

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И МОЛОДЁЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ

КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ

«НОВОРОССИЙСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ РАДИОЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПРИБОРОСТРОЕНИЯ»

Комплект оценочных средств

для проведения текущего, рубежного контроля, промежуточной аттестации в
форме зачёта/дифференцированного зачёта


по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык (английский)

в рамках программы подготовки специалиста среднего звена (ППССЗ)
для специальности СПО

**23.02.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного
транспорта**

СОГЛАСОВАНО


Зам. директора по УМР

 Е.В. Заслонова

29 08 2020 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора по УР

 Т.В. Трусова

29 08 2020 г.

Одобен

УМО

филологических дисциплин

Протокол от 29 августа 2020 г. № 1

Председатель УМО

 М.А. Марарь

Комплект оценочных средств для проведения текущего, рубежного контроля, промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский) разработан на основе федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 23.02.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта (утв. приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 22.04.2014 г. № 383, зарегистрирован в Минюст России от 27.06.2014 г. № 32878), рабочей программы учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык (английский) (утв. директором колледжа), Положения по организации текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся ГБПОУ КК НКРП (утв. директором колледжа), Положения по формированию КОС по дисциплине (утв. директором колледжа).

Организация-разработчик: ГБПОУ КК «Новороссийский колледж радиоэлектронного приборостроения» (далее ГБПОУ КК НКРП)

Разработчик:

преподаватель ГБПОУ КК НКРП
(должность, место работы)


(подпись)

Е.С. Ясницкая

Рецензенты:

Панина Л.Т.

Преподаватель высшей квалификационной категории
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РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на комплект оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине **ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык (английский)**

Направление подготовки (специальность) учебная дисциплина, технический профиль. Комплект оценочных средств разработан преподавателем Ясницкой Е.С.

КОС учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский) разработан на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины специальности 23.02.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта СПО.

Предназначен для подготовки оценочных материалов, обеспечивающих проведение рубежного контроля в форме контрольных работ и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта и дифференцированного зачёта по учебной дисциплине.

КОС состоит из следующих разделов:

- раздел «Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств», характеризующий область применения и нормативные основания разработки КОС; сводные сведения об объектах оценивания, показателях и критериях оценивания, типах заданий; формах аттестации;

- раздел «Комплект оценочных средств», структура которого позволяет разрабатывать и комплектовать разные типы заданий для обучающихся. Данный раздел включает в себя разработанные комплексные задания (в том числе тестовые) для проведения текущего контроля в форме контрольной работы и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета и дифференцированного зачета.

- раздел «Условия выполнения заданий» включает в себя место выполнения, время выполнения, основные и дополнительные источники учебной литературы, критерии оценивания знаний и умений обучающихся.

Структура материала отличается логичностью, постепенным увеличением степени трудности, разнообразием заданий, а так же форм и способов контроля.

Большое внимание уделено контролю навыков чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности с элементами анализа, что особенно актуально для будущей профессии студентов.

Большим достоинством комплекта является многоуровневость, что позволяет использовать материал в группах разного уровня подготовки. При этом прослеживается четкая преемственность уровней с точки зрения формируемых компетенций. КОС учитывает индивидуальные особенности студентов и содержит в себе развивающий компонент.

КОС учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» обеспечивает проведение текущего, рубежного и промежуточного контроля знаний студентов, соответствует рабочей программе учебной дисциплины для специальностей технического профиля и может быть использован в образовательном процессе в ГБПОУ КК «Новороссийский колледж радиоэлектронного приборостроения».

Рецензент:



Е.Н. Ткалина

Преподаватель высшей квалификационной категории

ГБПОУ КК НКРП

Лингвист, преподаватель иностранного языка

«29» августа 2020 г.

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на комплект оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03. Иностранный язык (английский), разработанный преподавателем ГБПОУ КК НКРП Ясницкой Е.С.

КОС для проведения текущего, рубежного контроля, промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03. «Иностранный язык» (английский) разработан на основе рабочей программы учебной дисциплины специальности 23.02.03 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта, Положения по организации текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся ГБПОУ КК НКРП, Положения по формированию КОС по дисциплине и в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО.

КОС состоит из следующих разделов:

- раздел «Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств», характеризующий область применения и нормативные основания разработки КОС; сводные сведения об объектах оценивания, показателях и критериях оценивания, типах заданий; формах аттестации;
- раздел «Комплект оценочных средств», структура которого позволяет разрабатывать и комплектовать разные типы заданий для обучающихся;
- раздел «Условия выполнения заданий» включает в себя место выполнения, время выполнения, основные и дополнительные источники учебной литературы, критерии оценивания знаний и умений обучающихся.

КОС предназначен для подготовки оценочных материалов, обеспечивающих проведение текущего, рубежного контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта и (дифференцированного) зачёта по учебной дисциплине.

Задания разработаны конкретно, последовательно, методически грамотно и позволяют проверить знания и умения по данной дисциплине.

Таким образом, КОС учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)» обеспечивает проведение текущего, рубежного и промежуточного контроля знаний обучающихся и может быть использован в образовательном процессе в ГБПОУ КК «Новороссийский колледж радиоэлектронного приборостроения».

Рецензент: _____



Л.Т.Панина, преподаватель высшей квалификационной категории ГБПОУ КК НСПК,

Филолог, преподаватель двух иностранных языков
«25» июль 2020 г.

1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

1.1. Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект оценочных средств (КОС) предназначен для оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский). КОС включает оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта/дифференцированного зачёта.

Результаты освоения (объекты оценивания)	Основные показатели оценки результата и их критерии	Тип задания; номер задания	Форма аттестации (в соответствии с учебным планом)
У.1.Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.	-употребление разговорных формул (клише) в коммуникативных ситуациях; - составление связного текста с использованием ключевых лексических единиц на повседневные и профессиональные темы; - составление устного сообщения на заданную тему в соответствии с рабочей программой (с предварительной подготовкой); - представление краткого или	Практические задания. Контрольная работа.	Текущий, рубежный контроль. Зачёт. Дифференцированный зачёт.

	<p>подробного пересказа прослушанного или прочитанного текста;</p> <p>- поддержание беседы с использованием элементов описания, повествования и рассуждения по тематике в соответствии с рабочей программой</p>		
<p>У.2.Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности</p>	<p>- выбор слова в иностранно-русском словаре с учетом профессиональной направленности;</p> <p>- распознавание формальных признаков лексических и грамматических явлений</p> <p>- перевод текста с учетом контекста и языковой и догадки</p> <p>- воспроизведение содержания переводимого текста в соответствии с нормами русского литературного языка, с использованием основных видов</p>	<p>Практические задания.</p> <p>Перевод текстов профессиональной направленности</p> <p>Контрольная работа</p>	<p>Текущий, рубежный контроль.</p> <p>Зачёт.</p> <p>Дифференцированный зачёт.</p>

	чтения в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи		
У.3.Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.	<p>- Самостоятельное овладение продуктивными лексико-грамматическими навыками, разговорными формулами и клише, отражающими специфику общения с учетом профессиональной направленности и необходимой для обмена информацией по заданной тематике;</p> <p>- описание и представление краткого плана текста, установление связи между его частями, формулирование вопросов к содержанию прочитанного;</p> <p>- отбор информации из текста при составлении записей в виде опор, составление</p>	Практические задания	Текущий, рубежный контроль. Зачёт. Дифференцированный зачёт.

	документации по специальности в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка.		
Знание 3.1.Лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	- воспроизведение новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой согласно рабочей программы и с соответствующим и ситуациями общения; - систематизация и применение новых значений изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средств и способов выражения модальности, условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию; - установление и выявление общего и специфического в культуре родной страны и страны изучаемого языка; - составление текстов, построенных на языковом материале повседневного и	Практические задания. Контрольная работа. .	Текущий, рубежный контроль. Зачёт. Дифференцированный зачёт.

	профессионально о общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по профессиям НПО и специальностям СПО		
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2 курс 3 семестр

2.1. Задания для проведения рубежного контроля в форме контрольной работы (практические):

2.2 Объекты оценивания:

1. Умение использовать ознакомительное и изучающее чтение в зависимости от поставленной задачи;
2. Умение образовывать слова с помощью аффиксов;
3. Знание значений языкового материала, лексических единиц, изученных по разделам «Особенности технического перевода», «Изобретатели и их изобретения»;
4. Знание способов словообразования, видовременных форм глагола, местоимений, множественного числа существительных.

TEST 1

1. MAKE THREE FORMS OF THE VERBS:

To show, to make, to train, to take, to speak, to deal, to come

2. FILL IN THE BLANKS AND TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN:

The invention of the railroads began with the invention of the steam engine, the idea of which.....(applied, originated, listed) many years earlier. James Watt's improvement on the Newscomen's....(production, lever, engine) allowed the team engine not only to go up and down, but to turn....(gearwheels, disk brakes, pistons.)

3. JOIN THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCES

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hero of Alexandria lived.... | A) the siphon, the gearwheel, the pump, |
| 2. Hero's invention was... | b) the water clock, the steam engine |
| 3. His inventions were.... | C) about 150 B.C. |
| 4. Hero described and listed... | d) to entertain |
| 5. He described..... | e) how the heavy weight may be lifted and moved with minimum effort |
| 6. The main function of | f) five basic principles of the machinery. |

4. TRANSLATE FROM RUSSIAN INTO ENGLISH:

Математик, сифон, зубчатое колесо, помпа, паровой двигатель, водяные часы, описывать, крутиться, переключатель

5. FORM NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES:

To modify, to switch, to create, to repair, to govern

TEST 2

1. MAKE THREE FORMS OF THE VERBS:

To work, to produce, to do, to use, to grow, to send, to set

2. FILL IN THE BLANKS AND TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN:

In 1871 Watt...(based, designed, listed) and produced a rotary-motion steam engine. This new engine could be.....(applied, described, operated) to many different types of ...(principles, machinery, laws). In 1804 Richard Trevithick, an English engineer....(invented, called, influenced) a steam locomotive, and his invention brought together the idea of iron rails and team engine.

3. JOIN THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCES

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hero of Alexandria lived.... | A) the siphon, the gearwheel, the pump, |
| 2. Hero's invention was... | b) the water clock, the steam engine |
| 3. His inventions were.... | C) about 150 B.C. |
| 4. Hero described and listed... | d) to entertain |

5. He described..... e) how the heavy weight may be lifted and moved with minimum effort
6. The main function of f) five basic principles of the machinery.

4.TRANSLATE FROM RUSSIAN INTO ENGLISH:

Машиностроение, инженер, рычаг, колесо, ось, блок (ролик), винт, клин, изобретение, коллектор

5.FORM NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES:

To develop, to sell, to cost, to operate, to product

TEST 3

1. MAKE THREE FORMS OF THE VERBS:

To leave, to choose, to provide, to improve, to become, to bring.

2. FILL IN THE BLANKS AND TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN

In 1882 Edison installed the first durable electric....(lights, steam, gas) in his own labs, and later built the first public power station. However, Edison's DC(electrolysis, current, engine) system had only a three-mile range.

3. JOIN THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCES

1. Hero of Alexandria lived.... A) the siphon, the gearwheel, the pump,
- 2.Hero's invention was... b)the water clock , the steam engine
3. His inventions were.... C) about 150 B.C.
4. Hero described and listed... d) to entertain
5. He described..... e) how the heavy weight may be lifted and moved with minimum effort
6. The main function of f) five basic principles of the machinery.

4.TRANSLATE FROM RUSSIAN INTO ENGLISH

Прибор, ремонтировать, манометр, электродвигатель, зарядить батарею, эл.ток, приборы.

5.FORM NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

To discover, to improve, to combine, to invent.

TEST 4

1. MAKE THREE FORMS OF THE VERBS:

To discover, to make, to be, to take, to speak, to go, to come

2. FILL IN THE BLANKS AND TRANSLATE INTO RUSSIAN:

The invention of the railroads began with the invention of the steam engine, the idea of which.....(applied, originated, listed) many years earlier. James Watt's improvement on the Newscomen's....(production, lever, engine) allowed the team engine not only to go up and down, but to turn....(gearwheels, disk brakes, pistons.)

3. JOIN THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCES

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Hero of Alexandria lived.... | A) the siphon, the gearwheel, the pump, |
| 2.Hero's invention was... | b)the water clock , the steam engine |
| 3. His inventions were.... | C) about 150 B.C. |
| 4. Hero described and listed... | d) to entertain |
| 5. He described..... | e) how the heavy weight may be lifted and moved with minimum effort |
| 6. The main function of | f) five basic principles of the machinery. |

4. TRANSLATE FROM RUSSIAN INTO ENGLISH

Математик, зубчатое колесо, описывать, крутиться, переключатель, манометр, машиностроение

5. FORM NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

To establish, to switch, to train, to repair, to govern

2 курс 4 семестр

2.3. Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета (практические):

2.4 Объекты оценивания:

1. Умение выполнять устный полный перевод текста профессиональной направленности.
2. Умение переводить термины с русского языка на английский и наоборот
3. Знание аффиксов и умение образовывать новые ЛЕ
4. Знание языкового материала изученного по разделу «Особенности технического перевода», «Изобретатели и их изобретения»;
5. Знание способов словообразования, видовременных форм глагола, местоимений, множественного числа существительных, типов вопросов, пассивного залога.

TEST 1

1. Read the text and translate it without dictionary (orally)

Most people know that Thomas Edison invented the first working light bulb, but they don't know anything else about him. Edison had no formal schooling, yet he invented over 1,000 different things. Among Edison's inventions are: the phonograph (record player), the movie camera and the movie projector. No one knew how to use electricity outside of a laboratory before Thomas Edison. He and his workers created a safe electric system, then built a factory and the generators to make the electricity, next they sent out the electricity. Later Edison founded the Edison Electric Light Company and continued to supply electricity to New York and other places. Thomas Edison was a true genius. He became one of America's most famous and most honored man.

Translate from Russian into English. In some cases use the upper text.

Изобретать*, использовать*, электричество, рабочий, создавать, завод, генератор, безопасный, снабжать, знаменитый, массовое производство, преимущество, открытие, промышленность.

Using suffixes make other words from the marked ones.

2. Make three forms of the verbs:

To show, to make, to train, to take, to speak, to go, to come

3. Open the brackets using Passive voice (present simple)

1. The contract (to type) now.
2. The article (to write) in English.
3. The car (to repair) already.

TEST 2

1. Translate from English into Russian (orally)

1. steam engine
2. petrol car
3. piston
4. to invent*
5. electric motor
6. laws of electrolysis
7. to recharge the battery

2. Match the parts of the sentences and translate them into Russian (orally)

1) Hero inventions were...	a) the electromagnetic motor, radio.
2) Karl Benz set up business, with successive partners in a very small way making...	b) inventing the automobile.
3) Michael Faraday <u>discovered</u> * how to make...	c) two-stroke gas engines of his own <u>design</u> * in 1880.
4) N. Tesla inventions were...	d) the siphon, the gearwheel, the pump, the water clock, the steam engine.
5) Most people credit Henry Ford with...	e) an <u>electrical</u> * motor.

Using suffixes make other words from the marked ones.

3. Make three forms of the verbs:

To work, to produce, to do, to use, to grow, to send, to set

4. Open the brackets using Passive voice (present simple)

1. A new school (to build) in that village lately.
2. Bread (to eat) every day.
3. We (to show) the film now.

TEST 3

1. Translate from English into Russian (orally)

1. starting motor
2. electric* current
3. two-stroke gas engine
4. to develop*
5. shaft
6. battery
7. to furnish electric power

2. Match the parts of the sentences and translate them into Russian (orally)

1) Henry Ford <u>invention</u> * was...	a) five <u>basic*</u> principles of the machinery.
2) Frederick Lanchester, the son of an architect, made Britain's first...	b) the term horsepower (hp).
3) Hero of Alexandria described and listed...	c) a four-wheel motorized carriage to his company's offerings.
4) James Watt coined...	d) the assembly line.
5) In 1891 Benz added...	e) four-wheeled petrol car.

Using suffixes make other words from the marked ones.

3. Make three forms of the verbs:

To leave, to choose, to provide, to improve, to become, to bring, to think.

4. Open the brackets using Passive voice (present simple)

1. You (to ask) about it?
2. I hope the invitation (to accept) by everybody.
3. The new film (to demonstrate) in all the big cinemas of Moscow.

2 курс 4 семестр

2.5 Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета (практические):

2.6 Объекты оценивания:

1. Умение читать тексты по специализированной тематике.
2. Расширение активного словаря за счёт профессионально-ориентированной лексики.
6. Знание значений ЛЕ изученных по разделам «Квалификационная характеристика специальности», «Производство автомобилей»
3. Знание интернациональных слов, терминологии
4. Знание способов построения различных типов вопросов, предлогов, словообразования, пассивного залога, модальных глаголов

Variant I

1. Read and translate international words:

Specialist, automobile, **industry**, production, phase, **technology**, **process**, test, mass, fact, service, comfortable, ecological, method.

От выделенных слов образуйте другие части речи, используя суффиксы.

2. Ask the questions to these sentences:

1. I study at the automobile construction college.
2. After graduating from the college I'll become a specialist in automobile construction.

3. Choose and write down terms and term combinations connected to:

a) *The engine;*

b) *The chassis;*

c) *The body.*

Fuel system, axle shaft, accessories, cooling system, frame with axles, running gear, lubricating system, steering system, heater, propeller

shaft, power transmission, final drive, windshield wiper, clutch, wheels and axle shafts, gearbox, electric system, differential.

4. Insert the prepositions: of, from, for, of, by, for, to. Read and translate the text.

The frame is a structural centre..... any car as it provides support..... the engine, body, wheels and power-train members.

Cross members reinforce the frame and provide supportthe engine and wheels. The frame is extremely rigid and strong. The engine is attachedthe frame in three or four points and insulated in these pointssome rubber pads to prevent vibration and noisepassing to the frame and thus to the passengers. There are two types..... frames: conventional construction and unibody one.

5. Make sentences passive:

Образец: Helen washed the dishes. - The dishes were washed (by Helen).

1. They didn't turn off the light.
2. Have you written the letter yet?
3. Somebody wants you on the telephone.
4. He has paid his taxes.

Variant II

1. Read and translate international words:

Type, corrosion, material, optimal, problem, mechanism, **control**, system, **start**, chassis, **electric**, differential, ventilator, cylinder.

От выделенных слов образуйте другие части речи, используя суффиксы.

2. Ask the questions to these sentences:

1. The production of the automobiles comprises the following phases: designing, working out technological processes, laboratory and road tests and mass manufacturing.
2. We are testing the engine.

3. Choose and write down terms and term combinations connected to:

a) *The engine;*

b) *The chassis;*

c) *The body.*

Fuel system, axle shaft, accessories, cooling system, frame with axles, running gear, lubricating system, steering system, heater, propeller shaft, power transmission, final drive, windshield wiper, clutch, wheels and axle shafts, gearbox, electric system, differential.

4. Insert the prepositions : in, of, into, in, through, on. Read and translate the text.

Gearbox are assembled and disassembledspecial stands using special mechanisms. In case..... trouble in change-speed gearbox it can be repaired only..... the workshop. But in order not to gettrouble you should do the following steps:

- a) check the oil levelthe gearbox casing;
- b) wash the breather channel;
- c) change the oil in accordance with the lubrication schedule;
- d) wash the gearbox with a thin mineral oil;
- e) drain the used oilthe drain hole.

5. Make sentences passive:

Образец: Helen washed the dishes. - The dishes were washed (by Helen).

1. People don't use this road very often.
2. Somebody accused me of stealing money.
3. How do people learn languages?
4. People advised us not to go out alone.

Variant III

1. Read and translate international words:

Automobile, production, phase, **technology**, **process**, service, comfortable, ecological, method, corrosion, material, problem, mechanism, **control**,

От выделенных слов образуйте другие части речи, используя суффиксы.

2. Ask the questions to these sentences:

1. The clutch connects the engine with the driving wheels.

2. The battery has run down.

3. Choose and write down terms and term combinations connected to:

a) *The engine;*

b) *The chassis;*

c) *The body.*

Fuel system, axle shaft, accessories, cooling system, frame with axles, running gear, lubricating system, steering system, heater, propeller shaft, power transmission, final drive, windshield wiper, clutch, wheels and axle shafts, gearbox, electric system, differential.

4. Insert the prepositions: of, to, of, of, from, of . Read and translate the text.

The automobile is made up..... three basic parts: the engine, the body and the chassis. The engine is the source..... power and makes the car move.

The chassis consiststhe transmission and running gear (frame, springs and wheels). The transmission carries the power..... the enginethe wheels. It consiststhe clutch, gearbox, propeller shaft, rear axle, final drive and differential. The transmission also includes the steering system and brakes.

5. Make sentences passive:

Образец: Helen washed the dishes. - The dishes were washed (by Helen).

1. Somebody accused me of stealing money.
2. We shall bring the books tomorrow.
3. Have you written the letter yet?
4. She invites me to her dinner parties.

Variant IV

1. Read and translate international words:

Industry, production, phase, test, mass, fact, service, ecological, system, **start**, chassis, **electric**, ventilator, cylinder.

От выделенных слов образуйте другие части речи, используя суффиксы.

2. Ask questions to these sentences:

1. You helped me to find the fault.
2. The engine is the source of power.

3. Choose and write down terms and term combinations connected to:

- a) *The engine;*
- b) *The chassis;*
- c) *The body.*

Fuel system, axle shaft, accessories, cooling system, frame with axles, running gear, lubricating system, steering system, heater, propeller shaft, power transmission, final drive, windshield wiper, clutch, wheels and axle shafts, gearbox, electric system, differential.

4. Insert the prepositions: by, of, to, on, for. Read and translate the text.

To turn the car you must have some means..... turning the front wheels. this purpose the steering wheel and the steering column are linked ...the front wheels. The front wheels arepivots and can be swung to the left or to the right.

When the driver turns the steering wheel and column the front wheels (being on pivots) attached..... the steering knuckle arms to the tie-rods are also turned.

5. Make sentences passive:

Образец: Helen washed the dishes. - The dishes were washed (by Helen).

1. They didn't turn off the light.
2. Have you written the letter yet?
3. Somebody wants you on the telephone.
4. He had paid his taxes.

3 курс 5 семестр

2.7. Задания для проведения рубежного контроля в форме контрольной работы (практические):

2.8 Объекты оценивания:

1. Умение использовать просмотровое, ознакомительное, изучающее чтение;
2. Знание терминологии и интернациональных слов;

3. Умение образовывать новые слова с помощью аффиксов;
4. Знание значения языкового материала , ЛЕ изученных по разделам «Машины и их работа», «Двигатели»;
5. Умение переводить термины с английского языка на русский и наоборот;
6. Знание словообразования, пассивного залога условных предложений

Test 1

1. Translate terms and term combinations:

Wind, force, steam, petroleum, turbine, to compress the mixture, motion, weight, device, rate, effort, distance, part, to weigh, alternating current, direct current, armature, electromagnet, field coil, pole, winding, brush, brushholder, commutator, power-transmitting shaft, fan, pressure, to run on air-fuel mixture, to generate torque, to cause friction, to decrease fuel efficiency.

2. Put these word combinations in accordance to operation of engine:

To compress the mixture, to store the fuel in the fuel tank, to mix air and the fuel, to ignite the mixture, to pump the fuel into the carburattor, to draw the mixture into the cylinders, to carry the fuel to the fuel pump, to push the piston down, to produce the power.

Word formation:

3. Give *nouns* to the following words:

To inform, to know, to introduce, to investigate, to refer, to suggest, different, significant, interesting

4. Give *verbs* to the following words:

Examination, hardness, decoration, choice.

5. Give *adjectives* to the following words:

To move, to use, to reduce, to compress, to differ.

6. Pay attention to the passive constructions. Translate them.

1. Saab cars **are equipped** with three-way catalytic converters.
2. Nitrogen oxides **are formed** at high combustion temperatures and pressures.
3. The fuel/air ratio of the mixture supplied by the engine **must be controlled**.
4. Every time an engine **is started**, it emits harmful substances.

Test 2

1. Translate terms and term combinations:

Wind, force, steam, petroleum, turbine, to compress the mixture, motion, weight, device, rate, effort, distance, part, to weigh, alternating current, direct current, armature, electromagnet, field coil, pole, winding, brush, brushholder, commutator, power-transmitting shaft, fan, pressure, to run on air-fuel mixture, to generate torque, to cause friction, to decrease fuel efficiency.

2. Finish sentences:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Most automotive engines operate | a) through 180 |
| 2. This cycle comprises | b) the inlet valve and the exhaust valve |
| 3. The first stroke starts with the piston | c) from the cylinder |
| 4. The fuel mixture in the cylinder is compressed and ignited | d) on the four-stroke cycle |
| 5. The piston is pushed downwards | e) is produced |
| 6. The crankshaft rotates | f) at t.d.c. |
| 7. Thus power | g) by the burnt gases |
| 8. The burnt gases are expelled | h) by the spark plug |
| 9. The flow of gases into and out | i) the induction stroke, the compression stroke, the power stroke and the exhaust stroke |

Word formation:

3. Give *nouns* to the following words:

To inform, to know, to introduce, to investigate, to refer, to suggest, different, significant, interesting

4. Give *verbs* to the following words:

Examination, hardness, decoration, choice.

5. Give *adjectives* to the following words:

To move, to use, to reduce, to compress, to differ.

6. Pay attention to the passive constructions. Translate them.

1. Saab cars **are equipped** with three-way catalytic converters.
2. Nitrogen oxides **are formed** at high combustion temperatures and pressures.
3. The fuel/air ratio of the mixture supplied by the engine **must be controlled**.
4. Every time an engine **is started**, it emits harmful substances.

Test 3

1. Translate terms and term combinations:

Wind, force, steam, petroleum, turbine, to compress the mixture, motion, weight, device, rate, effort, distance, part, to weigh, alternating current, direct current, armature, electromagnet, field coil, pole, winding, brush, brushholder, commutator, power-transmitting shaft, fan, pressure, to run on air-fuel mixture, to generate torque, to cause friction, to decrease fuel efficiency.

2. Join term and its description

Machine	the rate at which work is performed
Prime mover	a device that uses force to accomplish something
Force	is an effort that results in motion or physical change
Work	a machine whose input is natural source of energy
Power	a combination of the force and the distance through which it is exerted

Word formation:

3. Give *nouns* to the following words:

To inform, to know, to introduce, to investigate, to refer, to suggest, different, significant, interesting

4. Give *verbs* to the following words:

Examination, hardness, decoration, choice.

5. Give *adjectives* to the following words:

To move, to use, to reduce, to compress, to differ.

6. Pay attention to the passive constructions. Translate them.

1. Saab cars **are equipped** with three-way catalytic converters.
2. Nitrogen oxides **are formed** at high combustion temperatures and pressures.
3. The fuel/air ratio of the mixture supplied by the engine **must be controlled**.
4. Every time an engine **is started**, it emits harmful substances.

2.9. Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета (практические):

2.10 Объекты оценивания:

1. Умение использовать просмотровое и изучающее чтение;
2. Умение выполнять устный перевод текста профессиональной направленности;
3. Умение выполнять письменный перевод предложений с русского языка на английский;
4. Знание терминологии и интернациональных слов;
5. Знание значения языкового материала, ЛЕ изученных по разделам «Двигатели», «Устройство автомобиля»;
6. Знание и умения употреблять следующий грамматический материал: порядок слов в предложении, словообразование, пассивный залог, инфинитив, причастия

The 1st variant

1. Put down the corresponding words:

Vaporize	длина, длительность
Efficiency	топливная смесь
Duration	вращение, оборот
To permit	изолировать
Fuel mixture	щётка генератора
Revolution	довольно низкое напряжение
To insulate	испарять(ся), распылять
Brush	якорь
Fairly low voltage	снабжать, поставлять
Armature	позволять, разрешать
To deliver	производительность, эффективность
To increase	увеличивать, возрастать
Distortion	деформация, искажение

2. Complete the sentences (orally)

Ifrevolves between two stationary field poles, the current in the armature moves in one during half of each revolution and in other direction during the other half. To produce.....of unidirectional, or direct, current from such a

device, it is necessary to provide a means of reversing the current flow outside the generator once during each revolution. In older machines this reversal is accomplished by means of..... – a split metal ring mounted on the shaft of the armature. The two halves of the ring are insulated from each other and serve as the terminals of the.....

Direction
An armature
A steady flow

armature coil
commutator

3. Put down Russian equivalents for:

Cylinder wall, efficiency, an armature, load, to insulate, operated.

4. Put the words in right order to make sentence:

1. Be, a, very, machine, can, simple.
2. An, that, is, force, results, motion, effort, in.
3. Are, diesel, now, engines, on, lorries, the, mounted.

5. Using suffixes make other words from the given below:

To produce, to compress, to ignite, to operate

6. Translate into Russian mind Passive voice:

1. This new equipment can be relied upon.
2. When was the doctor sent for?
3. Care must be taken in using electric current.

7. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Новая модель этого автомобиля будет выпущена в следующем году.
2. Используется ли новый тип двигателя на этих автомобилях?

The 2nd variant

1. Put down the corresponding words:

Comparable size
Ratio
To counterbalance

направление
разъёмное металлическое кольцо
монтировать, устанавливать

Direction	катушка якоря
A split metal ring	обратное движение, ход
To mount	соотношение, коэффициент
Armature coil	выпрямитель
Reversal	уравновешивать
Rectifier	виток
Loop	сила, прочность
Strength	прибавлять, присоединять
To equip	течение, поток
To add	оснащать, оборудовать
Flux	сопоставимый, измеримый

2. Complete the sentences (orally)

Modern use drum armatures that usually consist of a large number of windings set in longitudinal slits in the and connected to appropriate segments of a multiple commutator. In an armature having only one..... of wire, the current produced will rise and fall depending on the part of the through which the loop is moving. A commutator of many segments used with a drum armature always connects the external circuit to one loop of wire moving through the high-intensity area of the field, and as result.....delivered by the armature windings is virtually constant.

Armature, DC generators, loop, magnetic field, the current.

3. Put down Russian equivalents for:

Revolution, a metal ring, terminal, voltage, constant, a magnetic field.

4. Put the words in right order to make sentence:

1. Be, a, very, machine, can, simple.
2. An, that, is, force, results, motion, effort, in.
3. Are, diesel, now, engines, on, lorries, the, mounted.

5. Using suffixes make other words from the given below:

To produce, to compress, to ignite, to operate

6. Translate into Russian mind Passive voice:

1. This new equipment can be relied upon.
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3. Care must be taken in using electric current.

7. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Новая модель этого автомобиля будет выпущена в следующем году.
2. Используется ли новый тип двигателя на этих автомобилях?

The 3rd variant

1. Put down the corresponding words:

Vaporize	длина, длительность
Efficiency	топливная смесь
Duration	вращение, оборот
To permit	изолировать
Fuel mixture	щётка генератора
Revolution	довольно низкое напряжение
To insulate	испарять(ся), распылять
Brush	якорь
Fairly low voltage	снабжать, поставлять
Armature	позволять, разрешать
To deliver	производительность, эффективность
To increase	увеличивать, возрастать
Distortion	деформация, искажение

2. Complete the sentences (orally)

Modern use drum armatures that usually consist of a large number of windings set in longitudinal slits in the and connected to appropriate segments of a multiple commutator. In an armature having only one..... of wire, the current produced will rise and fall depending on the part of the through which the loop is moving. A commutator of many segments used with a drum armature always connects the external circuit to one loop of wire moving through the high-intensity area of the field, and as result.....delivered by the armature windings is virtually constant.

Armature, DC generators, loop, magnetic field, the current.

3. Put down Russian equivalents for:

Cylinder wall, efficiency, an armature, load, to insulate, operated.

4. Put the words in right order to make sentence:

1. Be, a, very, machine, can, simple.
2. An, that, is, force, results, motion, effort, in.
3. Are, diesel, now, engines, on, lorries, the, mounted.

5. Using suffixes make other words from the given below:

To produce, to compress, to ignite, to operate

6. Translate into Russian mind Passive voice:

1. This new equipment can be relied upon.
2. When was the doctor sent for?
3. Care must be taken in using electric current.

7. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Новая модель этого автомобиля будет выпущена в следующем году.
2. Используется ли новый тип двигателя на этих автомобилях?

3 курс 6 семестр

2.11. Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета:

2.12 Объекты оценивания:

1. Умение использовать ознакомительное и изучающее чтение;
2. Знание частей речи и их образовательных признаков;
3. Умение переводить устно тексты профессиональной направленности;
4. Знание языкового материала, значений ЛЕ изученных по разделам: «Основные механизмы и системы автомобиля», «СТО и ТР автомобилей»;
5. Расширение активного словаря за счёт профессионально-ориентированной лексики;
6. Знание синонимов, антонимов, словообразования;
7. Знание инфинитива, причастий, пассивного залога.

1 variant

1. Read and translate the following groups of words. Say what parts of speech are they.

1. Speed- high speed - low speed - low engine speed;
2. Consumption - fuel consumption - low fuel consumption;
3. To reciprocate - reciprocating - reciprocating motion;
4. Smooth - smoothly - smoothness;
5. To connect - connection - connecting - connecting rod.

2. Translate into Russian mind Participle I and Participle II.

1. A person taken to the hospital was his brother.
2. The letter written by him was very long.
3. Don't make mistakes writing a letter.

3. Transform the sentences, using Infinitive:

Образец: He dropped his bag. I saw it. - I saw him drop his bag.

1. He slipped and fell. I saw it.
2. I heard that she suddenly cried out loudly.
3. I saw that he opened the door and left the room.

4. Pay attention to the sentences with non-finite forms of the verb (infinitive).

Translate them. (Orally)

- 1) The function of the gearbox is **to transmit** the engine power to the wheels as efficiently as possible.
- 2) Saab's four-cylinder engine allows gear ratios **to be chosen** for more lively performance than is usually provided by cars with bigger engines.
- 3) It is designed **to transmit** very high power and torque, with ample margins of safety.

5. Pay attention to the passive constructions. Translate them. (Orally)

7. Saab cars **are equipped** with three-way catalytic converters.
8. Nitrogen oxides **are formed** at high combustion temperatures and pressures.
9. The fuel/air ratio of the mixture supplied by the engine **must be controlled**.
10. Every time an engine **is started**, it emits harmful substances.

6. Open the brackets using passive voice:

1. John (to ask) to bring his guitar to the party.
2. The library never (to close) before nine o'clock.
3. This newspaper (to print) every day for twenty years.
4. Tom and Bill (not invite) to the party yet.

7. Edit the machine translation of the text. (Orally)

MOTORS

Direct current motors operate on the same principle as the direct current generator. Voltage is supplied to the machine, which sets up a field and also sets up a current in the rotor winding through the commutator. Just as it required mechanical power to drive the generator winding through the field, so will the machine rotate when fields and currents bear this same relation. As the rotor tends to react a position where less torque is produced, the voltage supplying brush will have passed to the next commutator segment, the force will continue and the machine will rotate.

Направьте текущие двигатели, оперируют тот же самый принцип как прямой текущий генератор.

Напряжение поставляется на машину (механизм), которая настраивает (устанавливает) область (поле) и также настраивает (устанавливает) поток в проветривании ротора через коммутатор. Также, как требуется механическая власть (мощь) вести (везти) проветривание генератора через область (поле), так будет машина (механизм) вращаться, когда области (поля) и потоки имеют это то же самое отношение.

Поскольку ротор имеет тенденцию реагировать положение (позиция), где меньше вращающего момента (крученого браслета) произведено, напряжение, поставляющее (снабжающее) щетку пройдет к следующей доле коммутатора, сила продолжится, и машина (механизм) будет вращаться.

2 variant

1. Read and translate the following groups of words. Say what parts of speech are they.

1. To rely - reliable - reliability;
2. Economy - economic - economical;
3. To combust - combustion - combustion chamber;
4. To use - using - usage;
5. Effective - effectiveness - effectively.

2. Translate into Russian mind Participle I and Participle II.

1. While putting the flower into the vase he broke it.
2. She didn't understand word said by him.
3. He didn't see the things kept in her box.

3. Transform the sentences, using Infinitive:

Образец: He dropped his bag. I saw it. - I saw him drop his bag.

1. They turned the corner and disappeared. We watched them.
2. Pete bought some flowers. His friends saw it.
3. Shall we hear it if the telephone rings?

4. Pay attention to the sentences with non-finite forms of the verb (infinitive). Translate them. (Orally)

1. The fifth gear ratio has been specified **to ensure** optimum fuel economy.
2. All unnecessary covers and connection have been eliminated, **to provide** virtually perfect sealing.
3. The gear lever is spring-loaded to the $3^{rd}/4^{th}$ gates and is thus automatically centers in neutral, **to ensure** that the driver will never be in doubt as to the actual position of the gear lever.

5. Pay attention to the passive constructions. Translate them. (Orally)

1. Saab cars **are equipped** with three-way catalytic converters.
2. Nitrogen oxides **are formed** at high combustion temperatures and pressures.
3. The fuel/air ratio of the mixture supplied by the engine **must be controlled**.
4. Every time an engine **is started**, it emits harmful substances.

6. Open the brackets using passive voice:

1. You (not to introduce) to Mr. Brown yet.
2. When he wanted to wear his suit, it (to dry-clean).
3. Tom(s pets (to feed) when I arrived, at his house.
4. While I (to introduce) to Mary, the telephone rang.

7. Read and translate the text:(orally)

COMPONENTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE

1. Basically, the automobile consists of three parts: the power plant, or the engine, the chassis and the body. To these may be added the accessories: the heater, lights, radio, speedometer and other devices.
2. The power plant or engine is the source of power that makes the wheels rotate and the car move. It includes electric, fuel, cooling and lubricating systems. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.
3. The chassis consists of a power train, frame with axles, wheels and springs. The chassis includes brakes and steering system.
4. The power train carries the power from the engine to the car wheels and contains the clutch, gearbox, propeller or cardan shaft, differential and the final drive.
5. The clutch is a friction device connecting (or disconnecting) the engine crankshaft to the gears in the gearbox. It is used for freeing the gearbox from the engine and is controlled by the clutch pedal.
6. Brakes are important mechanisms of the car. They are used to slow or stop the car. Most braking systems in use today are hydraulic. They are operated by the brake pedal. When the driver pushes down on the brake pedal, they are applied and the car stops.

3 variant

1. Read and translate the following groups of words. Say what parts of speech are they.

1. To provide – providing – provider;
2. To move – moving — movement - movable;
3. To equip – equipment - equipped;
4. To eliminate – eliminating – elimination;
5. To reduce – reducing – reduction;

2. Translate into Russian mind Participle I and Participle II.

1. The girl reading a newspaper is our student.
2. When speaking about the new projects the lecturer showed a map.
3. They watched the ship approaching the shore.

3. Transform the sentences, using Infinitive:

Образец: He dropped his bag. I saw it. - I saw him drop his bag.

1. The ship sailed away from the shore. They saw it.

2. The boy noticed a bird. It flew on to the bush near the window.
3. Jane saw her neighbor. He opened the door of his flat and went in.

4. Pay attention to the sentences with non-finite forms of the verb (infinitive). Translate them. (Orally)

- 1) The function of the gearbox is **to transmit** the engine power to the wheels as efficiently as possible.
- 2) Saab's four-cylinder engine allows gear ratios **to be chosen** for more lively performance than is usually provided by cars with bigger engines.
- 3) It is designed **to transmit** very high power and torque, with ample margins of safety.

5. Pay attention to the passive constructions. Translate them. (Orally)

1. Saab cars **are equipped** with three-way catalytic converters.
2. Nitrogen oxides **are formed** at high combustion temperatures and pressures.
3. The fuel/air ratio of the mixture supplied by the engine **must be controlled**.
4. Every time an engine **is started**, it emits harmful substances.

6. Open the brackets using passive voice:

1. John (to ask) to bring his guitar to the party.
2. The library never (to close) before nine o'clock.
3. This newspaper (to print) every day for twenty years.
4. Tom and Bill (not invite) to the party yet.

7. Read and translate the text:

THE ENGINE

1. The engine is the source of power that makes the car move. It is usually called an internal combustion engine because gasoline is burned within its cylinders or combustion chambers. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.
2. The operating cycle of the four-stroke engine that takes place in the engine cylinder can be divided into four strokes. The upper limit of the piston movement is called the top dead centre. The lower limit of piston movement is called the bottom dead centre. A stroke is the piston movement from the top dead centre to the bottom dead centre or from bottom dead centre to the top dead centre. In other words, the piston completes a stroke each time it changes the direction of its motion.

3. Where the entire cycle of events in the cylinder requires four strokes (two crankshaft revolutions), the engine is called a four-stroke cycle engine. The four strokes are: intake, compression, power and exhaust.

4. Two-cycle engines have also been made, and in such engines the entire cycle of events is completed in two strokes or one revolution of the crankshaft.

5. On the intake stroke the intake valve is opened. The mixture of air and vaporized gasoline is delivered into the cylinder through the inlet valve. On the compression stroke the inlet valve is closed so that the mixture can be compressed. On the power stroke both valves (inlet and exhaust) are closed in order to raise pressure during the mixture combustion. On the exhaust stroke the exhaust valve is opened to exhaust the residual gas.

4 variant

1. Read and translate the following groups of words. Say what parts of speech are they.

1. To progress – progressing – a progress – progressed;
2. To absorb – absorbing – absorbed;
3. To prevent – preventing – prevented;
4. To equip – equipped – equipment;
5. To damage – damaging – a damage;

2. Translate into Russian mind Participle I and Participle II.

1. Rivers connected by canals form long water - ways.
2. Distilled water used in the laboratory is quite tasteless.
3. A barometer is an instrument measuring atmospheric pressure.

3. Transform the sentences, using Infinitive:

Образец: He dropped his bag. I saw it. - I saw him drop his bag.

1. I saw him. He pointed to a picture on the wall.
2. We saw that the children climbed to the tops of the trees.
3. The boy noticed a bird. It flew on to the bush near the window.

4. Pay attention to the sentences with non-finite forms of the verb (infinitive). Translate them. (Orally)

1. The fifth gear ratio has been specified **to ensure** optimum fuel economy.
2. All unnecessary covers and connection have been eliminated, **to provide**

virtually perfect sealing.

3. The gear lever is spring-loaded to the 3rd /4th gates and is thus automatically centers in neutral, **to ensure** that the driver will never be in doubt as to the actual position of the gear lever.

5. Pay attention to the passive constructions. Translate them. (Orally)

1. Saab cars **are equipped** with three-way catalytic converters.
2. Nitrogen oxides **are formed** at high combustion temperatures and pressures.
3. The fuel/air ratio of the mixture supplied by the engine **must be controlled**.
4. Every time an engine **is started**, it emits harmful substances.

6. Open the brackets using passive voice:

1. You (not to introduce) to Mr. Brown yet.
2. When he wanted to wear his suit, it (to dry-clean).
3. Tom(s pets (to feed) when I arrived, at his house.
4. While I (to introduce) to Mary, the telephone rang.

7. Read and translate the text: (orally)

Automotive engines

Speaking about automotive engines one should say that the two most common types of engine for land vehicles are the petrol engine and the diesel engine.

Since petrol engines are usually lighter and smaller than diesel engines, they are cheaper. Therefore, most cars and motorbikes use petrol engines. Petrol engines are less noisy than diesel engines. They usually go faster. On the other hand, diesel engines use less fuel and last longer than petrol engines, and this is why larger vehicles such as trucks and trains use them. They are also faster than petrol engines, because there is less danger of fire.

There are two main types of petrol engine – 4-stroke and 2 –stroke. All cars and larger motor-cycles use 4- stroke engines. But smaller motorbikes use 2 – stroke engines. These are lighter and smaller than 4 – stroke engines, and are therefore cheaper.

1. Read and translate the following groups of words. Say what parts of speech are they.

1. To protect – protecting – protection;
2. To locate – locating – location;
3. To inform – informing – information;
4. To include – including – inclusion;
5. To check – checking – a check;

2. Translate into Russian mind Participle I and Participle II.

1. Coal packed closely in a badly ventilated place often takes fire.
2. The temperature used varied from 80 to 100 degrees.
3. The results received varied with the materiel used.

3. Transform the sentences, using Infinitive:

Образец: He dropped his bag. I saw it. - I saw him drop his bag.

1. I saw that he opened the door and left the room.
2. She dropped the cup on the floor and broke it. I saw it.
3. They turned the corner and disappeared. We watched them.

4. Pay attention to the sentences with non-finite forms of the verb (infinitive). Translate them. (Orally)

- 1) The function of the gearbox is **to transmit** the engine power to the wheels as efficiently as possible.
- 2) Saab's four-cylinder engine allows gear ratios **to be chosen** for more lively performance than is usually provided by cars with bigger engines.
- 3) It is designed **to transmit** very high power and torque, with ample margins of safety.

5. Pay attention to the passive constructions. Translate them. (Orally)

1. Saab cars **are equipped** with three-way catalytic converters.
2. Nitrogen oxides **are formed** at high combustion temperatures and pressures.
3. The fuel/air ratio of the mixture supplied by the engine **must be controlled**.
4. Every time an engine **is started**, it emits harmful substances.

6. Open the brackets using passive voice:

1. John (to ask) to bring his guitar to the party.
2. The library never (to close) before nine o'clock.
3. This newspaper (to print) every day for twenty years.
4. Tom and Bill (not invite) to the party yet.

7. Read and translate two texts: (orally)

We know the engine to be the source of power. In some types of engines a V-type fan belt is utilized to drive the fan, the same belt being used for driving the generator pulley and the water pump. The engine is known to comprise the fuel, cooling, electric and lubricating systems. It should be noted that the gasoline pump is operated from the camshaft by the engine called also the power plant. To guide the car means to turn it in one direction or the other.

The clutch is known to be the part of the power train. Besides the clutch, the power train also includes the gearbox, propeller shaft, rear axle, final drive, differential and axle shafts. The gearbox named transmission is located between the clutch and the propeller shaft. We know the clutch to consist of the driven plate and the pressure plate, the driven plate having fabric linings on each side. To connect the engine with the gearbox, the driver should engage the clutch.

4 курс 7 семестр

2.13. Задания для проведения рубежного контроля в форме контрольной работы (практические):

2.14 Объекты оценивания:

1. Умение использовать изучающее, поисковое чтение;
2. Знание языкового материала, значений ЛЕ, терминов, изученных по разделам: «Генераторы и электрические моторы», «Сварочный процесс»;
3. Расширение активного словаря за счёт профессионально-ориентированной лексики;
4. Знание синонимов, антонимов;
5. Знание инфинитива, герундия;
6. Умение образовывать новые слова с помощью аффиксов;
7. Умение переводить термины и терминологически сочетания с английского языка на русский и наоборот.

Test 1

1. Translate from Russian into English:

Безопасность, защита, подушка безопасности, воспламеняемость, ремень безопасности, несчастный случай, сцепление, пешеход, надежность тормоза, сварка, соединять, сварка нагреванием, сварка давлением.

2. Insert necessary words into sentences and translate them into Russian. Translate the words from Russian into English:

1. Сварка is a process when..... parts are together by the application of heat. (metal, joined,)
2. Давление is when the weld is achieved by.....(pressure, welding)
3.сварка is the most common..... process used today.(welding, heat)
4. Welding is a basic процесс in the..... of..... (machinery, manufacture)
5. Gasis a non-pressure process using heat from a пламя.(welding, gas)
6. Автомобиль.....are almost as old as..... themselves.(accidents, automobiles)
7. Машины have many безопасность problems.
8. Early..... исследования focused on increasing the надежность of..... and reducing the flammability of..... systems. (fuel, safety, brakes)
9. Подушки безопасности and child restraint systems have been improved.
10. Manynow include sonar and radar..... (detectors, cars)

3. Translate sentences into Russian mind the Infinitive:

1. The function of ignition contacts is to make and break primary ignition circuit.
2. To deal with such accurate measurements is extremely difficult.
3. The problem to be solved was to make the wheels lighter.

4. Translate sentences mind the word “one”, “that”:

1. This automobile complex on the Kama river is the biggest one in this country.
2. My brother has a blue car, and I have a red one.
3. This fuel equipment is more modern than that one.
4. The speed of a passenger – car is higher than that of a bus.

5. Change sentences using Gerund:

**Model: When he came into the classroom he came up to me.(on) –
On coming into the classroom he came up to me.**

1. You can get better results if you repeat the material. (by)
2. When he leaves the office he usually locks the door.(on)
3. Excuse me that I came so late.(for)

6. Form new words using suffixes and prefixes:

To apply, to press, to improve, to ignite

Test 2

1. Translate from Russian into English:

Скрепление болтами, клепка, изготавливать, оборудование, газосварка, электродуговая сварка, контактная сварка, лазерная сварка, электронно-лучевая сварка, пламя, край, наполнитель, проволока.

2. Insert necessary words into sentences and translate them into Russian.

Translate the words from Russian into English:

1. The to be welded and the welding..... are coated with флюс.(rod, surfaces)
2. Arc-welding is the most important сварочныйfor joining.....(steels, process)
3. This ток is used to an arc.(create, electric)
4. As non-consumable электроды..... or carbon may be used.(electrodes, tungsten)
5. Despite advances there is still significant потеря of life from автомобильных..... (technological, accidents)

6. Allage 12 and under should ехать in the back.....(seat, children)
7. Подушки безопасности are only designed to..... adults and maychildren.(injure, protect)
8. Childlocks предотвращают children from accidentally doors frominside the..... (opening, vehicle, safety)
9. To make вождение safer and accidents from occurring..... may have different activefeatures.(safety, prevent, cars)
- 10.....пешеход systems exist.(protection, active)

3. Translate sentences into Russian mind the Infinitive:

1. The task of mechanics is to explain and predict physical phenomena.
2. The road surface to be repaired was destroyed many years ago by heavy vehicles.
3. The word “transport” means to carry people or goods from place to place.

4. Translate sentences mind the word “one”, “that”:

1. This automobile complex on the Kama river is the biggest one in this country.
2. My brother has a blue car, and I have a red one.
3. This fuel equipment is more modern than that one.
4. The speed of a passenger – car is higher than that of a bus.

5. Change sentences using Gerund:

Model: After school e began to attend high courses. – After school he began attending high courses.

1. They started to make experiments in second year.
2. As he was tired he stopped to read the report and left home.
3. As I am very busy I can’t continue to attend these lectures.

6. Form new words using suffixes and prefixes:

To create, to equip, to stop, to design

Test 3

1. Translate from Russian into English:

Проволока, преимущество, требовать, поверхность, заслонять, аргонодуговая сварка, углекислый газ, жидкость, слой, сопротивление, лист, плавкий, полуавтоматический, погружать.

2. Insert necessary words into sentences and translate them into Russian. Translate the words from Russian into English:

1. Inсварка, heat is obtained from the resistance of..... to the flow of an electrical..... (metal, current resistance)
2. The..... from the arc плавит the edges of the.....(metal, heat)
3. A bare электрод is shielded from the..... by surrounding it with argon or carbon dioxide.....(gas, air)
4. Submerged-arc welding is similar to gas-metal arc сварка.
5. электроды are on each side of the parts to be..... (welded, clamped)
6. Сопротивление causes heat which..... the metals and creates the(weld, melts)
7. Comfortable подвеска and seating to avoid from fatigue.(driver, accidents)
8. Large high performance шины suited to the weather and road conditions.
9. When an дорожно-транспортное происшествие is imminent various passive systems work together to minimize to theinvolved. (individuals, damage)
- 10.....пешеход systems exist.(protection, active)

3. Translate sentences into Russian mind the Infinitive:

1. The function of ignition contacts is to make and break primary ignition circuit.
2. It's necessary for you to know all the material.
3. The gas to be used must be purified.

4. Translate sentences mind the word “one”, “that”:

1. This automobile complex on the Kama river is the biggest one in this country.
2. My brother has a blue car, and I have a red one.
3. This fuel equipment is more modern than that one.
4. The speed of a passenger – car is higher than that of a bus.

5. Change sentences using Gerund:

Model: He will switch off the lights before he leaves. – He will switch off the lights before leaving.

1. We shall discuss this plan before we begin our work.
2. Before I translate this article I shall read it thoroughly.
3. Before he leaves he will clean his working place.

6. Form new words using suffixes and prefixes:

To purify, to resist, to protect, to work

4 курс 7 семестр

2.15. Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета (практические):

2.16 Объекты оценивания:

1. Умение использовать ознакомительное и изучающее чтение;
2. Умение выполнять устный полный или фрагментарный перевод текста профессиональной направленности;
3. Знание значений ЛЕ, терминов, языкового материала изученного по разделу «Производство современных автомобилей и автомобилей будущего»; «Аспекты безопасности»
4. Расширение активного словаря за счёт профессионально-ориентированной лексики.
5. Знание синонимов, антонимов, словообразования, интернациональных слов

б. Знание словообразования, глагольных времен.

Test 1

1. Find English and Russian equivalents:

1.quantity	a. жесткий (жесткость)
2.alloy	b. углерод
3.carbon	c. растяжение
4.substance	d. поломка
5.tough(ness)	e. количество
6.hard(ness)	f. ковкость
7.ductility	g. разрыв
8.malleability	h. прочность
9.tension	i. вязкость
10.compression	j. сплав
11.rupture	k. твердый (твердость)
12.strength	l. сжатие
13.braking	m. вещество

2. Translate into Russian international words:

Metal, industry, industrial, absolutely, laboratory, steel, elastic, mechanical, result, atom, atomic, structure, special, temperature.

3. Read and translate the text without dictionary:

METALS

1. Mankind has used metals for centuries in gradually increasing quantities but only now they are employed in really great quantities.
2. Today we know more than seventy metals, the majority of which are used in industry.
3. Of all the metals iron is the most important one. Absolutely pure iron is never prepared except for laboratory purposes. The irons and steels in use today are really alloys of iron, carbon and other substances. They can be made elastic, tough, hard, or comparatively soft.
4. Mechanical properties of metals are the result of their atomic structure. They include hardness, ductility and malleability which are of special importance in engineering.

5. Ductility is the capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking.

Malleability is the capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed by compression without rupture.

6. These properties are similar to each other but not the same. Most metals increase these properties at higher temperatures.

7. The strength of a metal is the property of resistance to external loads and stresses.

8. These mechanical properties are of great importance in industrial purposes because all parts and units made of iron and steel must meet up-to-date demands.

4. Choose the right variant and finish the sentences:

1. *The most important metal in use today is...*

a) carbon

b) iron

c) some other metal

2. *The strength of a metal is the property....*

a) to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking

b) to be permanently deformed by city of compression without rupture

c) to resist to external loads and stresses

Test 2

1. Find English and Russian equivalents:

1. mechanical engineer

a. долгий срок службы

2. to deal (with)

b. запустить в массовое производство

3. designing cars

c. подвергать испытаниям

4. to put into mass production

d. плавное сцепление

5. long service life

e. отвечать современным требованиям

6. driving safety

f. иметь дело (с кем-л., чем-л.)

7. to meet up-to-date demands

g. надежные тормоза и рулевое

управление -

8. smooth-acting clutch

h. безопасность езды (вождения)

9. silent gearbox

i. бесшумная коробка передач

10. dependable brakes and steering system

ж. инженер-механик

11. to subject to tests

к. конструирование автомобилей

2. Translate into Russian international words:

mechanical, mechanism, specialist, industry, phase, technology, process, laboratory, test, fact, automobile, engineer, method, principle, corrosion, type, material, comfortable.

3. Read and translate the text without dictionary:

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

1. Specialists in automobile industry deal with designing and manufacturing cars, so they should know that the production of the automobile comprises the following phases:

- 1) Designing,
 - 2) Working out the technology of manufacturing processes,
 - 3) Laboratory tests,
 - 4) Road tests.
 - 5) Mass production (manufacturing).
2. Why is it necessary to know all these facts?

It is important to know them as before the automobile (car or truck) is put into mass production, it should be properly designed and the automobile must meet up-to-date requirements.

3. What are these requirements?

The automobile must have high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of maintenance and pleasant appearance.

In order to obtain all these qualities engineers should develop up-to-date methods of designing cars, using new types of resistant to corrosion light materials. Also it is important to know computer science because it is intended to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing. Computers offer quick and optimal solutions of problems.

4. But before the car is put into mass production all its units and mechanisms are subjected to tests, first in the plant's laboratory, then the car undergoes a rigid quality control in road tests. Only then the car is put into mass production. Why are these tests required? What qualities are required of the automobile? The modern automobile must be rapid in acceleration, must have smooth acting clutch, silent

gearbox, dependable brakes and steering system, as well as pleasant appearance. Also it must be comfortable and have all conveniences.

a. It must have high efficiency, long service life, driving safety, ease of maintenance and pleasant appearance.

4. Choose the right variant and finish the sentences:

1. The cars are subjected to road tests in order....

a) to shorten the time between designing and manufacturing

b) to meet up-to-date requirements

c) to work out new technological processes

2. The car must have the following units....

3. The car must have the following qualities....

a) high efficiency, long service life, driving safety and pleasant appearance;

b) smooth acting clutch, silent gearbox dependable brakes and steering system.

Test 3

1. Find English and Russian equivalents:

1.lustre	a. окружающая среда
2.property	b. защищать от
3.quantity	c. подвергаться
4.conductivity	d плохой проводник
5.solid state	e. количество
6.brittle	f.блеск
7.undergo	g. сплав
8.to protect from	h. свойство
9.environment	i. проводимость
10.alloy	j твердое состояние
11.poor conductor	k. хрупкий
12.distinction	l. прочность
13.strength	m. жесткость
14.hardness	n. различие

2.Translate into Russian international words:

metal, metallic, electricity, electric, fact, group, rocket, construction, element, material, corrosion, chemical, electromechanical, product, steel, organic, barrier, industry.

3. Read and translate the text orally:

METALS AND NONMETALS

1. There are some distinctions between metals and nonmetals. Metals are distinguished from nonmetals by their high conductivity for heat and electricity, by metallic lustre and by their resistance to electric current. Their use in industry is explained not only by those properties, but also by the fact that their properties, such as strength and hardness, can be greatly improved by alloying them with other metals.

2. There are several important groups of metals and alloys. The common metals such as iron, copper, zinc, etc. are produced in great quantities.

3. The so-called precious metals include silver, gold, platinum and palladium. The light metals are aluminum, beryllium and titanium. They are important in aircraft and rocket construction.

4. Many elements are classified as semimetals (bismuth, for example) because they have much poorer conductivity than common metals.

5. Nonmetals (carbon, silicon, sulphur) in the solid state are usually brittle materials without metallic lustre and are usually poor conductors of electricity. Nonmetals show greater variety of chemical properties than common metals do.

6. Metals can undergo corrosion, changing in this case their chemical and electromechanical properties. In order to protect metals from corrosion the products made of metals and steel are coated by some films (coatings). Organic coatings protect metals and steel from corrosion by forming a corrosion-resistant barrier between metal or steel and the corrosive environment.

4. Choose the right variant and finish the sentences:

There are some different groups of metals, such as:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Light metals:.... | a) iron, copper, zinc |
| 2. Common metals:.... | b) silver, gold, platinum |
| 3. Precious metals:... | c) aluminum, beryllium, titanium |
| <i>Nonmetals are</i> | a) carbon, silicon, sulphur |
| | b) aluminum, beryllium, titanium |

Test 4

1. Find English and Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ferrous metals | a. проводимость |
| 2. cast iron | b. углеродистая сталь |

3. carbon content	с. ИЗНОСОСТОЙКОСТЬ
4. alloy steel	d прочноСТЬ.
5. carbon steel	e. обрабатываемость (на станке)
6. strength	f. жесткоСТЬ.
7. hardness	g. железо
8. ductility	h. сплав
9. machinability	i. черные металлы
10. resistance to wear	j. чугуН
11. conductivity	k. содержание углерода
12. iron	l. коВКОСТЬ
13. silicon	m. легиРОВАННАЯ сталь
14. alloy	n. кремний
15. rust-resistant	o. нержавеЮЩИЙ

2. Translate into Russian international words:

metal, element, industry, steel, material, industrial, electronic, magnetic, type, chemical, mechanical, rocket, automobile.

3. Translate the text orally:

FERROUS METALS AND STEELS

1. Ferrous metals consist of iron combined with carbon, silicon and other elements. But carbon is the most important element in ferrous alloys.
2. Ferrous metals are used in industry in two forms: steel and cast iron, which differ in the quantity of carbon content.
3. Alloys consist of a simple metal combined with some other element. Steel is a ferrous material having some carbon content. There are two kinds of steel: carbon steel and alloy steels.
4. Carbon steel should contain only iron and carbon without any other alloying element.
5. Alloy steels are those in which in addition to carbon an alloying element is present. These alloying elements have an effect on the properties of steel. They increase its strength and hardness, for example, high percentage of chromium makes steel rust-resistant, and we call it "stainless steel".
6. Strength, ductility and machinability are the most important industrial and commercial properties of steel. Such properties as resistance to wear, electrical conductivity, and magnetic properties are important in special uses of metals.
7. According to their chemical and mechanical properties steels may be used in different branches of industry, for example, in machine building, rocket engineering, automobile industry, etc.

4. Choose the right variant and finish the sentences:

1. *Alloys consist of...*

- a) steel and cast iron
- b) iron and stainless steel
- c) simple metal and some other element

2. *Carbon steel contains....*

3. *Alloy steels include....*

- a) steel and cast iron
- b) iron, carbon, an alloying element
- c) only iron and carbon

4. *The most important properties of steel are....*

- a) electrical conductivity, resistance to wear, magnetic properties
- b) strength, ductility, machinability

4 курс 8 семестр

2.17. Задания для проведения текущего контроля в форме дифференцированного зачёта:

2.18 Объекты оценивания:

1. Умение использовать просмотровое, изучающее чтение;
2. Умение выполнять устный полный или фрагментарный перевод текста профессиональной направленности.
3. Знание значений ЛЕ, терминов, языкового материала изученного по разделу: «Современные автомобильные системы»;
4. Расширение активного словаря за счёт профессионально-ориентированной лексики.
5. Знание синонимов, антонимов, словообразования, интернациональных слов, терминологии;
6. Знание системы глагольных времен, аффиксальных признаков частей речи.

1. Find English and Russian equivalents:

1. body	a. тормоза срабатывают
2. car wheels	b. силовая передача
3. power train	c. главная передача
4. power plant	d. коленчатый вал двигателя
5. springs	e. нажимать на педаль
6. steering system	f. силовая установка
7. clutch	g. колеса автомобиля
8. final drive	h. рама с осями
9. engine crankshaft	i. топливная система
10. push down the pedal	j. рулевая система
11. brakes are applied	k. сцепление
12. frame with axles	l. вспомогательные устройства
13. fuel system	m. система смазки
14. lubricating system	n. кузов
15. accessories	o. рессоры

2. Translate into Russian international words:

automobile, chassis, speedometer, electric, system, cylinder, cardan, control, hydraulic, pedal, accessories, differential.

3. Translate the text orally:

COMPONENTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE

4. Basically, the automobile consists of three parts: the power plant, or the engine, the chassis and the body. To these may be added the accessories: the heater, lights, radio, speedometer and other devices.

5. The power plant or engine is the source of power that makes the wheels rotate and the car move. It includes electric, fuel, cooling and lubricating systems. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.

6. The chassis consists of a power train, frame with axles, wheels and springs. The chassis includes brakes and steering system.

4. The power train carries the power from the engine to the car wheels and contains the clutch, gearbox, propeller or cardan shaft, differential and the final drive.

5. The clutch is a friction device connecting (or disconnecting) the engine crankshaft to the gears in the gearbox. It is used for freeing the gearbox from the engine and is controlled by the clutch pedal.

6. Brakes are important mechanisms of the car. They are used to slow or stop the car. Most braking systems in use today are hydraulic. They are operated by the

brake pedal. When the driver pushes down on the brake pedal, they are applied and the car stops.

4. Choose the right variant and finish the sentences:

1. The mechanism used for stopping the car is....

2. The mechanism used for changing the speed is....

a) clutch

b) gearbox

c) brakes

3. The mechanism used for connecting (or disconnecting) the engine from the gearbox is

a) brakes

b) clutch

c) steering system

4. The unit carrying the power from the engine to the car wheels is....

a) power plant

b) power train

c) chassis

5. The instrument measuring the speed of the car is...

a) heater

b) lights

c) speedometer

Test 2

1. Find English and Russian equivalents:

1. internal combustion engine

2. combustion chamber

3. stroke

4. piston

5. top dead centre

6. bottom dead centre

7. four-stroke cycle engine

a. поршень

b. верхняя мертвая точка

c. четырехтактный двигатель

d. коленчатый вал

e. отверстие клапана

f. двигатель внутреннего сгорания

g. нижняя мертвая точка

8.two-cycle engine	h. топливная система
9.crankshaft	i. такт впрыска (<i>топлива</i>)
10.intake stroke	ж. двухтактный двигатель
11.valve opening	к. камера сгорания
12.fuel system	л. ход, такт (<i>поршня</i>)
13.power stroke	м. выхлоп
14.exhaust	н. рабочий ход поршня

2.translate into Russian international words:

Cylinder, automobile, limit, centre, cycle, compression, gas.

3.Read the text and translate it orally:

THE ENGINE

2.The engine is the source of power that makes the car move. It is usually called an internal combustion engine because gasoline is burned within its cylinders or combustion chambers. Most automobile engines have six or eight cylinders.

The operating cycle of the four-stroke engine that takes place in the engine cylinder can be divided into four strokes. The upper limit of the piston movement is called the top dead centre. The lower limit of piston movement is called the bottom dead centre. A stroke is the piston movement from the top dead centre to the bottom dead centre or from bottom dead centre to the top dead centre. In other words, the piston completes a stroke each time it changes the direction of its motion.

6.Where the entire cycle of events in the cylinder requires four strokes (two crankshaft revolutions), the engine is called a four-stroke cycle engine. The four strokes are: intake, compression, power and exhaust.

7.Two-cycle engines have also been made, and in such engines the entire cycle of events is completed in two strokes or one revolution of the crankshaft.

8.On the intake stroke the intake valve is opened. The mixture of air and vaporized gasoline is delivered into the cylinder through the inlet valve. On the compression stroke the inlet valve is closed so that the mixture can be compressed. On the power stroke both valves (inlet and exhaust) are closed in order to raise pressure during the mixture combustion. On the exhaust stroke the exhaust valve is opened to exhaust the

4. Choose the right variant and finish the sentences:

1.An internal combustion engine is called so because gasoline is burned....

a) inside the combustion chamber

b) outside the combustion chamber

2. *The upper limit of the piston movement is called...*

3. *The lower limit of the piston movement is called....*

a) the bottom dead centre

b) the top dead centre

4. *The four-cycle engine requires....*

a) two strokes of piston movement

b) four strokes of piston movement

5. *The mixture of air and gasoline is delivered into the cylinder....*

a) on the power stroke

b) on the exhaust stroke

c) on the intake stroke

d) on the compression stroke

3. Условия выполнения зачётных заданий:

3.1. Место выполнения: кабинет иностранного языка

3.2. Время выполнения: 45 минут

3.3 Количество вариантов 2-5

3.4 Оборудование: наглядные пособия, таблицы

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5. Т.Ю. Полякова, Е.В. Синявская, О.И Тынкова, Э.С. Улановская «Английский язык для инженеров» Москва, «Высшая школа»,2000
6. Английский язык для профиля «Автомобили и автомобильное хозяйство», Г.В.Шевцова, О.Г.Лебедева, В.Е. Сумина, С.В.Рождественская. -М.: «Академия», 2014.
7. Джейн Коллин (Jane Collin), Александр Савицкий (Alexander Savitskiy) Англо-русский, Русско-Английский словарь. –М. 2006
8. Мюллер В.К. Школьный англо-русский русско-английский словарь. 55 000 слов и выражений / В.К.Мюллер.-М.: Эксмо, 2014
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3.2 Критерии оценки

Критерии оценки письменных ответов

Оценки	Критерии оценки
«5»	Применение имеющегося навыка письма на английском языке без затруднений. Выделение главного из общего содержания прочитанного. Разделение прочитанного на логические части. Использование полученной при чтении текста информации
«4»	Применение имеющегося навыка письма на английском языке в общей мере Выделение главного из общего содержания прочитанного. Разделение прочитанного на логические части. Использование полученной при чтении текста информации для выполнения несложных заданий.
«3»	Применение навыка письма на английском языке при выполнении

	заданий низкого уровня сложности. Выделение главного из общего содержания прочитанного. Использование общей полученной при чтении текста информации
«2»	Неспособность применение навыка письма на английском языке при выполнении заданий низкого уровня сложности. Неумение выделить главного из общего содержания прочитанного. Неумение использовать полученную при чтении текста информацию

Критерии оценки устных ответов

Оценки	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексический запас	Грамматическая правильность речи	Фонетическое оформление речи
«5»	Использование разговорных клише и выражений. Формулирование вопроса собеседнику. Оценивание прочитанного с использованием разговорных клише и выражений.	Имеется большой словарный запас, соответствующий предложенной теме.. Объем высказываний соответствует программным требованиям. Замена незнакомого слова синонимом из своего лексического запаса. Использование профессионально-ориентированной лексики. Выделение наиболее	Лексика адекватна ситуации, редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации. Узнавание и нахождение в тексте примеров использования данного грамматического явления. Составление своих примеров использования данного грамматического материала	Владеет основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи и техникой чтения.

		<p>значимых слов и выражений</p> <p>Работа с общими и терминологическими словарями, работа с электронным словарём без затруднений</p>		
«4»	<p>Использование разговорных клише и выражений для составления высказываний среднего уровня сложности.</p> <p>Оценивание прочитанного с использованием разговорных клише и выражений</p>	<p>Имеется достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче.</p> <p>Замена незнакомого слова синонимом из своего лексического запаса.</p> <p>Использование профессионально-ориентированной лексики.</p> <p>Работа с общими и терминологическими словарями, работа с электронным словарём без затруднений</p>	<p>Узнавание и нахождение в тексте примеров использования данного грамматического явления.</p> <p>Составление своих примеров среднего уровня сложности с использованием данного грамматического материала</p>	<p>В достаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи.</p> <p>Однако допускает незначительные ошибки в произношении отдельных звуков и интонации иноязычной речи</p>

3»	<p>Использование разговорных клише и выражений для построения высказываний низкого уровня сложности.</p> <p>Использование простых разговорных клише и выражений при оценивании прочитанного.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Имеет ограниченный словарный запас, использует упрощенные лексико-грамматические структуры, в некоторых случаях недостаточные для выполнения задания в пределах предложенной темы.</p> <p>Общие умения работы с обычными, электронными и терминологическими словарями.</p> <p>Замена незнакомого слова синонимом из своего лексического запаса.</p> <p>Использование профессионально-ориентированной лексики</p>	<p>Применение изученного на предыдущем этапе грамматического материала при выполнении заданий низкого уровня сложности</p> <p>Узнавание и нахождение в тексте примеров использования данного грамматического явления.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>В недостаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и допускает многочисленные фонетические и интонационные ошибки, что затрудняет понимание речи.</p>
«2»	Неумение использовать	Слабый	Неспособность применить	Речь

	<p>разговорные клише и выражения для построения высказываний низкого уровня сложности.</p>	<p>лексический запас, отсутствует какая-либо вариативность в его использовании. Общие умения работы с обычными, электронными и терминологическими словарями.</p>	<p>изученный на предыдущем этапе грамматический материал при выполнении заданий низкого уровня сложности</p>	<p>неправильная, с большим количеством фонетических и интонационных ошибок. Наблюдаются многочисленные ошибки на правила чтения.</p>
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