | словарем, допуская при | переводить тексты |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | специальности со | этом некоторые | по специальности со |
| | словарем, допуская при | ошибки. | словарем. |
| | этом фонетические, | | |
| | лексические и | | |
| | стилистические | | |
| | ошибки. | | |
| УК-4.5. | | | |
| Ведение на | | Студент демонстрирует | Студент |
| иностранном языке | Владеет | уверенные навыки | демонстрирует |
| диалога общего и | удовлетворительными | профессиональной | уверенные навыки |
| | навыками | речи, понимает устную | профессиональной |
| делового | профессиональной | (монологическую и | речи, понимает |
| характера. | речи, понимает устную | диалогическую) речь на | устную |
| | 1 - | общенаучные, | (монологическую и |
| | (монологическую и | | диалогическую) |
| | диалогическую) речь на | | |
| | общенаучные, | общестроительные | речь на |
| | общетехнические и | темы; принимает | общенаучные, |
| | общестроительные | участие в обсуждении | общетехнические и |
| | темы; принимает | тем, связанных со | общестроительные |
| | участие в обсуждении | специальностью, знает | темы; принимает |
| | тем, связанных со | основные нормы | активное участие в |
| | специальностью, знает | речевого этикета, умеет | обсуждении тем, |
| | основные нормы | вести/поддерживать и | связанных со |
| | речевого этикета, умеет | заканчивать диалог- | специальностью, |
| | вести/поддерживать и | расспрос/диалог-обмен | знает основные |
| | заканчивать диалог- | мнениями, может вести | нормы речевого |
| | расспрос/диалог-обмен | на иностранном языке | этикета, умеет |
| | мнениями, может вести | беседу-диалог общего | вести/поддерживать |
| | на иностранном языке | характера. | и заканчивать |
| | беседу-диалог общего | ларактора. | диалог- |
| | характера. | | расспрос/диалог- |
| | характера. | | обмен мнениями, |
| | | | · · |
| | | | умеет вести на |
| | | | иностранном языке |
| | | | беседу-диалог |
| УК-4.6. | | | общего характера. |
| Выполнение | | C | |
| сообщений или | Студент может | Студент умеет | Студент эффективно |
| докладов на | применять основные | применять основные | применяет основные |
| иностранном языке | принципы оформления | принципы оформления | принципы |
| после | письменных проектных | письменных проектных | оформления |
| предварительной | заданий (письменное | заданий (письменное | письменных |
| подготовки. | оформление | оформление | проектных заданий |
| подготовки. | презентаций, | презентаций, | (письменное |
| | информационных | информационных | оформление |
| | буклетов, рекламных | буклетов, рекламных | презентаций, |
| | листовок и т.д.); | листовок и т.д.); | информационных |
| | удовлетворительно | хорошо владеет | буклетов, |
| | владеет основами | основами публичной | рекламных листовок |
| | публичной речи – | речи – делать | и т.д.); о владеет |
| | делать сообщения, | сообщения, доклады (с | основами публичной |
| | | предварительной | <u> </u> |
| | доклады (с | предвирительной | речи – делать |

| предварительной подготовкой) и основными навыками письма для ведения профессиональной | подготовкой) и основными навыками письма для ведения профессиональной переписки, допускает | сообщения, доклады (с предварительной подготовкой) и основными навыками письма |
|---|--|--|
| переписки, допускает при этом ошибки. | при этом небольшое количество ошибок. | для ведения профессиональной переписки. |

Модуль 4. Профессиональная сфера общения. (Я и моя будущая профессия).

Таблица 1.7 – Формируемые компетенции

| Код и наименование компетенции | Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции (части компетенции) | Оценочные материалы и средства |
|--|--|--|
| УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном (ых) языке(ах) | УК-4.3. Понимание устной речи на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы. УК-4.4. Чтение и понимание со словарем информации на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения. УК-4.5. Ведение на иностранном языке диалога общего и делового характера. УК-4.6. Выполнение сообщений или докладов на иностранном языке после предварительной подготовки. | Опрос. Диалог. Монолог. Контрольная работа. Реферат. Индивидуальное домашнее задание. Тестирование. |

Тема 9. «Строительство гражданских зданий»

1. Опрос (по базовым текстам раздела по аспектам):

- (1.1) фонетическое чтение;
- (1.2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (1.3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (1.4) устный опрос по теме
- (1.5) чтение текста с целью извлечения информации

(Задания представлены в учебнике)

2. Монолог по теме раздела:

Темы:

Описание учебных дисциплин в российских вузах по специальности «инженерстроитель».

3. ИДЗ: Найти материал и описать учебные дисциплины в зарубежных вузах по специальности «инженер-строитель».

3. Контрольная работа

(Задания на усвоение лексико-грамматического материала базовых текстов Урока 1)

Variant I

Task 1. Choose the right variant:

1. Building construction is ...

- a) an academic discipline.
- b) an ancient human activity.
- c) an agricultural science.
- 2. Civil engineering is ...
 - a) the study of the integrated application of engineering principles and technology to building design and architecture.
 - b) a study course at the university.
 - c) a human activity, connected with the construction of civil buildings.

Task 2. Choose the right word:

- 1. The design process of building construction is ...
- a) complex.
- b) diverse.
- c) highly organized.

Task 3. Relate subjects and the sphere of their application:

- 1 building engineering a) (for) building science, lighting and acoustics 2 civil engineering b) (for) power distribution and control
- 3 mechanical c) (for) form, function and specifications engineering
- 4 physics d) (for) indoor air quality
- 5 electrical engineering e) (for) building structures and foundation
- 6 chemistry and biology f) (for) project management
- 7 architecture g) (for) heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system (HVAC) (for) mechanical service systems
- 8 *economics* h) (for) planning, design, construction, operation, renovation and maintenance of buildings, as well as with their impacts on the surrounding environment

Task 4. Translate the sentences:

- 1. Building construction is an important type of human activities.
- 2. We studied civil engineering for building structures and foundations.
- 3. The building engineering graduate is given the degree of Bachelor of Engineering or the degree of Bachelor of Sciences.
- 4. Engineers were trained to use new materials such as steel or concrete.
- 5. The architect supervises the work of all specialists.
- 6. New methods of construction will reduce construction waste.

Тема 10. Выдающиеся личности строительной инженерии. Основные научные школы и открытия.

1. Опрос по базовым текстам

- (1.1) фонетическое чтение (техника чтения);
- (1.2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (1.3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (1.4) устный опрос по теме
- (1.5) чтение текста с целью извлечения информации

(Задания представлены в учебнике)

2. Монолог (Устные сообщения – презентации «Известные инженеры – строители»)

3. Контрольная работа.

(Задания на усвоение лексики и грамматики базовых текстов)

Variant I

Task 1. Make up pairs of antonyms, choose the right translation:

| rigid | tensile; curve; lattice; to deform; |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| to improve | high-rising building; |
| low-pitch vaulting | high-pitch vaulting; |
| regressive | development; innovative |

Task 2. Make up pairs of synonyms, choose the right translation:

| to flank | | beam; to lead to; |
|----------|--|-------------------------------|
| truss | | to locate; doming; framework; |
| to cause | | modernization; |
| place | | protective covering; |
| shell | | to line; floor; to bear; |

Task 3. Translate the sentences:

- 1. He mentioned the *cause* of structural failure.
- 2. These facts *cause* an increase in the span of the beam.

Task 4. Find the predicate, define its Time, Aspect, Voice. Translate the sentences:

- 1. About 2000 photos and negatives made by V.G. Shukhov have survived until this day.
- 2. V.G. Shukhov brought a lot of innovations to the oil industry.
- 3. At present this department is conducting tests on new materials.

Task 5. Put in the right form of the verb - the predicate:

- 1. By the mid-1990s, the country's production of building materials _____ (to double).
- 2. Many construction projects usually _____ (to suffer) from financial problems.
- 3. They _____ (to make) products at the lowest possible cost at that time.

Task 6. Make up different types of questions:

- 1. The designer was using a computer in the office at 3 o'clock yesterday. (Для специальных вопросов используйте вопросительные слова **Who? Where?**)
- 2. They construct two houses every year. (Для специальных вопросов используйте вопросительные слова **Who? What?**)

Task 7. Перевести предложения:

- 1) Шухов известный русский инженер
- 2) Шухов известный русский ученый
- 3) Шухов известный русский архитектор
- 4) Шухов известный русский изобретатель
- 5) Шухов разработал много изобретений
- 6) Мы будем изучать изобретения Шухова.
- 7) Шухов разработал новые формы
- 8) Формы Шухова основываются на эвклидовой гиперболоидной геометрии.

Тема 11. «Строительные профессии». «Менеджеры в строительстве». «Безопасность проведения строительных работ».

1. Опрос по базовым текстам

- (1) фонетическое чтение (техника чтения);
- (2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (4) устный опрос по теме
- (5) чтение текста с целью извлечения информации

(Задания представлены в учебнике)

2. ТЕСТ. Контроль усвоения лексики

Variant 1

Задание 1 Соотнести русско-английские эквиваленты

| Задание 1 Соотнести русско-ан | II JIYII | ickne jk | <u>Биралспі бі</u> |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--|
| construction industry | a | 1 | промышленные подрядчики |
| civil engineering construction | b | 2 | рабочие, устраивающие изоляцию |
| contractors | | | |
| trade contractors | c | 3 | руководители и менеджеры первой линии |
| | | | (высшего уровня) |
| construction trade workers | d | 4 | подрядчики в области гражданского |
| | | | строительства |
| brick masons | e | 5 | строительная промышленность |
| insulation workers | f | 6 | строительные промышленные рабочие |
| first-line supervisors and | g | 7 | каменщики |
| managers | | | |
| construction management | e | 8 | подготовка строительной площадки |
| occupation | | | |
| field manager | f | 9 | строительные промышленные рабочие |
| waste water treatment plants | g | 10 | работы на строительной площадке |
| design and construction process | h | 11 | руководитель работ на строительной |
| | | | площадке (руководитель полевых работ) |
| specialty trade contractor | i | 12 | процесс проектирования и строительства |
| conceptual development stage | j | 13 | этап концептуальной разработки |
| _ | | | (застройки) |
| site preparation | k | 14 | подрядчик узкой строительной |
| - | | | специальности |
| construction site activities | 1 | 15 | Подрядчик по очистке сточных вод |

Задание 2 Соотнести русско-английские эквиваленты

| 300 | Sugarine 2 Cootheeth pyceko univilinekile skondulentoi | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|---|--|--|
| a) | plumber | 1. | a person who manages | | |
| b) | paper hanger | 2. | a worker skilled in applying plaster | | |
| c) | supervisor | 3. | a person who gives a job to others | | |
| d) | contractor | 4. | a person skilled at making and repairing wooden objects | | |
| e) | employer | 5. | a person who cuts and fits glass | | |
| f) | trade worker | 6. | a person skilled at sticking wallpaper on the walls of a room | | |
| g) | glazier | 7. | a person who builds and works with stone or brick | | |
| h) | plasterer | 8. | a person or firm that promises to do work at a fixed rate | | |
| i) | mason | 9. | a skilled worker | | |
| j) | carpenter | 10. | a person whose job is to fit and repair water pipes, bathroom | | |
| | | | apparatus, etc. | | |

Методика проведения контроля

| Параметры методики | Значение параметра |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Предел длительности всего контроля | 10 минут |
| Последовательность выбора вопросов | Случайная |
| Предлагаемое количество вопросов | 25 |

3. Составление монолога-описания (компьютерная презентация) функциональных обязанностей/квалификационных требований специалистов в области строительства)

4. Диалог-интервью /собеседование при приеме на работу в качестве строительного менеджера .

5. ИДЗ: выполнение проектного задания. (Работа с интернет источниками)

- 1. Распределить темы:
- 1. Safety items (objects)
- 2. Road construction site injury hazards members
- 3. Road construction site injury hazard reasons
- 4. Road construction site injury hazard causes
- 5. Managing the Construction Zone.
- 6. Road Safety for drivers/motorists at construction zones/ road works
- 7. Road Safety for workers at construction zones
- 8. General Conclusion
- 9. Road Construction Safety Signs Inscriptions
- 2. Найти по ссылке текст, прочитать его:

http://www.arrivealive.co.za/pages.aspx?i=2881

(представлен ниже)

3. Выбрать из текста информацию по своей тематике, подготовить краткие сообщения на английском и русском языках (вариативно: с использованием программы PP)

Road Safety near Construction Zones / Road Works

Introduction and Overview

Increased infrastructure spending and funding for road construction have led to a significant increase in the number of highway construction projects around South Africa. The safety of road users and workers is a concern on roads and highways worldwide.

Thousands of people are killed when traffic has to pass through road construction or maintenance works every year. The numbers of construction zone injuries and fatalities are predicted to climb even higher.

According to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) the annual number of persons killed in motor vehicle crashes in work zones in the US has increased 45 percent over the last 10 years. The majority of these fatalities are drivers or occupants; however, 15 percent are non-motorists – including pedestrians, bikers and construction workers.

In this section we will discuss the threat to road safety at construction zones and provide advice to enhance the safety of motorists and road construction workers.

The Risks to Road Safety at Construction Zones

Road construction zones present a deadly hazard for workers, motorists, and pedestrians. This hazard is brought about by high speed limits, impatient drivers, and widespread traffic congestion. To this we can add heat, driving stress, and long stretches of highway under construction - creating a recipe for extreme driving hazards for motorists and road workers alike. The construction zones are also called "Cone Zones" - those portions of the highways marked by cones, barrels, and signs where road construction is taking place. Some work zones might have a speed-monitoring device to alert motorists of their speed prior to entering the work zone. Even though they are marked and signposted as areas where motorists must slow down and drive with extra caution, many drivers speed up to get through the construction area as quickly as possible. Construction or maintenance zones will have roadway signs in advance to warn motorists that road work is being done. Active work zones are designated as such to notify motorists when they enter and leave the work zone.

The main causes of deaths and injuries at construction zones are:

- Speeding traffic the number one cause of death and injury in highway construction work zones.
- Inadequate sign posting and lighting and drivers failing to notice road workers.
- Drivers do not pay attention to work zone signs or flaggers indicating they should slow down or come to a stop
- Drivers are distracted by cellular phone calls, conversations, and activities at roadside and are not merging properly.
- Drivers are driving right up to the last second and then try to force themselves in if the other driver doesn't let them get in, they enter the work zones and endanger the lives of workers.

National awareness campaigns are one way to convey the message that out on road, orange-clad workers and orange cones mean "slow down". Experts say that an elementary grasp of colour-coded signs is crucial. Drivers should also be encouraged to follow the rules of the road through construction zones across the country.

Traffic enforcement is another way to improve safety. Many states in the US have greatly increased penalties for speeding through work zones. Tough new measures are implemented to encourage drivers to slow down and avoid the potentially deadly consequences of reckless driving through work zones.

Managing the Construction Zone

Road works operations need to be carefully planned and administered to avoid accidents. Most accidents with minor plant and equipment are caused by improper usage and poor maintenance. Management guidelines of construction zones are very comprehensive – we would however like to focus on a few examples of how effective management can limit the risk of accidental road accidents:

- Signs must be kept clean and well maintained if they are to be effective.
- Press and radio releases are often a valuable means of warning drivers of what to expect at a site, thus minimising impatient and dangerous behaviour. [This is also good PR!]
- Workers who control traffic must be properly trained.
- Traffic controllers must know where to stand, how to slow or stop traffic, and how to coordinate public and construction traffic movements.
- Controllers should use two-way radio communication when visual contact between traffic controllers is not possible. Where the site is suitable and they are available, arrangements should be made to use temporary traffic signals to control traffic.
- Traffic controllers and general road workers should wear suitable conspicuous clothing to ensure that they can be seen by motorists
- Unnecessary traffic control signs or road markings must be removed as they tend to confuse motorists and make them careless.
- Where vehicles are held up in queues, a worker might be appointed to talk with motorists, apologise for delays, estimate the length of the delay, and generally keep people informed.
- Speed limits should be consistent with safe site operations and traffic movements.
- Compliance with reasonable speed limits will then be more likely If motorists perceive a speed limit to be unrealistic, they are likely to disregard it.
- A variety of devices and technology can provide information to motorists, including brighter, bigger electronic signs.
- Trucks which are regularly used for transporting workers should been closed, have seats which are attached to the vehicle, and have a safe means of access and egress. Drivers of trucks carrying passengers should be alert, dependable and careful.
- A systematic preventative maintenance programme should be established for all trucks, plant, and vehicles.

- All access points leading to the area where construction blasting works are carried out must be manned to prevent entry during blasting.
- Etc.

Road Safety for drivers/motorists at construction zones/ road works

Perhaps the best way to avoid long delays, frustration, and the potential for an accident is to avoid construction zones whenever possible. If a construction zone is unavoidable, drivers should allow extra time in their schedules in case there are traffic delays. Every safe driver has a responsibility to exercise caution and good judgment in construction zones. Consideration for the safety of construction workers and other motorists can help turn highway construction areas into "safe zones" for everyone.

Before embarking on the road to the construction zone it is advised to schedule enough time to drive safely and to check the radio or internet websites for traffic information. Expect delays and leave early so you can reach your destination on time.

Safety professionals recommend several precautions to help make construction zones safer for everyone:

- When approaching a construction/maintenance situation exercise caution and slow down.
- Observe warning and caution signs before entering a construction zone.
- Observe these posted signs until you see the one that says you've left the work zone.
- Turn on your lights to make your vehicle more visible.
- Expecting the unexpected is a golden rule when travelling through construction zones.
- Avoid abrupt driving manoeuvres.
- Always be aware that vehicles ahead of you may stop unexpectedly.
- Maintain a safe following distance. Rear-end collisions are one of the most common types of construction zone accidents.
- Drivers should slow to the posted speed and move to the proper lane as instructed.
- Traffic and road conditions may dictate an even slower speed.
- Keep -up with the traffic flow. Motorists can help maintain traffic flow and posted speeds by merging smoothly and not slowing to "gawk" at road work and equipment and crews.
- Obey road crew flaggers! The flagger knows what is best for moving traffic safely in the work zone. A flagger has the same authority as a regulatory sign, so you can be cited for disobeying his or her direction.
- Drivers should not wait until the last minute to merge to the correct lane.
- Use correct merging techniques when changing lanes use your indicators.
- Narrow lanes and restricted shoulders make construction zones a common place for lanechange accidents.
- Regular traffic lanes are often shifted to temporary lanes and shoulders that may not provide the stability regular traffic lanes offer.
- Stay alert for aggressive drivers. If another motorist is aggressively jockeying for position, drivers should let them move on. Challenging another driver encourages road rage and endangers the safety of other motorists and workers in the area.
- Avoid distracting activities. Remaining alert for unexpected hazards is critical when travelling through construction zones. Talking on a cell phone, tuning the radio, eating, reading, or other similarly distracting activities can quickly lead to an accident.
- Watch for construction equipment and workers. Construction equipment entering and exiting a work zone without warning, equipment extending into traffic, and construction crews and flaggers working dangerously close to moving traffic are a few of the hazards to expect.
- Stay alert for obstacles and debris. Construction equipment, signs, and barriers may be located close to the edge of the roadway. Debris from work projects, especially dust, dirt, and gravel, may cause added disruption.

• Be patient, cautious, and courteous. Remember, the work zone crew members are working to improve the road and make your future drive better.

Road Safety for workers at construction zones

Construction and road workers confront not only the threat of oncoming traffic, but a constant barrage of bottles and abuse from enraged motorists. It is important to understand the importance of road work and maintenance and respect the road workers and their right to safety.

In addition to the ever-present danger of traffic accidents, road workers are prone to heat stress, hearing problems, and occasional respiratory distress. Working on sites packed with roaring equipment can take a heavy toll on these workers.

A number of safety measures are taken to protect both workers and motorists alike. These include modern flagging operations; use of concrete median barriers; bright orange cones and barrels to separate traffic from work space; highly reflective sheeting on orange work zone signs; rumble strips to alert motorists to road conditions; and reduced work zone speed limits with dedicated police enforcement.

The safety and well-being of road workers can be improved with the following guidelines:

- Wearing sunscreen, a hat, and long-sleeved shirts to protect from sunburn, dehydration, and overheating.
- Drinking a cup of water every 20 minutes or so in very hot weather to help prevent dehydration.
- Managers should ensure that new employees are prepared to work in all types of traffic They should feel comfortable using flagmen workers who use flags to signal drivers and
 warn them that they're approaching a work site -and have enough road sense to never turn
 their back to oncoming traffic.
- New workers should be taught how to manoeuvre around massive pieces of equipment and to safeguard a site for optimal security
- Use protective equipment and personal protective gear (such as hard hats and steel-toed shoes).
- Reflective clothing is also crucial, especially for night shift work.
- Noise levels should be monitored at all times to prevent hearing loss it is suggested that workers wear earmuffs or earplugs to shield their eardrums from high decibels.
- There should be training in how to set up a safe work zone You can't just get out there and flag and yell, 'Slow down,'" .There's a way to properly instruct vehicles to slow down and a way to set up a work zone.
- Workers should be constantly reminded to remain vigilant and alert!

Conclusion

Many motorists view road construction workers as an inconvenience, but they should rather look at them as a service. Road and maintenance workers are doing their best to minimize motorist inconvenience. No matter how it seems to the motorist, road workers and flaggers are striving to improve traffic safety conditions, and it is up to the driver to be alert, aware, and responsive.

Тема 12. «Стили зданий», «Домостроение».

1. Устный опрос по текстам:

- (1) фонетическое чтение (техника чтения);
- (2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (4) чтение текста на извлечение информации;
- (5) устный опрос по теме (ответы на вопросы) (Задания представлены в учебнике)

2. Контрольная работа.

Variant I

1. Перевести термины:

| range | ton | ange |
|-------------------|------|-------------|
| additive | to e | extend |
| mansion | to | late from |
| tenement | blo | ck of flats |
| detached house | dup | lex house |
| ranch-style house | mo | bile house |
| loft | hou | sing estate |
| pointed roof | tha | ched roof |
| rather than | clo | se to |

2. Найти синонимы, перевести на русский язык:

| | | . P) | | |
|------------|----|------------------|---|--|
| | 1 | lengthen | A | |
| extend | 2 | resemblance | В | |
| | 3 | house | С | |
| similarity | 4 | semis | D | |
| | 5 | include | Е | |
| dwelling | 6 | loft | F | |
| | 7 | variety | G | |
| contain | 8 | additive | Н | |
| | 9 | near | I | |
| addition | 10 | impressive house | G | |

3. Составить словосочетания и перевести их

| lay | from the 10 th century AD | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | off a ranch-style house | |
| range | in quality and intensity | |
| | fashionable with people | |
| live | down an old block of flats | |
| | a tiled roof | |
| sell | an apartment in a tenement | |
| | in an apartment house | |
| rent | a timber-framed house | |
| | chemical additives | |

4. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- 1. We must start at the beginning.
- 2. They may be made of any material that is waterproof.
- 3. When the outer shell is complete, work can begin inside the house.
- 4. They had to fix the drainage pipes on the outside of the house.
- 5. Carpenters are to finish wooden floors, staircases, window frames and doors.

Задание 5 (см. предложения задания 4)

- 1) Замените модальный глагол в 1-м предложении на синонимичный.
- 2) Образуйте отрицательную форму 1-го и 4-го предложений.
- 3) Образуйте вопросительную форму 5-го предложения.
- 4) Укажите эквивалент для модального глагола 3-го предложения.

3. Монолог-описание//компьютерная презентация «Процесс строительства зданий».

Тема 13. «Строительные материалы», «Бетон», «Кирпич».

1. Устный опрос по текстам:

- (1.1) фонетическое чтение (техника чтения);
- (1.2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (1.3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (1.4) чтение текста на извлечение информации;
- (1.5) устный опрос по теме (ответы на вопросы)
- (1.6) аудирование

Тексты и задания представлены в базовом учебнике

2. Контрольная работа. (Зачет по активной лексике, базовой грамматике) Variant I

Task 1. Translate the words:

| clay | (to) bend | |
|------------|---------------------|--|
| wood | moulding | |
| lumber | cinder brick | |
| rock | aggregate | |
| apart from | available | |
| to process | reinforced concrete | |
| lasting | tensile strength | |
| density | bar | |
| board | concern | |
| to produce | man-made products | |

Task 2 Translate word-combinations:

| Tusk 2 Trunstute work-com | diffutions. |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Construction purpose | |
| Stone-like material | |
| Steel rods and bars | |
| Metal alloy | |
| World wide scale | |
| Airfield runway | |
| Cement layer | |
| Stiff-clay process | |
| Rail trucks | |
| Sand lime bricks | |
| Brick shape | |

Task 3 Find the Infinitive, define its function, and translate the sentence into Russian:

- 1. Concrete is used to form such parts of a building as walls, floors, beams or columns.
- 2. It is possible to make concrete on the building site.
- 3. The amount of cement in the mixture is the factor to determine the strength of the concrete.
- 4. Concrete is considered to be stronger and more durable with more cement in the mixture.
- 5. To use too much water will make concrete weaker.
- 6. We have to pack the concrete densely into moulds.
- 7. For concrete to resist the main possible loads compression and tension steel rods are embedded into mixture.
- 8. Joseph L.Lambot was the first to develop reinforced concrete.
- 9. The aim of using steel rods or bars is to resist forces tending to pull the reinforced concrete apart.
- 10. The size of reinforced concrete beams in a design of this structure is to be reduced.
- 11. This type of concrete is known to have reinforcement in the form of wires.
- 12. To form a beam, or girder builders have to carry out a number of specific actions.

- 13. Pre-cast concrete helps to build structures of different size and forms.
- 14. The civil engineers want concrete to be made of different colours.

Task 4 Постройте пары синонимов:

| timber | 1 | because of | A | |
|------------|----|----------------|---|--|
| process | 2 | manufacture | В | |
| sag | 3 | with regard to | С | |
| due to | 4 | constituents | D | |
| apart from | 5 | treat | Е | |
| aggregate | 6 | durable | F | |
| produce | 7 | except for | G | |
| board | 8 | lumber | Н | |
| lasting | 9 | planks | I | |
| concerning | 10 | bend | J | |

Task 5 Coomнесите начало и конец предложений, переведите их на русский язык

| mortar | 1 | were put down as a floor | A | |
|------------------------|----|----------------------------------|---|--|
| bricks | 2 | depends on the material quality | В | |
| steel | 3 | is strengthen by bars | С | |
| clay | 4 | is used to form clay bricks | D | |
| the boards | 5 | has high tensile strength | Е | |
| reinforced concrete | 6 | is used in adhesive applications | F | |
| the brickwork strength | 7 | was pressed into steel moulds | G | |
| a moulding | 8 | acts as a cementing material | Н | |
| clay | 9 | are put together to form a wall | I | |
| a binder | 10 | is plastics | J | |

3. Монолог:

ТЕМЫ:

- «Современные строительные материалы»
- «Использование бетона в строительстве»
- «Использование кирпича в строительстве».

Тема 14. «Физико- технические свойства строительных материалов». «Прочность материалов», «Технические коэффициенты строительных материалов как способ описания их физических свойств». «Нанотехнологии и строительство»

1. Устный опрос по текстам:

- (1) фонетическое чтение (техника чтения);
- (2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (4) чтение текста на извлечение информации;
- (5) устный опрос по теме (ответы на вопросы)

2. Контрольная работа

 $(V_{ing} \ forms; \ C$ ложные формы Причастия I, Независимый причастный оборот) $Variant \ I$

1. Вставьте правильную форму причастия (Participle I // Participle II)

- 1. Студент, изучающий гражданское строительство, обязан знать физические свойства материалов.
- a. studied b. studying
- 2. Студенты, обучающиеся на отделении гражданского строительства, должны учиться 4 года.
- a. trained b. training
- 3. В нашем городе много домов, построенных в прошлом веке
- a. built b. building
- 4. Студенты знакомятся с техническими и эксплуатационными характеристиками строительных материалов, **обучаясь** на архитектурно строительном факультете.
- a. studied b. Studying

2. Укажите предложения, в которых использовано причастие II, переведите эти предложения, учитывая функцию причастия:

- 1. Building construction is the process involving specialists of different trades.
- 2. All specialists involved in the construction process are called contractors or subcontractors.
- 3. Getting together a team of building workers the architect organized their work.
- 4. When constructed the tower was the first hyperboloid structure in the world.
- 5. Shukhov was working in Philadelphia for a year.
- 6. More than 180 bridges across the Volga were designed by Shukhov.

3. Выберите правильный вариант английского причастия для перевода русского эквивалента:

- 1. Касательное напряжение это состояние напряжения, вызванное силой, действующей через материал вдоль линий параллельных действию.
- a. acting b. being acted c. having acted d. having been acted
- 2. Так как двуокись титана широко **используется** для очищения от пыли и грязи, это вещество нашло свое применение в строительной индустрии.
- a. using b. being used c. having used d. having been used
- 3. Установив, что при использовании усиления в виде стальных прутьев бетон становится сверхпрочным, его используют в строительстве.
- a. establishing b. being established c. having established d. having been established
- 4. Будучи введенными в смесь, стальные прутья способствовали усилению бетона.
- a. embedding b. being embedded c. having embedded d. having been embedded

4. Найдите предложения с независимым причастным оборотом, переведите их на русский язык:

- 1. Excavating is the first stage in constructing a building.
- 2. The foundation walls being constructed below ground level, the framework is erected.
- 3. Clothing the framework they use different finishing materials.
- 4. The floors, walls, roofs and other parts, playing an important role, must be carefully designed and proportioned.
- 5. Foundations serve to keep the walls and floors from contact with soil, guarding them also from the action of frost, and preventing them from sinking and settling.
- 6. Having been built walls enclose areas and carry the weight of floors and roofs.
- 7. The materials being used in the construction of walls can be brick, stone or concrete.

3. Монолог-описание/компьютерная презентация «Строительные материалы и их свойства».

4. ИДЗ: проект - круглый стол «Нанотехнологии и строительство».

Тема 15. «Структурные материалы», «Балки», «Каркасная конструкция».

1. Устный опрос по текстам:

- (1) фонетическое чтение (техника чтения);
- (2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (4) чтение текста на извлечение информации;
- (5) устный опрос по теме (ответы на вопросы)

2. Тест. (Герундий, V_{ing} формы)

Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия reading (укажите все правильные ответы):

+читающий

прочитанный

+читая

читаемый

Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия described (укажите все правильные ответы):

описывающий

+описанный

описывая

+описываемый

Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия maintained (укажите все правильные ответы):

+поддерживаемый

поддерживающий

поддерживая

поддерживающийся

Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия considering (укажите все правильные ответы):

рассматривающий

+рассмотренный

+рассматривающийся

рассматривая

Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия studying (укажите все правильные ответы):

изученный

изучаемый

+изучая

+изучающий

Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия studied (укажите все правильные ответы):

+изученный

+изучаемый

изучая

изучающий

Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия translated (укажите все правильные ответы):

+переводящий

переведённый

переводя

+переводимый

Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия built (укажите все правильные ответы):

| +построенный |
|---|
| +строящийся |
| строя |
| строящий |
| Укажите правильную форму английского причастия: |
| When the theatre looked more beautiful than before. |
| +reconstructed |
| being reconstructed |
| reconstructing |
| having reconstructed |
| Укажите правильную форму английского причастия: |
| The channel the two seas is being built now. |
| linked |
| +linking |
| having linked |
| being linked |
| Укажите правильную форму английского причастия: |
| When a telegram we must use few words. |
| +writing |
| being written |
| having been written |
| written |
| Укажите правильную форму английского причастия: |
| The results were discussed at the conference. |
| having been received |
| receiving |
| having received |
| +received |
| Укажите правильную форму английского причастия: |
| The cities require space for housing (жилищное строительство). |
| +growing |
| having grown |
| grown |
| having been grown |
| Укажите правильную форму английского причастия: |
| He was his car very fast. |
| driven |
| being driven |
| having driven |
| +driving |
| В каком из предложений герундий выполняет функцию подлежащего: |
| +Finding a new, more active element became her aim |
| Her husband decided to help Marie in her finding a new, more active element |
| After finding a new element with more powerful radioactivity Marie called it radium |
| They were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for their finding |
| В каком из предложений герундий выполняет функцию подлежащего: |
| Watching football matches we can be free enough to express our emotions |
| We always find time for watching football matches |
| +Watching football matches can be exciting enough |
| Excited about watching the football match we forgot to do our homework |
| В каком из предложений герундий выполняет функцию подлежащего: |
| Children were happy playing the kitten |

+Watching the playing kitten was great fun for the children

Watching the playing kitten they really had a great fun

Nobody prevented their watching the playing kitten so long

В каком из предложений герундий выполняет функцию подлежащего:

+Carrying out the research developed with great difficulties

Soon after carrying out plenty of experiments Mme. Curie discovered a new element

Marie's husband helped her in carrying out experiments

The research required carrying out a number of experiments

В каком из предложений герундий выполняет функцию подлежащего:

Using this method we will get good results

Nobody objected to using this method

Workers using this method get good results

+Using this method will give good results

Укажите, в каком из предложений используется герундий:

Going home from the theatre they were discussing the play they had seen

+You should think before speaking

I keep in my memory all his arrivings to our town

The building of the museum continued several years

Укажите, в каком из предложений используется герундий:

Planting vegetables we should fertilize the soil well enough

+The man took my luggage without saying a word

This year working in the garden we used a new method of cultivation

Укажите, в каком из предложений используется герундий:

+They informed us of the ship's coming to the port in a week

My friend's new car was to be delivered to the port in a week

Nobody knew about his comings to the town

Coming to the port early in the morning he used to go through all docks

Укажите, в каком из предложений используется герундий:

These discussings have become constant.

+The children were tired of running.

Having been knocked by the passing car, the poor man was at once taken to the hospital.

The students found the reading of English newspapers rather difficult at first.

Укажите, в каком из предложений используется герундий:

Going home from the theatre they were discussing the play they had seen

There are many discoveries being made all over the world

The building of the museum continued several years

+Nobody knows of their working at that problem.

Тема 16. «Проведение топографических исследований»

1. Устный опрос по текстам:

- (1) фонетическое чтение (техника чтения);
- (2) устный перевод со словарем;
- (3) письменный перевод со словарем;
- (4) чтение текста на извлечение информации;
- (5) устный опрос по теме (ответы на вопросы)

Задания представлены в учебнике

2. Презентация монолога

ТЕМЫ монологов:

- «Технические средства топографирования»

- «Геодезическая съёмка»
- «Оборудование для проведения топографических исследований»

Тема 17. «Специфические вопросы профессии строителя»

3. ИДЗ. Отчет по текстам домашнего чтения.

1. Индивидуальные собеседования

- (1) фонетическое чтение;
- (2) устный перевод со словарем
- (3) пересказ

2. Реферат «Моя будущая профессия».

Тема 5 – 17. Обзорно-обобщающее занятие.

АТТЕСТАЦИОННЫЙ ТЕСТ

Part 1 Vocabulary

Выберите к английским терминам правильный эквивалент на русском языке:

1. building construction

- а. строительство гражданских зданий
- b. проектирование зданий и сооружений
- с. проектирование зданий
- d. домостроение

2. building engineering

- а. строительство гражданских зданий
- b. проектирование зданий и сооружений
- с. проектирование зданий
- d. домостроение

3. measurement

- а. разнообразие
- b. измерение
- с. производительность, работа, эксплуатационные характеристики
- d. работа, эксплуатация

4. performance

- а. разнообразие
- b. измерение
- с. производительность, работа, эксплуатационные характеристики
- d. работа, эксплуатация

5. facility

- а. инженерные сети
- b. устройство, оборудование
- с. применение, использование
- d. восстановление, реконструкция

6. application

- а. инженерные сети
- b. устройство, оборудование
- с. применение, использование
- d. восстановление, реконструкция

Выберите к русским терминам правильный эквивалент на английском языке:

7. сопротивление материалов

8. деформация, напряжение

| | | | | | 1.0 |
|-----|------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|--------|---|
| | a. strength of materials | | | | a. deflection |
| | o. compressive strength | | | | b. strain |
| | e. bearing reaction | | | | c. expansion |
| | d. strength of structures | | | | d. displacement |
| 9 |). сдвиг, смещение | | | | 10. противостоять |
| | a. deflection | | | | a. to fulfill |
| ł | o. strain | | | | b. to bear |
| (| c. expansion | | | | c. to prevent |
| (| d. displacement | | | | d. to enable |
| 1 | 11. двухэтажный дом | | | | 12. раствор |
| 8 | detached house | | | | a. concrete |
| ł | block of flats | | | | b. mortar |
| (| c. duplex house | | | | c. lime |
| | d. terraced house | | | | d. lumber |
| 1 | 13. кроме, не считая | | | | 14. долговечный |
| | a. due to | | | | a. lasting |
| 1 | b. block of flats | | | | b. additive |
| (| c. apart from | | | | c. available |
| | d. date from | | | | d. diverse |
| | тнесите английские | u nyc | <i>CKUP ЭКВИВА</i> П | енті | |
| 15 | fatigue strength | n pyc | enne grondun | A | ударная вязкость |
| 16 | tensile strength | | | В | условный предел текучести |
| 17 | compressive strength | | | C | статическая прочность |
| 18 | shear strength | | | D | усталостная прочность |
| 19 | impact strength | | | E | растягивающее напряжение |
| 20 | static strength | | | F | _ |
| 21 | yield strength | | | G | прочность на сжатие |
| | • | | | U | касательное напряжение |
| _ | азуйте пары антонил | 108. | | ٨ | high witch grouting |
| 22 | rigid | | | A | high-pitch vaulting innovative |
| 23 | low-rising building | | | В | |
| 24 | low-pitch vaulting | | | C | tensile |
| 25 | regressive | | | D | high-rising building |
| _ | азуйте пары синоним | 06: | | | a |
| 26 | roof | | | A | floor |
| 27 | storey | | | В | to locate |
| 28 | to cause | | | C | framework |
| 29 | to place | | | D | to lead to |
| 30 | shell | | | E | protective covering |
| _ | азуйте пары синоним | 06: | | | |
| 31 | close | | | A | variety |
| 32 | studio | | | В | impressive house |
| 33 | semi-detached house | | | C | loft |
| 34 | range | | | D | near |
| 35 | mansion | | | E | semis |
| | тнесите описание пр | офесс | | | ельности и название профессии |
| 36 | plumber | A | | | es a job to others |
| 37 | supervisor | В | | | lds and works with stone or brick |
| 38 | employer | C | a person wh | o cuts | s and fits glass |
| 39 | glazier | D | a person wh | ose jo | bb is to fit and repair water pipes, bathroom |
| | | | apparatus, e | tc. | |
| 40 | mason | E | a person wh | o mai | nages |
| Bcm | авьте нужное слово: | | | | |
| | | | | | |

- 41. First they laid the ... and then they built the walls.
- a) roof
- b) foundation
- c) air-conditioning d) vault
- 42. ... is used to measure and locate lines and angles on the surface of the earth.
- a) surveying b) conditioning
- c) reinforcement d) plumbing

Укажите слово, не «вписывающееся» по своему значению в цепочке представленных терминов:

43. clay, concrete, stone, asbestos, wood, sand, brick, tower

Part 2_Grammar Variant I

Выберите правильную форму глагола:

1. Bricks that have holes in them ... perforated bricks.

is called

+are called

calls

are being called

2. There ... different opportunities for applying nanotechnology in the future.

have

are

will have

+ will be

3. Before we moved to a condominium we ... in a semi-detached house.

live

have lived

+had lived

lived

4. Nowadays many terraced houses

+are being extended

are extended

have been extended

will extend

5. Terraced houses ... from Victorian and Edwardian times.

are dated

dated

+date

dates

Вставьте правильную форму причастия (Participle I // Participle II)

8. Многие дома в нашем городе, построенные в прошлом веке, деревянные

+built

having been built

building

being built

9. Студенты, обучающиеся на отделении гражданского строительства, должны учиться 4 года.

training

having trained

+trained

having been trained

10. Обучаясь на факультете гражданского строительства, мы изучаем множество специальных дисциплин.

+training

having trained

trained

having been trained

11. Если данный объект будет строить наша фирма, оно будет закончено в срок.

+built

having been built

building

having built

Выберите правильный вариант английского причастия для перевода русского эквивалента:

12. Когда внешняя сила <u>приложена</u> к веществу (объекту), она вызывает его деформацию. applying

+being applied

having applied

having been applied

13. <u>Описывая</u> величину прогибания конструктивного элемента под воздействием нагрузки, мы применяем термин «прогиб, упругая, деформация».

+describing

being described

having described

having been described

14. <u>Применив</u> модуль объемной упругости, ученые смогли описать объемную упругость материалов.

applying

being applied

+having applied

having been applied

15. После того как <u>был проведен</u> анализ текущих исследований и испытаний, он показал, что значительный прогресс в практическом применении нано технологий произойдет в течение ближайших пяти лет.

carrying

being carried

having carried

+having been carried

Выберите правильный вариант перевода английского инфинитива (в соответствии с его функцией):

16. To make reinforced concrete the steel rods are embedded into concrete.

изготовить

+чтобы изготовить

который должен быть изготовлен

17. To use not too much water is important

+использовать

чтобы использовать

который должен быть использован

18. Concrete to be used for thin roofs can cover large spaces such as gymnasiums or aircraft hangars.

использовать

чтобы использовать

+который используется

Выберите правильную функцию инфинитива:

19. To resist any force tending to pull reinforced concrete apart steel rods are embedded.

+обстоятельство цели

определение

подлежащее

20. To pull reinforced concrete apart is a tendency of outer force.

обстоятельство цели

определение

+подлежащее

21. Any force $\underline{to~pull}$ reinforced concrete \underline{apart} will be resisted by steel rods embedded into reinforced concrete.

обстоятельство цели

+определение

подлежащее

Таблица 1.8 – Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций

| IC | 16 | 1 | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Код и | критерии оцени | пвания сформированности | компетенции | | |
| наименование | Ha faranay ymanua | (части компетенции) на повышенном уровне | | | |
| индикатора достижения | на базовом уровне соответствует оценке | | * * | | |
| компетенции | • | соответствует оценке «хорошо» | соответствует оценке «отлично» | | |
| (части | «удовлетворительно» 50-64% от | «хорошо» 65-85% от | 86-100% от | | |
| компетенции) | максимального балла | максимального балла | максимального | | |
| компетенции) | максимального балла | максимального балла | балла | | |
| УК-4.3. | | | Ousisia | | |
| = | Владеет | р _{ионост} успониции | Вионост моргисови | | |
| Понимание устной | * * | Владеет хорошими | Владеет навыками | | |
| речи на | удовлетворительными | навыками применения | применения | | |
| иностранном языке | навыками применения | наиболее | наиболее | | |
| на бытовые и | наиболее | употребительной | употребительной | | |
| общекультурные | употребительной | (базовой) грамматики и | (базовой) | | |
| темы. | (базовой) грамматики и | основными | грамматики и | | |
| | основными | грамматическими | основными | | |
| | грамматическими | явлениями, | грамматическими | | |
| | явлениями, | характерными для | явлениями, | | |
| | характерными для | общепрофессиональной | характерными для | | |
| | общепрофессиональной | устной и письменной | общепрофессиональ | | |
| | устной и письменной | речи; эффективно | ной устной и | | |
| | речи; владеет | осуществляет | письменной речи; | | |
| | удовлетворительными | коммуникативные | эффективно | | |
| | навыками | задачи в устной и | осуществляет | | |
| | осуществления | письменной формах на | коммуникативные | | |
| | коммуникативных | русском и иностранном | задачи в устной и | | |
| | задач в устной и | языках межличностного | письменной формах | | |
| | письменной формах на | | | | |
| | русском и иностранном | и межкультурного | на русском и | | |
| | 1 | взаимодействия, | иностранном языках | | |
| | языках | профессиональной | межличностного и | | |
| | межличностного и | деятельности; владеет | межкультурного | | |
| | межкультурного | нормами речевого | взаимодействия, | | |
| | взаимодействия, | этикета ведения. | профессиональной | | |
| | профессиональной | | деятельности; | | |
| | деятельности; владеет | | владеет нормами | | |
| | нормами речевого | | речевого этикета | | |
| | этикета ведения. | | ведения. | | |
| | | | | | |
| УК-4.4. | Студент владеет | Студент владеет | Студент успешно | | |
| Чтение и | удовлетворительными | хорошими навыками | применяет навыки | | |

| понимание со | навыками основных | основных приемов | основных приемов |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| словарем | приемов | аннотирования, | аннотирования, |
| информации на | аннотирования, | реферирования и | реферирования и |
| иностранном языке | реферирования и | перевода литературы по | перевода |
| на темы | перевода литературы | профилю вуза, может | литературы по |
| повседневного и | по профилю вуза, | читать литературу по | профилю вуза, умеет |
| делового общения. | может читать | специальности с целью | читать литературу |
| | литературу по | поиска информации без | по специальности с |
| | специальности с целью | словаря и - переводить | целью поиска |
| | поиска информации без | тексты по | информации без |
| | словаря и - переводить | специальности со | словаря и - |
| | тексты по | словарем, допуская при | переводить тексты |
| | специальности со | этом некоторые | по специальности со |
| | словарем, допуская при | ошибки. | словарем. |
| | этом фонетические, | | |
| | лексические и | | |
| | стилистические | | |
| | ошибки. | | |
| УК-4.5. | | | |
| Ведение на | _ | Студент демонстрирует | Студент |
| иностранном языке | Владеет | уверенные навыки | демонстрирует |
| диалога общего и | удовлетворительными | профессиональной | уверенные навыки |
| делового | навыками | речи, понимает устную | профессиональной |
| характера. | профессиональной | (монологическую и | речи, понимает |
| | речи, понимает устную | диалогическую) речь на | устную |
| | (монологическую и | общенаучные, | (монологическую и |
| | диалогическую) речь на | общетехнические и | диалогическую) |
| | общенаучные, | общестроительные | речь на |
| | общетехнические и | темы; принимает | общенаучные, |
| | общестроительные | участие в обсуждении | общетехнические и |
| | темы; принимает | тем, связанных со | общестроительные |
| | участие в обсуждении | | темы; принимает |
| | тем, связанных со | основные нормы | • |
| | специальностью, знает | речевого этикета, умеет | обсуждении тем, |
| | основные нормы | вести/поддерживать и | связанных со |
| | речевого этикета, умеет | заканчивать диалог- | специальностью, |
| | вести/поддерживать и | расспрос/диалог-обмен | знает основные |
| | заканчивать диалог- | мнениями, может вести | нормы речевого |
| | расспрос/диалог-обмен | на иностранном языке | этикета, умеет |
| | мнениями, может вести | беседу-диалог общего | вести/поддерживать |
| | на иностранном языке | характера. | и заканчивать |
| | беседу-диалог общего | | диалог- |
| | характера. | | расспрос/диалог- |
| | | | обмен мнениями, |
| | | | умеет вести на |
| | | | иностранном языке |
| | | | беседу-диалог |
| УК-4.6. | | | общего характера. |
| Выполнение | | | |
| | Студент может | Студент умеет | Студент эффективно |
| сообщений или | ~ * * | | |
| сообщений или | применять основные | применять основные | применяет основные |
| сообщений или докладов на иностранном языке | применять основные принципы оформления | применять основные принципы оформления | применяет основные принципы |

| после | заданий (письменное | заданий (письменное | письменных |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| предварительной | оформление | оформление | проектных заданий |
| подготовки. | презентаций, | презентаций, | (письменное |
| | информационных | информационных | оформление |
| | буклетов, рекламных | буклетов, рекламных | презентаций, |
| | листовок и т.д.); | листовок и т.д.); | информационных |
| | удовлетворительно | хорошо владеет | буклетов, |
| | владеет основами | основами публичной | рекламных листовок |
| | публичной речи – | речи – делать | и т.д.); о владеет |
| | делать сообщения, | сообщения, доклады (с | основами публичной |
| | доклады (с | предварительной | речи – делать |
| | предварительной | подготовкой) и | сообщения, доклады |
| | подготовкой) и | основными навыками | (с предварительной |
| | основными навыками | письма для ведения | подготовкой) и |
| | письма для ведения | профессиональной | основными |
| | профессиональной | переписки, допускает | навыками письма |
| | переписки, допускает | при этом небольшое | для ведения |
| | при этом ошибки. | количество ошибок. | профессиональной |
| | | | переписки. |
| | | | |

2. ОЦЕНИВАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННЫХ РАБОТ СТУДЕНТОВ, РЕГЛАМЕНТИРУЕМЫХ УЧЕБНЫМ ПЛАНОМ

Письменные работы не предусмотрены учебным планом

3. ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТА ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине зачет (модули 1-2)

Окончательные результаты обучения (формирования компетенций) определяются посредством перевода баллов, набранных студентом в процессе освоения дисциплины, в оценки: базовый уровень сформированности компетенции считается достигнутым, если результат обучения соответствует оценке «зачтено» (50-100 рейтинговых баллов).

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине экзамен (модули 3-4)

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ И СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОВЕРКИ СФОРМИРОВАННОСТИ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Код и наименование компетенции

УК-4 - Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

Задания закрытого типа:

Выберите правильный вариант:

Where ... you from?

Is

Am

| +Are |
|---|
| Was |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I from Russia. |
| Is |
| +Am |
| Are |
| Was |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| If you use pictures your report will be much |
| the most interesting |
| interesting |
| most interesting |
| +more interesting |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| The more you work the you know the language. |
| good |
| most good |
| best |
| +better |
| |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed than usual. |
| more early |
| much early |
| early as |
| +earlier |
| Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия studying (укажите |
| все правильные ответы): |
| изученный |
| изучаемый |
| +изучая |
| +изучающий |
| Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия studied (укажите |
| все правильные ответы): |
| +изученный |
| +изучаемый |
| изучая |
| изучающий |
| Укажите правильные варианты перевода английского причастия built (укажите все |
| правильные ответы): |
| +построенный |
| +строящийся |
| строя |
| строящий |
| Укажите правильную форму английского причастия: |
| When the theatre looked more beautiful than before. |
| +reconstructed |
| being reconstructed |
| reconstructing |
| having reconstructed |
| Выберите правильный вариант: |
| В каком из предложений герундий выполняет функцию подлежащего: |
| 1 1 V TV |

+Finding a new, more active element became her aim

Her husband decided to help Marie in her finding a new, more active element

After finding a new element with more powerful radioactivity Marie called it radium

They were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for their finding

Выберите правильный вариант:

Укажите, в каком из предложений используется герундий:

Going home from the theatre they were discussing the play they had seen

+You should think before speaking

I keep in my memory all his arrivings to our town

The building of the museum continued several years

Выберите к английским терминам правильный эквивалент на русском языке:

building construction

строительство гражданских зданий

проектирование зданий и сооружений

проектирование зданий

+домостроение

Выберите к английским терминам правильный эквивалент на русском языке:

building engineering

+строительство гражданских зданий

проектирование зданий и сооружений

проектирование зданий

домостроение

Задания открытого типа:

Grammar

Вставьте правильную форму глагола:

Bricks that have holes in them называются perforated bricks.

Правильный ответ: are called

Вставьте правильную форму глагола:

Будут существовать different opportunities for applying nanotechnology in the future.

Правильный ответ: There will be

Вставьте правильную форму глагола:

Before we moved to a condominium we жили in a semi-detached house.

Правильный ответ: had lived

Вставьте правильную форму глагола:

Nowadays many terraced houses расширяются.

Правильный ответ: are being extended

Вставьте правильную форму глагола:

Terraced houses from относятся Victorian and Edwardian times.

Правильный ответ: date

Вставьте правильную форму причастия (Participle I // Participle II)

Многие дома в нашем городе, построенные в прошлом веке, деревянные

Правильный ответ: built

Вставьте правильную форму причастия (Participle I // Participle II)

Студенты, обучающиеся на отделении гражданского строительства, должны учиться 4 года.

Правильный ответ: training

Вставьте правильную форму причастия (Participle I // Participle II)

Обучаясь на факультете гражданского строительства, мы изучаем множество специальных дисциплин.

Правильный ответ: training

Вставьте правильный вариант английского причастия для перевода русского эквивалента:

Когда внешняя сила приложена к веществу (объекту), она вызывает его деформацию.

Правильный ответ: being applied

Вставьте правильную форму причастия (Participle I // Participle II)

Описывая величину прогибания конструктивного элемента под воздействием нагрузки, мы применяем термин «прогиб, упругая, деформация».

Правильный ответ: describing

Вставьте правильную форму причастия (Participle I // Participle II)

Применив модуль объемной упругости, ученые смогли описать объемную упругость материалов.

having applied

Вставьте правильную форму причастия (Participle I // Participle II)

После того как был проведен анализ текущих исследований и испытаний, он показал, что значительный прогресс в практическом применении нано технологий произойдет в течение ближайших пяти лет.

Правильный ответ: having been carried

Как правильно перевести инфинитив в предложении:

To make reinforced concrete the steel rods are embedded into concrete.

Правильный ответ: Чтобы изготовить ...

Как правильно перевести инфинитив в предложении:

To use not too much water is important

Правильный ответ: Использовать

Как правильно перевести инфинитив в предложении:

Concrete to be used for thin roofs can cover large spaces such as gymnasiums or aircraft hangars.

Правильный ответ: который используется

Определите правильную функцию инфинитива:

To resist any force tending to pull reinforced concrete apart steel rods are embedded.

Правильный ответ: обстоятельство цели

Определите правильную функцию инфинитива:

To pull reinforced concrete apart is a tendency of outer force.

Правильный ответ: подлежащее

Определите правильную функцию инфинитива:

Any force <u>to pull</u> reinforced concrete <u>apart</u> will be resisted by steel rods embedded into reinforced concrete.

Правильный ответ: определение

Vocabulary:

Переведите термин на русский язык:

fatigue strength

Правильный ответ: усталостная прочность

Переведите термин на русский язык:

tensile strength

Правильный ответ: растягивающее напряжение

Переведите термин на русский язык:

static strength

Правильный ответ: статическая прочность Переведите термин на русский язык:

compressive strength

Правильный ответ: прочность на сжатие

Укажите антоним для термина:

low-pitch vaulting

Правильный ответ: high-pitch vaulting

Укажите антоним для термина:

regressive

Правильный ответ: innovative Укажите антоним для термина:

rigid

Правильный ответ: tensile Укажите синоним для термина:

roof

Правильный ответ: protective covering

Укажите синоним для термина:

to cause

Правильный ответ: to lead to *Укажите синоним для термина*:

shell

Правильный ответ: framework

Укажите профессию/должность/статус:

a person who gives a job to others

Правильный ответ: employer

Укажите профессию/должность/статус:

a person who builds and works with stone or brick

Правильный ответ: mason

Укажите профессию/должность/статус:

a person who cuts and fits glass

Правильный ответ: glazier

Укажите профессию/должность/статус:

a person whose job is to fit and repair water pipes, bathroom apparatus, etc.

Правильный ответ: plumber

Укажите профессию/должность/статус:

a person who manages

Правильный ответ: supervisor *Вставьте нужное слово*:

First they laid the ... and then they built the walls.

Правильный ответ: foundation Вставьте нужное слово:

... is used to measure and locate lines and angles on the surface of the earth.

Правильный ответ: surveying

Questions on culture:

Why Britain is called Great?

Правильный ответ: The "Great" in Great Britain was introduced to distinguish Great Britain

from Lesser Britain - the area in France now called Brittany

What is the River Thames called in Oxford?

Правильный ответ: The Isis

What is the third oldest university in the UK (after Oxford and Cambridge)?

Правильный ответ: The University of St Andrews (which is also the oldest in Scotland)

founded in 1413

What is the New Zealand's capital Wellington famous for in terms of weather?

Правильный ответ: It's the world's windiest city

What is the youngest state in the US?

Правильный ответ: Hawaii

Окончательные результаты обучения (формирования компетенций) определяются посредством перевода баллов, набранных студентом в процессе освоения дисциплины, в оценки:

- базовый уровень сформированности компетенции считается достигнутым, если результат обучения соответствует оценке «удовлетворительно» (50-64 рейтинговых баллов);
- повышенный уровень сформированности компетенции считается достигнутым, если результат обучения соответствует оценкам «хорошо» (65-85 рейтинговых баллов) и «отлично» (86-100 рейтинговых баллов).

4. ПОРЯДОК ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПОВТОРНОЙ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине зачет/экзамен.

Фонд оценочных средств для проведения повторной промежуточной аттестации формируется из числа оценочных средств по темам, которые не освоены студентом.

Примечание:

Дополнительные контрольные испытания проводятся для студентов, набравших менее **50 баллов** (в соответствии с «Положением о модульно-рейтинговой системе»).

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине зачет.

Таблица 4.1 – Критерии оценки сформированности компетенций

| Код и наименование индикатора | Критерии оценивания сформированности компетенции (части компетенции) | |
|--|---|--|
| достижения компетенции (части компетенции) | соответствует оценке «зачтено» 50-100% от максимального балла | |
| УК-4.3. Понимание устной речи на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы. | владеет хорошими знаниями и понимает темы модуля, умеет завязать знакомство, рассказать о себе, семье, рассказать о семейных традициях и семейных ценностях, умеет вести диалог на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы, но допускает ошибки при выборе коммуникативно приемлемого стиля общения, вербальных и невербальных средств взаимодействия с партнерами, почти не допускает ошибок в построении устной и письменной речи; | |
| УК-4.4. Чтение и понимание со словарем информации на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения. | умеет читать и понимать со словарем информацию на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения, допуская небольшое количество фонетических и стилистических ошибок; | |
| УК-4.5. Ведение на иностранном языке диалога общего и делового характера. | умеет строить конструктивный диалог общего и делового характера, почти не допускает ошибок в построении устной и письменной речи. | |

Форма промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине экзамен.

| Таблица 4.2 – Критерии оценки сформир | ованности компетенций | |
|--|---|--|
| | Критерии оценивания сформированности | |
| Код и наименование индикатора | компетенции (части компетенции) | |
| достижения компетенции | на базовом уровне | |
| (части компетенции) | соответствует оценке «удовлетворительно» 50- 64% от максимального балла | |
| УК-4.3. | | |
| Понимание устной речи на иностранном языке на бытовые и общекультурные темы. | применения наиболее употребительной (базовой) грамматики и основными грамматическими явлениями, характерными для общепрофессиональной устной и письменной речи; владеет удовлетворительными навыками осуществления коммуникативных задач в | |
| | устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия, профессиональной деятельности; владеет нормами речевого этикета ведения; | |
| УК-4.4. | | |
| Чтение и понимание со словарем информации на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения. | знает основные приемы аннотирования, реферирования и перевода литературы по профилю вуза, может читать литературу по специальности с целью поиска информации без словаря и - переводить тексты по специальности со словарем, допуская при этом фонетические, лексические и стилистические ошибки; | |
| УК-4.5. Ведение на иностранном языке диалога общего и делового характера. | владеет удовлетворительными навыками профессиональной речи, понимает устную (монологическую и диалогическую) речь на общенаучные, общетехнические и общестроительные темы; принимает участие в обсуждении тем, связанных со специальностью, знает основные нормы речевого этикета, умеет вести/поддерживать и заканчивать диалог-расспрос/диалог-обмен мнениями, может вести на иностранном языке беседу-диалог общего характера; | |
| УК-4.6. Выполнение сообщений или докладов на иностранном языке после предварительной подготовки. | умеет применять основные принципы оформления письменных проектных заданий (письменное оформление презентаций, информационных буклетов, рекламных листовок и т.д.); удовлетворительно владеет основами публичной речи — делать сообщения, доклады (с предварительной подготовкой) и основными навыками письма для ведения профессиональной переписки, допускает некоторые ошибки. | |