

**ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
им. Т.Г. ШЕВЧЕНКО**

БЕНДЕРСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

Кафедра «Общеобразовательные и гуманитарные науки»

УТВЕРЖАЮЩИЙ

ЗАВ. КАФЕДРЫ-РАЗРАБОТЧИКА
Т.А. КАДИНА

(подпись)

ПРОТОКОЛ № 5 «29» 11 2023г.,

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по учебной дисциплине

Б1.О.ДВ.01.01 «Иностранный язык (английский)»

Специальность

23.05.01 Наземные транспортно-технологические средства
(код и наименование специальности)

Специализация

Автомобильная техника в транспортных технологиях
(наименование специализации)

Квалификация

Инженер

Форма обучения:

заочная (4,6 , 6лет)

ГОД НАБОРА 2023

Разработал: ст. преподаватель

ТД / Тодорова Ю.Г.

«24» исел 2023г.

Бендеры, 2023

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

В результате освоения дисциплины Б1.О.ДВ.01.01 «Иностранный язык (английский)» у студентов должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции:

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование	Код и наименование индикатора достижения универсальной компетенции
Универсальные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
Коммуникация	УК-4 Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	ИД УК-4.1 Формирует и отстаивает собственные суждения и научные позиции, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах) ИД УК-4.2 Использует русский (официальный язык ПМР) и иностранные языки как средство делового общения, четко и ясно излагает проблемы и решения, аргументирует выводы ИД УК-4.3 Использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии для поиска, обработки и представления информации

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
Текущая аттестация			
1	Раздел 1 Вводный курс	ИДУК-4.1. ИДУК-4.2. ИДУК-4.3.	Подготовка устных сообщений на тему: « About myself and my family» Подготовка устного сообщения на тему: «Higher Education in our country» Подготовка устного сообщения на тему: « My university »
2	Раздел 2 Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной деятельности	ИДУК-4.1. ИДУК-4.2. ИДУК-4.3.	Подготовка устных сообщений на темы «My future Specialty» Устный опрос по текстам « History of the automobile» «What Was the First Car? » «The First Automobile Companies »
Промежуточная аттестация в форме экзамена Все разделы дисциплины			Вопросы к экзамену

Входной контроль

Выберите один правильный вариант.

1. February is the _____ month of the year.
2. Saturday is the _____ day of the week.
3. There is _____ wrong with my computer.
4. He didn't speak to _____ about that.
5. He wrote 225 (____) books.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| a) third | b) second |
| a) sixth | b) seventh |
| a) something | b) anything |
| a) anyone | b) anybody |
| a) two hundred twenty five | |
| b) two hundred and twenty five | |

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. There is ... butter in the fridge. | a) much; | b) many; |
| 7. There are ... apples on the plate. | a) much; | b) many; |
| 8. There is ... bread in the breadbin. | a) many; | b) much. |
| 9. We ... juice now. | a) drink; | b) are drinking; |
| 10. My sister ... a bath now. | a) has; | b) is having; |
| 11. We ... our parents next Sunday. | a) visit; | b) will visit. |
| 12. Nelly ... to the theatre next Friday. | a) went; | b) will go; |
| 13. Mary doesn't have money. | a) some | b) any |
| 14. Tom has excellent computer games. | a) some | b) any |
| 15. All that summer I ... Spanish. | a) were learning | b) was learning |
| 16. He ____ the house this time yesterday. | a) was painting | b) painting |
| 17. What is there in the hall? There is a ... in the hall. | a) bed; | b) wardrobe. |
| 18. Where do we cook? We cook in the | a) kitchen; | b) corridor. |
| 19. Who lives in the USA? ... live in the USA. | a) Americans; | b) English people. |
| 20. It is 9.20(....) | a) twenty minutes to nine | b) twenty minutes past nine |

Минимальное количество баллов- 5, максимальное количество баллов-10

II. Темы устных сообщений:

На основе ответов на следующие вопросы составьте устное сообщение.

« *About myself and my family* »

1. What is your name? 2. Where and when were you born? 3. How old are you? 4. Have you got a family? 5. How many people are there in your family? 6. Do you have brothers, sisters, grandparents in your family? 7. Where do you live? 8. Did you study well at school? 9. What school did you finish?

« *Higher Education in our country* »

1. What levels are there in the structure of educational system in our country? 2. When does the academic year begin in the country? 3. How many exams did you pass to enter the University? 4. Do you pay for your education? 5. What subjects do students study in the first year? 6. Which subject is the most interesting for you? 7. Is there a sport center in your University?

« *Environment and Ecology* »

1. Why are people so interested in environmental protection? 2. How does your health and your life depend on the environment? Give your reasons. 3. Who needs protection nowadays (people, animals, plants, oceans, etc.)? 4. Can you name any society fighting for environmental protection? What do they do? Would you like to join the society? 5. How do you protect the environment? Do your school and your family, your town and your country do its best to solve this problem?

« *My future profession* »

1. What professions and trades are popular among young people in your country? 2. Who helped you to choose a career? 3. What job would you like to get after graduation?

Минимальное количество баллов- 5, максимальное количество баллов-10

III. Подготовка доклада или презентации на тему:

- Getting about my home town
- Environment and Ecology.
- History of the automobile
- What Was the First Car?
- The First Automobile Companies

Минимальное количество баллов- 10, максимальное количество баллов-30

IV. Варианты контрольных заданий для студентов заочной формы обучения

I variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. It lies in the South East of England on both banks of the river Thames. London is one of the largest cities in the world and the largest port and industrial town in

England. London is more than twenty centuries old. The heart of the capital is the City. The territory of the City is only about one square mile, but it is the financial and business center of the country. It contains almost all important English banks and offices. The West End of London is famous for its beautiful monuments and palaces, fine parks, fashionable shops and big hotels. The East End is quite different from the West End. It is the district of factories, plants and the docks. The main branches of industry are machine building, ship-building, metal-processing and others. The narrow streets and poor houses of the East End present a contrast to the homes of the rich people in the West End.

There are many places of interest in London. One of them is Trafalgar Square with the Nelson's monument 185 feet high. Buckingham Palace is the royal residence. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings in London. It contains the memorials of many famous citizens of Britain. Across the road from Westminster Abbey are the Houses of Parliament, the seat of the British government. The clock tower lowers over the Houses of Parliament. It contains "Big Ben" - one of the largest clocks in the world. The Tower of London is one of the most interesting places in London. It was a fortress, a royal residence, a prison, now it is a museum. Not far from the tower you can see the Tower Bridge, one of the finest bridges in London.

London is famous for its green parks. Hyde Park is the most popular of them. It is the greatest park in London as well. London is the center of the country's cultural life. There are many museums and galleries in London: the National Gallery, the Portrait Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the British Museum, and the Natural History Museum and many others.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a plate, a toy, a flag, a bus, a match, a house, a woman, a country, a star.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Wonderful, bad, merry, fine, rich, sweet, silly, nice, interesting, fast.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 1, 19, 20, 394, 5684

2) первый, тридцать четвёртый, триста девяносто шестой

3) 1 января 1938, 15 декабря 1870

4) 3/4 тонны, 2/3 процента, 4,5 кг

2 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

St.Petersburg

St.Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of its most beautiful cities. Its population is more than 5 million people. St.Petersburg is a major industrial, cultural and scientific center, a large port on the Baltic Sea; and one of the largest rail and motorway junctions. Standing on over 100 islands, which form the great Neva River Delta, the city has a scope of canals.

Peter the Great founded the city in 1703 as a future capital. After that Russia got the so-called Window to Europe, which was very important for her foreign trade. The first trading vessel came to St.Petersburg in 1703, while in 1726 St.Petersburg accounted for 90 per cent of the nation's foreign trade.

In the second half of the 18th century several plants and factories sprang up. Industrial development was particularly rapid in the second half of the 19th century.

Now St.Petersburg plants manufacture the world's biggest steam and hydraulic turbines, along with modern lathes, electronic and electrical appliances. Housing construction is also developing quickly. St.Petersburg, major scientific and cultural center, has over 40 higher educational establishments and many research institutes, 18 theatres, 7 concert halls and over 2.000 public libraries.

Moreover St.Petersburg is indeed a wonderful city. The Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the Russian Museum, St.Isaac's Cathedral, the Peterand-Paul Fortress, the Admiralty building attract thousands of tourists from every country of the world, St.Petersburg's many museums house some of the world's most famous art collections. The Hermitage, for example, contains the richest collection of pictures in the world. One of the most interesting museums in St.Petersburg is the Russian Museum where you can see wonderful collections of beautiful works by famous Russian painters. St.Petersburg has a lot of symbols. Perhaps the most famous symbol is the monument to Peter the Great in Dekabrists Square.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных. a letter, a mouse, sofa, the bus, a day, a tree, a family, a fish, a company.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Clean, good, high, busy, difficult, fat, weak, interesting, cold, heavy.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1)2, 18, 30, 485, 7346

2)второй, пятьдесят пятый, двести семьдесят четвёртый

3)3 февраля 1752, 21 марта 1950

4)2/3 тонны, 1/2процента, 2,3 кг

3 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

Moscow

Moscow, capital of Russia, is the largest industrial and cultural center and the most important transport junction of the country. With a population of more than 8 million the city occupies an area of 87,500 hectares.

Moscow is an old city. Prince Yuri Dolgoruki founded the city in the middle of the 12th century. Moscow marked its 850th anniversary in 1997. In the 13th century Moscow became the national center of the struggle of Russian lands against the Mongolo-Tatar yoke, in subsequent years unification of the Russian lands around Moscow continued and, by the beginning of the 17th century, it became capital of the vast centralised Russian State.

Moscow is also the biggest industrial center. Moscow's industry is developing at a fast pace. Modern machine - building and metal - working plants turn out machine tools, automobiles, cranes, electric motors, clocks and watches. Many of Moscow's plants and factories use automatic production lines, computers and radio electronic and telemetric equipment. Moscow holds one of the first places in the world in housing construction. But even this rapid housing development has not fully satisfied the population's needs.

There are a lot of beautiful palaces, old mansions, cathedrals, churches and monuments in Moscow. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The Kremlin and St.Basil's Cathedral are masterpieces of ancient Russian architecture. On the territory of the Kremlin you can see old cathedrals, the Tzar-Bell, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, etc. Moscow is famous for its theaters. The best-known of them is the Bolshoi Opera House. Drama theaters and studios are also very popular. Moscow is the seat of the Russian Parliament and the center of political life of the country.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a man, a table, a fox, a lady, a knife, a chair, a way, a play, a town.

b) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

a) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Short, busy, clever, big, difficult, good, light, weak, successful, dirty.

b) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 4, 16, 50, 384, 7935

2) четвертый, восемьдесят второй, пятьсот шестьдесят седьмой

3) 7 августа 1868, 25 сентября 2002

4) 1/2 процента, 7/8 тонны, 5,8 кг

4 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

D.I. MENDELYEEV

A Russian name appeared in 1964 on the honorary board of science at Bridgeport University, USA: Mendelyeev was added to the list of the greatest geniuses - Euclid, Archimedes, Copernicus, Galilei, Newton and Lavoisier. D.I. Mendelyeev, the explorer of nature, is the greatest chemist of the world. The Mendelyeev system has served for almost 100 years as a key to discovering new elements and it has retained its key capacity until now. D.I. Mendelyeev was the fourteenth, and last child of the director of the Gymnasium at Tobolsk. At 16 he was taken by his mother to St. Petersburg to seek higher education. He entered the Pedagogical Institute where his father had also studied. In 1856 he took a degree in chemistry and in 1859 he was sent abroad for two years for further training. He returned to St. Petersburg in 1861 as Professor of Chemistry.

In 1868 Mendelyeev began to write a great textbook of chemistry, known in its English translation as the "Principles of chemistry". In compiling this, he tried to find some system of classifying the elements some

sixty in all then known whose properties he was describing. This led him to formulate the Periodic Law, which earned him lasting international fame. He presented it verbally to the Russian Chemical Society in October 1868 and published it in February 1869.

In this paper he set out clearly his discovery that if the elements are arranged in order of their atomic weights, chemically related elements appear at regular intervals. The greatness of Mendelyeev's achievement lies in the fact that he had discovered a generalization that not only unified an enormous amount of existing information but pointed the way to further progress.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

a) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a mouse, the watch, a shelf, the waiter, a bus, a city, a day, a pen, a month.

b) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

a) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Old, clever, honorable, big, wide, bad, comfortable, early, busy, shy.

b) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 6, 22, 70, 482, 8531

2) девятый, семьдесят шестой, девятьсот восемьдесят третий

3) 21 декабря 1584, 30 января 1999

4) 3/4 процента, 2/3 тонны, 7,3 кг

5 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

ACADEMICIAN LAVRENTIEV - A REPRESENTATIVE OF RUSSIAN SCIENCE

One of the representatives of Russian mathematics school is the great Russian mathematician Mikhail Alekseevkh Lavrentiev. His father was a mathematics lecturer. The young Lavrentiev grew up accustomed to hearing scientific conversation at home. This, he said, was the stimulus for his first interest in science.

Later he went to Moscow University to study mathematics. There he came under the influence of a leading Russian mathematician N.N. Luzin. Lavrentiev acknowledged N.N. Luzin to have been one of the key influences in his life. Luzin's work formed the basis for a new and active school of mathematics to which Lavrentiev became closely involved. One of Luzin's important qualities was his close association with young students. This impressed Lavrentiev greatly and he himself had always maintained close links with the youth. He had been teaching practically all his life. During his scientific career Lavrentiev moved from pure theory to more practical applications. His study of the theory of complex variables led to one particularly unexpected result - it turned out to be applicable to the study of so-called cumulative explosions. Later he developed a theory of controlled explosions which made it possible to predict how much and where materials could be moved. One application was the damming of a river at Alma-Ata using explosives to prevent the spring floods damaging the city.

Academician Lavrentiev at 75 was still much involved in running his special creation - the science city, Akademgorodok. The name of Lavrentiev and Akademgorodok are in many ways synonymous. He was often referred to as "dad", "grandfather". It was Lavrentiev who flew around Siberia looking for the best site for the new science town in the 1950's. It was he who chose the spot, close to Novosibirsk. There were good reasons for suggesting Siberia as the location, it was clear that Siberia was potentially very rich and it needed a scientific and technological base for its development.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a knife, a man, the queen, a lady, an egg, a toy, a dress, a fruit, a lady.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Little, sensitive, young, strong, thin, silly, dirty, tall, interesting, white.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 5, 14, 60, 793, 9538

2) пятый, тридцать восьмой, шестьсот пятьдесят первый

3) 18 октября 1825, 21 ноября 2001

4) 3/5 тонны, 1/3 процента, 8,4 кг

6 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

Washington

Washington, the capital of the United States, is situated on the Potomac River in the district of Columbia. The district is a piece of land ten miles square and it doesn't belong to any one state but to all the states. The capital owes very much to the first President of the United States, George Washington. It was Washington who chose the place for the District and laid in 1790 the corner-stone of the Capitol.

Washington is not the largest city of the United States. It is not as large as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit or Los Angeles. It has a population of 900,000 people. Washington is a one-industry city. That industry is government. Other American cities exist for a variety of reasons: New York is a center of finance; New Orleans deals with cotton; Chicago will sell you wheat. But Washington is to be the seat of the government of nation.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and the tallest among the buildings is the Capitol with its Hall of Representatives and Senate Chamber. It rises in the very center of the city - a big

white dome standing on a circle of pillars. Washington is the most unusual city of America. There are no sky-scrapers here because no other building must be taller than the Capitol. Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress, the largest library in the States. It contains more than 13 million books, more than 19 million manuscripts, including the personal papers of the USA presidents. In Washington there is the White House, a two-storied white building, home of the president. All American presidents except George Washington had lived in the White House.

There are some important museums and places of interest in Washington. For example the Washington Monument, which looks like a very big pencil, the Jefferson Memorial and Lincoln Memorial. A Linkoln was the sixteenth President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to Negroes in America. There are five universities in Washington. Thousands of tourists visit Washington every day to see the capital of the United States of America.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

a) Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных. a room, a child ,a family, a chair, a box, a toy, a princess, a dog, a place.

b) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

a) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык Strong, brave, talented, little, tall, silly, shy, gay, sensitive, young.

b) Выпишите из текста 5прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 7, 14, 60, 754, 3951

2) третий, восемьдесят первый, пятьсот тридцать второй

3) 27 марта 1851 , 3 августа 2003

4) 1/2 процента, 5/6 тонны, 3,4 км

7 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

PYOTR KAPITSA

Pyotr Leonidovich Kapitsa made his appearance in physics; turn of the century. In those years, Russia had a total of no more hundred professional physicists. Petya Kapitsa the son of a general, a prominent military engineer who had built the Kronstadt fortress - was keenly interested in physics while still at a technical high school (he had been expelled from the Kronstadt classic school for poor academic progress). The expulsion from the classic school may have been a stroke of good luck for Kapitsa. Technical high school graduates had no right to enter the University. As a result, Kapitsa became a student of electromechanical faculty of Petersburg's Peter the Great Polytechnicat Institute - perhaps the best technical educational establishment in Russia at the time. One of the most prominent features of Kapitsa's creative method, as L.D.Landau pointed out many years later, was his "in-exhaustible curiosity plus boundless ingenuity".

In 1921, three of our most prominent scientists were sent abroad to renew scientific contacts. These scientists were lone, Academician Krylov and Kapilsa who was then only twenty-seven. In those times, the wildest rumours had been spread in Britain about Soviet Russia, and the young Russian physicist drew universal attention at the world-famous Cavendish Laboratory headed by Ernest Rutherford, the founder of experimental nuclear physics. Very soon this attention was richly rewarded. Kapitsa established an unusual, almost incredible record - he completed the laboratory courses in two years. After that, Rutherford took personal interest in him and Kapitsa became his favourite pupil.

In 1934 Pyotr Kapitsa returned home. The house of the Institute of Physical Problems was built in a Moscow suburb, according to a plan which had been drawn by Kapitsa himself. He was appointed Director of the Institute.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a town, a tooth, a lion, an eye, a dress, a tree, a fish, a wife, a library.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание №4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Little, sensitive, young, strong, thin, silly, dirty, tall, interesting, white.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 8, 13, 90, 252, 8743

2) десятый, шестьдесят второй, семьсот восемьдесят четвёртый

3) 15 июля 1752, 4 сентября 2006

4) 3/4 процента, 1/2 тонны, 6,7 кг

8 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The USA is one of the largest countries in the world. It is situated in the central part of the North American continent. The area of the USA is over nine million square kilometers. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean and by the Atlantic Ocean. The population of the United States is nearly 250 million people live in towns. People of different nationalities live in the USA.

The official language of the country is English.

The capital of the country is Washington. It was named in honour of the first President, George Washington. As the USA is a large country, the climate is different in different regions of the country, for example, the Pacific coast is a region of mild winters and warm, dry summers, but the eastern continental region is watered with rainfall. The region around the Great Lakes has changeable weather.

There are many mountains in the USA. For example, the highest peak of the Cordilliers in the USA is 4,418 metres. The main river of the country is the Mississippi. But there are many other great rivers in the USA: the Colorado in the north-west. There are five Great Lakes between the USA and Canada.

The USA produces more than 52% of the world's corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco.

There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington, (the capital of the country), New York (the city of social contrasts, financial and business centre of the capitalist world), Boston (there are three universities in it), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities in the USA), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centres of the automobile industry), Hollywood (the centre of the USA film business). The USA is a highly developed industrial country. The USA is rich in mineral resources, such as aluminium, salt, zinc, copper, cement and others. The country is rich in coal, natural gas; gold and silver too. It holds the first place in the capitalist world for the production of coal, iron, oil, natural gas.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. the street, the ability, the child, a bush, a baby, the picture, a party, the step, a shelf

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. delicious, short, happy, busy, comfortable, pretty, thick, big, sweet, poor.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

- 1) 9, 12, 80, 153, 9485
- 2) пятнадцатый, девяносто пятый, триста сорок девятый
- 3) 7 ноября 1957, 22 мая 2004
- 4) 7/8 тонны, 3/5 процента, 8,7 м

9 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV.

Outstanding poet, founder of Russian literature and creator of the Russian literary language - that is how the father of Russian science, Mikhail Lomonosov, is known. A brilliant student, he was included among those who were sent abroad in 1736 to study chemistry and metallurgy. While abroad, Lomonosov studied philosophy, physics, mathematics and foreign languages. On his return to St. Petersburg, he was accepted in 1741 as an associate of the Academy of Sciences in physics. Four years later he was appointed professor and elected a member of the Academy.

After the death of Peter I in 1725, the Academy had fallen into the hands of a group of pseudo-scientists - for the most part foreigners who were supported by the tsarist court and the Government. Lomonosov openly opposed these "academicians". He fought for the success of his country's science, devoting himself heart and soul to this work. In the words of the immortal Pushkin: "Lomonosov was a great man...". He founded the first Russian University; or to express it more clearly, he himself was our first University". Lomonosov established the first chemical laboratory in Russia, and himself headed it in its work. He published a number of books on Russian philology, and lectured on physics, widened the practical application of natural sciences. For Lomonosov science was not an end in itself but a means for developing the productive forces and raising the cultural level of the people.

It was Lomonosov's dream to develop scientists from among the people, "our own Newtons and Platons". He fought for the establishment of schools for general education. As already mentioned, Lomonosov laid the foundation for the scientific study of the Russian language, created Russian grammar, developed prosody, opening up horizons to Russian literature.

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

a) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. a wolf, a foot, a park, a box, the city, the life, a mountain, a boy, a dish.

b) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

a) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. Warm, fat, beautiful, good, pretty, thick, clean, deep, polite, unpleasant.

b) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

- 1) 3, 17, 40, 256, 5892
- 2) третий, семьдесят шестой, триста восемьдесят пятый
- 3) 4 апреля 1870, 30 июля 1919
- 4) 5/6 метра, 3/4 тонны, 1,8 кг

10 variant

Задание №1. Прочтите и переведите текст письменно.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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 population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people.

About 80% of the population are urban. There are at least four nationalities in the country: the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. Besides, these nationalities have their own languages. The

United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. 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. The south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but the eastern, central and south-eastern parts of England are vast plains. Mountains are not very high. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain; they are not very long, but very deep and navigable all the year round. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. This means that Great Britain is governed by the Parliament and the Queen is Head of State. The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Parliament.

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

Задание № 2. Выпишите из текста все личные, объектные и притяжательные местоимения, укажите, к какой группе они относятся, и переведите их на русский язык.

Задание № 3.

а) Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных. the boy, a woman, the place, a box, the country, the game, a match, a brick, a leaf.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 существительных и образуйте множественное число. Подчеркните в тексте эти существительные.

Задание № 4.

а) Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных и переведите их на русский язык. comfortable, little, easy, wide, great, hot, deep, brave, merry, interesting.

б) Выпишите из текста 5 прилагательных и образуйте степени сравнения. Подчеркните в тексте эти прилагательные.

Задание № 5. Напишите прописью по-английски.

1) 10, 11, 100, 692, 58849

2) восьмой, сто четвёртый, триста сорок шестой

3) 18 января 1693, 28 декабря 1576

4) 3/4 тонны, 2/3 процента, 3,7м

Минимальное количество баллов- 5, максимальное количество баллов-15

Критерии оценки выполнения практических заданий и контрольных работ по дисциплине.

Отличный результат	Выполнение более 90% заданий
Хороший результат	Выполнение от 70% до 89% заданий
Удовлетворительный результат	Выполнение более 40-69% заданий
Неудовлетворительный результат	Выполнение менее 0-39% заданий

Шкала оценки образовательных достижений

1. Оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если:

Полный ответ (90-100%). Отсутствуют грубые смысловые и терминологические искажения. В основном соблюдается правильная передача характерных особенностей стиля переводимого текста. В целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами;

высказывание было связным и логически последовательным;

2. Оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если:

Неполный ответ (70-89%). Присутствуют незначительные искажения смысла и терминологии. Не нарушается правильность передачи характерных особенностей стиля переводимого текста. Допущены отдельные ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию.

3. Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если:

Неполный ответ (40-69%). Отсутствуют грубые терминологические искажения. Нарушается правильность передачи характерных особенностей стиля переводимого текста. Сумел в основном решить поставленную речевую задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объем высказывания не достигал нормы; допущены языковые ошибки;

4. Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если:

Неполный ответ (менее 40%). Присутствуют грубые искажения в передаче содержания. Отсутствует правильная передача характерных особенностей стиля переводимого текста. - только частично справился с решением коммуникативной задачи; высказывание было небольшим по объему; наблюдалась узость вокабуляра; отсутствовали элементы собственной оценки, допущено большое количество языковых ошибок

V. Перечень тем, вынесенных на экзамен по дисциплине:

Список лексических тем:

1. About myself and my family.
2. My home is my castle.
3. Higher education in the UK.
4. Higher education in Russia.
5. One of the world-famous university.
6. My future profession.
7. History of the automobile.
8. What Was the First Car?
9. The First Automobile.

Минимальное количество баллов- 10, максимальное количество баллов-30

Наименование отметки	Баллы	Числовой эквивалент
Отлично	20-30	5
Хорошо	15-20	4
Удовлетворительно	10-15	3
Неудовлетворительно	0-10	2