ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
им. Т.Г. ШЕВЧЕНКО

БЕНДЕРСКИЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

Кафедра «Общеобразовательные и гуманитарные науки»

УТВЕРЖДЕН
на заседании кафедры ОиГН
«_20_» ____09____ 2021 г., протокол №_2_
И.о. зав. кафедрой
_____ И.А. Лунгу
(подпись)

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ФТД.03
«Факультатив по профессиональному иностранному языку»
(наименование дисциплины)

направление подготовки:

Направление подготовки:
2.08.03.01 «Строительство»
(наименование профиля подготовки)

Профиль подготовки
«Промышленное и гражданское строительство»
(наименование профиля подготовки)

бакалавр
Квалификация (степень) выпускника

Форма обучения:
очная
заочная 3,6лет

Разработал:
старший преподаватель
_____ И.А. Лунгу

Бендеры, 2021

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

В результате освоения дисциплины «Факультатив по профессиональному иностранному языку» у студентов должны быть формированы 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 осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) в том числе на официальных языках ПМР	ИДУК-4.4. Чтение и понимание со словарем информации на иностранном языке на темы повседневного и делового общения ИДУК-4.5. Ведение на иностранном языке диалога общего и делового характера ИДУК-4.6. Выполнение сообщений или докладов на иностранном языке после предварительной подготовки

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1	1.Modern engineering technologies.	ИД$_{УК-4.3.}$ ИД$_{УК-4.6.}$ ИД$_{УК-4.5.}$ ИД$_{УК-4.4.}$	Выполнение практических работ по текстам
	2. Materials technology.		
	3. Tools and equipment.		
	4.Production processes.		
Промежуточная аттестация			
1	зачет		защита предоставленных практических работ

Практические задания

Практическая №1

Read and translate the text:

Modern engineering technologies

According to Deloitte's (Deloitte («Делойт») — международная сеть компаний, оказывающих услуги в области консалтинга и аудита) 2021 engineering and construction industry outlook, 76 percent of engineering and construction executives indicated that they are planning to invest in digital technology this year. Investing in the latest construction technology is helping business owners facilitate digital transformations and stay a step ahead of the competition.

There are real, practical applications and benefits to modernizing your current processes. And if your construction company wants to maintain a competitive edge, you'll need to find ways to integrate new approaches into your strategy and workflows.

These cutting-edge technologies are drastically changing how the industry operates and how future projects will be completed.

Types of Construction Technology Impacting the Industry:

- Data Collection Apps
- Drones
- Building Information Modeling (BIM) Software
- Virtual Reality and Wearables
- 3D Printing
- Artificial Intelligence

1. Data Collection Apps

Apps are becoming more of the norm in construction, and for good reason. The increased portability of tablets and smartphones allows for greater communication and the ability to work from anywhere. More specifically, data collection apps are helping construction companies **gather faster, more accurate and higher quality data** from the jobsite. Integrating this type of technology into your current processes is simple and requires a smaller upfront investment while still providing major benefits, including:

- **Significant time savings & reduced data entry errors.** Data collection app users have reported more than 20 field and administrative hours saved each week, along with a 50 percent reduction in data entry errors. Helpful tip:Estimate your ROI potential by using our free online calculator.
- **Enhanced workflows.** You can automate data collection workflows so the submission of one form triggers another form to be sent, and so on, until a particular task is completed with all necessary sign-offs and collected data. Additionally, some data collection applications offer mobile forms and web forms apps so your team can submit forms on their smartphones, tablets, laptops, desktops – basically any digital device.
- **Improved safety compliance.** Data collection apps can facilitate everything from daily equipment inspections to near miss reporting to a comprehensive job safety analysis.
- **Instant reporting.** Whether you need daily job reports, quick turn-around on client deliverables or fast access to legal documentation, a data collection app is going to help you streamline reporting. You can also easily customize reports based on your business needs.

2. Drones

Drones are the most widely used emerging construction technology. They can conduct site surveys more quickly and accurately than a crew on the ground and are cheaper than aerial imaging. Their high resolution cameras and the data collected can create interactive 3D or topographical maps and models, and take volume measurements.

Another benefit of using drones is the ability to inspect hard to reach places such as bridges or around tall buildings, and to do it safely. You can also use them to monitor progress on a job site and see how people are working.

3. Building Information Modeling (BIM) Software

The use of BIM provides space for better collaboration because each person and expertise area can add their piece to the same model, instead of broken out onto multiple versions of a 2D paper drawing. This way, the model evolves immediately as people contribute, streamlining the process and increasing efficiency. BIM also helps with problem solving in the design and planning stages of a project, by automating clash detection and providing a more complete picture of the project.

We're seeing more and more global government initiatives to make BIM a compulsory procedure for large-scale facilities projects, including in India, Hong Kong, France, South Korea, Germany and Italy. In the United Kingdom, BIM is already mandatory for government construction projects. According to Research and Market's 2021 Building Information Modeling Market Report, emerging trends that will have a direct impact on the industry include AI development in BIM, increased demand for BIM-based cloud collaboration, and modular construction and prefabrication.

4. Virtual Reality and Wearables

Virtual reality technology is often used in conjunction with BIM to help better understand complex projects. Think of the potential: you create a building design with BIM and then are able to use VR to actually walk around it. Pretty cool, right? This will give your team, or the client, an even more realistic idea of what the project will look like once completed. Having a more complete grasp on the project before it begins gives you the opportunity to avoid big changes and expensive change orders mid-way through.

Wearables are a construction technology that are not only making a positive impact on safety, but also productivity. AsphaltPro published a recent article on the topic, reporting that wearable technology in the construction industry can increase productivity by 8.5 percent and workplace satisfaction by 3.5 percent. The article also highlighted some notable products on the market, including XOEye Smart Glasses, Spot-r Wearable Sensor and Redpoint Positioning Safety Vest Sensors.

5. 3D Printing

3D printing as a construction technology has the potential to change material sourcing. For prefabrication, materials for a project can be printed and then transported to the job site, ready for use

immediately. This can allow you to get materials faster and streamline the process by removing extra steps in the middle.

3D printing makes it possible to print materials right on site, reducing waste and further saving on transportation and storage costs. However, one of the current challenges with adoption of this technology is limitations with mass production. Although some 3D printers can produce on a larger scale, they are expensive.

6. Artificial Intelligence

For years, artificial intelligence (AI) has provided benefits to construction projects through increased safety, improving workflows, and getting jobs done faster and better. However, many construction companies continue to navigate and learn how to best apply this complex technology within their organization.

Some larger firms have started to build out their own AI programs to help with internal decision-making processes and operations. While others are relying on third parties, such as AI advisors and solutions providers, to audit their current practices and identify opportunities for AI and/or machine learning implementation.

What's Next?

Investing in the latest construction technologies is undoubtedly a smart business move. The key is finding the tech tools that can help you reach your company's goals. As we mentioned earlier, onboarding a data collection app is a good place to start your digital transformation. It's a fairly small upfront cost with huge ROI potential. At Device Magic, we offer a free, 14-day trial so you can see if our data collection solutions are the right fit for your business needs.

Практическая №2

Прочитайте и переведите текст

CHIEF PROPERTIES OF BUILDING MATERIALS

As it is known the fields of application of building materials dictate their properties.

The properties of building materials determine their chemical and minera- logical composition and their structure. According to the microstructure, materials are classified into: crystalline (stone, metal), amorphous (glass, bitumen), coagulation-viscous (colours composition, melts of metal and glass, plastic concrete mix), according to macrostructure - dense (metal), porous (brick), cellular, layered (shale), fibred (wood), friable (sand).

The properties of building materials are classified as physical, chemical, mechanical and technological.

Physical properties of materials include their characteristic density, structure, their relation to water, frost, heat, fire, sound and radioactive rays.

Chemical properties of materials define their ability to participate in chemical reactions with decrease or increase their strength.

Mechanical properties determine the resistance of materials to different forces. Technological properties are necessary to receive manufactured articles and constructions, for example, plasticity, viscosity, weldability (metal).

Physical properties of materials include true and average density (kg/m^3), porosity (%), and hydro-physical, heat-physical, acoustic properties.

The true density is the mass (kg) of one cubic metre (m^3) substance which the material consists of. The true density is determined with the formula

The average density of a material may vary as a function of porosity and void content.

Loose materials (sand, crushed stone, cement and others) are characterized by their apparent density *(p*). The volume of these materials is considered to include not only the pores and voids inside the grains of the material, but also the voids between them.

Pores are small cells in a material filled with air or water. Pores may be open or closed, little and large. Little closed pores are filled with air.

The material which has many closed pores possesses good heat insulation properties. The porosity of a material may influence its other properties such as average density, strength, thermal conductivity, frost resistance, water permeability. Walls of buildings are made of porous materials.

The properties of materials with respect to the action of water are characterized by their **hy-**

dro-physical properties. These properties of building materials are generally classified as hygroscopicity, water absorption, water release, water permeability, frost resistance, weathering or air resistance.

Hygroscopicity is the property of a material to absorb water vapour from air. It is governed by the nature of the substance involved, by air temperature and relative humidity, by the type of pores, their number and size. Surfaces of some materials (called hydrophilic) attract water well, while surfaces of others (known as hydrophobic) repulse water.

Under other conditions being equal, the hygroscopicity of material depends on its surface area including that of open pores and capillary channels. Materials of equal porosity, but with smaller open pores and capillary channels prove to be more hygroscopic than materials with larger pores. Hygroscopic is characterized by quantity of absorb water vapour from air (%).

Water absorption is the ability of material to absorb and retain water. It is described by the amount of water absorbed by an initially dry material plunge in water, and is expressed in per cent of the mass (water absorption by mass) or of the volume (water absorption by volume) of the dry material.

Water absorption is always less than the true porosity since some of the pores are closed i.e., isolated from the surrounding medium and not accessible to water. Water absorption by volume is always less than 100%, whereas water absorption by mass of very porous materials may exceed 100%.

Water absorption of building materials is governed chiefly by the volume of the pores, their shape and sill. It is also influenced by the nature of materials and their water-retaining properties. Saturation with water greatly affects the properties of materials: the bulk, density and heat conductivity of some go up, whereas others, e.g., wood, clay, tend to swell, so that their volume increases and their strength decreases because the links between the particles are broken by the penetrating molecules of water.

and describes the water resistance of materials. For soaking materials it equals 0 (clay), whereas others (metal, glass) fully retain their strength under the action of water and their coefficient of softening is 1. Materials with coefficient of softening 0.8 and higher are referred to as water - resisting materials. Materials with a coefficient of softening less than 0.8 should not be permanently exposed to the action of moisture.

Water release

The property of water release is reverse to water absorption. With fall of the humidity and rise of the temperature, the materials will release moisture to the surrounding medium. The rate of drying depends first on temperature and also on the difference between the moisture of the material and the relative humidity of the air - the greater the difference, the more intensive is the drying of the material secondly; the rate of drying is affected by the properties of the material itself and the nature of its porosity. Water - repellents and materials with large pores release their moisture quicker than fine - porous and hydrophilic materials. The water release for building materials is described by the intensity of water loss (%) at a relative air humidity of 60% and temperature of 20%.

Air resistance (weathering resistance).

This property of material is its ability to endure repeated moistening and drying over prolonged periods of time without either suffering considerable deformation or losing mechanical strength.

Variations in humidity take place in many materials by changes in volume: the materials swell when moisture content increases and shrink, when it decreases. Repeated moistening and drying cause alternating stresses in the material of building constructions and may result, in the course of time, in the loss of load-bearing capacity (failure).

Water permeability determines the capacity of material to let through water under pressure. This property is estimate by the coefficient of filtration, which is equal to the amount of water penetrating in one hour at a constant pressure through lm of the material being tested. Water permeability depends on contain of open pores. Dense materials (steel, glass, bitumen, most plastics) are impervious to water (waterproof).

Frost resistance is the ability of a water-saturated material to endure repeated freezing and thawing with out visible signs of failure or considerable decrease of mechanical strength. The dis-

integrate being the result of water increase contained inside their pores increases in volume by up to 9% in the process of freezing.

Frost resistance of materials is determined by freezing water-saturated specimens at the temperature between - 15 - 17°C and subsequently thawing them out.

The frost resistance of material depends on its density and the degree of its saturation with water. Dense materials are frost resistant. Of the porous materials, frost resistant are only those in which most of the pores are closed. Material is considered frost resistant when its strength decreases by not more than 15 to 25% and the loss in weight as result of spalling does not exceed 5% after a prescribed number of freezing and thawing cycles. When specimens show no signs of failure after freezing, their frost resistance is defined by the frost resistance coefficient which is calculated according to the formula:

where R_{fr} - compressive strength of material after the frost resistance test, Pa;

R_{ws} - compressive strength of water - saturated material before the test, Pa .

A frost resistant material is one whose coefficient K_{fr} is not less than 0.75.

By the number of freezing and thawing cycles which materials are capable to withstand, they are subdivided into grades frost resistance stamp F 10, 15, ... 200 and over (F is an abbreviation for frost).

Under laboratory conditions, specimens are frozen in refrigerating chambers. One or two freezing cycles in the chamber are equivalent to 3 or 5 years of atmospheric exposure. There is also a faster testing method in which specimens are soaked in a 5% solution of chloride sodium and then frozen at a temperature to -18 or -50°C with crystals water. Crystals of salt together formed inside the pores of the stone, press against the walls of the pores even stronger than the freezing water itself. The reason for freezing the specimens at such a low temperature is explained by congeals in small capillary channels only at temperatures between -10 and -50°C. One cycle of faster testing is equivalent to 10 or even 20 cycles of direct freezing tests.

Heat-physical properties of materials include heat conductivity, heat capacity, thermal resistance, hot resistance, fire resistance, refractoriness.

Heat conductivity of a material is its ability to conduct heat. All materials conduct heat to a different degree. The heat conductivity of material is quantitatively evaluated by a coefficient which is equal to the quantity of heat flowing in 1 hour through a specimen of 1 m area 1 m thick when the temperature difference between its opposite and parallel flat surfaces is 1°K.

The heat conductivity of material is governed by a number of factors: nature of the material, its structure, porosity, character of pores, humidity and temperature at which the heat exchange takes place. Materials with closed pores have lower heat conductivity than those with communicating pores. Fine-porous materials have lower heat conductivity than those with large pores. As it is known the air inside the large and communicating pores is freer to move, which enhances heat transfer. Heat conductivity of homogeneous material depends on its average density. When it decreases, heat conductivity drops, and vice versa.

Heat conductivity is greatly affected by humidity. The humid materials have higher heat conductivity than dry ones, because heat conductivity of water is 25 times higher than that of air.

The coefficient of heat conductivity is the basis index for various heat- insulating and structural and heat insulating materials and manufactured articles.

The values of heat conductivity for various categories of materials have been set as follows (W/m°C).

Heat conductivity is of major importance for materials used to build walls of heated buildings and to insulate various thermal equipments.

The heat capacity of a material is its ability to absorb or give off neat on heating or cooling, this ability being described in quantitative terms by a coefficient which (kj) is equal to the quantity of heat required to heat 1 kg of material by 1°C. The heat capacity of steel is 0, 46; of heavy concrete is 0, 90; of wood is 2, 4; water - 4, 0 kj/kg • °K.

Thermal resistance of a material is characterized by its ability to endure a certain number of cycles of sharp temperature variations without destruction. Thermal resistance depends on the degree of homogeneity of the material and the coefficients of linear expansion of its constituents. The lower the latter values, the higher is the thermal resistance of the material. Glass and granite may

be examples of materials with poor thermal resistance.

Hot - resistance is the ability of a material being resistant at temperature of exploitation from 1000°C and below.

The hot resistant materials work under his condition without increase of deformation and decreases of its strength.

Refractoriness is the ability of a material to withstand prolonged action of high temperature without melting or losing shape. In this category there are three varieties of material - refractory, high-melting and low-melting. Materials capable of resisting a prolonged action of temperatures from 1580°C and higher are known as refractory. High-melting materials withstand temperatures from 1350 to 1580°C and low-melting materials - temperature below 1350°C.

Fire-resistance is the ability of materials to resist the action of fire without substantial deformation or loss of strength. According to their fire-resistance building materials may be subdivided into noncombustible, fire-resistive and combustible. Noncombustible materials neither smoulder nor char under the action of fire. Natural (rock) and non-organic mineral materials (ceramic) belong to this category. However, some of these materials (glass, metal) suffer considerable deformation and melt. That is why they cannot be referred to noncombustible materials. Fire-resistive materials are ones which char, smoulder and ignite with difficulty when exposed to the action of flame but continue to burn or smoulder only in the presence of flame. Combustible materials burn and smoulder under the action of fire and go on burning after the starting flame is removed. All organic materials, not treated with fire-proof compounds, fall into this category.

Acoustic properties of a material are characterized by their relation to sound waves and noises. Sound waves of lower or higher frequencies cannot be seen by human beings. Sounds may be divided into musical sounds, noises and sound pulses. The quantity of energy carried by a sound wave per 1 s through an area of 1 cm is known as sound intensity. Sound intensity is measured in decibels, and its physiological characteristic (loudness) in phonon. Velocity of sound in the air at 15°C is equal to 340 m/s. Noise is a combination of various sounds rapidly changing in pitch and intensity. In buildings noises may be audible and inaudible (ultra sound) they may originate in the air or by direct impact. A prolonged, action of audible sound that of a high pitch sound is detrimental to human health. Noise can be considerably lowered by constructional acoustics which are concerned with sound insulation of exterior walls and floors against solid- borne noises and sound-absorbing for ceilings against air-borne noises. The sound-absorbing materials probably a lot of open pores and soundproof probably be springy. Sources of high-intensity vibration noises are generally various engines and mechanisms. Spreading of vibration noises can be considerably lowered if vibration insulating and vibration-absorbing materials are used.

Radiation resistance is a physical property of a material characterized by its ability to resist the action of radiation rays without substantial deformation and loss of strength. The radiation rays raise temperature of materials and alter its microstructure. Radiation steady materials due to arrest gamma rays and neutron fluxes which are dangerous to living organisms. Protection against neutron radiation is provided by materials containing a large amount of combined water, and against gamma rays, by high-density materials (lead, extra-heavy concrete).

Chemical properties are the ability of material to withstand the action of acids, alkalis, salt solutions and gases. Sanitary facilities, sewer pipes, materials for walls, floors, ceilings, chemical factors and also hydraulic engineering installations are most frequently attacked by corrosive liquids and gases and by sea water which contains a large quantity of dissolved salts.

A chemical resistant material is one whose coefficient $[K_{chres})$ is not less than 0, 90.

Mechanical properties of building materials are characterized by the ability of a material to resist all external actions involving the application of force. The various mechanical properties are generally divided into the following categories: compressive strength, bending strength, hardness.

The strength of building materials is described by their ultimate strength, which is the stress corresponding to the load destructing a specimen of the material.

Compressive strength of material is found experimentally by testing specimens in mechanical or hydraulic presses. Specimens shaped as cubes with sides measuring from 2 to 30 cm are specially prepared for the purpose. The strength of material depends on its structure, average density,

moisture content, chemical composition, direction of load application and the rate of load application.

The values of safety factors, which are so vital for the preservation and the service life of constructions, are specified by design standards and depend on the type and the quality of the material, service life of the building and special engineering calculations.

Hardness is the ability of material to resist penetration in its surface by a harder body.

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ К ТЕКСТУ

I. К каждой данной паре слов вспомните русское слово с тем же корнем, что и английское:

Component	блок, деталь, составная часть
variation	изменение, перемена
conductor	проводник
compress	сжимать
construction	строительство, конструкция
design	проект, проектировать
corrosion-resistant	не поддающийся коррозии, нержавеющий коррозиеустойчивый
ornament	украшение
industry	промышленность
bronze	бронза, бронзовый

II. Вспомните значение следующих английских слов и подберите к ним эквиваленты из правого столбца.

1. ferrous metals	оборудование для химического завода
2. non-ferrous metals	нержавеющая сталь
3. in general	легкий вес
4. of good importance	стальной каркас (конструкция)
5. cast iron	металлоконструкции
6. member of construction	легированная сталь
7. steelwork=steel frame	черные металлы
8. ferro-concrete structures	нержавеющая сталь
9. metal structures	чугун
10. alloyed steel	проводник тепла
11. stainless steel	цветные металлы
12. chemical plant equipment	железобетонные конструкции
13. heat conductor	элемент конструкции
14. light weight	в основном

Практическая №3

Read the text:

Sanding and □nishing

Sanding removes tool marks and makes wood surfaces smooth for □nishing. Sanding should not begin until the wood has been cut to its □nal size. Most abrasive paper manufactured for use by hand has rough particles of the minerals □ int or garnet. Aluminum oxide is a common sanding material used in such machines as a portable belt sander or a vibrating sander. Portable belt sanders work better than vibrating sanders on large wood surfaces. Woodworkers use a variety of □nishes to protect wood and to bring out the beauty of the grain. A stain is a dye that colors wood without hiding the pattern and feel of the grain. Paint covers the grain of the
wood and provides a color of its own. Varnish, shellac, and lacquer add a hard, glossy □nish while exposing the beauty of the wood. Wax protects varnish and has a smooth, shiny □nish when polished. Enamel is a type of glossy paint.

II. Find English equivalents in the text:

следы от инструмента – _____

поверхность дерева – _____

наждачная бумага – _____

грубые частицы – _____

шлифовальный материал – _____
ленточно-шлифовальная ручная машина – _____
вибрационный шлифовальный станок – _____
целый ряд покрытий – _____
показать красоту – _____
не скрывая структуру – _____
строение (структура) дерева – _____
глянцевая поверхность – _____
глянцевая краска – _____
красота структуры дерева – _____
такие минералы как кремень или гранит – _____

III. Give Russian equivalents to the following:

smooth for nishing – _____
 nal size – _____
manufactured for use by hand – _____
aluminum oxide – _____
beauty of the wood – _____
a stain – _____
a dye – _____
that colors wood – _____
provides a color of its own – _____
a varnish – _____
a shellac – _____
shiny nish – _____
an enamel – _____

IV. Translate the text and say whether these statements are true or false:

1. Finishing makes wood surfaces smooth for sanding.
2. Before sanding the wood should be cut to its nal size.
3. Most abrasive paper manufactured for use by hand is very soft.
4. Vibrating sanders are the best machines used for sanding largewood surfaces.
5. A variety of lacquers is used to protect wood.
6. A stain is used for painting wood and hiding the pattern of the grain.
7. Finishes cover wood and provide a color of its own.
8. Varnish, shellac, and lacquer are used for exposing the beauty of the wood.
9. Wax is used for providing a smooth and shiny nish.

V. Choose the right variant:

1. Most abrasive paper manufactured for use by hand has rough particles …

а) Большую часть наждачной бумаги производили для использования вручную, которая имела грубые частицы …

б) Большинство наждачки выпускалось вручную и имело грубые частицы..

в) Большая часть наждачной бумаги, произведенной для использования вручную, имеет грубые частицы …

2. Aluminum oxide is a common sanding material used in such machines …

а) Оксид алюминия – это общий материал для шлифования и использовался в таких машинах …

б) Оксид алюминия – это распространенный материал для шлифовки, используемый в таких машинах …

в) Оксид алюминия является шлифовальным материалом общим для таких машин …

3. A stain is a dye that colors wood without hiding the pattern …

а) Морилка – это красящее вещество, которое окрашивает дерево, не скрывая его структуру …

б) Морилка – это красящее вещество под цвет дерева, которая не скрывает его структуру …

в) Морилка – это красящее вещество, используемое для того,чтобы цвета дерева не скрывали структуру …

4. Varnish, shellac, and lacquer add a hard, glossy nish while exposing the beauty of the wood.

а) Глазурь, шеллак и лак добавляют твердости глянцевой поверхности, показывая красоту дерева.

б) Глазурь, шеллак и лак делают поверхность твердой и глянцевой, демонстрируя красоту дерева.

в) Глазурь, шеллак и лак придают твердой поверхности

выполнения практических задании по дисциплине.

Удовлетворительный результат	Выполнение более 40% заданий
Неудовлетворительный результат	Выполнение менее 40% заданий

Критерии оценивания по дисциплине «Факультатив про профессиональному иностранному (английский) языку».

– правильность ответа по содержанию задания (учитывается количество и характер ошибок при ответе);

– полнота и глубина ответа (учитывается количество усвоенных фактов, понятий и т.п.);

– сознательность ответа (учитывается понимание излагаемого материала);

– логика изложения материала (учитывается умение строить целостный, последовательный рассказ, грамотно пользоваться специальной терминологией);

– рациональность использованных приемов и способов решения поставленной учебной задачи (учитывается умение использовать наиболее прогрессивные и эффективные способы достижения цели);

– своевременность и эффективность использования наглядных пособий и технических средств при ответе (учитывается грамотно и с пользой применять наглядность и демонстрационный опыт при устном ответе);

– использование дополнительного материала (обязательное условие);

– рациональность использования времени, отведенного на задание (не одобряется затянутость выполнения задания, устного ответа во времени, с учетом индивидуальных особенностей студентов).

Для определения уровня знаний по дисциплине «**Факультатив про профессиональному иностранному (английский) 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 оценивается:

- на недифференцированном зачете: зачет/незачет

зачет ставится студенту:

если его устный ответ, письменная работа, практическая деятельность в полном объеме соответствует учебной программе, допускается один недочет, объем ЗУНов составляет от 40-% содержания (правильный полный ответ, представляющий собой связное, логически последовательное сообщение на определенную тему, умения применять определения, правила в конкретных случаях. Студент обосновывает свои суждения, применяет знания на практике, приводит собственные примеры).

незачет ставится студенту:

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.