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| **УТВЕРЖДАЮ** |
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| «\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2023 г. |

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

по учебной дисциплине

**«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ»**

**для образовательных программ**

по специальности:

09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование

Троицк, 2023 г.

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Председатель ЦК СЭД \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/Ю.В. Чалпанова/

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**1.1. Область применения фонда оценочных средств**

Фонд оценочных средств, предназначен для проверки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности» основной профессиональной образовательной программы (далее ОПОП) по специальности СПО 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование».

**Фонд оценочных средств позволяет оценивать:**

**1. Освоение общих компетенций**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Код компетенции** | **Показатели оценки результата** | **Форма контроля и оценивания** |
| **Уметь:** |  |  |
| ОК 1Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным текстам | Умеет вести диалог на заданную тему, используя изученный лексический материал.  Использует утвердительные, отрицательные и вопросительные конструкции при построении предложений. | -оценка построения диалоговых конструкций и на заданную тему |
| ОК 4 Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами. | Высказывается логично и последовательно в рамках предложенной ситуации общения.  Понимает текст полностью.  Выделяет необходимые факты. | -оценка тематических сообщений студентов;  -устный опрос;  -оценка монологических высказываний;  -оценка выполнения аудирования |
| ОК 6. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения. | Владеет культурной, исторической, страноведческой информацией о своей стране и странах изучаемого языка.  Анализирует, сравнивает и сопоставляет фактический материал. | Проверка реферата студента;  -тестирование;  -проверка домашнего задания проблемного характера |
| ОК 9. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности | Воспринимает на слух аутентичные тексты в рамках изучаемой темы.  Выделяет главную мысль текста.  Высказывает собственное мнение.  Знание лексического и грамматического минимума, необходимого для осуществления деятельности по повышению квалификации и личностного роста. | -оценка выполнения аудирования; |

**1.2. Система контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной**

**дисциплины**

**1.2.1. Формы промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»**

Таблица 2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Учебная дисциплина | Формы промежуточной аттестации |
| Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности | Экзамен |

**1.2.2. Организация текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения программы учебной дисциплины.**

Текущий контроль знаний и умений осуществляется по результатам устных ответов обучающегося, тестирования, выполнения практических заданий, в том числе обучающиеся выполняют задания внеаудиторных самостоятельных работ (презентации, сообщения доклады).

Формой итоговой аттестация по итогам усвоения программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык профессиональной деятельности», является дифференцированный зачет.

Формами **текущего контроля** являются выполнение оценочных заданий, контрольных работ.

Формой **промежуточной аттестации** по учебной дисциплине является экзамен, который проводится в устной форме.

Условием допуска обучающихся к экзамену является 85% выполнение всех практических заданий и тестирования. Экзамен проводится согласно графика учебного процесса. Материалы составляются на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины и охватывают его наиболее актуальные разделы и темы, изученные учащимися. Экзамен проводится в устной форме по билетам.

Перечень вопросов по разделам, темам, выносимым на дифференцированный зачет, разрабатывается преподавателями дисциплины, обсуждается на Цикловой комиссии и утверждается директором учебного заведения.

**1.3. Материально-техническое обеспечение контрольно-оценочных мероприятий**

Реализация программы дисциплины требует наличия учебного кабинета иностранного языка, мультимедийного проектора, автоматизированного рабочего места преподавателя с персональным компьютером.

Оборудование учебного кабинета:

- посадочные места по количеству обучающихся;

- автоматизированное рабочее место преподавателя;

- комплект учебно-наглядных пособий;

- географические карты;

- аудио и видеоматериалы.

Технические средства обучения:

- компьютер с лицензионным программным обеспечением и мультимедиа проектор.

**2. Задания для контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины**

**2.1. Задания для текущего контроля**

**Тема 1.1.Образование в России**

Задание 1 Ответить на вопросы

1. What do you think about education in Russia ?
2. How would you like to improve it? What would you do?

Задание 2 1.Заполнить пропуски глаголом have / has.

1. The child …….. a new beautiful toy. 2. They …… eight beautiful flowers.

3. Ann …… a nice black piano. 4. You …… two beds in your room. 5. The woman …… a very nice dress. 6. Tim ….. three bananas. 7. I …… seven cousins.

8. Diana and George ….. four children. 9. Jane ……. two uncles. 10. We ……. five English books.

Keys: 1 has 2 have 3 has 4 have 5 has 6 has 7 have 8 have 9 has 10 have

Задание 3 Составить предложения

1. football / play / he / everyday
2. Irina / nice clothes / always / wear
3. my / pen / is / this
4. have / we / breakfast / at 7 o’clock
5. never / I / drink / coffee
6. afraid of /we / spiders
7. she / like / apples
8. London / they / from / are
9. my sister / her / know
10. a doctor / is / my mother

Задание 4 Перевести предложения, используя Present Simple Tense

Я учитель

Это красное яблоко

Ирина играет на гитаре

Они любят животных

Она живет в Париже

Мой отец никогда не читает газеты

Анна всегда врет

Это твоя собака

Мне нравится ее улыбка

Обычно я гуляю в парке

**Тема 1.2. Образование в Великобритании**

Задание 1 Ответить на вопросы

1. In which countries English is the official language? 2. Why is learning English becoming important for everyone? 3. Why is it said English around us? 4 What fields is English used in? 5. Why should we living in Kazakhstan learn English too? 6. Why should people learn English? 7. What language is the most popular in the world? 8) Where can we meet English language?

Задание 2 Вставить is или are.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ two cups of tea on the table.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ some milk in the cup.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ an orange in the salad.
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ six balls in the box.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ some cheese on the plate.
6. There \_\_\_\_\_\_ a blue chair at the door.
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ five chicks and a hen on the farm.
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ a table and nine desks in the classroom.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ a big window to the left of the door.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ three rooms in our country house.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ there three cups on the coffee-table?
12. \_\_\_\_ there a carpet on the floor?
13. There \_\_\_\_\_ no cats in the sitting room.
14. There\_\_\_\_\_ a cat on the table.
15. There\_\_\_\_\_ 3 dogs in the box
16. There \_\_\_\_\_4 hens in the house.
17. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pot on the table.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ there a bathroom near the kitchen?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ there four rooms in the house?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ there a kitchen under your bedroom?

Keys 1 are 2 is 3 is 4 are 5 is 6 is 7 are 8 is 9 is 10 are 11 are 12 is 13 are 14 is 15 are 16 are 17 is 18 is 19 are 20 is

Задание 3 Перевести предложения на русский язык

1) She learned to speak English well in only a year. 2) I wrote my composition in thirty minutes. 3) We walk to college every morning in about fifteen minutes. 4) While translating the article she used a dictionary. 5) You can master the language by speaking English every day. 6) She never did a thing without asking somebody's advice. 7) The teacher will examine the students next week. 8) They will translate this book into English next year. 9) The students had translated the text before the bell rang.

Задание 4 Написать заметку, переведя инструкцию и условие задания

Imagine it’s the year 2040! You have lost touch with all your classmates. However, your old

school has just written to all its ex-students to organise an online reunion on a special website set

up by the school. To participate, you need to write a post about what you’re doing now, in 2040.

You can write about your job, your family, where you’re living, your future plans, etc. However, don’t write your name!

**Тема 1.3. Образование в США**

Задание 1 Составить предложения из слов. Перевести их.

1. the greatest/ William Shakespeare/ dramatist and writer.
2. went to / Shakespeare / school / grammar.
3. Shakespeare / once / and had / married / three children
4. He / the job / a lot / liked
5. Charles / to pay / had / to help / him
6. ovels / His / are / popular / still.

Задание 2 Сопоставить слово и перевод

Painter политик

Scientist художник

Writer поэт

Architect музыкант

Teacher ученый

Musician учитель

Poet архитектор

Politician писатель

Задание 3 Сопоставить имя и фамилию

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Margaret | Tolkien |
| John R.R | Christie |
| Joseph | Shakespeare |
| William | Defoe |
| Daniel | Thatcher |
| Agatha | Darwin |
| Charlie | Chaplin |
| Charles | Turner |

Keys 1 Margaret Thatcher, Charles Darwin, Daniel Defoe, John R.R Tolkien, William Turner, Agatha Christie, Charlie Chaplin

Задание 4 Прочитать и перевести текст. Сформулировать основную идею каждого абзаца одним предложением

Foreign Education System

Primary school

Children start school at the age of five. The first year at school is called kindergarten. The second year is considered the first year of primary school and is referred to as first grade. Primary school most commonly consists of five years of education, referred to as first through fifth grades.

Secondary school

After the primary school, children move to secondary school. Secondary school most commonly consists of a total of seven years, referred to as sixth through twelfth grades. The ninth through twelfth grades are most commonly referred to as high school. Upon completion of twelfth grade, students are awarded a certificate called the high school diploma. In the education system, students must have obtained a high school diploma before they are admitted into college or university.

Undergraduate school

Upon the completion of high school, students who would like to attend college or university must attend undergraduate school which offer an associate degree after two year of study or a bachelor s degree after four years of study. That course of study is called the major.

Graduate school

If students have obtained a bachelor’s degree, they may continue their education by pursuing one of two types of degrees.

The first is a master’s degree. This is usually a two-year degree that is highly specialized in a specific field.

A after the master's degree students may want to advance their education even further in a specific field can pursue a doctorate degree, also called a PhD. This degree can take between three and six years to complete, depending on the course of study chosen, the ability of the student, and the thesis that the student has selected.

**Раздел 2. История развития компьютера.**

**Тема 2.1. Первые компьютеры.**

Задание 1 Сопоставить слова и перевод

1. изобретать 2. делать, производить 3. запустить 4. смесь 5. испытывать 6. делать открытие 7. развивать 8. творить, создавать 9. улучшать 10. прокладывать путь, быть пионером 11. патентовать 12. усовершенствовать 13. без провода
2. To invent To produce To launch A mixture To test To discover To develop To create To improve To pioneer To patent To perfect Cordless

Задание 2 Перевести предложения

1) Edison invented an electric light bulb. 2) A helicopter was invented by Sikorsky. 3) Korolyov invented the first satellite. 4) A telephone was invented by A.Bell.

5)Columbus discovered America 200 years ago. 6).Russia was the 1st country to launch the manned space ship.7) Vladimir Zworykin invented a kinescope in 1929. 8) D.Mendeleev discovered the Periodic Law of Elements in 1869.

Задание 3 Раскрыть скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. Alice (to have) a sister.

2. Her sister’s name (to be) Ann.

3. Ann (to be) a student.

4. She (to get) up at seven o'clock.

5. She (to go) to the institute in the morning.

6. Jane (to be) fond of sports.

7. She (to do) her morning exercises every day.

8. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea.

9. After breakfast she (to go) to the institute.

10. Sometimes she (to take) a bus.

11. It (to take) her an hour and a half to do her homework.

12. She (to speak) English well.

13. Her friends usually (to call) her at about 8 o’clock.

14. Ann (to take) a shower before going to bed.

15. She (to go) to bed at 11 p. m.

Keys 1 had 2 was 3 was 4 got 5 went 6 was 7 did 8 had 9 went 10 took 11 took 12 spoke 13 called 14 took 15 went

**Тема 2.2. Создание современных компьютеров.**

Задание 1 Перевести текст на русский язык

The rapid development of Science and Technology has changed the world. In recent years computers have been used in all fields of human activities: business, industry, education, culture, health care service, economics, politics, mass media, arts, in everyday life of different people. At the present time people have to keep step with the times and not to be lost in the world of information. So computers are becoming of great importance for most adults and youth.

Nowadays more and more people use computers at work and home. They can not tear themselves away from their computers. Especially children and teenagers are hooked on them. They like to play computer games and spend hours with educational programs. More and more kids can improve their reading, writing and arithmetic when they operate the computer. Many students study school subjects on it. They say computers make leaning fun!

Задание 2 Распределить слова по 4 группам

**Internet, Computers, Software, Hardware**

World Wide Web, website, connection, desktop, document, programs, application, files, technology, network, keyboard, mouse, screen, monitor, scanner, memory, laptop, download, broadband

Keys Internet: website, connection, download, broadband, World Wide Web.  
Computer: desktop, technology, network, memory, laptop.  
Software: document, programs, application, files;  
Hardware: keyboard, mouse, screen, monitor, scanner.

Задание 3 Перевести термины

1. My Documents
2. My Computer
3. Recycle Bin
4. Taskbar
5. Folder
6. File
7. User
8. Settings
9. Find
10. Help
11. Run
12. Shut down
13. Edit
14. View
15. Insert
16. Format
17. Tools
18. Table

**Тема 2.3. Информационные технологии.**

Задание 1 Перевести предложения на русский язык

Speaker 1. On that day people send cards and presents to their husbands, wives, boyfriends and girlfriends. You can also send a card to a person you don’t know. But traditionally you must never sign it.

Speaker 2. My favourite holiday is my birthday. It’s great to receive presents and to have a party in your honour.

Speaker 3. No doubt, the most beautiful holiday is Christmas. The streets and houses are decorated, everybody is smiling and laughing.

Speaker 4. The only reason why I wait for holidays is presents. I like receiving cool things paying nothing for them.

Speaker 5. At these parties people wear masks and they dress as ghosts and witches and some people make special lamps from pumpkins.

Задание 3 Раскрыть скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple.

1. My working day (to begin) at six o'clock.

2. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the TV and (to brush) my teeth.

3. It (to take) me about twenty minutes.

4. I (to have) breakfast at seven o’clock.

5. I (to leave) home at half past seven.

6. I (to take) a bus to the institute.

7. It usually (to take) me about fifteen minutes to get there.

8. Classes (to begin) at eight.

9. We usually (to have) four classes a day.

10. I (to have) lunch at about 2 o’clock.

**Раздел 3. Культура и искусство. Мое хобби.**

**Тема 3.1. Семья. Хобби и увлечения.**

Задание 1 Перевести текст на русский язык

The role of the family. Belonging to a family is highly important to each of us. Our family gives us the sense of tradition, strength and purpose. Our families show us who we are. The things we need most of all — love, respect, and communication – have the beginning in the family.

Family is very important in our lives. Family is an emotional center of people's life. You can always find help and support in your family. If you have any problems, you can consult your parents or relatives.

The functions of the family. Families serve many functions: They provide conditions in which children are born and brought up. They educate children, teach them family values and daily skills.They give us emotional support and security.

Задание 2 Составить и записать вопросы из слов в скобках, используя грамматическое время Present Perfect.

1. (ever/ride/horse?)
2. (ever/be/California?)
3. (ever/run/marathon?)
4. (ever/speak / famous person?)
5. (always / live / in this town?)

Задание 3 Употребить местоимения *much, many, a lot of* там, где это необходимо.

1. Sue drinks ...tea.

2. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got ...time.

3. Did it cost ...to repair the car?

4. I don't know ...people in that town.

5. They've got so ...money they don't know what to do with it

Keys 1 a lot of 2 much 3 much 4 many 5 much

Задание 4 Употребить модальные глаголы *could, should, must* там, где необходимо.

1. When I was young, I ...run very fast.

2. Paula ...not go to the meeting last week. She was ill.

3. When you play tennis, you ...watch the ball.

4. If you have time, you ...go to the Science Museum. It's very interesting.

5. We ...not wait very long for the bus yesterday. We didn't have much time.

6. It is very important that everybody ...listen very carefully.

Keys 1 could 2 could 3 must 4 should 5 could 6 must

**Тема 3.2. Культура и искусство.**

Задание 1 Ответить на вопросы

1. There is a towel, a bath, a soap, a mirror, a sink, a shelf in it. We wash in this room. What room is it? 2. We have breakfast, dinner, supper there. We eat in it. What room is it? 3. There is a TV, a sofa, a fire, a carpet, an armchair, a picture. We sit there in the evenings. What room is it? 4. We cook dinner, wash up dishes there. There are plates, cupboards and cups. What room is it? 5. We cook dinner, wash up dishes there. There are plates, cupboards and cups. What room is it? 6. There is a bed, a picture, a window, a curtain, a toilet table in it. We sleep in this room. What room is it?

Keys 1 bathroom 2 kitchen or dining room 3 living room 4 kitchen 5 kitchen 6 bedroom

Задание 2 Перевести предложения, указывающее на время

1. It is ten past ten
2. It is five to three
3. It is five to twelve
4. It is quarter to eight

Keys 1) 10:10 2) 2.55 3) 11.55 4) 7.45

Задание 3 Перевести на английский язык:

1. Она была занята. (to be busy) 2. Я не был занят. 3. Вы были заняты?

4. Они были дома? (to be at home) 5. Его не было дома. 6. Я не знал.

7. Они знали? 8. Она не знала. 9. Кто знал?10. Никто не знал. 11. Он читал английские книги? 12. Они никогда не читали. 13. У неё была квартира? 14. У него ничего не было. 15. Кто это был?

**Раздел 4. Здоровье и спорт**

**Задание 1**

**Прочитайте текст об экстремальных видах спорта. Установите соответствие между вопросами A-D и пронумерованными абзацами текста 1-3. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний вопрос.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **A.** Extreme sports become increasingly popular because of punk culture and fashion.  **B.** Many sports demonstrate daring tricks and areconnected with special culture.  **C.** Snowboarding was introduces into Olympics due to X Games.  **D.** A winter extreme sport requires a specially designed board. |

**1.** Developed in the 1960s, snowboarding is believed to have originated in the US, where several inventors explored the idea of surfing on the snow. The sport quickly developed, and the early boards were replaced by designs that are specialized to meet the demands of different competitions. The basic design is a board to which the rider’s feet are attached with bindings. The size and shape of a board varies according to its use and the size of the snowboarder.

**2.** The term extreme sports is generally attributed to the X Games, a made-for-television sports festival created by the cable network ESPN in 1995. The success of the X Games raised the profile of these sports. The extreme sports of mountain biking and snowboarding debuted at the Summer and Winter Olympic Games in 1996 and 1998, respectively.

**3.** The primary extreme sports - skateboarding, in-line roller-skating, and BMX, for example - often use half-pipes and urban landscapes to perform a wide range of tricks. The sports also share a unique subculture that separates them from traditional team sports. This youth-oriented culture embraces punk music and fashion and emphasizes individual creativity.

**Задание 2 Вставить соответствующую форму слова**

**Self-care**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| We live in the era of **1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** advances in “self-care”. | **IMPORTANCE** |
| What you need is new information. There is so much you can learn to have a **2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** life. Then you can fulfill your needs in health easily and routinely as part of your normal way of life. | **HEALTH** |
| It is more and more obvious that **3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** kinds of treatment and cures in the world cannot bring lasting health if you are not willing to live an existence without diseases. | **DIFFER** |
| Years of physical damage – smoking, drinking, overeating, the wrong food, lack of rest or exercise – can only interfere with good health. Emotional instability is also incompatible with good health. And when the result is ill health, drugs are only **4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** aids. | **ADDITION** |
| To repair the damage of disease, or more to the point, to prevent it, you must live more **5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **CARE** |
| It is possible that you know this already. But you must also know how to use that instinctive **6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | **KNOW** |

**Раздел 5. Путешествие**

Задание 1 Закончить предложения

She is in Madagascar to visit her friend who is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

He worked in Bangladesh for a few months and met some very friendly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

there.

Before she travelled to Mexico, my sister didn’t know that the famous painter Frida Kahlo was

In China, I learnt that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ don’t celebrate the new year on the 1st of January.

When Ireland was hit by famine in the middle of the 19th century, many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people left their homeland.

In New Zealand, I learnt how to speak English with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ accent.

She’s never been to Hungary, but she has lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends.

We learnt a lot about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ writers when we travelled around Russia.

Did you drink \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beer when you were in Belgium?

My father is an anthropologist and he’s in the Philippines at the moment. He’s very interested in\_\_\_\_\_\_ culture.

Задание 2 Выбрать правильный вариант

YOU: Hi, where's the check-in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for American Airlines?

counter

control

zone

AIRPORT WORKER: That's in terminal 2. This is terminal 1.

YOU: Is there a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that goes between terminals?

transportation

shuttle bus

vehicle

AIRPORT WORKER: Yes, there's one right in front here.

YOU: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the taxi stand?

Together

With

Next

AIRPORT WORKER: Yes, that's right.

YOU:. Thanks. How much time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to check in? ( = How much time before my flight should I check in?)

will I let

should I allow

can I take

AIRPORT WORKER: If you're on an international flight I believe you have to check-in 3 hours before your flight.

YOU:. And for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flights?

local

country

near

AIRPORT WORKER: On those flights you have to check in 1 and a half hours before.

Задание 3 Ответить на вопросы

1. Have you ever travelled?
2. Which way of travelling do you like most of all?
3. When did you last travel? Where?
4. Have you ever travelled alone?
5. What parts of our country have you been to?
6. What places of interest did you see there?
7. What other countries would you like to visit?
8. Usually people travel for pleasure. Do you travel for pleasure?
9. When people travel they want to go shopping. What do you think of it?
10. Did you make new friends when you travel?

Задание 4 Закончить предложения

People like to travel … .

When they travel they like to … .

I like travelling because … .

I hate travelling because … .

There are some character-sketches of different people. They express their opinion about travelling. Match the description to the correct people: traveller, cleaner, singer, teacher, worker, businessman.

**Раздел 6. Охрана окружающей среды, экология.**

Задание 1 Сопоставить термин и его определение

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ecology | **1.Plants growing in some area;**  **2.Part of medicine that helps people to lead a healthy life;**  **3.Natural balance between plants, animals, people and their environment.** |  |
| Environment | **1.air, water and land in which people, animals and plants live;**  **2.An organization that wants to protect the natural world;**  **3.Something that we do to prevent air and water pollution.** |  |
| Pollution | **1.Dirty water, air and atmosphere;**  **2.Making water, air, atmosphere dirty and dangerous for**  **people and animals to live in;**  **3.People who make water, air and atmosphere dirty and dangerous.** |  |

**Раздел 7 Моя будущая профессия, карьера**

**Тема 7.1. Наша страна – Россия**

Задание 1 Ответить на вопросы

1. What is the official name of our country? What is the capital of the Russian Federation? What is the population of our country? What language is spoken in Russia? Russia is the largest country in the world, isn’t it?

Задание 2 Выбрать правильный вариант

1. The official name of our homeland is…

1. *Russia*
2. *the Russian Federation*
3. *the Republic of the Russian Federation*

2. Russia is washed by 12 seas of three oceans: …

1. *the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic*
2. *the Pacific, the Arctic, the Atlantic and the Indian*
3. *the Pacific, the Arctic and the Indian*

3. The Caucasus Mountains are…

1. *in the East of the country*
2. *between the Black and the Caspian Seas*
3. *along the border with Mongolia*

4. The largest mountain chain, … , separates Europe from Asia.

1. *the Urals*
2. *the Altai Mountains*
3. *the Caucasus*

5. The river Ob is situated…

1. *on the East European Plain*
2. *on the West Siberian Lowland*
3. *in East Siberia*

6. The five ancient Russian towns which are known as Zolotoe Koltso include Rostov Velikiy, Suzdal, Vladimir, Zvenigorod and …

1. *Tver*
2. *Smolensk*

Keys. 1. – c 2. – a 3. – b 4. – a 5. – b 6. – c

Задание 3 Ролевая игра. Следовать инструкциям и разыграть ситуацию

Imagine that you are a foreigner. Your name is Mark MacWizard; you are a student from Tunbridge Wells, England. You began learning Russian two years ago and took an interest in this country. Recently you have come to Russia to see it with your own eyes. You are very interested in everything connected with the country.

Two days ago you visited Moscow, went sightseeing there and took some pictures of its places of interest.

Now you are visiting students of the ninth form in town of Balakovo. You are taking part in their talk about Russia.

Your communicative intentions:

1. introduce yourself;
2. ask about traditionally Russian souvenirs and gifts;
3. ask about one of the famous Russian people you can’t recognize (their portraits are on the blackboard);
4. say that you have learnt a lot of new things about outstanding Russian people during your current visit;
5. say a few words about staying in Moscow, tell the students that the city is remarkable for its monuments, show these photos and ask students to help you making up captions for them;
6. answer some student’s questions;
7. thank the students for their hospitality.

**Тема 7.2. Карьера в России.**

Задание 1 Ответить на вопросы

1.What is Moscow? 2.Is it the largest city in the world? 3.When and whom was it founded? 4.How many people live in Moscow? 5.Is it a political, economic, industrial and cultural centre? 6.Are there many museums, theatres, qalleries in Moscow? 7.What is the heart of Moscow? 8.What square is the most beautiful? 9.What is there in Red Square? 10.Are there any stadiums and sportgrounds in Moscow? 11.Are you proud of our capital?

Задание 2 Перевести текст на русский язык

Moscow is the capital of Russia. It is the largest city in the world. Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yury Dolgoruky. Nine million people live in Moscow. It is a political, economic, industrial and cultural centre. There are many museums, theatres, galleries in Moscow: the Bolshoi Theatre, the Tretyakov gallery and others. The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin. Red Square is the most beautiful. There are parades and demonstrations in Red Square. There are stadiums and sportsgrounds in Moscow. We are proud of our capital.

Задание 3Употребить местоимения something /somebody/ anything/ anybody/ nothing/ nobody там, где необходимо.

1. I was too surprised to say .... 2. Quick! Let's go. There is ...coming and I don't want ...to see us. 3. The situation is uncertain. ...could happen. 4.The accident looked serious but fortunately ...was injured. 5.`What did you buy?' `.... I couldn't buy ...I wanted.'

Keys 1 something 2 somebody, anyone 3 anything 4 nobody 5 nothing, anything

**Тема 7.3. Великобритания.**

Задание 1 Ответить на вопросы

1. How many parts are there in Great Britain?

2. What are they?

3. What is the capital of G. B.?

Задание 2 Перевести текст на русский язык

The full name of this country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Great Britain is situated on the British Isles. It consist of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Great Britain is an island country. The biggest island is Great Britain. In the north G.B. is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and in the east of Europe G.B. is washed by the North Sea.

Задание 3 Употребите модальные глаголы can, may, must, need там, где это необходимо.

1. You ...write the letter now. You ...do it tomorrow.

2. Paula ...speak Italian but she ...not speak French.

3. He ...forget to come to the conference. He is so absent-minded!

4. It's a fantastic film. You ...see it.

5. Be happy! You ...not be sad.

Keys 1 needn’t, can 2 can, can’t 3may 4must 5 needn’t

Задание 4 Перевести предложения на английский язык

1) Лондон имеет множество достопримечательностей 2) Население Лондона составляет свыше девяти миллионов человек 3) Среди главных туристических аттракционов Лондона находятся Биг Бен, Вестминстерское Аббатство, Лондонский Тауэр.

Задание 5 Ответить на вопросы

1. Who gave London its first name? (the Romans)

2. What is the name of the underground system in London? (the Tube)

3. What river runs through London? (the Thames)

4. What birds according to the legend protect the Tower of London? (ravens)

5. What is the only London bridge that can be raised? (Tower Bridge)

6. What is the London Eye? (an observation wheel)

7. What is a "double-decker"? (a bus)

8. What is the famous airport in London? (Heathrow)

9. His monument stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square. (Horatio Nelson)

10. Who was called "An Iron Lady"? (Margaret Thatcher)

11. The English author known as the Queen of Crime. (Agatha Christie)

**Тема 7.4. Карьера и работа за рубежом**

Задание 1 Ответить на вопросы

* 1. Where are you from? Where is your native town located?
  2. How old is is? What’s its population?
  3. Do you know any interesting facts about your town?

Задание 2 Дополнить предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени.

1. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is ....

2. Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....

3. It was a very bad mistake. It was ...I've ever made.

4. It was a very happy day. It was ...day of my life.

5. He's a very boring person. He's ...I've ever met.

Keys 1 more comfortable 2 better 3 the worst 4 the happiest

Задание 3 Употребить глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present Perfect/Past Indefinite).

1. The weather.....(not/be) very good yesterday.

2. My hair is wet. I ....(just/wash) it.

3. I ..... (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.

4. Kathy travels a lot. She .....(visit) many countries.

5. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she .....(not/come) yet.'

6. A: ...(you/ever/be) to Florida?

7. B: Yes, we ... (go) there on holiday two years ago.

8. A: ... (you/have) a good time?

9. B: Yes, it ...(be) great.

Keys 1 wasn’t 2 have just washed 3 washed 4 has visited 5 hasn’t come 6 have you ever been 7 went 8 did you have 9 was

Задание 4 Перевести текст на русский язык

I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Many people continue careers of their parents or grand parents but it is not the case with me. My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. But I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor.

My favourite subjects in school are mathematics, physics, and, of course, computer science. I am not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry. My hobby is computer games and computer programming.

I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is much easier to do things on computer, for example to write a composition. You can change the text as many times as you want and you don't need to rewrite everything if you changed something.

I think that the profession of programmer can give many opportunities. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology. We are living in the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers.

Today, in England or in the US people can work, go shopping or even go on dates sitting at their computers. In our country, computers have been used just for a short time.

So after I finish school I want to enter the university and study computer science.е

Задание 5 Задать три вопроса к тексту на английском языке

**Контрольная работа №1**

**1 Read the text and mark the sentences T (True), F (False) or Ns (Not stated).**

**Hanami: A Flowering Celebration!**

The beginning of spring (March-ApriI) is a very special time in Japan, because this is when Japan's famous cherry trees come into flower. The Japanese celebrate this happy time with festivals and flower-viewing parties.

At the end of winter, everyone’s excitement starts to grow. The whole country wants to know the exact day when the cherry flowers ('sakura') will appear. Starting in February, weathermen try to guess when this day will be.

When the first flowers open on the trees, national joy breaks out! There are rides and games for children in the street, music and dance performances, tea ceremonies, flower displays, and much more. But the most special thing that people do at this time is have 'hanami' parties. Hanami means flower watching. In hanami parties, families and friends take a picnic and go and sit under a cherry tree to Iook at and admire the flowers. Hanami parties take place during the daytime and also at night, because when it is dark, lights light up the cherry trees.

Hanami is very important to the Japanese. Cherry blossoms appear on trees for only one week before they fall to the ground and die, and for the Japanese this symbolises the short nature of childhood and life. So hanami is a time when Japanese people Iike to think about how important Iife is.

6. Spring is the Japanese people’s favourite time of year\_\_\_\_

7. It is not easy to know the day the cherry flowers will open\_\_\_\_

8. Hanami takes place a week after the cherry trees blossom\_\_\_\_

9. The cherry flowers do not stay on the trees for very long\_\_\_\_\_

10. When the cherry flowers appear, people hope for long lives\_\_\_\_\_

**2 Fill in: sociable, raise, parade, gravity, household, exchange**

11. The children saw Disney floats at the colourful street \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Over the years, this organisation has \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money for different local charities.

13.Bob and Sue always \_\_\_\_ gifts with each other on Christmas Eve.

14. Most people don't like doing\_\_\_\_\_\_ chores.

15. There is zero\_\_\_\_\_ in space.

16. He likes being with people. He's very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**3 Underline the correct item**.

17. The children **have been playing/ have played** in the garden since the morning. That`s why their clothes are dirty.

18. The children **are watching/ watch** TV at the moment.

19. Why are you upset? – Because I **lose/ have lost**my car keys.

20. This rose **smells/ is smelling** nice and sweet

21. I want **to finish/finishing** work early today.

22. I don’t know what’s wrong with my CD player. I just can’t **fix/ to fix**it.

**4 Fill in the correct form of the words in bold**

23. When it comes to choosing an area to live in, safety is of great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**important**

24. Thank you for all your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during my stay.

**kind**

25. John says that dogs have a high level of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_which is why they learn tricks so easily.

**intelligent**

26. Mrs Williams is very good at suggesting fun learning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that help her students understand her lesson better.

**active**

27 . There is no need for \_\_\_\_\_\_between friends.

**secret**

Keys :

**Reading**

NS T F T NS

**Vocabulary and Grammar**

11. parade 12. raise 13. exchange 14. household 15. gravity 16. sociable

17. have been playing 18. are watching 19. have lost 20. smells 21.to finish 22. fix

\*23. importance 24. kindness 25. intelligence 26. activities 27. secretness

**Раздел 8. Компьютеры и их функции.**

Тема 8.1. Устройство компьютера.

Задание 1. Перепишите следующие предложения, поставив глагол в указанную видовременную форму, и переведите их.

1) By the early part of the twentieth century electromechanical machines (to develop – Past Perfect Passive) and (to use – Past Indefinite Passive) for business data processing.  
2) Computers (to become – Present Perfect Active) commonplace in homes, offices, schools, research institutes, plants.   
3) Typical hardware devices (to rotate – Present Continuous Active) electromechanical devices.  
4) Digital video cameras (to spread – Present Perfect Passive) recently.  
5) BASIC (to become – Present Perfect Active) a very popular language in systems where many users share the use of a computer through terminals and it (to become – Present Perfect Active) a universal language for PC.

**Задание 2. Раскройте скобки и выберите глагол в требуемом по смыслу залоге (Active or Passive). Переведите получившиеся предложения на русский язык.**

1) Windows applications (created; were created) by the experienced programmer.  
2) The modem (allows; is allowed) the individual to access information from all over the world.  
3) Almost everything in modern world (did; is done) with the help of computers  
4) There are also systems which (are developing; are being developed) to translate foreign articles by computer.  
5) The CPU (coordinates; is coordinated) all the activities of the various components of the computer.

**Задание 3. Переведите предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните в английских и русских предложениях модальные глаголы.**

1) Computer cannot do anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it the necessary information.2) Business minicomputers can perform up to 100 million operations per second.3) Citizens should be aware of the potential of computers to influence the quality of life.4) You may find simplified versions of the major applications you use.5) To be accessible, web pages and sites must conform to certain accessibility principles.

**Тема 8.2. Оборудование компьютера.**

Задание 1. Задайте специальные вопросы к подчеркнутым словам или словосочетаниям.

1) There are thousands of different programming languages.2) Supercomputers were used in science and engineering for many purposes.3) In Great Britain, there is a system that will display weather reports from around the country. 4) Minicomputers came on to the scene in the early 1980s.5) Today, most computer users buy, download, or share programs like Microsoft Word and Excel.

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст, устно переведите его и выполните упражнения, данные ниже. APPLICATION OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS.  
Personal computers have a lot of applications, however, there are some major categories of applications: home and hobby, word processing, professional, educational, small business and engineering and scientific.  
*Home and hobby.* Personal computers enjoy great popularity among experimenters and hobbyists. They are an exciting hobby. All hobbyists need not be engineers or programmers. There are many games that use the full capabilities of a computer to provide many hours of exciting leisure-time adventure.  
The list of other home and hobby applications of PCs is almost endless, including: checking account management, budgeting, personal finance, planning, investment analyses, telephone answering and dialing, home security, home environment and climate control, appliance control, calendar management, maintenance of address and mailing lists and what not.  
*Word processing*. At home or at work, applications software, called a word processing program, enables you to correct or modify any document in any manner you wish before printing it. Using the CRT monitor as a display screen, you are able to view what you have typed to correct mistakes in spelling or grammar, add or delete sentences, move paragraphs around, and replace words. The letter or document can be stored on a diskette for future use.  
*Professional*. The category of professional includes persons making extensive use of word processing, whose occupations are particularly suited to the desk-top use of PCs. Examples of other occupations are accountants, financial advisors, stock brokers, tax consultants, lawyers, architects, engineers, educators and all levels of managers. Applications programs that are popular with persons in these occupations include accounting, income tax preparation, statistical analysis, graphics, stock market forecasting and computer modeling. The electronic worksheet is, by far, the computer modeling program most widely used by professionals. It can be used for scheduling, planning, and the examination of "what if" situations.  
*Educational.* Personal computers are having and will continue to have a profound influence upon the classroom, affecting both the learner and the teacher. Microcomputers are making their way into- classrooms to an ever-increasing extent, giving impetus to the design of programmed learning materials that can meet the demands of student and teacher.

**Тема 8.3. Команды и сообщения компьютера.**

Задание 1. Ответьте письменно на следующие вопросы.1. What are the main spheres of PC application? 2. What is "a word processing program"?  3. Can you correct mistakes while typing any material and how?  4. What ether changes in the typed text can you make using a display?  5. Which professions are in great need of computers?  6. How can computers be used in education?

 Задание 2 Вставить пропущенные слова

***an apprenticeship courses range a university contribute GCSE secondary vocational two prefer opportunities continue A-level exams get back option particular a student loan***

Finishing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_school is an important time in the life of each teenager. You should think over your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_after the exams. British teenagers take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the age of 16. Then they have several options. They can go to a school sixth form and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their education. It is comfortable because you learn in familiar place with teachers that you know and have a lot of friends. But some teenagers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_going to a sixth form college because it offers a wider \_\_\_\_\_of subjects and options for students. School sixth form and sixth form college take \_\_\_\_\_\_years. They prepare students for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You need them to enter\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some teenagers can’t afford to continue their education because their families need them to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the family income. They can go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_courses that teaches skills you need to do a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_job. Another way is to go to a company that offers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some companies give an opportunity to do flexible or evening\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. So you can develop and get a promotion. Time off from education may make you think what you really want to study. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to studying, you can get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that you pay back later. There are a lot of ways and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_after finishing school. But it is up for you to decide and to choose.

**Тема 8.4. Языки программирования.**

**Задание 1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.  to deal (with)  2.  high-level language  3.  to solve problems  4.  brief description  5.  to consist (of)  6.  programming languages  7.  for commercial purposes  8.  algebraic formulae  9.  general-purpose language  10. application program  11.  simple language  12.  to result (in) | a. простой язык  b. языки программирования  c. алгебраические формулы  d. в коммерческих целях  e. иметь дело *(с кем-л., чем-л.)*  f. языки общего назначения  g. решать проблемы  h. краткое описание  i. состоять *(из чего-л.)*  j. язык высокого уровня  k. приводить (к какому-л. результату)  l.  прикладная программа |

**Задание 2 Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:**  
computer,  problem, instruction, type, program, machine, code, mathematics, algebra, algebraic, formula, phrase, symbol, programming, interpret, commercial, algorithm

**Тема 8.5. Программное обеспечение.**

**Задание 1 Перевести текст на русский язык**  
PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES  
1. Computers can deal with different kinds of problems but they must be given the right instructions. Instructions are written in one of the high-level languages, for example, FORTRAN, COBOL, ALGOL, PASCAL, BASIC, or C. But a program written in one of these languages should be interpreted into machine code. Usually when one instruction written in a high-level language is transformed into machine code, it results in several instructions. Brief descriptions of some high-level languages are given below.  
2. FORTRAN is acronym for FORmula TRANslation. This language is used for solving scientific and mathematical problems. It consists of algebraic formulae and English phrases.  
3. COBOL is acronym for COmmon Business-Oriented Languages. This language is used for commercial purposes. COBOL deals with the problems that do not involve a lot of mathematical calculations.  
4.  ALGOL is acronym for ALGOrithmic Language. It is used for mathematical and scientific purposes.  
5. BASIC is acronym for Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code; it is used by students who require a simple language to begin programming.  
6.  C is developed to support the UNIX operating system. C is a general-purpose language.  
7. When a program is designed to do a specific type of work it is called an application program.

**Тема 8.6. Операционные системы.**

**Задание 1 Выбрать правильный вариант ответа**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. FORTRAN is a high-level language which is used for....        2.  ALGOL is a high-level language which is intended to...         3.  COBOL is a high-level language which is de­signed ....  4.  BASIC is a high-level language which is used ...          5. C is a high-level language which is developed .... | a)   supporting UNIX operating system;  b)commercial purposes;  c)    solving  scientific and mathematical problems.    a)   be used for commercial purposes;  b)   solve mathematical and  scientific problems;  c)   be used by students, who require a simple language to begin programming.    a)    to solve scientific and mathematical problems;  b)    to be used for commercial purposes;  c)     to support the UNIX operating system.    a)     for solving scientific problems;  b)     for commercial purposes;  c)     by students who require a simple language to begin programming.    a)   to support the UNIX operating system;  b)   to deal with mathematical problems;  c)   for commercial purposes. |

**Тема 8.7. Интернет.**

Задание 1 Переведите предложения на русский язык. Подчеркните в английских и русских предложениях модальные глаголы.

1) Computer cannot do anything unless a person tells it what to do and gives it the necessary information. 2) Business minicomputers can perform up to 100 million operations per second. 3) Citizens should be aware of the potential of computers to influence the quality of life. 4) You may find simplified versions of the major applications you use. 5) To be accessible, web pages and sites must conform to certain accessibility principles.

Задание 2 Задайте специальные вопросы данным предложениям

1) There are thousands of different programming languages.  
2) Supercomputers were used in science and engineering for many purposes.  
3) In Great Britain, there is a system that will display weather reports from around the country.   
4) Minicomputers came on to the scene in the early 1980s.  
5) Today, most computer users buy, download, or share programs like Microsoft Word and Excel.

**Тема 8.8. Браузер. Электронная почта.**

**Задание 1 Прочитать и перевести текст** APPLICATION OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS.  
Personal computers have a lot of applications, however, there are some major categories of applications: home and hobby, word processing, professional, educational, small business and engineering and scientific.  
*Home and hobby.* Personal computers enjoy great popularity among experimenters and hobbyists. They are an exciting hobby. All hobbyists need not be engineers or programmers. There are many games that use the full capabilities of a computer to provide many hours of exciting leisure-time adventure.  
The list of other home and hobby applications of PCs is almost endless, including: checking account management, budgeting, personal finance, planning, investment analyses, telephone answering and dialing, home security, home environment and climate control, appliance control, calendar management, maintenance of address and mailing lists and what not.  
*Word processing*. At home or at work, applications software, called a word processing program, enables you to correct or modify any document in any manner you wish before printing it. Using the CRT monitor as a display screen, you are able to view what you have typed to correct mistakes in spelling or grammar, add or delete sentences, move paragraphs around, and replace words. The letter or document can be stored on a diskette for future use.  
*Professional*. The category of professional includes persons making extensive use of word processing, whose occupations are particularly suited to the desk-top use of PCs. Examples of other occupations are accountants, financial advisors, stock brokers, tax consultants, lawyers, architects, engineers, educators and all levels of managers. Applications programs that are popular with persons in these occupations include accounting, income tax preparation, statistical analysis, graphics, stock market forecasting and computer modeling. The electronic worksheet is, by far, the computer modeling program most widely used by professionals. It can be used for scheduling, planning, and the examination of "what if" situations.  
*Educational.* Personal computers are having and will continue to have a profound influence upon the classroom, affecting both the learner and the teacher. Microcomputers are making their way into- classrooms to an ever-increasing extent, giving impetus to the design of programmed learning materials that can meet the demands of student and teacher.

**Задание 2. Ответить письменно на следующие вопросы.**1. What are the main spheres of PC application? 2. What is "a word processing program"?  3. Can you correct mistakes while typing any material and how?   
4. What ether changes in the typed text can you make using a display?  5. Which professions are in great need of computers?  6. How can computers be used in education?

**Тема 8.9. Прикладное ПО.**

Задание 1 Переведите на русский язык:

**MINIATURE REVOLUTION**

Nanotechnology is the trendiest area of modern science. It is a form of molecular technology, which can combine biotechnology with atomic electronics. Put simply it is the technology of building very, very small things.

Making things' as small as a nonometre — one thousand millionth of a metre — might sound impossible, but today's scientists are building tiny machines and structures from components as small as single atoms.

But why would anyone want to go to the trouble of moving single atoms around with highly sophisticated machinery?

"Nanotechnology makes it possible to take all the atoms in your body and reassemble them. If you're just about to die of some nasty disease, we could send nanotechnology robots into your body and undo that damage and repair all of the cells," says a British scientist. "Nanotechnology can also undo your age. It can make a 90-year old man a young man of twenty-one again."

The possibilities of nanotechnology are enormous.

Nanotechnology is a fairly new area of research, and most of the work going on is to develop tools and techniques rather than practical inventions. But just as the space race gave us spin-offs like digital watches and ever-smaller computers, so nanotechnologists are already finding that their skills have a surprising range of uses.

**Тема 8.10. Компьютеры в гражданской авиации**

Задание 1 Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.  to deal (with)  2.  high-level language  3.  to solve problems  4.  brief description  5.  to consist (of)  6.  programming languages  7.  for commercial purposes  8.  algebraic formulae  9.  general-purpose language  10. application program  11.  simple language  12.  to result (in) | a. простой язык  b. языки программирования  c. алгебраические формулы  d. в коммерческих целях  e. иметь дело *(с кем-л., чем-л.)*  f. языки общего назначения  g. решать проблемы  h. краткое описание  i. состоять *(из чего-л.)*  j. язык высокого уровня  k. приводить (к какому-л. результату)  l.  прикладная программа |

Задание 2. Переведите на русский язык интернациональные слова:  
computer,  problem, instruction, type, program, machine, code, mathematics, algebra, algebraic, formula, phrase, symbol, programming, interpret, commercial, algorithm

Задание 3 Перевести предложения на русский язык

1. Antennas were invented to capture radio signals and convert them into electrical signals through the receiver. 2. A communications satellite is basically a station which receives signals in a given frequency and then retransmits them at a different frequency to avoid interference problems. 3. The users of a network can share hardware (scanner, printer, fax machine, etc.), access data in other people's computers and run other programs stored in the network. 4. Programming is the process of writing a program using a computer language. 5. Digital television uses digital technology to increase the number of channels and their quality of image. 6. The Internet is a global network of computers, allows users to exchange files, send emails and surf the web to find the information. 7. Local area networks are usually placed in the same building.

Задание 4 Перевести предложения на английский язык

1. Видеоконференция это система, которая позволяет передавать видео и аудио сигналы в реальном времени, так, что участники могут обмениваться данными, разговаривать и видеть друг друга на экране. 2. Сети могут быть небезопасны, так как компьютерные хакеры могут отправлять вирусы или компьютерных червей в сеть. 3. Электронная почта представляет собой электронное сообщение, отправляемое с одного компьютера на другой, и которое также может включать в себя приложения: документы, изображения, звуки и даже компьютерные программы. 4. Устройства хранения памяти доступны в различных параметрах, размерах и вместительности. 5. USB-флэш-накопитель представляет собой устройство хранения данных, интегрированное с USB (универсальной серийной шиной) интерфейсом. 6. Мэйнфрейм очень большой и дорогой компьютер, способный поддерживать тысячи пользователей одновременно

Задание 5 Перевести текст на русский язык

Just as computers have affected virtually every aspect of modern life, from medicine to sports to education, they have also had a major impact on aviation. Computers are now used in all parts of aviation. They are used to design airplanes, to control them in flight, and to ensure that they reach their destinations safely and (more or less) on time.

Determining when computers first took flight depends in part upon one's definition of a computer. A little more than a decade after the Wright brothers flew at Kitty Hawk, the brilliant U.S. engineer Elmer Sperry adapted gyroscopes—which consisted of spinning weights that maintained a specific orientation—to electric and pneumatic control systems connected to an airplane's flight controls. This device, soon named an autopilot, could hold a plane level and on a specific course when the pilot took his hands off the controls. Over the next several decades, Sperry and others continued to perfect this technique. The famous Norden bombsight used aboard B-17 and B-29 bombers during World War II was a calculating device connected to an autopilot and controlled the airplane and held it steady when the bombs were released. These devices were all types of computers, although extremely primitive even by the standards of only a decade or so later.

Aircraft during the 1950s and early 1960s also carried analog computers as part of their radar equipment. These were used to provide targeting information for guns and missiles. The Heads Up Display (HUD) that projected information onto a piece of glass in front of the pilot relied upon computer input to help the pilot aim his guns or select his weapons.

Computers at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) first used calculating machines in the 1930s to aid researchers in their work, sometimes to perform complicated calculations of airflow over airfoils. Furthermore, wind tunnel facilities often employed groups of women, who were sometimes referred to as "computers," whose sole job it was to perform mathematical calculations concerning airflow.

**Раздел 9. Подготовка к трудоустройству.**

Задание 1. Определить, правдивы ли следующие утверждения

1. A CV is a document with information about you.

2. You use a CV to get a job.

3. You should put your photo on your CV.

4. Your CV should be 3 or 4 pages long.

5. It’s OK to have mistakes (spelling, grammar…) on your CV.

6. All information on your CV must be in full sentences.

7. Employers usually look at a CV for about 2 minutes.

Задание 2 Перевести резюме на русский язык

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Steven Gerard | | |
|  | | | |
| **Objective** | Seeking an International School position in English where my extensive teaching experience can be used to the full | | |
|  | | | |
| **Experience** | 1999-present | Ribblesdale High School | Manchester, UK |
|  | **English Teacher** | | |
|  | * Increased grades to an average of 76%. * Introduced online learning to help students learn at home as well. * Increased the grade results from 59% to 64%. | | |
|  | **Teaching assistant** | | |
|  | * Helped prepare lessons plans with the teacher. * Helped students prepare for the end of year exams. * Developed 'E-learning website' training course. | | |
| **Education** | 1992-96 | Lancaster University | Lancaster, UK |
|  | * Postgraduate certificate in education (PGCE) * Captain of University football Club | | |
|  | 1988-92 | St Peter's high School | Blackburn, UK |
|  | * 3 GCE 'A' Levels * President of English club | | |
| **Interests** | Football, rugby, drama, computers | | |
|  | | | |
| **27 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, Lancashire, UK Tel: +44 121 333 456 Email: learningEnglish@easypacelearning.com** | | | |

Задание 3 Составить аналогичное резюме, оформив в виде таблицы

**Контрольная работа №2**

**Choose the right variant**

1. The French are famous for ………food.
2. its b) their c) them d) they
3. Where is Ann? She………the table over there.

            a)sits in b) sits by c) is sitting at d) is sitting to

1. It was……..

a)quite a nice flat b)a quite nice flat c)flat quite nice d)a flat quite nice

      4. Paper ………….by the Chinese.

           a) is invented b)was invented c)has been invented d)have been invented

      5. Don’t worry! When the phone…….., I’ll call you.

          a) rings b) ring c) will ring d)is going to ring

      6. Don’t……. me like a baby. I’m a grown-up.

         a) act b) handle c) treat d) deal

      7.  I……. to spend more time with my relatives.

         a) improved b) mind c) enjoy d) decided

      8. Probably, a…….of three generations will be typical in Russia in the nearest future.

         a) housing b) housekeeper c) housewife d) household

      9. I live in ……..family, where three generations share the house.

         a) nuclear b) an extended c) a small d) an extending

      10. He keeps his collection of stamps neat and ……..

         a) truly b) tiny  c) order d) tidy

       11. I……..this wonderful film when I was 16.

         a) see b) saw c)  have seen d) had seen

       12. The neighbors………each other since 1992.

         a)  know b) knew c) had known d) have known

        13. Who…….. everything with parents?

         a) discusses b) discuss c) do discuss d) does discuss

       14. The tourist had to pay some extra money, ……..they?

         a) had b) hadn’t c) did d) didn’t

       15. ……..of the brothers Grim was the eldest?

         a) Who b) Whose c) Which d) What

       16. Young people are fond …….. sports.

         a) at b) by c) of d) in

       17. I haven’t seen her …….Friday.

         a) from b) with c) on d) since

18. Your friend looked upset yesterday. I’m glad he looks …… today.

     a) happy b) more happy c) happier d) happy as

19. Is there ……..life on Mars?

     a) a b) an c) the d) –

20. Sue took as …… books as she could carry.

     a) much b) a lot of c) many d) few

21. They haven’t finished their breakfast …. .

    a) already b) yet c) still d) else

22. Your house is more comfortable than ……… .

    a) our b) ours c) we d) us

23. What ……. Languages does your friend speak?

    a) another b) else c) other d) more

24. ……… can help me! I’m totally lost.

    a) anybody b) nobody c) somebody d) everybody

25. He used ……. her with housework.

   a) help b) to help c) helping d) helped

26. Where …….. before you moved to Mexico?

   a) you did live b) had you lived c) you lived d) you had lived

27. According to the rules of the library you …… keep the books for a fortnight.

   a) may b) must c) needn’t d) need

28. The book that is …….. on the table is the teacher’s one.

   a) laying b) putting c) lying d) lay

29. We have never met before, …… we?

   a) haven’t b) have c) are d) aren’t

30. There is ……. provocative in her behavior. She is very shy and modest.

  a) something b) anything c) everything d) nothing

**Keys to the test.**

1. B 24. B
2. C 25. B
3. A 26. B
4. B 27. A
5. A 28. C
6. C 29. B
7. D 30. D
8. D
9. B
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. D
15. C
16. C
17. D
18. C
19. D
20. C
21. B
22. B
23. C

**Раздел 11. Переписка с университетом.**

Задание 1 Заполнить пропуски словами: **lawsuit, manufacturers, companies, corruption sales**

1. We plan to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China. 2. There was a recognition that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a problem and that it has to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 3. The lawyer said we may have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 4. The company has to find ways to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the drop in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 5. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ environmental concerns.

Задание 2 Исправить ошибки в предложениях. В каждом предложении допущена одна ошибка

1. The Internet Connection Wizard setted up my Internet connection. 2. Please setting up a meeting with Larry for Thursday at 9 a.m. 3. Using loans from the SBA, they set up shopping in Northern California. 4. The trick is to sets up an excellent marketing and distribution system. 5. Rockwell is in the process of set up a trade center.

Задание 3 Составить предложение, используя слова в скобках

1 (industry researchers/ways of reducing the size of batteries) Industry researchers are working on ways of reducing the size of batteries. 2. (company/correcting the problem) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. (biotech company/cancer drug) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. (last fall/ad company/pro-smoking campaign/for Philip Morris) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. (I/assumption/meeting will take place very soon) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. (company/said/it/software improvements)

Задание 4 Выбрать правильный вариант ответа

1. A fax from X \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

(a) come in (b) came in (c) comes in

2. The false accounting \_\_\_\_\_\_for nearly two years.

(a) went on (b) go on (c) goes on

3. We're \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a couple of deals right now.

(a) worked on (b) working on (c) works on

4. Computers will have more power than regular game machines until next winter,

when new systems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nintendo, Sega and Sony.

(a) came from (b) coming from (c) come from

5. There are discussions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Enron about the use of the money.

(a) coming from (b) going on (c) working on

Задание 5 Заменить выделенный фразовый глагол синонимом

The new leader will have to deal with the company’s financial problems.

a. All complaints are **dealt with** by a special committee. b. Anyone who **deals with** corrupt companies will be prosecuted. c. Have you seen the film **dealing with** the fall of Enron? b. We regularly **deal with** overseas companies. a. The toughest problem to **deal with** is the operating deficit. c. At the conference, half the presentations **dealt with** globalization

**Задания для промежуточной аттестации**

**Практикум для устного высказывания**

1. Environment. Ecology
2. Word processing
3. Great Britain
4. Operating Systems
5. The USA
6. Browser. E-mail
7. My future profession
8. Sport
9. Computers in civil aviation
10. Outstanding people
11. Computers in civil aviation
12. Software
13. Hardware
14. The Internet
15. English today
16. Holidays and seasons
17. Weather. Conditions

**Практика чтения**

Text 1 COMPUTER SYSTEMS in CIVIL AVIATION

**Description of specialty**

The importance of computer science in aviation is strategic. Modern navigation systems, including European GNSS EGNOS/Galileo systems, piloted using virtual flight simulators, as well as teleinformatics ICT and radio communication systems (including SITA global commercial aviation networks, ARINC etc.), sensors and signal integration methods. High-level IT specialists, can be employed in companies where advanced ICT devices are being designed, built practically in all branches of modern industry, not just aviation. Use of computer systems for passenger handling, air traffic and communications, computer networks and information security systems, and serving as aerospace development specialists. The skills of the graduate must also include co-operation with aeronautical applications

COMPUTER SYSTEMS in CIVIL AVIATION

**Description of specialty**

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Text №2

Getting a computer job is one of the easiest types of prestigious job for foreigners to **obtain**. The reason I say this is because communication skills do not apply as much as other jobs. For example, if you can program using C#, then your skills on how well you can program will be the **determining** factor on **whether** you get the job or not. But if you try to get a marketing job for a respectable company, then you will need to have excellent communication skills.  
While I was working at Microsoft, I met many people who couldn't say one **proper** sentence. They could **barely** communicate. However, when you ask them to program something, they can do it easily. Also, many large computer companies have many foreigners as **employees**. They **provide** work visas and even sponsor most of them for a green card.  
There is only one way I know to get a computer job at a place like Microsoft without being **able to** speak English. You need to be a good programmer. But to be a great programmer **requires** you to be smart, and requires a lot of time programming **on a daily basis**.

Text №3

**Introduction to Ecology:** Every organism invariably depends upon the environment and other organism for its existence. It either eats other organisms or is eaten by others and competes with other for the necessities of life such as food, shelter and mate survival requires group association.

Such associations and concept of organisms and their environment in general constitute the sci­ence of ecology. The word ecology was coined by Ernst Haeckel in 1869 and is derived from two Greek words «oikos «meaning house or place of living and logos meaning study of.

The field of ecology deals with the influence of environmental factors on all the aspects of life such as morphology, physiology, growth, distribution, behaviour and survival of the organisms. Ecology or environmental biology pertains to the study of relationship between various organisms and their environment. This includes consideration of plants, animals and human beings.

Text №4

When the question is about this wonderful and mysterious country, people call it England. But the full name of ‘Her Majesty” is United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The beauty of this country can be observed on a group of islands, where the variety of nature landscapes is flashing all over. The territory of the land occupies Great Britain itself, Ireland and a number of small islands. Beautiful, mystifying and matchless England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland form the whole Great Britain kingdom.

Looking at the country on a map, you can see that it is separated from the whole world like some kind of a fortress by the English Channel. Moreover, the Irish, North and Norwegian Seas along with the North Channel and the Atlantic Ocean seem like some kind of guardians on the watch of their stunning and magic kingdom!

Great Britain is famous for its ports, the main of which are Liverpool, London, Hull, and Glasgow. They attract tourists by not only its strategic functions, but its splendid harbors too. One of the other features, most loved by everyone, is its close proximity to the sea.

Text №5

It is important to provide a few general facts about the USA. The United States is known as the third largest state in the world. Since the very beginning, the USA has been home to people with diverse cultural backgrounds. It is known that almost every region in the world has somehow contributed to the American culture, as this country has long been a country of immigrants, since the times when it was colonized by the British. Therefore, US culture has been changed and shaped by such nations as Native Americans, Africans, Asians and Latin Americans. It needs to be noted that America is widely considered a “melting pot” where diverse cultures have been interacting with one another and bringing something new to the local culture. Just like the nations across the world have greatly influenced the American culture, nowadays, the US nation influences the cultures of other countries all over the globe. Some immigrants coming to the USA keep some of their traditions and language, but integrate into the American lifestyle in a number of ways. At the same time, lots of immigrants bring something new to the American culture so that it continues to change and evolve.

Text №6

In the 1950s, as IBM developed better calculating and tabulating machines for office use, more and more powerful computers were pressed into service to assist in number crunching the results of wind tunnel tests and in trying to predict some of the results before actual models were placed into wind tunnels. Computers and wind tunnels both had an impact on each other: More powerful computers allowed designers not only to process wind tunnel test results better and faster, but to determine some of those test results before a model was even built, and wind tunnel data allowed designers to develop better programs for their computers to predict airflow. Computers allowed aircraft designers to narrow their research and test fewer designs in wind tunnels than before. By the 1970s, an hour of wind tunnel testing could cost thousands of dollars, so designers wanted to gain as much data about their aircraft as they could before they ever put a model in a wind tunnel.

Text №7

An important early computer, not only for aviation but for computers in general, was the Whirlwind computer started at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1944. Whirlwind was a flight simulator. It was the first computer to respond immediately to actions taken by its operator. Previous computers simply took inputs and then made calculations and eventually produced an output, sometimes hours later. But Whirlwind responded in "real time."

As previously noted, the first computers to fly were primitive mechanical devices used to control planes in flight. Airplane and missile designers kept improving these systems, which enabled them to do new things. The German A4 (V-2) rocket of World War II used an early computer control system. The Canadian CF-105 Arrow interceptor airplane, which flew in March 1958, was the first aircraft to use an analog computer not as an autopilot but as a means of improving the flyability of the aircraft. The Arrow's computer was used to reduce the plane's tendency to yaw back and forth in flight. The Apollo Lunar Module also used an analog computer flight control system and other U.S. spacecraft such as Mercury, Gemini, and Apollo all had computer flight control systems.

Text №8

The General Dynamics (now Lockheed-Martin) F-16, which entered service in the late 1970s and has been built in large numbers, was the first operational jet fighter to use an analog flight control system. The pilot steers the rudder pedals and joystick, but these are not directly connected to the control surfaces such as the rudder and ailerons. Instead, they are connected to a "fly-by-wire" flight control system. Three computers on the aircraft constantly adjust the flight controls to maintain the aircraft in flight and reply to the commands from the pilot. The F-16 is inherently unstable by design, meaning that it would fly out of control if the computers failed (which is why there are three of them). The designers made it unstable in order to improve its maneuverability. The computers constantly readjust the flight surfaces to keep the plane flying. Initially, pilots often referred to the F-16 as "the electric jet." But computer control systems have become so common that they are no longer unusual.

Similar computers were also used on the Space Shuttle and the F-117 stealth fighter. In 1972, NASA tested a modified Navy F-8 Crusader with a digital fly-by-wire system, which has replaced analog systems for most applications. Today fly-by-wire control systems are common on all advanced fighter aircraft. The F-18, F-22, the Joint Strike Fighter, the Eurofighter Typhoon, the Swedish JAS 39 Grippen, and the French Rafale all use flight control computers.

Text №9

Although the U.S. Air Force made a major step to adopt computers in its airplanes in a major way in the 1970s, it took more than a decade before commercial airliners began to adopt them. The MD-11, a highly modified version of the popular DC-10, was the first commercial aircraft to adopt computer-assisted flight controls. The Airbus A340 also adopted them. Fly-by-wire has many advantages for small, nimble aircraft but fewer clear advantages for large, slower ones that rarely reach the edges of their performance envelope. Because of this, aircraft designers disagree on how much control should remain with the pilot and how much should be given to a computer.

The next major area for computers to conquer was the design of aircraft. Designing a plane such as a large passenger airplane is an immensely complex job involving thousands of engineers and ultimately hundreds of thousands of pages of blueprints. Keeping track of all the changes and making sure that workmen are using the latest blueprints and not outdated ones are major tasks in themselves. In the 1980s Boeing decided to build a new large passenger jet and the program's managers made the radical decision to design the plane entirely on computers, without using traditional paper blueprints. The result was the Boeing 777, which first flew in 1994 and many people referred to as "the first Twenty-First Century Jet."

Text №10

The latest application of computers is for what is called "the Airborne Internet." Airplanes will be connected by radio and satellite link to a global information system that will provide them with information on the weather and aircraft in their immediate vicinity, as well as their flight plan.

The ultimate application of computers may be to take over control of flying completely. Already planes can be flown over long distances, with multiple course changes, entirely by computer. They can also take off and land automatically (although current flight rules prohibit this). It is not a far step to completely automatic operation and pilots may become unnecessary.

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**2.3 Критерии оценивания по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»**.

Для определения уровня знаний по иностранному языку учитываются следующие критерии оценивания:

• полнота и правильность – это правильный, точный ответ;

• правильный, но неполный или неточный ответ;

• неправильный ответ; • нет ответа.

При выставлении отметок учитывается классификация ошибок и их качество: • грубые ошибки;

• однотипные ошибки;

• негрубые ошибки

• недочеты.

Успешность освоения учебных программ обучающихся оценивается по 5-бальной системе: «5»-отлично, «4»-хорошо, «3»-удовлетворительно, «2»- неудовлетворительно. Оценку «5» - получает учащийся, если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность в полном объеме соответствует учебной программе, допускается один недочет, объем ЗУНов составляет 90-100% содержания (правильный полный ответ, представляющий собой связное, логически последовательное сообщение на определенную тему, умения применять определения, правила в конкретных случаях. Учащийся обосновывает свои суждения, применяет знания на практике, приводит собственные примеры).

Оценку «4» - получает учащийся, если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность или ее результаты в общем соответствуют требованиям учебной программы, но имеются одна или две негрубые ошибки, или три недочета и объем ЗУНов составляет 70-90% содержания ( правильный, но не совсем точный ответ).

Оценку «3» - получает учащийся, если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность и ее результаты в основном соответствуют требованиям программы, однако имеется: 1 грубая ошибка и два недочета, или 1 грубая ошибка и 1 негрубая, или 2-3 грубых ошибки, или 1 негрубая ошибка и три недочета, или 4-5 недочетов. Обучающийся владеет ЗУНами в объеме 40-70% содержания ( правильный, но не полный ответ, допускаются неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил, недостаточно глубоко и доказательно учащийся обосновывает свои суждения, не умеет приводить примеры, излагает материал непоследовательно).

Оценку «2» - получает учащийся, если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность и ее результаты частично соответствуют требованиям программы, имеются существенные недостатки и грубые ошибки, объем ЗУНов обучающегося составляет менее 40% содержания. Оценивание по учебному предмету «иностранный язык» осуществляется с учётом ЗУНов по разным видам речевой деятельности: аудирование (Listening) чтение (Reading) письмо(Writing) говорение (Speaking)

**3. Информационное обеспечение обучения**

**Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, Интернет-ресурсов, дополнительной литературы**

**Основная литература:**

1. Г.Т. Бескоровайная, Н.И. Соколова, Г.В. Лаврик. Planet of English Учебник английского языка для учреждений СПО. М., Академия, 2017
2. А.П. Голубев. Английский язык для технических специальностей. English for technical colleges (10 изд.) (в электронном формате), 2019
3. Мишин А.В., Громова И.А., Елкина К.И. Английский язык. «Team up» (базовый), изд. «Просвещение», 2020

**Интернет-ресурсы**

1. www.lingvo-online.ru (более 30 англо-русских, русско-английских и толковых словарей общей и отраслевой лексики).
2. www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/enjoy (Macmillan Dictionary с возможностью прослушать произношение слов)
3. www.britannica.com (энциклопедия «Британника»)