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«Высшая школа народных искусств (академия)».**

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО
Советом ХИЛМЖ
« 30» августа 2023г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по учебной дисциплине

Иностранный язык (английский язык) ОГСЭ.03.

54.02.02 Декоративно-прикладное искусство и народные промыслы (по видам)

Холуй
2023г.

Разработан на основе Федерального
государственного образовательного
стандарта по специальности среднего
профессионального образования
54.02.02 Декоративно-прикладное
искусство и народные промыслы (по видам)

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I. Общие положения

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен знать:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

Результатом освоения программы является также освоение студентами общих компетенций и /или профессиональных компетенций (их компонентов, составных частей)

Таблица 1

Код и название компетенций	Раздел	Компоненты, составные части ОК и ПК
ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	1, 2, 3,4	ОК 4. Уметь работать с литературой, осуществлять поиск информации согласно предложенной теме
ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.	1, 2, 3,4	ОК5. Уметь извлекать и анализировать информацию из Интернет источников, применять и закреплять полученные знания на практике.
ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.	1, 2, 3,4	ОК 6. Владеть различными социальными ролями; уметь работать в команде при составлении диалогов
ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.	1, 2, 3,4	ОК 8. Совершенствовать и регулировать личностную и предметную рефлексию; владеть культурой родного языка.
ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.	1, 2, 3,4	ОК 9. Создавать и разрешать проблемные ситуации; уметь адаптироваться к новым условиям.
ПК 1.7. Владеть культурой устной и письменной речи, профессиональной терминологией.	1, 2, 3,4	ПК 1.7. Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; Лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

II. Комплекты измерительных материалов

2.1. Комплект измерительных материалов текущего контроля (Контрольная точка 1)

1. Паспорт оценочных средств контрольной точки № 1

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 2

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттестации
Знать понятие «интернационализмы», уметь определять интернациональные слова в контексте экономического текста, знать определение эквивалента, аналога Знать конструкции типа Complex object, Complex subject (сложное дополнение+инфинитив) (сложное подлежащее)	Задание на сопоставление русских и английских эквивалентов Грамматические структуры с Complex object/Complex subject	В соответствие с эталоном ответов В соответствие с эталоном ответов	Практические задания	Лексико-грамматический тест

2. Форма текущего контроля и процедура проведения

Контрольная точка № 1 проводится по темам 1,2 («Здоровье. Молодежь в современном обществе», «Страны изучаемого языка: Великобритания, США») в форме лексико-грамматического теста.

Тест включает в себя 2 варианта по 6 практических заданий. Выполнение теста предполагает использование англо-русского и русско-английского словарей. На выполнение теста отводится 60 минут во время занятия. Свои варианты ответов студенты заносят в бланки ответов (*Приложение 1*).

Итоги работы оформляются в Протоколе текущего контроля (*Приложение 2*.)

3. Система и критерии оценок результатов текущей аттестации

Каждый тест содержит 6 заданий. За каждое правильно выполненное задание ставится 10 баллов. Для успешного выполнения теста обучающимся необходимо набрать от 55-60 баллов.

Таблица 3

Диапазон оценки в баллах	Описание оценок
55 - 60	Отлично- «5» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.
35-40	Хорошо-«4» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания

	выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.
25-30	Удовлетворительно-«3» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.
Менее 25	неудовлетворительно-«2» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

2.1. Комплект измерительных материалов текущего контроля

(Контрольная точка № 1)

I вариант

1) Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Peter's mother was a very busy woman. She was out at work all day.
When she came home she had to cook dinner for Peter and his dad.
Peter always wanted a sweet alter his meal but he 1 NOT GET
one because his mother never had time to make one.
Sometimes she remembered 2 a cake home. BRING
Other times she forgot. "You 3 HAVE
just to do without," she told Peter then.
"Vernon's mum bakes cakes and biscuits every week,
" grumbled Peter. "I don't care!" replied his mother.
"Vernon's mum doesn't have to go out to work". When Peter
visited his friend Vernon one evening,
Vernon 4 homemade apple pie. EAT
He gave Peter a slice. It was delicious. "My mum 5 WORK
always ," complained Peter,
"so she never makes us any sweets." The next evening, after school,
Peter took Vernon to his home where a surprise was waiting for them.
"What's that chocolate smell?" said Vernon as they entered the hall.
A large chocolate cake 6..... and left on the kitchen BAKE
table together with a note: "I 7..... shopping. GO
Back soon. Enjoy the cake! Mum". "Wow!" said Vernon,
between mouthfuls, "This is even better than Mum's apple pie!"

2) Образуйте прошедшую форму данных глаголов

Act, happen, admit, delay, apply, boil, escape, suffer, try, stop, repair, annoy

3) Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в Past Simple /Past Continuous

- 1) When I gave them the sandwiches, they(eat) them all
- 2) When I saw the rat, it.....(run) through the kitchen
- 3) when I walked in, I..... (not recognize) you straight away
- 4) when she was living in Tokyo, she(send) me an e-mail every week
- 5) she decided to go walk faster because she(get) cold

4) Выберите правильный ответ

1. While Tom_____ a book, Marhta_____TV.

- a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
b) read, watched d) read, was watching

2. We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we_____.

- a) will plan c) plan
b) were planning d) have planned

3.I feel terrible. I think I_____to be sick.

- a) will c) am going
b) go d) will be going

5) Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. To work for a company / a person | a) Важный человек, ключевая фигура (персона) |
| 2. To meet smb | b) Страна-производитель вина |
| 3. To specialize in smth/in doing smth | c) Ездить из пригорода в город на работу |
| 4. A wine-producing country | d) Специализироваться в чём-либо |
| 5. A key person | e) Быть родом из |
| 6. A business trip | f) Возглавлять компанию (руководить проектом) |
| 7. To run a company (a project...) | g) Конкурировать с кем-либо |
| 8. To come from | h) Познакомиться с кем-либо |
| 9. To commute from...to... | i) Работать на компанию / человека |
| 10. To compete with smb | j) Командировка |

6) Переведите с русского на английский язык

1. Что врач ему прописал? – Не знаю. Вот рецепт. Надо пойти в аптеку и купить лекарство.
2. Великобритания – островное государство на северо-западе Европы. Великобритания – одно из крупнейших государств Европы. Государство состоит из четырёх исторических провинций: Англия, Шотландия, Уэльс и Северная Ирландия.
3. Современный уровень сервиса дает вам возможность путешествовать вокруг света. Вы можете выбрать вид транспорта, который вам нравится: самолет, поезд, корабль, велосипед, или вы можете путешествовать пешком.
4. Изобразительные искусства включают живопись, рисунок, гравюру, скульптуру и ряд прикладных видов искусства, таких как инсталляция, промышленный дизайн, графический дизайн и т. д.

2 вариант

1) Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Jerry stared worriedly out of the window. He had been up studying most of the night and now his exam was about to start. Even though he had revised the same things again and again, he wasn't at all sure how 1 he would be. It had been his decision to SUCCEED
take this 2 programming course, but that didn't OPTION
mean he wasn't eager to pass. In fact, he wanted to get a good mark as he had hopes of becoming a software 3..... . This was DESIGN
Jerry's golden opportunity but he felt his hand shaking as he picked up his pen to write his name on the paper. The exam was particularly
4..... as he knew his future career might be at stake. FRIGHT
He took a deep breath as he opened the exam paper that was handed to him. This was the moment of truth. Then he gave a little gasp of
5..... . He knew the answers to all the questions; BELIEF
all last night's revision had paid off. He was going to do just fine!

2) Образуйте прошедшую форму данных глаголов

Begin, fly, run, win, buy, give, spend, come, lose, take, put, feel, grow

3) Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в правильное время

I(watch) Frank de la Selva on TV last night.
She(visit) the Prado Museum.
I(met) my best friend when I was 6.
Whenyou(see) Borja?
I(finish) my maths homework yet.

4) Выберите правильный ответ

1. Mr Smith said he will call you back _____ 4pm.
 1. until
 2. in
 3. by
 4. on
2. The new report contained _____ important information?
 1. many
 2. another
 3. an
 4. a lot of
3. His flight _____ at 9am tomorrow.
 1. is arriving
 2. arrives
 3. will be arriving
 4. will arrive

5) Соотнесите английские слова с русскими эквивалентами

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. To make a phone call | a) Навещать кого-либо |
| 2. To make an arrangement | b) Увеличивать(ся) издержки |
| 3. To do activities | c) Назначить (договориться о) встречу |
| 4. To have a flexitime | d) Заниматься разными видами деятельности |
| 5. To communicate with smb | e) Опыт в чём-либо |
| 6. To make an appointment | f) Сделать звонок |
| 7. To come to visit smb | g) Уменьшать риск |
| 8. To decrease a risk | h) Договариваться |
| 9. To increase costs | i) Общаться с кем-либо |
| 10. To look forward to doing smth | j) Иметь гибкий (скользящий) график работы |
| 11. An experience in smth/doing smth | k) Ждать с нетерпением чего-либо |

6. Переведите с русского на английский язык

1. Вы, должно быть, простудились.
2. Америка является относительно молодой страной. В Америке переплелись множество культур, наций, менталитетов, которые сформировали нынешний облик страны.
3. Путешествие поездом медленнее, чем путешествие на самолете, но оно имеет свои преимущества. Вы можете видеть намного больше достопримечательностей страны, по которой вы путешествуете. Современные поезда оборудованы очень удобными местами. Имеются также спальные вагоны и вагоны-рестораны, которые превращают даже самое длинное путешествие в удовольствие.
4. Художественное выражение принимает традиционные формы, такие как живопись, скульптура, музыка и архитектура, а также ряд новых форм, таких как фотография, видеоискусство, концептуальное искусство, ландшафтный дизайн и т. д.

5. ЭТАЛОН ОТВЕТОВ

Вариант 1.

- 1) 1. Didn't get
2. bringing
3. had
4. ate
5. is working
6. was baked
7. went
- 2) Acted, happened, admitted, delayed, applied, boiled, escaped, suffered, tried, stopped, repaired, annoyed
- 3) 1. ate
2. was running
3. didn't recognize
4. sent
5. got
- 4) 1. c
2. d
3. c
- 5) 1 – i, 2 – h, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a, 6-j, 7-f, 8-e, 9-c, 10-g
- 6) 1. The federal reserve system supervises receipt of money resources.
2. The strongest weapon of system - additional reserve obligations
3. If the bank holds on hands of 30 percent of funds, it can grant the loan from the others of 70 percent.
4. When the Federal reserve system buys the governmental securities, receipt of money increases.
5. The system uses these methods for «thin adjustment» economy

Вариант 2

1. 1 – successful, 2 – optional, 3 – designer, 4 - frightening
- 2) Began, flew, ran, won, bought, gave, spent, came, lost, took, put, felt, grew
- 3) 1- watched, 2- visited, 3 – met, 4 –did see, 5 – haven't finished
- 4) 1-a, 2 – a, 3 – a
- 5) 1 – f, 2 – h, 3 – d, 4 – j, 5 – i, 6 – c, 7 – a, 8 – g, 9 – b, 10 – k, 11 – e
- 6) 1. The federal reserve system supervises various financial institutions and is «bank of bankers».
2. All national banks are members of Federal reserve system own it together with the government.
3. Banks - members of Federal reserve system take from time to time loans in local reserve banks.
4. The federal reserve system gives financial support and advises the members.
5. Banks-members of Federal reserve system receive. Dividends on the capital which reserve banks

own

**2.2. Комплект измерительных материалов текущего контроля
(Контрольная точка 2)**

1. Паспорт оценочных средств контрольной точки № 2

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 5

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттестации
Знать: грамматические формы глаголов, систему времен в английском языке Уметь: распознавать залогов в предложениях (старательный, действительный), ориентироваться во временных формах глагола	Видовременные формы группы	Четкое разграничение видовременных форм, правильный выбор лексических единиц по контекстуальному значению	Практические задания	Проверочный тест

2. Форма текущего контроля и процедура проведения

Контрольная точка № 2 проводится по темам 3, 4 «Путешествия, планирование, организация путешествий, «Культура и искусство» в форме проверочного теста.

Проверочный тест состоит из 2-х вариантов, включает в себя 3 блока заданий в каждом блоке по 10 заданий лексико-грамматического характера. На выполнение теста отводится 60 минут. При выполнении заданий студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём.

3. Система и критерии оценок результатов текущей аттестации

Задания проверочного теста состоят из 30 заданий, за каждое правильно выполненное задание, соответствующее эталону, студент получает 2 балла. Для успешного написания проверочного теста обучающимся необходимо набрать 60 баллов

Таблица 6

Диапазон оценки в баллах	Описание оценок
56- 60	Отлично- «5» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному.
46-48	Хорошо-«4» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками.
34-40	Удовлетворительно-«3» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, но

	<p>пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, содержат ошибки.</p>
Менее 34	<p>Условно неудовлетворительно- «2» - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.</p>

4. Пакет заданий

1 вариант

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. The north-east of England was famous for shipbuilding industry.
a) his b) its c) her
2. A man can leave job and look for another one that suits him.
a) his b) your c) her
3. Some farm workers get most of work in summer.
a) its b) their c) her
4. She explain how she had lostjob.
a) my b) your c) her
5. A nation's wealth depended on owning precious metals.
a) its b) my c) their
6. Merchants were people who made money through the buying and selling goods.
a) his b) your c) their
7. When you have collected the evidence, you are ready to test theory.
a) ----- b) your c) its
8. Each good has own utility value for the consumer.
a) their b) its c) my
9. The price of goods is not always the same as real cost.
a) their b) its c) my
10. Consumers want satisfaction from resources (time and money).
a) her b) its c) their

2. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово

Dear Mr Jacobs,

Thank you very much for your letter (1)_____ 5 March. (2)_____ answer to your request, we have (3)_____ in enclosing our latest (4)_____ and price list.

I would like to (5) _____ your attention to the special offers. These products are available at a reduced price for a limited time only. If you would like any (6)_____ information, please get in (7)_____ with me. I look (8)_____ to hearing from you.

Yours (9)_____ ,

Howard Johnson

Sales Manager

(10) _____: catalogue, price list, special offers supplement.

3) Выберите нужную форму глагола в пассивном залоге:

1. Payment yesterday.
a) is received b) was received c) received
2. The company's annual accounts by the Chief Accountant.
a) is prepared b) are prepared c) prepare
3. The agent by the company last week.
a) was accredited b) were accredited c) accredited
4. The accumulated profit forward to next year today.
a) has been carried b) have been carried c) was carried
5. Our budget already.
a) have been cut b) has been cut c) were cut
6. Efforts to reduce the prices by 10% now.
a) are being made b) were being made c) is being made

7. Nowadays all the clients of the bank for a financial advisory service.
 a) are provided b) were provided c) provided
8. The shares on the American Stock Exchange next week.
 a) will be floated b) were floated c) is being floated
9. Soon the financial results at the annual general meeting.
 a) will be announced b) will announce c) announce
10. The shipment may
 a) be delayed b) was delayed c) were delayed

Вариант 2

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа

1. The tourist office has about hotel accommodation.
 a) information b) informations
2. No news good news.
 a) is b) are
3. Money the world go round.
 a) make b) makes
4. Economics my favourite subject at the Institute.
 a) is b) are
5. What the government going to do about the problem of homelessness.
 a) is b) are
6. There \$ 30 in my wallet, but now it's gone.
 a) was b) were
7. How much jeans?
 a) is this b) are these
8. Have arrived yet?
 a) businessmen b) a businessman
9. Many students get at colleges and universities.
 a) knowledge b) knowledges
10. Cash money in the form of banknotes and coins.
 a) are b) is

3. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово

Dear Mr Jacobs,

Thank you very much for your letter (1)_____ 5 March. (2)_____ answer to your request, we have (3)_____ in enclosing our latest (4)_____ and price list.

I would like to (5) _____ your attention to the special offers. These products are available at a reduced price for a limited time only. If you would like any (6)_____ information, please get in (7)_____ with me. I look (8)_____ to hearing from you.

Yours (9)_____ ,

Howard Johnson

Sales Manager

(10) _____: catalogue, price list, special offers supplement.

3. Выберите нужную форму глагола to be:

1. There five people in my family.
 a) are b) is
2. there much mail on the desk ?
 a) are b) is

3. There no contracts on the desk.
a) are b) is
4. There much new equipment at the plant.
a) are b) is
5. There a big rise in the cost of living.
a) has been b) have been
6. there a flight to Paris this evening?
a) are b) is
7. There nobody in the office.
a) are b) is
8. There a lot of people in the shops.
a) were b) was
9. The manager of the company is leaving, so there a new manager soon.
a) will be b) is
10. There 5, 000 employees in our company.
a) are b) is

6.Эталон ответов

1 вариант

1. 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-a, 6-c, 7-c, 8-b, 9-b,10-c
2. 1-from
2 – in
3- delight
4 –catalogue
5 – draw
6 – further
7 – touch
8 – forward
9 – faithfully
10 - enclosed
3. 1 – b, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – a, 5 – b, 6 – a, 7 – a, 8 – a, 9 – a, 10 - a

2 вариант

1. 1 – a, 2 – a, 3 – b, 4 – a, 5 – a, 6 – a, 7 – b, 8 – b, 9 – b, 10 – b
2. 1 – do you think you could
2 – I am sorry but
3 – if you need any help?
4 – I'd prefer to do it myself
5 – that's very kind of you
6 – do you mind if
7 – sure, go ahead
8 – I think I can manage
9 – I am afraid you can't
10 – do you think I could

Комплект измерительных материалов итогового контроля (2 курс)

1. Паспорт оценочных средств итогового контроля

В результате оценки осуществляется проверка следующих объектов:

Таблица 10

Объекты оценивания	Показатели	Критерии	Тип задания	Форма аттестации
Уметь переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас Знать лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	Осуществить литературный перевод текста профессиональной направленности с учетом профессиональной лексики Развёрнутый ответ по теоретическому вопросу согласно формулировке теоретического задания	Текст переведён правильно. Ответ дан верно.	практическое задание теоретическое задание	Дифференцированный зачёт

2. Форма итогового контроля и процедура проведения

Формой итоговой аттестации по дисциплине согласно учебному плану является дифференцированный зачёт. На зачёт выносятся лексические и грамматические темы, изученные в рамках данного семестра. Каждому студенту необходимо дать ответ на теоретический вопрос, касающийся знания правил, и перевести текст профессиональной направленности, выполнить задания, данные к нему. При переводе текста студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём. На подготовку ответа отводится 20 минут: 10 минут на практическое задание и 10 минут на теоретическое задание. Бланки ответов студентов не предусмотрены, так как студент отвечает устно. Итоги зачёта оформляются в ведомости.

3. Система и критерии оценок результатов итоговой аттестации

На зачёт выносятся лексические и грамматические темы, изученные в рамках 3-4 семестров. Каждому студенту необходимо дать ответ на теоретический вопрос, касающийся знания правил, и перевести текст профессиональной направленности, выполнить задания, данные к нему. При переводе текста студентам разрешается пользоваться словарём.

Оценивание производится по традиционной шкале: отлично (5), хорошо (4), удовлетворительно (3), неудовлетворительно (2)

Отлично – теоретическое содержание учебного материала освоено студентом в полном объеме, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки в основном сформированы, однако они могут быть недостаточными; перевод текста и задания к нему выполнены, хотя некоторые ответы могут содержать лишь незначительные ошибки; качество выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному,

Хорошо - теоретическое содержание учебного материала освоено студентом в полном объеме, однако в процессе ответа наблюдаются ошибки, в ходе выполнения практических заданий имеются незначительные грамматические погрешности, но в целом практические навыки сформированы; перевод текста и задания к нему выполнены, хотя некоторые ответы могут содержать лишь незначительные ошибки;

Удовлетворительно - теоретическое содержание материала освоено частично, необходимые практические навыки работы с текстом не сформированы, большинство заданий не выполнено, либо качество их выполнения очень низкое;

Условно неудовлетворительно - большинство заданий не выполнено, при дополнительной самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий.

4. Пакет заданий

4.1. Теоретические задания (2 курс)

- 1. Текст задания:** Понятие «интернационализмы». Основные способы словообразования в английском языке
- 2. Текст задания:** Сложное подлежащее. Сложное дополнение (Complex Subject, complex object)
- 3. Текст задания:** Понятие аналога и эквивалента. Префиксальный и суффиксальный способы словообразования
- 4. Текст задания:** Отглагольные существительные.
- 5. Текст задания:** Союзы. Случаи употребления
- 6. Текст задания:** Парадигма личных местоимений
- 7. Текст задания:** Глаголы, не использующиеся в системе времен Continuous
- 8. Текст задания:** Настоящее продолженное время Present Continuous.
- 9. Текст задания:** Present Perfect Continuous. Случаи употребления
- 10. Текст задания:** Употребление модальных глаголов *should/must*
- 11. Текст задания:** Согласование времен в английском языке. Sequence of Tenses
- 12. Текст задания:** Повелительное наклонение в английском языке
- 13. Текст задания:** Значение местоимений *any, some*
- 14. Текст задания:** Понятие залога в английском языке. Действительный залог
- 15. Текст задания:** Порядок слов в английском предложении

4.2. Практические задания (2 курс)

Прочитать один из текстов профессиональной направленности и перевести его на русский язык. Ответить на вопросы, данные к тексту

Условия выполнения задания

1. Место выполнения задания: в учебной аудитории во время зачётного занятия.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 20 минут.
3. Вы можете воспользоваться словарём при переводе текста.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 1

HEALTH

When we are ill, we call a doctor, and he examines us and diagnoses the illness. When we have a headache, a stomach ache, a sore throat, a cold, or a pain in some parts of the body, we call a doctor. He takes our temperature and our pulse. He examines our heart, our lungs, our stomach or the part where we have pain, and tells us what the matter is with us. The doctor prescribes medicine, and gives us a prescription, which we take to the chemist's, who makes up the medicine. If you follow the doctor's orders, you get better; if you disobey the doctor, you may get worse, and even die. We must obey the doctor, if we want to get better. If we have a temperature, we must stay in bed and take the medicine he prescribes. If we cannot get better at home we must go to hospital. If we are too ill to walk, we go to hospital in the ambulance. After our illness we can go to a sanatorium until we are strong again.

When we have toothache, we go to the dentist's. He examines our teeth, finds the tooth which hurts us, stops or extracts it. Now here in Russia health system incorporates a variety of medical institutions. The medical service in Russia is of two kinds. Some state establishments give their employees medical insurance cards. They guarantee the people free of charge medical assistance. Some medical establishments charge fees for treatment.

They may be rather high, but our medical service now uses all modern equipment and medicines and provides qualified medical help to all people.

1. What is important to do when you are ill?
2. What can you say about kinds of medical service in Russia?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 2

HEALTHY FOOD

All food is made up of nutrients which our bodies use. There are different kinds of nutrients: carbohydrates, proteins, fats» vitamins and minerals. Different foods contain different nutrients.

Before we cut down on fat, sugar and salt, we have to know a bit more about the kind of food these things might be in. The biggest problem comes when these things are hidden in other foods: biscuits, crisps, sausages, meat pies, soft drinks and so on.

The best way is to get into the habit of checking the ingredients and nutritional value on the sides of packets although this isn't always easy to do. Another thing to know is, for example, that we do need fat to live, it's an essential part of our diet and physically we couldn't exist without it.

But we all know that to eat much fat is bad for our health. The matter is that there are different kinds of fat. There are fats that are good for us and fats that are bad for us. Eating less of the bad ones and more of the good ones can actually help us to live longer! Bad fats are the saturated fats, found in animal productions, like red meat, butter and cheese.

Friendly fats are the unprocessed fats found naturally in foods like nuts and seeds, olives, avocados and oily fish, including tuna.

One more thing to know is that when food is cooked, its structure changes. It can change the vitamin and nutrient contents of food.

More and more people feel strongly about the way, their food is produced. Nowadays so much of the basic food we eat — meat, fish, fruit and vegetables — is grown using chemicals and additives.

Although fertilizers and pesticides have greatly increased the quantity of food and helped to improve its appearance, there is a growing concern about the effects of these chemicals in the food chain. This concern has led to a growth in the demand for organically grown products.

Today there is another problem. It is modified food, which is cheaper than ordinary one. There is a rumour that such food can cause cancer and other problems. Nobody knows, either it is just an imagined fear or a real problem. This problem could be solved and examined, but it will take some time.

The food we eat, depends on lots of things. Taste is a big factor. Culture, religion and health also play a part in what food we eat. Advertising and social factors also have a big influence.

Income is also an important factor. That is why not surprisingly, money, rather than a lack of knowledge about how to eat well, is at the heart of the problem.

Finally, there are three main messages to follow for healthy eating:

First, we should eat less fat, particularly saturated fat.

Secondly, we are to cut down on sugar and salt.

Thirdly, we must eat more fresh fruit and vegetables.

1. What nutrients do you know?
2. What are the main things to know about food we eat?
3. What fats are good?
4. What fats are dangerous for our health?
5. What are the main factors that determine the food we eat?
6. What are three main messages to follow for healthy eating?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 3 THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom (or Great Britain) is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244.000 square kilometres.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland (on the island of Great Britain), and Northern Ireland (on the island of Ireland). Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh, and Belfast respectively. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands, while the south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but all the rest east, centre, and south-east — is a vast plain. Mountains are not \ ei \ high. Ben Nevis in Scotland is the highest mountain (1.343 m).

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest one.

The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean, and the warm waters of Gulf Stream influence on the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

The UK is one of the world's smallest countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80 % of the population is urban.

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the world's largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft, and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. In law, Head of the State is Queen. In practice, Queen reigns, but does not rule. The country is ruled by the elected government with the Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative, and the Liberal parties.

1. The UK is an island state, isn't it? Where is it situated?
2. What countries is the UK made up of? What are their capitals?
- 3 What channel separates the British Isles from the European continent?
4. The surface of the British Isles varies very much, doesn't it?
5. How is the north of Scotland called? How is the south of Scotland called?
6. What's the highest mountain in Scotland?
7. Are there a lot of long and deep rivers in Great Britain?
8. Why is the climate of the British Isles mild?
9. Is the UK a large country?
10. What's the UK's population?
11. The UK is a highly developed industrial country. What does it produce and export?
12. The UK is a constitutional monarchy. What does it mean?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 4

SIGHTS OF THE USA

One should start sightseeing in America from Washington. There are many beautiful parks and gardens in Washington. It is interesting to see the famous cherry trees, the gift from Japan. They were brought to America in 1912. The NASA museum is devoted to the USA achievements in the exploration of space. Capitol Hill is the highest place in the city. There is a law that forbids to build houses higher than the Capitol on Capitol Hill. From the Capitol to the White House Pennsylvania Avenue used for all processions and parades runs. The Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument are the most famous ones in Washington. The Washington Monument is one of the most impressive sights in the city. It is situated in Potomac Park. It was erected to the memory of the first president of the USA in 1888. It is called “the Pencil” because it is one of the tallest stone constructions in the world and the tallest in the USA.

There are many sights in Philadelphia, for example, the National Historical Park. You can also see the Liberty Bell, which is a symbol of freedom. The sound of this Bell told the people about the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in July 1776. You can also visit the Philadelphia Museum of Art — one of the greatest art museums of the world.

One should also visit New York, the city of skyscrapers with the Statue of Liberty. A new American Immigration Museum has been opened at the base of the statue. The Metropolitan Opera House, the Madison Square Garden, the Modern Arts Museum are popular among the tourists. One can also visit Lyndon B. Johnson Space Centre near Houston in Texas or go to Florida or California to enjoy the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean beaches. And I would like to see them all myself.

What places of interest are there in USA?
What are they? Describe them.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 5

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DIFFERENT WAYS OF TRAVELLING

Modern life is impossible without travelling. True, we often get tired of the same surroundings and daily routine. Hence some relaxation is essential to restore our mental and physical resources. That is why the best place of relaxation, in my opinion, is the one where you have never been before. And it is by means of travelling that you get to that place.

To understand how true it is you've got to go to a railway station, a sea or a river port or an airport. There you are most likely to see hundreds of people hurrying to board a train, a ship or a plane.

To be on the safe side and to spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the line, you'd better book tickets in advance. All you have to do is to ring up the airport or the railway station bookin office and they will send your ticket to your place. And, of course, before getting off you have to make your preparations. You should settle all your business and visit your friends and relatives. On the eve of your departure comes you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station.

For some time you stay in the waiting-room. If you are hungry you take some refreshments. In some time the loud speaker announces that the train or the plane is in and the passengers are invited to take their seats. If you travel by train you find your carriage, enter the corridor and find your berth. It may be a lower berth, which is more convenient or an upper one. You put your suitcase into a special box under the lower seat. Then you arrange your smaller packages on the racks. In some the train starts off. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through and enjoy the beautiful nature. It may be an express train or a passenger one. There is no doubt it's much more convenient to travel by an express train, because it does not stop at small stations and it takes you less time to get to your destination. But if you are in a hurry and want to save your time you'd better travel by plane, because it is the fastest way of travelling. After the procedure of registration you board the plane at last. You sit down in comfortable armchair and in a few minutes you are already above the clouds. The land can be seen below between the clouds and it looks like a geographical map. After the plane gained its regular height the stewardess brings in some mineral water. You can sit and read a book or a magazine, look through the window to watch the passing clouds change their color from white to black.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. A sea voyage is very enjoyable, indeed. But to my mind the best way of travelling is by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are that you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop wherever you wish, where there is something interesting to see. And for this reason travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business. When you get tired of relaxation, you become home-sick and feel like returning home. You realize that "East or West – home is best", as the saying goes.

Which advantages and disadvantages of every kind of traveling can you say?

What kind of transport is the most convenient? Why?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 6

TRAVELLING BY SEA

Human beings are very inquisitive and like discovering different places. That is why people all over the world like to travel around the globe. It is not so interesting for them to see the world on TV today. It is precious to see it by their own.

And when people come to beautiful beaches and sparkling blue waters, they understand it is really the amazing thing they wanted to see. There are countless adventures within reach on cruise vacation. There are many cruise companies in the world, and each of these companies can provide you a qualified service.

During the cruise people live in comfortable cabins. During sea days when a cruise liner is in the open sea, people can take sunbathes, swim in the swimming pools, play foosball in the slide or promenade around the ship visiting different decks. You can rent a cabin for two, four, six persons.

Cruise companies offer different tours during which you can discover the inhabitants of a coral reef on a glass-bottomed boat, go horseback riding on the beach, go mountain biking rain forests, explore ancient civilizations as you climb mysterious pyramids or snorkel with stingrays and dive 800 feet down in a research submarine. Days onboard are casual but full of joy and new impressions. But don't forget your camera and binoculars, so you don't miss a thing.

Adventures are endless in this area. People can relax on a cruise surrounded by the white-sand beaches and beautiful turquoise waters of the most beautiful islands on the earth, find and visit tropical places where nature brings striking mountains and pristine beaches.

Such islands are home to rich culture and complex histories. There are archaic ruins, beaches, rain forests and many waterfalls. Here you can find new friends and buy a lot of souvenirs.

Why is traveling by sea exciting and enjoyable?

Are there any troubles during cruise?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 7 TO THE QUESTION ABOUT ART

The Arts play a large role in the expression of inner thoughts and beauty in my life. From dance and music to abstract art our concept of life is shown through the various ways in which we interpret it. We use the Arts as a means of touching that part of us that we cannot reach with Physical Science, Social Science, or any of the Humanities. The arts allow us to be as specific or as abstract as we please. It helps us become closer to ourselves and to others around us. Though there has been a lot of confusion as to what the true definition of “good art” is, how we show others what is going on in our minds and inner souls cannot be judged, graded, criticized or revised by anyone other than ourselves.

The arts play a valued role in creating cultures and developing and documenting civilizations. The arts teach us how to communicate through creative expression. Show us how to understand human experiences, past and present. Prepare us to adapt to and respect the ways others think, work, and express themselves. Music, singing, dancing, poetry, and sketching are just a few of the different forms of art that I use to express myself in a way that I enjoy.

Because each art discipline appeals to different senses and expresses itself through different media, each adds a special richness to the learning environment. Arts help people Learn to identify, appreciate, and participate in the traditional and non-traditional art forms of their own communities and the communities of others. Art teaches us how to be imaginative, creative, and reflective. Different art forms help us develop the verbal and nonverbal abilities necessary for lifelong learning. The intellectual demands of the arts help us develop problem-solving abilities and such powerful thinking skills as analyzing and evaluating. Numerous studies point toward a consistent and positive comparison between concrete education in the arts and student achievement in other subjects. A program in arts education would engage students in a process that helps them develop the self-esteem, self-discipline, cooperation, and self-motivation necessary for success in life. Most important, the arts should be experienced and studied for their own true value.

If art was not present in my life, I know that I would be missing so much. I would not be able to do the things that I love to do each day. The only way to express yourself is through art, and the presence of art in the lives of today’s society plays a big role. People listen to music every day, they dance, and sing. For many people’s art is a way of life, and without it they would be lost. Art is the only way to express one’s true feelings. Without art the world would be a dull and sad place. People would not be able to communicate in the same sense that art allows them to. Art shows people’s individualism. Without art wouldn’t we all be the same?

What kind of role does the art play in human being life?

What can art teach us?

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ № 8 GRAFFITI

Graffiti, of course, has been around since man learned how to write. In New York City the trend of "tagging", or writing one's name, on subway cars is most often credited to Taki 183, a seventeen year old from 183rd Street in the Washington Heights neighborhood of Manhattan, whose job as a messenger required him to travel on the trains everyday. Taki began writing his name all over the trains and stations of the transit system, and it wasn't too long before people started to notice. On July 21, 1971, the New York Times ran an article entitled "Taki 183 Spawns Pen Pals," reporting on the sudden phenomenon of rapidly multiplying tags, and in the process making a folk hero out of young Taki.

Of course, the New York Times wasn't the only one who noticed. All over New York, more and more kids became enamored of the idea of their name traveling across the city every day and being seen by thousands upon thousands of commuters.

With so many youths competing for attention and space, it soon became necessary to go beyond simply scrawling one's name in black marker on a train wall to be noticed. A greater level of originality became more valued, as did more ambitious works. Logos, stylistic variations, size, and color were added to make pieces stand out from the crowd. It wasn't long before writers were covering entire sixty-foot by twelve-foot cars with a single work, a formidable and highly respected accomplishment among graffiti artists.

Why Paint the Subway.

When average people hear of the hardships endured by graffiti artists pursuing their chosen vocation, the first question they are likely to ask is "Why?" There seems to be little reason to risk one's life for something as meager as a fleeting moment of self-expression, soon to be cleansed away by a fresh coat of paint. But there are others who see it a different way: the dreamers and the adventurers, the bridge-climbers and the rebels. The graffiti writer falls squarely into this category. Kingtwo, an old-school graffiti artist, described it like this: "The best feeling about writing on a train is something you can't describe until you do it. Graffiti was a way to express yourself, even though we knew it was illegal. We never considered the risk we took. When you do a masterpiece on the train and you add a three dimensional onto your letters and put a cloud around it, with designs here and there and no paint drips, the feeling was so great you can't imagine it."

How old was Taki 183? Why did he go by trains everyday?

Why did kids become interested in tagging?

What did graffiti artists do to differ from each other?

What kind of graffiti is considered as a "highly respected accomplishment"?

Why is graffiti only "a fleeting moment of self-expression"?