Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Богдалова Елена Виминирист ЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ

Должность: Проректор по образовательной деятельности ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Дата подписания: 20.08.2025 13:35:52 Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное ec85dd5a839619d48ea76b2d23dba88a9c820унреждение инклюзивного высшего образования

«Российский государственный университет социальных технологий» (ФГБОУ ИВО «РГУ СоцТех»)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по образовательной деятельности

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Б1. О.03 Иностранный язык наименование дисциплины

01.03.02 «Прикладная математика и информатика» шифр и наименование направления подготовки

Вычислительная математика и информационные технологии направленность (профиль)

Содержание

- 1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств
- 2. Перечень оценочных средств
- 3. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций
- 4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов обучения, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций
- 5. Материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

Оценочные средства составляются в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины и представляют собой совокупность контрольно-измерительных материалов (типовые задачи (задания), контрольные работы, тесты и др.), предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения обучающимися установленных результатов обучения.

Оценочные средства используются при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации.

Таблица 1 - Перечень компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения дисциплины

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

Конечными результатами освоения дисциплины являются сформированные когнитивные дескрипторы «знать», «уметь», «владеть», расписанные по отдельным компетенциям. Формирование дескрипторов происходит в течение всего семестра по этапам в рамках контактной работы, включающей различные виды занятий и самостоятельной работы, с применением различных форм и методов обучения.

2. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Таблица 2.

№	Наименование оценочного средства	Характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в ФОС
1.	Индивидуальный опрос	Метод контроля, позволяющий опрашивать и контролировать знания учащихся, и сразу поправлять, повторять закреплять знания, умения и навыки. Целью оценочного средства является получение от учащихся ответов на заранее сформулированные вопросы.	Тематика разделов.
2.	Тест	Средство, позволяющее оценить уровень знаний обучающегося путем выбора им одного из нескольких вариантов ответов на поставленный вопрос. Возможно использование тестовых вопросов, предусматривающих ввод обучающимся короткого и однозначного ответа на поставленный вопрос.	Тестовые задания.
3.	Презентация	Работа, направленная на выполнение комплекса учебных и исследовательских заданий. Позволяет оценить умения обучающихся самостоятельно конструировать свои знания в процессе решения учебных задач, ориентироваться в информационном пространстве, а также оценить уровень сформированности аналитических исследовательских навыков, навыков практического и творческого мышления.	Темы презентаций.

3. ОПИСАНИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ И КРИТЕРИЕВ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Оценивание результатов обучения по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» осуществляется в соответствии с Положением о текущем контроле успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Предусмотрены следующие виды контроля: текущий контроль (осуществление контроля всех видов аудиторной и внеаудиторной деятельности обучающегося с целью получения первичной информации о ходе усвоения отдельных элементов содержания дисциплины) и промежуточная аттестация (оценивается уровень и качество подготовки по дисциплине в целом).

Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения данной дисциплины, описаны в табл. 3.

Код комп етенц ии	Уровень освоения компетенций	Индикаторы достижения компетенций	Вид учебных занятий, работы, формы и методы обучения, способствующие формированию и развитию компетенций	Контролируемые разделы и темы дисциплины	Оценочные средства, используемые для оценки уровня	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
					сформированно сти	
					компетенции	
УК-4			Знает			
	Недостаточны й уровень Оценка «не зачтено», «неудовлетво рительно»	УК-4, 3-1. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации	Практическое занятие, самостоятельная работа. Практические занятия — форма систематических учебных занятий, во время которых под руководством преподавателя обучающиеся изучают и тренируют разделы изучаемой дисциплины, входящей в состав учебного плана. Самостоятельная работа нацелена на развитие интеллектуальной инициативы	Раздел 2. Mathematicsthrough Ages.Тема 2.1. What isMathematics.	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Не знает, либо имеет фрагментарные представления о принципах построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и

			A1 1 C .		U
		и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		письменной
		любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		коммуникации.
		самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Tема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Tема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Tема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
Базовый	УК-4, 3-1. Знает	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	Неполные
уровень	принципы	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	представления об
Оценка	построения	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	основных
«зачтено»,	устного и	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	принципах
«удовлетвори	письменного	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	построения
тельно»	высказывания на	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	устного и
	государственном	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	письменного
	и иностранном	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.		высказывания на
	языках;	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		государственном
	требования к	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		и иностранном
	деловой устной	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		языках;
	и письменной	нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		требования к
	коммуникации	интеллектуальной инициативы	Tема 2.2. Arithmetic.		деловой устной и
		и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		письменной
		любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		коммуникации.
		самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		

		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Тема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Tема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Тема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
Средний	УК-4, 3-1. Знает	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	Сформированны
уровень	принципы	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	е, но
Оценка	построения	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	содержащие
«зачтено»,	устного и	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	отдельные
«хорошо»	письменного	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	пробелы
	высказывания на	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	представления
	государственном	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	об основных
	и иностранном	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.		принципах
	языках;	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		построения
	требования к	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		устного и
	деловой устной	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		письменного
	и письменной	нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		высказывания
	коммуникации	интеллектуальной инициативы	Tема 2.2. Arithmetic.		на
		и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		государственно
		любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		М И
		самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		иностранном
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		языках;
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		требования к
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		деловой устной
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Tема 3.1. Computers and		и письменной
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		коммуникации

		студентов: проработка	Tема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Тема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
Высокий	УК-4, 3-1. Знает	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	Сформированные
уровень	принципы	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	систематические
Оценка	построения	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	представления об
«зачтено»,	устного и	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	основных
«отлично»	письменного	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	принципах
	высказывания на	руководством преподавателя	Тема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	построения
	государственном	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	устного и
	и иностранном	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.		письменного
	языках;	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		высказывания на
	требования к	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		государственном и
	деловой устной	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		иностранном
	и письменной	нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		языках; требования
	коммуникации	интеллектуальной инициативы	Тема 2.2. Arithmetic.		к деловой устной и
		и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		письменной
		любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		коммуникации
		самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Тема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Tема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Тема 3.3. The Internet.		

		попроторие и промение стать			
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
		Умеет		l	
Недостаточны	УК-4, У-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	Не умеет, либо
й уровень	Умеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	фрагментарно
Оценка «не	применять	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	демонстрирует
зачтено»,	языковые	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	способность
«неудовлетво	средства для	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	применения
рительно»	достижения	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	языковых средст
	профессиональн	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	для достижени
	ых целей на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.		профессиональных
	русском и	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		целей на русском
	иностранном (-	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		иностранном (-ых
	ых) языке (-ах).	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		языке (-ах).
		нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		
		интеллектуальной инициативы	Тема 2.2. Arithmetic.		
		и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		
		любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		
		самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Тема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Тема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Тема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			

		проектов.			
Базовый	УК-4, У-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	В целом успешное
уровень	Умеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	НО
Оценка	применять	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	систематическое
«зачтено»,	языковые	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	использование
«удовлетвори	средства для	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	полученных
тельно»	достижения	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	процессе обучени
	профессиональн	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	знаний пр
	ых целей на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.		решении зада
	русском и	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		профессиональной
	иностранном (-	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		деятельности;
	ых) языке (-ах).	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		недостаточное
		нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		умение
		интеллектуальной инициативы	Tема 2.2. Arithmetic.		самостоятельно
		и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		применять н
		любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		практике устную
		самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		письменную
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		деловую
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		коммуникацию.
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Tема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Tема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Tема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
Средний	УК-4, У-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	В целом успешно
уровень	Умеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	но содержаще
Оценка	применять	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	отдельные

«зачтено»,	языковые	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	пробелы
«хорошо»	средства для	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	использование
	достижения	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	полученных в
	профессиональн	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	процессе обучения
	ых целей на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.	-	знаний при
	русском и	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		решении задач
	иностранном (-	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		профессиональной
	ых) языке (-ах).	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		деятельности.
	, , ,	нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		Возможны
		интеллектуальной инициативы	Tема 2.2. Arithmetic.		незначительные
		и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		ошибки, которые
		любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		студент способен
		самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		самостоятельно
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		либо с
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		посторонней
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		помощью
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Tема 3.1. Computers and		исправить.
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Tема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Tема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
Высокий	УК-4, У-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	Сформированное
уровень	Умеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	умение
Оценка	применять	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	использовать
«зачтено»,	языковые	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	полученные в
«отлично»	средства для	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	процессе обучения
	достижения	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	знания при
	профессиональн	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	осуществлении на

	1 TV 110 TO TO	Thousand hone and the state of the	Tема 1.3. Education.		marente pass harr
	ых целей на	тренируют разделы изучаемой			практике всех форм
	русском и	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		устной и
	иностранном (-	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		письменной деловой
	ых) языке (-ах).	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		коммуникации.
		нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		
		интеллектуальной инициативы	Tема 2.2. Arithmetic.		
		и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		
		любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		
		самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Tема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Tема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Тема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
		Владеет			
Недостаточны	УК-4, В-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	Отсутствие
й уровень	Владеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	владения либо
Оценка «не	способностями	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	фрагментарное
зачтено»,	выстраивать	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	владение
«неудовлетво	стратегию	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	способностями
рительно»	устного и	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	выстраивать
	письменного	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	стратегию устного
	общения на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.		и письменного
	русском и	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		общения на
	иностранном (-	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		русском и
	-	•			

	ых) языке (-ах) в	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		иностранном (-ых)
	рамках	нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		языке (-ах) в
	межличностного	интеллектуальной инициативы	Тема 2.2. Arithmetic.		рамках
	И	и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		межличностного и
	межкультурного	любой формы. Формы	Тема 2.3. Mathematics		межкультурного
	общения.	самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		общения.
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Тема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Тема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Тема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
Базовый	УК-4, В-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	В целом
уровень	Владеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	успешное, но не
Оценка	способностями	Практические занятия – форма	_	письменного	систематическое
«зачтено»,	выстраивать	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	владение
«удовлетвори	стратегию	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	способностями
тельно»	устного и	руководством преподавателя	Тема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	выстраивать
	письменного	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	стратегию
	общения на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.		устного и
	русском и	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		письменного
	иностранном (-	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		общения на
	ых) языке (-ах) в	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		русском и
	рамках	нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		иностранном (-
	межличностного	интеллектуальной инициативы	Тема 2.2. Arithmetic.		ых) языке (-ах) в
	И	и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		рамках

	межкультурного	любой формы. Формы	Тема 2.3. Mathematics		межличностного
	общения.	самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		И
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		межкультурного
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		общения
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Тема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Тема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Тема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
Средний	УК-4, В-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	В целом успешное,
уровень	Владеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	но содержащее
Оценка	способностями	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	отдельные пробелы
«зачтено»,	выстраивать	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	владение
«хорошо»	стратегию	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	способностями
	устного и	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	выстраивать
	письменного	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	стратегию устного
	общения на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.		и письменного
	русском и	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		общения на
	иностранном (-	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		русском и
	ых) языке (-ах) в	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		иностранном (-ых)
	рамках	нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		языке (-ах) в
	межличностного	интеллектуальной инициативы	Тема 2.2. Arithmetic.		рамках
	И	и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		межличностного и
	межкультурного	любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		межкультурного
	общения.	самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		общения.
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		

		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Tема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Tема 3.2. Information		
		теоретического материала,	Communication		
		изучение по учебникам	Technologies.		
		программного материала,	Тема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
Высокий	УК-4, В-1.	Практическое занятие,	Раздел 1. English for	Устный опрос,	Успешное и
уровень	Владеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	систематическое
Оценка	способностями	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	владение
«зачтено»,	выстраивать	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	способностями
«отлично»	стратегию	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	выстраивать
	устного и	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	тестирование,	стратегию
	письменного	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	презентация	устного и
	общения на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.	_	письменного
	русском и	дисциплины, входящей в	Раздел 2. Mathematics		общения на
	иностранном (-	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		русском и
	ых) языке (-ах) в	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		иностранном (-
	рамках	нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		ых) языке (-ах) в
	межличностного	интеллектуальной инициативы	Tема 2.2. Arithmetic.		рамках
	И	и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		межличностного
	межкультурного	любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		И
	общения.	самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		межкультурного
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		общения.
		мет одической литературы,	Раздел 3. Mathematics		
		материалов периодических	and Computer Science.		
		изданий. Виды деятельности	Tема 3.1. Computers and		
		при самостоятельной работе	Computing.		
		студентов: проработка	Tема 3.2. Information		

теоретического материала,	Communication	
изучение по учебникам	Technologies.	
программного материала,	Тема 3.3. The Internet.	
подготовка к практическим		
занятиям, подготовка		
аналитических материалов,		
проектов.		

4. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

а. Индивидуальный опрос

Устный опрос - наиболее распространенный метод контроля знаний учащихся. При устном опросе устанавливается непосредственный контакт между преподавателем и учащимся, в процессе которого преподаватель получает широкие возможности для изучения индивидуальных возможностей усвоения учащимися учебного материала. Устный опрос требует от преподавателя предварительной подготовки: тщательного отбора содержания, всестороннего продумывания вопросов, задач и примеров, которые будут предложены, путей активизации деятельности всех учащихся группы в процессе проверки, создания на занятии деловой и доброжелательной обстановки.

Опрос – это хорошо известная, широко распространенная форма контроля, вариант текущей проверки, органически связанной с ходом урока. Она является наиболее распространенной и адекватной формой контроля знаний учащихся. Основу устного контроля составляет монологическое высказывание учащегося или вопросно-ответная форма – беседа, в которой преподаватель ставит вопросы и ожидает ответа учащегося. Это может быть и рассказ студента по определенной теме, а также его объяснение или сообщение.

С помощью опроса можно охватить проверкой одновременно всех учащихся группы, интенсивно активизировать их мышление, память, внимание, ускорять речевую реакцию, обучающий эффект, а также опрос дает возможность оценивать (поставить отметки) за один и тот же отрезок времени всех или большинство учащихся группы. При фронтальном контроле все учащиеся находятся в напряжении, так как знают, что их в любую минуту могут вызвать, поэтому их внимание сосредоточено, а мысли сконцентрированы вокруг той работы, которая ведется в группе.

b. Тест

Тест – это стандартизированная форма контроля, направленная на проверку владения терминологическим аппаратом, современными информационными технологиями и конкретными знаниями в области фундаментальных и прикладных дисциплин.

Тест состоит из небольшого количества элементарных задач; может предоставлять возможность выбора из перечня ответов; занимает часть учебного занятия (10–30 минут); правильные решения разбираются на том же или следующем занятии; частота тестирования определяется преподавателем.

Существуют некоторые основные положения, которых необходимо придерживаться при подготовке материалов для тестового контроля:

- 1. Нельзя включать ответы, неправильность которых на момент тестирования не может быть обоснована учащимися.
- 2. Неправильные ответы должны конструироваться на основе типичных ошибок и должны быть правдоподобными.
- 3. Правильные ответы среди всех предлагаемых ответов должны размещаться в случайном порядке.
- 4. Тестовые вопросы не должны повторять формулировки учебника или лекционного материала.
- 5. Ответы на одни тестовые задания не должны быть подсказками для ответов на другие.
 - 6. Вопросы не должны содержать "ловушки".

с. Презентация

Одной из форм финального контроля выполнения самостоятельного задания может выступить презентация. В данном случае презентация будет носить не только информативный, познавательный характер, но и позволит оценить проделанную работу одновременно и преподавателю, и сокурсникам.

Презентация как форма контроля может содержать отчет о работе над проектом либо информацию, полученную в ходе исследования. Так как цель презентации - донести до аудитории полноценные сведения в удобной для восприятия форме, то необходимо тщательно продумать, что и как представлять слушателям. Презентация должна быть хорошо спланирована и подготовлена. Для этого необходимо иметь сюжет, сценарий и структуру.

Удобнее всего использовать компьютерную (мультимедийную) презентацию, так как она требует минимума оборудования (компьютер и мультимедийный проектор) и затрат времени и финансов. Работа над созданием презентации обычно не занимает много времени, потому что использование программы Microsoft PowerPoint делает этот процесс легким и быстрым.

В этом случае презентация - это набор слайдов, содержащих текстовую информацию, фотографии, видеоролики, графики и таблицы с возможностью использования компьютерных спецэффектов и звукового ряда. Такая презентация не только информативна, но и зрелищна. Но при подготовке необходимо четко решить, какова цель работы - представить данные или поразить зрителей спецэффектами. Как отчет о проделанной работе, это скорее первое. При создании презентации ее всегда нужно рассматривать с точки зрения зрителя, слушателя из зала. Именно с этой позиции решаются вопросы фона слайда, стиля и цвета шрифта и его размера, количество и размер фотографий и скорость их показа.

Студенты могут подготовить презентацию-отчет в одном из двух вариантов: только для преподавателя и для аудитории. В первом случае презентация должна содержать всю информацию, так как преподаватель может проверять работу без присутствия авторов. Во втором случае презентация может содержать только те данные, которые трудно воспринимаются на слух (незнакомые географические названия, имена и фамилии людей, даты, экономические показатели), а также фото-, видео- и аудиоматериалы, так как студенты сами будут показывать свою работу и рассказывать о своем исследовании.

5. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОЕЖУТОЧНОГО И ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

5.1. Организация входного и текущего контроля обучения **5.1.1.** Входное тестирование

Part A

Choose the best answer. If you do not know the answer, leave it blank.
1 name is Robert.
a) Me b) I c) My d) Mine
2. They from Spain.
a) is b) are c) do d) go
3 are you from?
a) What b) Who c) Where d) Why
4. What do you do? I'm student.
a) the b) a c) d) one
5. Peter at seven o'clock.
a) goes up b) gets c) gets up d) stands up
6 you like this DVD?
a) Are b) Have c) Do d) Is
7. We live in a flat.
a) don't b) hasn't c) doesn't d) aren't
8. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
a) Saturday b) Tuesday c) Monday d) Sunday
9 he play tennis?
a) Where b) Does c) Do d) Has
10. Have you a car?
a) any b) have c) got d) buy
11. We don't have butter.
a) a b) any c) got d) some
12 some money here.
a) There're b) There c) There's d) They are
13. We got a garage.
a) haven't b) hasn't c) don't d) didn't
14. Those shoes are very a) expensive b) a lot c) cost d) much
a) expensive b) a lot c) cost d) much
15. Have you got a pen? Yes, I
a) am b) have c) got d) do
16. It is a busy, city.
a) traffic b) quite c) noisy d) tasty
17. They at home yesterday.
a) was b) are c) were d) will be
18. I there for a long time.
a) live b) living c) lived d) were living
19. He didn't glasses.
a) put b) wear c) take d) wash
20. The restaurant was busy.

a) very b) a lot c) many d) some
21. Do you like the red?
a) it b) that c) one d) any
22. He to Brazil on business.
a) go b) goed c) went d) come
23. Yesterday was the of April.
a) third b) three c) day three d) one
24. She's got hair.
a) dark long b) long and dark c) long dark d) a long and dark
25. I play football at the weekend.
a) usually b) use c) usual d) using
26. I in an armchair at the moment.
a) sitting b) 'm sitting c) sit d) sitted
27. My brother is older me.
a) then b) that c) than d) with
28. Their car is biggest on the road.
a) than b) this c) the d) very
29. It's the interesting of his films.
a) more b) much c) most d) a lot
30. The phone's ringing: answer it.
a) I'll b) I c) will d) need
31. Do you classical or rock music?
a) rather b) prefer c) more d) forget
32. He has breakfast.
a) ate b) eaten c) eat d) eating
33. The have seen it before.
a) childs b) child c) children d) childish
34. I've never met an actor
a) before b) already c) after d) usually
35 is very good exercise.
a) Swim b) To swim c) Swimming d) Swam
36. Have you been on a winter sports holiday?
a) always b) ever c) soon d) together
37. I can't another language.
a) speaking b) speak c) to speak d) spoke
38. They pay for the tickets.
a) haven't to b) don't have c) don't have to d) are having
39 old is their car?
a) What b) When c) How d) Why
40. Are you for one or two weeks?
a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand
a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents.
 a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go
 a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early.
a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early. a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be
a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early. a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be 43. We like to see the mountains.
a) staying b) stayed c) stay d) stand 41. Stephen to visit his parents. a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early. a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be

a) hard b) harder c) hardly d)
45. They won't come, they?
a) won't b) come c) will d) are
46. He know how to spell it.
a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't d) isn't
47. Carla to the radio all morning.
a) listening b) heard c) listened d) hearing
48. They come to the cinema with us.
a) doesn't b) not c) didn't d) does
49. I like this song do I.
a) Either b) So c) Neither d) Too
50. We them at eight o'clock.
a) meet b) 're meet c) 're meeting d) meeted
PART B
Choose the best answer. If you do not know the answer, leave it blank.
51. They are going in America next month.
a) to be b) will be c) be d) being
52. This is the cinema we saw the film.
a) when b) which c) that d) where
53. Have you ever in a jazz band?
a) seen b) played c) listened d) wanted
54. I'm when I'm with you.
a) happyer b) happier than c) happier d) the happy
55. This is than I thought.
a) had b) haddar c) worea d) woret
a) bad b) badder c) worse d) worst
56. Can you tell me the way?
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ?
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door?
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car.
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car.
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years.
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory.
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory. a) use to b) was c) used to d) then
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory. a) use to b) was c) used to d) then 62. I think it be sunny tomorrow.
a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory. a) use to b) was c) used to d) then 62. I think it be sunny tomorrow. a) will probably b) probably c) can d) will to 63. He like his brother.
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory. a) use to b) was c) used to d) then 62. I think it be sunny tomorrow. a) will probably b) probably c) can d) will to 63. He like his brother. a) look b) isn't c) isn't look d) can look
56. Can you tell me the way? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory. a) use to b) was c) used to d) then 62. I think it be sunny tomorrow. a) will probably b) probably c) can d) will to 63. He like his brother. a) look b) isn't c) isn't look d) can look 64 does your boyfriend look like?
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory. a) use to b) was c) used to d) then 62. I think it be sunny tomorrow. a) will probably b) probably c) can d) will to 63. He like his brother. a) look b) isn't c) isn't look d) can look 64 does your boyfriend look like? a) How b) What c) Why d) Which
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory. a) use to b) was c) used to d) then 62. I think it be sunny tomorrow. a) will probably b) probably c) can d) will to 63. He like his brother. a) look b) isn't c) isn't look d) can look 64 does your boyfriend look like? a) How b) What c) Why d) Which 65. I've got many problems.
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory. a) use to b) was c) used to d) then 62. I think it be sunny tomorrow. a) will probably b) probably c) can d) will to 63. He like his brother. a) look b) isn't c) isn't look d) can look 64 does your boyfriend look like? a) How b) What c) Why d) Which 65. I've got many problems. a) too b) a c) enough d) really
56. Can you tell me the way ? a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank 57. Do you know what ? a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is 58. Were you to open the door? a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car. a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to 60. Tom has lived in this town three years. a) since b) from c) after d) for 61. We work in that factory. a) use to b) was c) used to d) then 62. I think it be sunny tomorrow. a) will probably b) probably c) can d) will to 63. He like his brother. a) look b) isn't c) isn't look d) can look 64 does your boyfriend look like? a) How b) What c) Why d) Which 65. I've got many problems.

a) decide b) deciding c) decided d) to decide
68. I'm working to pass my exam.
a) hardly b) much c) hard d) good
69. I'm writing ask you to explain.
a) for b) in order to c) because d) because of
70. He said that most problems by teenagers.
a) cause b) caused c) were caused d) were causing
71. What to do at the weekend?
a) have you like b) are you liking c) do you like d) is you like
72. Football in most countries.
a) plays b) players c) is played d) is playing
73. Who was the door?
a) at b) on c) in d) of
74. We lunch when you telephoned.
a) was having b) had c) were having d) are having
75. Your work is better.
a) being b) doing c) getting d) falling
76. She could play the piano she could walk.
a) during b) while c) as well d) before
77. The train was cancelled, so we
a) couldn't go b) wasn't go c) didn't went d) mustn't go
78. The problem was solved
a) easy b) easy to c) an easy d) easily
79. It was a difficult journey, but I get home.
a) could b) managed to c) at last d) was
80. We had not heard the news.
80. We had not heard the news. a) already b) always c) yet d) today
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring 86. It be possible some time in the future.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring 86. It be possible some time in the future. a) can b) hope c) may d) is
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring 86. It be possible some time in the future. a) can b) hope c) may d) is 87. Schools then having more children in the class.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring 86. It be possible some time in the future. a) can b) hope c) may d) is 87. Schools then having more children in the class. a) was used to b) were used to c) was use to d) were use to
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring 86. It be possible some time in the future. a) can b) hope c) may d) is 87. Schools then having more children in the class. a) was used to b) were used to c) was use to d) were use to 88. We to go to work at six in the morning.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring 86. It be possible some time in the future. a) can b) hope c) may d) is 87. Schools then having more children in the class. a) was used to b) were used to c) was use to d) were use to 88. We to go to work at six in the morning. a) must b) would c) had d) did
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring 86. It be possible some time in the future. a) can b) hope c) may d) is 87. Schools then having more children in the class. a) was used to b) were used to c) was use to d) were use to 88. We to go to work at six in the morning. a) must b) would c) had d) did 89. They an old photograph of the place.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today 81. We arrived at the station, but the bus earlier. a) has left b)had leave c) has leave d) had left 82. We can walk or go by car. a) both b) rather c) either d) neither 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall 84. It correctly. a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done 85. The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring 86. It be possible some time in the future. a) can b) hope c) may d) is 87. Schools then having more children in the class. a) was used to b) were used to c) was use to d) were use to 88. We to go to work at six in the morning. a) must b) would c) had d) did 89. They an old photograph of the place. a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after

a) by b) on c) during	d) for		
92. I will do badly in my work,	_ try harder.		
a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if	I haven't	d) if I don't	
93. I wasted my time when I	was at universi	ty.	
a) regret b) shouldn't c)	ought not to	d) shouldn't have	
94. This is going to be my chance to	any diff	iculties.	
a) repair b) sort out c) sol	ve d) imp	orove	
95. It was difficult at first, but I soon	got it.		
a) got used to b) get used to	c) changed	to d) used to	
96. How did you manage to cook	a good mea	11?	
a) so b) that c) absolutely	d) such		
97. The solution had been found,	we hadn't r	ealised it.	
a) however b) therefore c) a	lthough	d) even	
98. She what I had been doing	•		
a) asked to me b) asked for me			d) asked me
99. They heard us coming, we	_		
a) must have b) must c) mig	ght d) cou	ıld	
100. He to help me with the d	-		
a) suggested b) offered c) i	invited d) to	old	
Текущий контроль – индивидуалы	ный опрос, пре	зентации	
Контролируемые компетенции: УК	₹_1		
Оценка компетенций осуществляе			

5.2. Тематика эссе, рефератов и т.п. Не предусмотрена

5.3. Вопросы к зачету

Курс «Иностранный язык» общим объемом 216 часов завершается зачетом во 2 семестре и экзаменом в 3 семестре.

В структуру зачета включается:

- а) Контроль фонетически правильного чтения и перевод текста, содержащего лексику специальности
 - б) Устный ответ на вопрос по теме
 - 1. About myself.
 - 2. Daily routine.
 - 3. My university.
 - 4. University education in Great Britain.
 - 5. University education in the USA.
 - 6. What is Mathematics?
 - 7. Branches of Mathematics.

5.4. Вопросы к экзамену.

В структуру экзамена включается:

- 1). Чтение, перевод и пересказ/написание краткого изложения текста по специальности (по текущим материалам специальной периодической литературы).
 - 2). Устное высказывание по теме:

- 1. The Computer: history and its role in our life.
- 2. Information communication technologies.
- 3. The Internet.

Тестовые задания

Part A
 When I last talked to him, he English. A) studies B) study C) was studying D) studied
2. I met her at yesterday's party, but I her by sight for years before that. A) had known B) have known C) will have known D) had been known
3. By 2010, scientists surely a cure for cancer. A) are discovering B) have been discovered C) will have discovered D) had discovered
4. Since the day he ill he a lot of reading. A) was / had done B) is / has done C) was / has done D) is / has been done
5. A: What's the time? B: I'm sorry I My watch A) can't tell / stopped B) didn't know / stopped C) don't know / has stopped D) don't know / had stopped
6. He in the library every night for the last two months.A) would be studyingB) will have studiedC) has been studiedD) has been studying
7. Last Sunday we out of the house where we for five years. A) had moved / lived B) have moved / had lived C) moved / had lived D) will move / have lived
8. We spent hours talking about what we since we left school.

A) have done B) had been doing C) have been doing D) were doing
 9. They married but in the end they changed their mind. A) are going to get B) will have been C) were going to get D) had been
10. A: Would you like me to give Mike a message for you? B: Oh, I don't want to trouble you. A: It's no trouble, really. I Mike tomorrow anyway. A) am seeing B) saw C) have seen D) would see
11. When I counted my change I realized they me \$ 3 too much. A) gave B) had given C) have given D) had been given
12. When he'd counted his change he it in his pocket. A) was put B) put C) had put D) has put
13. As soon as she out of bed she got dressed. A) had got B) gets C) has got D) would get
14. In a fortnight's time they their exams. A) have taken B) will have taken C) will have been taken D) had taken
15. They were very rude to us. We there again. A) won't go B) hadn't gone C) didn't go D) wouldn't go
16. In about forty years' time we'll probably on pills. A) be living

B) have been living C) have been lived D) have lived
17. A: Why have you set your alarm clock to go off at 5.30? B: Because I then. I have to catch the early train. A) get up B) was going to get up C) am going to get up D) have got
18. A: I've planned my future for the next five years.A) will you doB) are you going to doC) have doneD) do you do
19. You'll feel a lot better after you a rest. A) had B) have had C) will have D) had had
20. I woke up feeling tired this morning because I very well. A) haven't slept B) wasn't sleeping C) hadn't slept D) haven't been sleeping
21. Go out and get some fresh air! You here reading all morning. A) had been sitting B) were sitting C) are sitting D) have been sitting
22. A: Why are you crying? B: Well, I up onions for the last five minutes. A) have been cutting B) will have cut C) am cutting D) will be cutting
 23. A: Did you spend your holiday in Miami? B: No. I was It there, but I changed my mind and went to Antalya instead. A) spent B) have spent C) to have spent D) to be spent
24. I don't think your brother rid of his bad cold. A) won't get

B) had got C) has got D) hasn't got
25. Transport systems likely to change in the future. One probable difference is that there more electric vehicles. A) is / will be B) are / will be C) will / are D) will / would be
26. The men were to but the manager decided to give them a second change. A) have been dismissed B) dismissed C) being dismissed D) be dismissing
27. Mike in a travel agency for six months in 1990. He already had some experience of the tourist industry because he in a Tourist Information office in Bristol two years before. A) had worked / had worked B) was working / worked; C) worked / has worked D) worked / had worked
28. The film already when we sat down. A) has already / started B) was / starting C) had / started D) have / started
29. It is due in five years' time. A) to complete B) be completed C) be completing D) to be completed
30. I her a week ago but she yet. A) wrote / hasn't answered B) wrote / didn't answer C) had written / hasn't answered D) was written / doesn't answer
31. A: What happens to traffic in a traffic jam? B: It up. A) is held B) will hold C) has been held D) was held
32. No one brought up that question at the meeting. That question up at the meeting. A) was brought

B) won't be brought C) hasn't been brought D) wasn't brought
33. By the end of this century most of the world's oil supplies A) have used up B) will have used up C) have been used up D) will have been used up
34. It that the Government would do something to relieve the situation. A) is assumed B) assumed C) was assuming D) was assumed
35. The man who by a snake was given a serum. A) is bitten B) has been bitten C) had been bitten D) had bitten
36. A cease-fire expected to later this month. A) was / be declaring B) is / be declared C) is / declare D) has expected / to be declared
37. A great deal of research into the possible causes of cancer. A) are being done B) have been done C) has been done D) has done
38. She promised that she hospital until she better. A) would not leave / was B) wouldn't leave / would be C) doesn't leave / was D) didn't leave / was
39. New sources of energy developed. This will become increasingly important as oil reserves up. A) is being / are used B) has been / have been used C) are being / are used D) have been / is used
40. The transistor in 1948. As a result of this, both the size and the cost of electronic equipment greatly reduced. A) was invented / have been B) had been invented / has been C) was invented / have had

D) had invented / will be			
41. Radio waves by the ionosphere. This makes it possible short-wave radio signals over great distances. A) is reflected / to send B) are reflecting / sent C) are reflected / sending D) are reflected / to send			
42. Plans to develop cars on methanol are likely in the future. A) will be realized B) will have been realized C) to be realized D) being realized			
43. There is no bread left because we it all. A) have eaten B) has been eaten C) had eaten D) have been eaten			
44. Little she realize that the evening was out very differently. A) did / turning B) will / to turn C) does / to have turned D) did / to turn			
45. It is highly probable that more and more solar energy in the future. A) will be used B) be used C) to be used D) will be using			
46. There isn't any more chalk, it all A) has / used up B) was / used up C) has / been used up D) had / been used up			
47. You can stop looking for his watch. He just it. A) has / been found B) has / found C) had / found D) will / have found			
48. Don't ask me what cauliflower tastes like. I eating it. A) am not trying B) didn't try C) haven't tried D) don't try			

 49. I bought another concert ticket in case you to come with me. A) wanted B) will want C) have wanted D) would want
50. We'll close all the windows in case it while we are out. A) rains B) rained C) will rain D) rain
51. Take an umbrella with you in case it A) rained B) will rain C) should rain D) is raining
52. She ought to pass her exams so long as she A) doesn't panic B) won't panic C) shouldn't panic D) didn't panic
53. His hopes of making a fortune when his factory burned down. A) were dashed B) have dashed C) was dashed D) will be dashed
54. When eleven o'clock came and he still, I began to wonder if he an accident. A) didn't arrive / had B) hadn't arrive / had had C) won't arrive / had had D) didn't arrive / had had
55. Some patients shout in pain while an injection. A) giving B) being given C) given D) have been given
Part B
Night visitor She put the key in the keyhole as quietly as she could but she found it (56) as the door was old and rusty. As she (57) opened the door, it squeaked (58) on its old hinges. 'I wish they'd oil the thing a bit more (59),' she muttered to herself (60) She closed the door (61) behind her and then tiptoed (62) across the room. Unfortunately, this time it was the floorboards that betrayed her as they creaked (63) with every step she took. It had been so (64) since the old house had been built - it had (65) been about two hundred years before and for all Helen knew they had (66) replaced the original floorboards. Helen's

heart began to beat (67) It was one o'clock. Helen's parents must have gone to bed (68) This was most unusual. Rarely (69) to bed before she got home. No sooner had she put her foot on the first stair (70) she heard a muffled voice call out, 'Who's there? Is that
you, Helen? 56. She put the key in the keyhole as quietly as she could but she found it as the door was old and rusty. A) hardly B) easy C) hard D) easily
57. As she (57) opened the door, it squeaked (58) on its old hinges. A) slowly B) loudly C) careful D) noisy
58. As she (57) opened the door, it squeaked (58) on its old hinges. A) lightly B) noisily C) softly D) gently
59. 'I wish they'd oil the thing a bit more (59),'. A) frequent B) oftener C) sooner D) frequently
60she muttered to herself (60) A) with angry B) angry C) angrily D) from anger
61. She closed the door (61) behind her A) shyly B) efficiently C) carefully D) fast
62and then tiptoed (62) across the room. A) softly B) gentle C) finely D) shortly
63. Unfortunately, this time it was the floorboards that betrayed her as they creaked (63) with every step she took. A) aloud B) loud C) loudly

D) allowed
64. It had been so (64) since the old house had been built A) along B) long time C) long D) a long time
65 it had (65) been about two hundred years before A) probably B) certainly C) definitely D) may not
66and for all Helen knew they had (66) replaced the original floorboards. A) rarely B) scarcely C) never D) occasionally
67. Helen's heart began to beat (67) A) fastly B) more faster C) more fast D) faster
68. Helen's parents must have gone to bed (68) A) early B) more earlier C) the earliest D) more early
69. Rarely (69) to bed before she got home. A) they went B) they did go C) they have gone D) did they go
70. No sooner had she put her foot on the first stair (70) she heard a muffled voice call out, 'Who's there? Is that you, Helen? A) then B) than C) that D) there
The best stone in the world In 1769 George and Eleanor Coade bought a factory manufacturing artificial stone in southeast London on a (71) at Pedlar's Acre, south (72) the river. The family were (73) running a successful factory in the south-west of England. Within a year of moving (74) the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to (75) on the business. The Coade Stone they perfected (76) to become the most permanent stone ever made. The product developed by the factory's former (77), Richard Holt, was a kind of baked clay.

The two women (78) with his recipe, and (79) in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof. The advantage of Coade Stone is that while natural stone slowly breaks down and erodes away, Coade Stone seems to be (80) to survive in all weather conditions for many years. The National Gallery, the Royal Opera House and Buckingham Palace (81) display their original ornaments made of Coade Stone. (82) mother and daughter were clever businesswomen. They (83) only the top artists of the day to model their stone into statues and other ornaments. After the deaths of Eleanor Coade and her daughter the factory survived for twenty years, but in 1840 it (84) closed. With it went the Coade Stone recipe which was (85), and has never been rediscovered.
71. In 1769 George and Eleanor Coade bought a factory manufacturing artificial stone in southeast London on a (71) at Pedlar's Acre A) territory B) place C) ground D) plot
72 at Pedlar's Acre, south (72) the river A) to B) of C) from D) than
73. The family were (73) running a successful factory in the south-west of England. A) already B) just C) yet D) however
74. Within a year of moving (74)the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to (75) on the business. A) at B) in C) to D) on
75. Within a year of moving (74)the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to (75) on the business. A) go B) carry C) get D) run
76. The Coade Stone they perfected (76) to become the most permanent stone ever made. A) claimed B) had C) was D) would
77. The product developed by the factory's former (77), Richard Holt, was a kind of baked clay. A) landlord

B) possessor C) owner D) tenant
78. The two women (78) with his recipe, and (79) in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof. A) experimented B) tried C) experienced D) tested
79. The two women (78) with his recipe, and (79) in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof. A) managed B) succeeded C) achieved D) completed
80. The advantage of Coade Stone is that while natural stone slowly breaks down and erodes away, Coade Stone seems to be (80) to survive in all weather conditions for many years. A) capable B) possible C) able D) good
81. The National Gallery, the Royal Opera House and Buckingham Palace (81) display their original ornaments made of Coade Stone. A) still B) only C) just D) yet
82. (82) mother and daughter were clever businesswomen. A) Either B) Also C) Each D) Both
83. They (83) only the top artists of the day to model their stone into statues and other ornaments. A) employed B) worked C) staffed D) teamed
84. After the deaths of Eleanor Coade and her daughter the factory survived for twenty years, but in 1840 it (84) closed. A) lastly B) at last C) in the end D) finally

85. With it went the Coade Stone recipe which was (85), and has never been rediscovered. A) missing B) disappeared C) lost D) left
The fall guy Nick Gillard earns a living working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first (86) of show business was trick-riding circus horses when he was just 12 years old. Four years later he got the chance to (87) in his first film. 'I really enjoyed working on the film,' Nick remembers, 'so I started asking how I'd (88) becoming a stuntman.' Nick couldn't just (89) as a stuntman straight away. First he had to get (90) by the British Stunt Register, which represents stunt professionals in Britain. To do this he had to reach instructor (91) in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics. Since qualifying (92) the age of 19, Nick has worked on many movies and he has doubled for some of the biggest stars in Hollywood. Safety and timing are all-important for stunt professionals – they plan everything down to the (93) detail. 'We take the utmost (94) It's not like being an actor where you can (95) the shot again if it goes wrong. It's got to work first time.' Nick has (96) some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, and in Alien 3 he was (97) on fire, without air, for more than two minutes. Filming on location (98) him all (99) the world, often for months (100) a time.
86. Nick Gillard earns a living working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first (86) of show business was trick-riding circus horses when he was just 12 years old. A) lesson B) experiment C) attempt D) taste
87. Four years later he got the chance to (87) in his first film. A) play B) practice C) perform D) show
88. 'I really enjoyed working on the film,' Nick remembers, 'so I started asking how I'd (88) becoming a stuntman. A) go on B) go about C) go by D) go for
89. Nick couldn't just (89) as a stuntman straight away. A) put up B) establish C) set up D) introduce
90. First he had to get (90) by the British Stunt Register, which represents stunt professionals in Britain. A) applied

B) allowed C) agreed D) accepted
91. To do this he had to reach instructor (91) in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics. A) line B) level C) measure D) mark
92. Since qualifying (92) the age of 19, Nick has worked on many movies and he has doubled for some of the biggest stars in Hollywood. A) in B) on C) at D) by
93. Safety and timing are all-important for stunt professionals – they plan everything down to the (93) detail. A) tiniest B) lowest C) least D) lightest
94. 'We take the utmost (94)' A) caution B) care C) attention D) guard
95. It's not like being an actor where you can (95) the shot again if it goes wrong. A) have B) make C) give D) take
96. Nick has (96) some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. A) made B) done C) led D) given
97. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, and in Alien 3 he was (97) on fire, without air, for more than two minutes. A) put B) caught C) set D) lit
98. Filming on location (98) him all (99) the world, often for months (100) a time.

A) takes B) brings C) flies D) fetches
99. Filming on location (98) him all (99) the world, often for months (100) a time. A) about B) through C) across D) over
100. Filming on location (98) him all (99) the world, often for months (100) a time. A) at B) on C) for D) in

ЛИСТ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ

№ п/п	Содержание изменения	Измененные пункты	Решение Учебно- методического совета