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ec85dd5a839619d48ea76b2d23dba88a9c82091a УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИНКЛЮЗИВ

### «МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ГУМАНИТАРНО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ **УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

### КАФЕДРА РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ

**УТВЕРЖДАЮ** 

Проректор по учебно-методической работе

Сихуп Е.С. Сахарчук «Д2» О4 20<u>/</u>г.

### ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Иностранный язык

наименование дисциплины

09.03.01 «Информатика и вычислительная техника»

шифр и наименование направления подготовки

Программное обеспечение вычислительной техники и информационных систем направленность (профиль)

Разработчик:	
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- 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.

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в <b>ФО</b> С
1.	Устный 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 сформированно сти	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
					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	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	<b>Раздел 2.</b> Mathematics through Ages. Тема 2.1. What is Mathematics.	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Не знает, либо имеет фрагментарные представления о принципах построения высказывания.

	и письменной коммуникации.	и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе	Algebra. Geometry. Tема 2.3. Mathematics as the Language of Science.  Раздел 3. Mathematics and Computer Science. Tема 3.1. Computers and Computing.		
		студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала, подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка аналитических материалов, проектов.	Teма 3.2. Information Communication Technologies. Тема 3.3. The Internet.		
Базовый уровень Оценка «зачтено», «удовлетвори тельно»	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 и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и	Раздел 1. English forEveryday UseTема 1.1. GettingAcquainted. Etiquette.Small Talk.Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.A Student's Day.Тема 1.3. Education.Раздел 2. Mathematicsthrough Ages.Тема 2.1. What isMathematics.Тема 2.2. Arithmetic.Algebra. Geometry.Тема 2.3. Mathematicsas the Language ofScience.	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Неполные представления об основных принципах построения устного и письменного высказывания.

Chawwii	VIIC 4 2 1 2	мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала, подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка аналитических материалов, проектов.	Раздел 3. Mathematics and Computer Science. Тема 3.1. Computers and Computing. Тема 3.2. Information Communication Technologies. Тема 3.3. The Internet.	Variation	Change
Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо»	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 и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе	Раздел 1. English for Everyday Use Tema 1.1. Getting Acquainted. Etiquette. Small Talk. Tema 1.2. Daily Routine. A Student's Day. Tema 1.3. Education. Раздел 2. Mathematics through Ages. Tema 2.1. What is Mathematics. Tema 2.2. Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry. Tema 2.3. Mathematics as the Language of Science. Раздел 3. Mathematics and Computer Science. Tema 3.1. Computers and Computing.	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Сформированны е, но содержащие отдельные пробелы представления об основных принципах построения высказывания и требованиях к деловой коммуникации.

	Высокий уровень Оценка «зачтено», «отлично»	УК-4, 3-1. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации.	теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала, подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка аналитических материалов, проектов.  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 и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала,	Тема 3.2. Information Communication Technologies. Teма 3.3. The Internet.  Pаздел 1. English for Everyday Use Teма 1.1. Getting Acquainted. Etiquette. Small Talk. Teма 1.2. Daily Routine. A Student's Day. Teма 1.3. Education. Pаздел 2. Mathematics through Ages. Teма 2.1. What is Mathematics. Teма 2.2. Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry. Teма 2.3. Mathematics as the Language of Science. Pаздел 3. Mathematics and Computer Science. Teма 3.1. Computers and Computing. Teма 3.2. Information Communication Technologies. Teма 3.3. The Internet.	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Сформированные систематические представления об основных принципах построения высказывания и требованиях к деловой коммуникации.	
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		подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка аналитических материалов, проектов.  Умеет			
Недостаточны й уровень Оценка «не зачтено», «неудовлетво рительно»	УК-4, У-1. Умеет применять на практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникаци ю.	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 и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала, подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка аналитических материалов,	Раздел 1. English for Everyday Use Tema 1.1. Getting Acquainted. Etiquette. Small Talk. Tema 1.2. Daily Routine. A Student's Day. Tema 1.3. Education. Раздел 2. Mathematics through Ages. Tema 2.1. What is Mathematics. Tema 2.2. Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry. Tema 2.3. Mathematics as the Language of Science. Раздел 3. Mathematics and Computer Science. Tema 3.1. Computers and Computing. Tema 3.2. Information Communication Technologies. Tema 3.3. The Internet.	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Не умеет, либо фрагментарно демонстрирует способность применения на практике устной или письменной деловой коммуникации.

		проектов.			
Базовый	УК-4, У-1.	Практическое занятие,	<b>Раздел 1.</b> English for	Устный опрос,	В целом успешное,
уровень	Умеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	но не
Оценка	применять на	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	систематическое
«зачтено»,	практике	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	использование
«удовлетвори	устную и	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.		полученных в
тельно»	письменную	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	задания,	процессе обучения
	деловую	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	тестирование,	знаний при
	коммуникаци	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.	презентация	решении задач
	Ю.	дисциплины, входящей в	<b>Раздел 2.</b> Mathematics		профессиональной
		состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		деятельности;
		Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		недостаточное
		нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		умение
		интеллектуальной инициативы	Тема 2.2. Arithmetic.		самостоятельно
		и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		применять на
		любой формы. Формы	Tема 2.3. Mathematics		практике устную и
		самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		письменную
		изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		деловую
		мет одической литературы,	<b>Раздел 3.</b> Mathematics		коммуникацию.
		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, У-1.	Практическое занятие,	<b>Раздел 1.</b> English for	Устный опрос,	В целом успешное,
уровень	Умеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	но содержащее
Оценка	применять на	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	отдельные

«зачтено», «хорошо»	практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию.	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 и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала, подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка аналитических материалов, проектов.	Acquainted. Etiquette. Small Talk. Teма 1.2. Daily Routine. A Student's Day. Teма 1.3. Education.  Раздел 2. Mathematics through Ages. Teма 2.1. What is Mathematics. Teма 2.2. Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry. Teма 2.3. Mathematics as the Language of Science.  Раздел 3. Mathematics and Computer Science. Teма 3.1. Computers and Computing. Teма 3.2. Information Communication Technologies. Teма 3.3. The Internet.	домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	пробелы использование полученных в процессе обучения знаний при решении задач профессиональной деятельности. Возможны незначительные ошибки, которые студент способен самостоятельно либо с посторонней помощью исправить.
Высокий уровень	УК-4, У-1. Умеет	Практическое занятие, самостоятельная работа.	<b>Раздел 1.</b> English for Everyday Use	Устный опрос,	Сформированное умение
Оценка	применять на	Практические занятия – форма	Teмa 1.1. Getting	проверка	умснис ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ
	*	•		письменного	
«зачтено»,	практике устную	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	полученные в
«отлично»	и письменную	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.	задания,	процессе обучения
	деловую	руководством преподавателя	Тема 1.2. Daily Routine.	·	знания при
	коммуникацию.	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	тестирование,	осуществлении на

		тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.	презентация	практике всех форм
		дисциплины, входящей в	<b>Раздел 2.</b> Mathematics		устной и
		состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		письменной деловой
		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,	<b>Раздел 3.</b> 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,	Tема 3.3. The Internet.		
		подготовка к практическим			
		занятиям, подготовка			
		аналитических материалов,			
		проектов.			
		Владеет		T	
Недостаточны	УК-4, В-1.	Практическое занятие,	<b>Раздел 1.</b> English for	Устный опрос,	Отсутствие
й уровень	Владеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	владения либо
Оценка «не	методикой	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	фрагментарное
зачтено»,	составления	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	владение
«неудовлетво	суждения в	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.		методикой
рительно»	межличностном	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	задания,	
	деловом	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	тестирование,	составления
	общении на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.	презентация	суждения.
	государственном	дисциплины, входящей в	<b>Раздел 2.</b> Mathematics		
	и иностранном	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		

<del></del>		языках с	Самостоятельная работа	Тема 2.1. What is		
			нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		
		применением	нацелена на развитие интеллектуальной инициативы	Teма 2.2. Arithmetic.		
		адекватных	и мышления на занятиях			
		языковых форм		Algebra. Geometry. Тема 2.3. Mathematics		
		и средств.	любой формы. Формы			
			самостоятельной работы:	as the Language of		
			изучение учебной, научной и	Science.		
			мет одической литературы,	<b>Раздел 3.</b> 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,			
<u>_</u>			проектов.			
	Базовый	УК-4, В-1.	Практическое занятие,	<b>Раздел 1.</b> English for	Устный опрос,	В целом
	уровень	Владеет	самостоятельная работа.	Everyday Use	проверка	успешное, но не
	Оценка	методикой	Практические занятия – форма	Tема 1.1. Getting	письменного	систематическое
	«зачтено»,	составления	систематических учебных	Acquainted. Etiquette.	домашнего	владение
	«удовлетвори	суждения в	занятий, во время которых под	Small Talk.		
	тельно»	межличностном	руководством преподавателя	Tема 1.2. Daily Routine.	задания,	методикой
		деловом	обучающиеся изучают и	A Student's Day.	тестирование,	составления
		общении на	тренируют разделы изучаемой	Tема 1.3. Education.	презентация	суждения.
		государственном	дисциплины, входящей в	<b>Раздел 2.</b> Mathematics		
		и иностранном	состав учебного плана.	through Ages.		
		языках с	Самостоятельная работа	Tема 2.1. What is		
		применением	нацелена на развитие	Mathematics.		
		адекватных	интеллектуальной инициативы	Тема 2.2. Arithmetic.		
		языковых форм	и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		

Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо»	ук-4, В-1. Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.	любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала, подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка аналитических материалов, проектов.  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 и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы	Тема 2.3. Mathematics as the Language of Science.  Раздел 3. Mathematics and Computer Science. Тема 3.1. Computers and Computing. Тема 3.2. Information Communication Technologies. Тема 3.3. The Internet.  Раздел 1. English for Everyday Use Тема 1.1. Getting Acquainted. Etiquette. Small Talk. Тема 1.2. Daily Routine. A Student's Day. Тема 1.3. Education. Раздел 2. Mathematics through Ages. Тема 2.1. What is Mathematics. Тема 2.2. Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry. Тема 2.3. Mathematics	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	В целом успешное, но содержащее отдельные пробелы владение методикой составления суждения.
	языковых форм	и мышления на занятиях	Algebra. Geometry.		
	и средств.	любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы,	as the Language of Science.  Раздел 3. Mathematics		

Высокий	УК-4, В-1.	материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка теоретического материала, изучение по учебникам программного материала, подготовка к практическим занятиям, подготовка аналитических материалов, проектов.	and Computer Science. Tема 3.1. Computers and Computing. Tема 3.2. Information Communication Technologies. Tема 3.3. The Internet.	Varyuji	<b>У</b> опачиная — «
Высокий уровень Оценка «зачтено», «отлично»	УК-4, В-1. Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.	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 и мышления на занятиях любой формы. Формы самостоятельной работы: изучение учебной, научной и мет одической литературы, материалов периодических изданий. Виды деятельности при самостоятельной работе студентов: проработка	Раздел 1. English for Everyday Use Tema 1.1. Getting Acquainted. Etiquette. Small Talk. Tema 1.2. Daily Routine. A Student's Day. Tema 1.3. Education. Раздел 2. Mathematics through Ages. Tema 2.1. What is Mathematics. Tema 2.2. Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry. Tema 2.3. Mathematics as the Language of Science. Раздел 3. Mathematics and Computer Science. Тема 3.1. Computers and Computing. Tema 3.2. Information	Устный опрос, проверка письменного домашнего задания, тестирование, презентация	Успешное и систематическое владение методикой составления суждения.

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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 лисциплин.

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
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
41. Stephen to visit his parents.
•
a) will b) going c) is going d) go
a) will b) going c) is going d) go 42. I don't getting up early.
42. I don't getting up early.
42. I don't getting up early. a) not like b) want c) enjoy d) be
42. I don't getting up early.

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) bad b) badder c) worse d) worst
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
a) could b) can c) able d) possible 59. Everybody wear a seat belt in the car.
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
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) 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
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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
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) 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
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) 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
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) 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
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
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) 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) 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 83. If I enough money, I'd buy a new car. a) had b) would c) did d) shall
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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  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  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) 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	o) on c) o	during	d) fe	or		
92. I will do	badly in my	work,	try har	der.		
a) if I'm no	t b) if I was	sn't c) i	f I haven'	t	d) if I don't	
	wasted my t					
a) regret	b) should	n't c	ought no	t to d)	shouldn't have	
94. This is g	going to be m	y chance to	aa	ny difficulti	ies.	
	b) sort out					
95. It was d	ifficult at first	, but I sooi	1 got	it.		
a) got used	to b) ge	t used to	c) ch	anged to	d) used to	
96. How did	d you manage	to cook	a go	od meal?		
a) so b)	that c) a	absolutely	d) suc	h		
97. The solu	ution had beer	n found,	we h	adn't realis	ed it.	
a) however	b) therefo	$\overline{c}$	although		d) even	
98. She	what I had	been doin	g for all tl	nat time.		
a) asked to	me b) a	sked for m	e	c) ask	ked with me	d) asked me
99. They	heard us	coming, w	e were m	aking a lot	of noise.	
a) must hav	e b) mu	st c) m	ight	d) could		
100. He	to help m	e with the	decorating	g.		
a) suggested	d b) offe	red c)	invited	d) told		
Текущий к	онтроль – ин	дивидуаль	ный опро	ос, презент	ации	
Контролир	уемые компе	тенции: У	K-4.			
Оценка ком	мпетенций ос	существля	ется в сос	тветствии	с Таблицей 3.	

### 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
1. When I last talked to him, he English.  A) studies
B) study
C) was studying  D) and ind
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 studying
B) will have studied
C) has been studied
D) 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
<ul> <li>9. They married but in the end they changed their mind.</li> <li>A) are going to get</li> <li>B) will have been</li> <li>C) were going to get</li> <li>D) had been</li> </ul>
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
<ul><li>18. A: I've planned my future for the next five years.</li><li>A) will you do</li><li>B) are you going to do</li><li>C) have done</li><li>D) do you do</li></ul>
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
<ul> <li>23. A: Did you spend your holiday in Miami?</li> <li>B: No. I was It there, but I changed my mind and went to Antalya instead.</li> <li>A) spent</li> <li>B) have spent</li> <li>C) to have spent</li> <li>D) to be spent</li> </ul>
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
<ul> <li>42. Plans to develop cars on methanol are likely in the future.</li> <li>A) will be realized</li> <li>B) will have been realized</li> <li>C) to be realized</li> <li>D) being realized</li> </ul>
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
<ul> <li>45. It is highly probable that more and more solar energy in the future.</li> <li>A) will be used</li> <li>B) be used</li> <li>C) to be used</li> <li>D) will be using</li> </ul>
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 arrived / had had  C) won't arrive / had had  D) didn't arrive / had had
<ul> <li>55. Some patients shout in pain while an injection.</li> <li>A) giving</li> <li>B) being given</li> <li>C) given</li> <li>D) have been given</li> </ul>
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	i <b>.</b>
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, in 1840 it (84) closed.  A) lastly B) at last C) in the end D) finally	, but
85. With it went the Coade Stone recipe which was (85), and has never been rediscovered A) missing	ed.

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 Eilering on leasting (00) Line II (00) the small of on for months (100)
100. Filming on location (98) him all (99) the world, often for months (100) a time.
A) at
B) on
C) for
D) in
Voverno diversor do versa de v
Контролируемые компетенции – УК-4.

## 5.5. Контроль освоения компетенций

Вид контроля	Контролируемые темы (разделы)	Компетенции, компоненты которых контролируются
Устный опрос	Раздел 1-3	УК-4
Презентация	Раздел 1-3	УК-4
Тест	Входное тестирование	УК-4

# лист регистрации изменений

<b>№</b> п/п	Содержание изменения	Измененные пункты	Решение Учебно-
11/11			методического совета
			СОВСТИ