

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего
образования
**«Петербургский государственный университет путей сообщения
Императора Александра I»
(ФГБОУ ВО ПГУПС)**
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«14» июня 2024г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по учебной дисциплине
БД.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

для специальности

**27.02.03 Автоматика и телемеханика на транспорте
(железнодорожном транспорте)**

Квалификация – **техник**

Форма обучения - очная

Рассмотрено на заседании ЦК
общих гуманитарных и социально-
экономических дисциплин
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Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования и рабочей программы учебной дисциплины *БД.03 Иностранный язык*, по специальности 27.02.03 Автоматика и телемеханика на транспорте (железнодорожном транспорте).

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1. Результаты обучения, регламентированные ФГОС СОО с учетом ФГОС СПО

Фонд оценочных средств по дисциплине *БД.03 Иностранный язык* нацелен на оценку достижений общих и профессиональных компетенций, дисциплинарных результатов.

Особое значение дисциплина имеет при формировании и развитии:

общих компетенций:

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде.

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

профессиональных компетенций:

ПК 2.1 Обеспечивать техническое обслуживание устройств систем сигнализации, централизации и блокировки, железнодорожной автоматики и телемеханики

Дисциплинарные результаты отражают:

ДР1. Овладение основными видами речевой деятельности:

Говорение: уметь вести разные виды диалога (в том числе комбинированный) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения объемом до 9 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией объемом 14-15 фраз в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи;

передавать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения;

устно представлять в объеме 14-15 фраз результаты выполненной проектной работы;

Аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать звучащие до 2,5 минут аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, не препятствующие решению коммуникативной задачи, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации;

Смысловое чтение: читать про себя и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля объемом 600-800 слов, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с

пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного;

читать несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики) и понимать представленную в них информацию;

Письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

писать электронное сообщение личного характера объемом до 140 слов, соблюдая принятый речевой этикет;

создавать письменные высказывания объемом до 180 слов с опорой на план, картинку, таблицу, графики, диаграммы, прочитанный/прослушанный текст;

заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице;

представлять результаты выполненной проектной работы объемом до 180 слов.

ДР2. Овладение фонетическими навыками:

различать на слух и адекватно, без ошибок, ведущих к сбою коммуникации, произносить слова с правильным ударением и фразы с соблюдением их ритмико-интонационных особенностей, в том числе применять правило отсутствия фразового ударения на служебных словах;

владеть правилами чтения и осмысленно читать вслух аутентичные тексты объемом до 150 слов, построенные в основном на изученном языковом материале, с соблюдением правил чтения и интонации;

овладение орфографическими навыками в отношении изученного лексического материала;

овладение пунктуационными навыками: использовать запятую при перечислении, обращении и при выделении вводных слов; апостроф, точку, вопросительный и восклицательный знаки;

не ставить точку после заголовка; правильно оформлять прямую речь, электронное сообщение личного характера.

ДР3. Знание и понимание основных значений изученных лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), основных способов словообразования (аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия) и особенностей структуры простых и сложных предложений и различных коммуникативных типов предложений;

выявление признаков изученных грамматических и лексических явлений по заданным основаниям.

ДР4. Овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи не менее 1500 лексических единиц (слов, словосочетаний, речевых клише), включая 1350 лексических единиц, освоенных на уровне основного общего образования; навыками употребления родственных слов, образованных с помощью аффиксации, словосложения, конверсии.

ДР5. Овладение навыками распознавания и употребления в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических

конструкций изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тематического содержания речи в соответствии с решаемой коммуникативной задачей.

ДР6. Владение социокультурными знаниями и умениями:

знать/понимать речевые различия в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в рамках тематического содержания речи и использовать лексико-грамматические средства с учетом этих различий;

знать/понимать и использовать в устной и письменной речи наиболее употребительную тематическую фоновую лексику и реалии страны/стран изучаемого языка (например, система образования, страницы истории, основные праздники, этикетные особенности общения);

иметь базовые знания о социокультурном портрете и культурном наследии родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка;

представлять родную страну и ее культуру на иностранном языке;

проявлять уважение к иной культуре;

соблюдать нормы вежливости в межкультурном общении.

ДР7. Владение компенсаторными умениями, позволяющими в случае сбоя коммуникации, а также в условиях дефицита языковых средств использовать различные приемы переработки информации: при говорении - переспрос; при говорении и письме - описание/перифраз/толкование; при чтении и аудировании - языковую и контекстуальную догадку.

ДР8. Развитие умения сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и грамматические);

ДР9. Приобретение опыта практической деятельности в повседневной жизни:

участвовать в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на изучаемом иностранном языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий;

соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет» (далее - сеть Интернет);

использовать приобретенные умения и навыки в процессе онлайн-обучения иностранному языку;

использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме.

Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

Элементы учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля			
	Текущий контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ДР	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, ПК, ДР
Раздел 1. Иностранный язык для общих целей				
Тема 1.1. Повседневная жизнь семьи. Внешность и характер членов семьи	Практические занятия Тестирование	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ДР1, ДР8	дифференцированный зачет	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ПК 2.1 ДР1 - ДР9
Тема 1.2. Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы	Практические занятия	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04 ДР1, ДР2, ДР3, ДР5, ДР6		
Тема 1.3. Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.	Практические занятия Проект “Мой колледж”	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04 ДР1, ДР9		
Тема 1.4. Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания	Практические занятия	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04 ДР1, ДР7		
Тема 1.5. Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: сбалансированное питание. Спорт	Практические занятия	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04 ДР1 - ДР5		
Тема 1.6. Туризм. Виды отдыха.	Тестирование Письменный опрос	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04 ДР1, ДР3		
Тема 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка	Практические занятия Тестирование	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04 ДР1, ДР3		
Тема 1.8 Россия	Устный опрос Контрольная работа	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04 ДР1, ДР7, ДР5		
Раздел 2. Иностранный язык для специальных целей				
Тема 2.1. Современный мир профессий. Проблемы выбора профессии. Роль иностранного языка в вашей профессии	Практические занятия	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ПК 2.1 ДР1 - ДР9		
Тема 2.2 Промышленные технологии (для технологического профиля)	Контрольная работа Работа с текстом	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09 ПК 2.1		

		ДР1 - ДР9		
Тема 2.3. Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства связи	Практические занятия Письменный опрос	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ПК 2.1 ДР1 - ДР9		
Тема 2.4. Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру	Практические занятия Работа с текстом	ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 04, ОК 09, ПК 2.1 ДР1 - ДР9		

- A) borrow B) earn C) spend D) lend
16. Can I make myself a cup of coffee? - Of course. You ___ to ask.
A) haven't B) mustn't C) needn't D) don't have
17. I ___ a lot of sport in my free time.
A) do B) practise C) make D) exercise
18. ___ anywhere interesting recently?
A) Do you go C) Are you going
B) Have you been D) Will you go
19. It's Walter's birthday on Friday. He ___ be 30, I think.
A) should B) can C) will D) shall
20. Learning the piano isn't as difficult ___ learning the violin.
A) like B) so C) than D) as
21. If the weather ___ bad tomorrow, we can go to a museum.
A) will be B) was C) is D) would be
22. About a billion cans of Coca-Cola ___ drunk around the world every day.
A) is B) are C) was D) were
23. My mum's not very well. – Oh, ___
A) it doesn't matter C) sorry to hear that
B) I do apologise D) not bad, thanks.
24. Hans isn't here. He ___ to see his grandmother. He'll be back tomorrow.
A) has gone B) had been C) has been D) had gone
25. Would you mind changing my appointment? ___ time on Friday is fine.
A) Next B) All the C) Every D) Any
26. When I was a child, I ___ climb the wall and jump into our neighbours' garden.
A) would B) did C) have D) used
27. Have you finished ___ the wall yet?
A) paint B) to paint C) painting D) painted
28. Lena used to find work boring ___ she became a nurse.
A) unless B) until C) if D) since
29. Can you help me? I've tried ___ hotel in the city and can't find a room.
A) many B) any C) every D) all
30. If I ___ closer to my office, I could walk to work.
A) lived B) would live C) had lived D) live

Ответы (2 вариант).

№ вопроса	ответ	№ вопроса	ответ	№ вопроса	ответ
1	B	11	C	21	C
2	C	12	C	22	B
3	C	13	D	23	C
4	A	14	B	24	A
5	B	15	A	25	D
6	A	16	D	26	A
7	A	17	A	27	C

8	A	18	B	28	C
9	B	19	C	29	B
10	B	20	D	30	A

3. Фонд оценочных средств для текущего контроля

Текущий контроль проводится во время аудиторных занятий в соответствии с учебным планом и рабочей программой БД.03 Иностранный язык по всем разделам программы.

Текущий контроль проводится в форме устного опроса, ролевой игры, проекта, тестирования. Каждый правильный ответ приравнивается к одному баллу, если не указана иная шкала. Баллы суммируются и вычисляется процентное соотношение количества правильных ответов.

Таблица перевода количества правильных ответов в баллы:

Менее 50%	2 балла
61-77%	3 балла
78-88%	4 балла
89-100%	5 баллов

На выполнение заданий текущего контроля дается 1 академический час (45 минут).

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса

Introductory questions

What's your name? How do you spell your surname? Where are you from?

Did you learn English at school? For how many years?

1. What do you do? Do you work or are you a student?
2. Tell me about your family.
3. What do you do in your free time? (Do you play football or any sports?)
4. What do you do every day? What time do you get up / start work?
5. Tell me about the town where you live.
6. Tell me about something you can do well. (Can you swim? Can you cook?)
7. How often do you usually see your friends? (What do you do together?)
8. Where do you live? Tell me about your home.
9. What are you going to do at the weekend?

Тема 1.2 Молодёжь в современном обществе. Досуг молодёжи: увлечения и интересы

Ролевая игра “Моя команда”

You need to make a team to work together. You can have only four people in your group. Who will you take?

Step 1. Write 8 questions to learn about people around you. You can write questions about hobbies, interests, and professional qualities and skills of people around you.

Step 2. Ask as many people around you as possible. You have got about 25 minutes. Write down short notes about your partners' answers.

Step 3. Choose three people you would take in your team. Tell your class who you will work with and why.

Sample answer.

Step 1. (for all levels)

- 1) Do you like music?
- 2) Can you cook?
- 3) Have you ever thought about becoming a(n)... (cook/ engineer/ photographer, etc.)?
- 4) Do you like working with computers?
- 5) Which countries did you visit?
- 6) How often do you do voluntary work?
- 7) Do you like working in a laboratory?
- 8) What transport can you drive?

Step 3.

I take Misha, Pavel and Sonya in my team. Misha and Sonya are good with computers and people. It is helpful in our profession. Pavel and Misha like working in a laboratory and Sonya speaks German and Chinese. We all can work in one team because we can make different things in one project. We all love pop music and we can go to karaoke in our free time.

Pavel and Sonya are great for my team. Misha and Sonya are helpful because they are interested in computers and people. The boys are fond of doing experiments in a laboratory. On the other hand, Sonya, like me, speaks foreign languages. We can share the tasks on the projects. In our free time, we might go out together because we all love pop music and singing in karaoke.

Тема 1.3 Условия проживания в городской и сельской местности.

Проект “Мой колледж”

You want to tell your friend about your college. Prepare a short presentation, use some photos.

In your presentation write:

- 1) the name of the college
 - 2) where it is located (city, region)
 - 3) how old it is
 - 4) describe a building (old/modern, big/small etc) and classrooms
 - 5) write your opinion about your college.
- You need to write 60-80 words.

Sample answer:

(I want to tell you about my college.) This is the Teacher-training college. It is in Kolomna, the Moscow region. My college is in the center of the city. It is more than 50 years old. The building is not new, but it is very beautiful. There are 3 floors in it. The classrooms are big and comfortable. We have computers, video projectors and interactive whiteboards in our classrooms. I like my college a lot and I think it is the best college in the world.

Тема 1.4 Покупки: одежда, обувь и продукты питания.

Ролевая игра-диалог между покупателем и продавцом.

You are a customer (Student A) and a shop assistant (Student B). You are in a clothes shop.

Card 1 -Customer

Step 1.

Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- greet the shop assistant
- ask for a pair of jeans.
- you like black
- if there aren't any black, ask for a pair of blue jeans.
- thank the shop assistant for help
- say good-bye

Card 2.

Student B- You are the shop assistant.

Step 1. Read the plan and write what you can ask and say.

- start a talk,
- greet the customer and ask if you can help him/her
- thank a customer,
- say goodbye.

Отзыв на магазин продуктов/одежды/обуви

You have received an sms from your friend, he/she asks you where he/she can do some shopping. Write a shop review.

In your message write:

- what the name of the shop is
- where the shop is
- what things he/she can find in a shop (types of clothes, brands)

- if you like/ dislike this shop; why/why not

Write 30-45 words

Write 40-60 words

Sample answer:

Hi! Go to "Familiya". It's next to my house. There are a lot of jeans, trainers, T-shirts and jackets. I like it/I love it because I can buy cheap and modern clothes there.

Тема 1.6 Туризм. Виды отдыха.

Тестирование.

Match the questions (1-12) with the answers (A-L)

1. What's the best way to get there?	A. No, you have to change in Singapore.
2. How much is that?	B. Two and a half hours.
3. Is it better to fly or go by train?	C. Probably by taxi.
4. Where does the bus leave from?	D. It depends - flying's much faster.
5. Is the flight direct?	E. Yes, sure.
6. What time do we get there?	F. No, it's direct.
7. Do I need to change?	G. £27.50.
8. Could you stop here, please?	H. About 50 miles.
9. How far is it?	I. The central bus station.
10. Is this the bus for London?	J. No, you want the blue one over there.
11. How long is the journey?	K. Just after 11.00.
12. How often do the buses go to the city centre?	L. Every ten minutes or so.

Now listen to these announcements. Can you complete the answers to the questions?

The train to London Paddington is leaving from platform 13) ____, not platform 14) ____.

The train from London King's Cross is 15) ____ minutes late, and is now arriving at 17.15.

Flight BA1462 to Newcastle is now boarding at gate 16) ____.

All British Airways flights leave from terminal 17) ____.

The flight takes 55 minutes, and arrives at 18) ____ local time.

Read the article and choose the correct option for questions below.

The famous Trans-Siberian railway line goes from Moscow to Vladivostok, but there's another railway line about 650 kilometres north of the Trans-Siberian. This is the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM). A special train, the *Matvei Mudrov* medical train, travels along its 4,000 kilometres. There are usually between twelve and fifteen doctors on the train. The train stops for a day at places along the BAM. The people who live in small towns and villages come to the train for medical attention. There are

no doctors or hospitals in their towns or villages. For these patients, their health centre is on the train.

The *Matvei Mudrov* was named after a Russian doctor in the nineteenth century. Nowadays, the *Matvei Mudrov* visits each town or village on the BAM twice a year. In the village of Khani (population 742), the patients include a man with two broken ankles and a teenage girl. She had appendicitis a month ago and she was lucky to travel to a town three hours away for an operation. The *Matvei Mudrov* doesn't have any equipment to do operations. The doctors can diagnose their patients' medical problems and recommend treatment and medicines. The train has a laboratory for blood and urine tests and a number of medical testing machines. The patients like the doctors on the train. They say they are honest and good at their jobs.

Next stop is a town called Berkakit. About 4,000 people live here. There is a queue to see the doctors. Mikhail Zdanovich is waiting for his turn. He's 61 years old and he came to Berkakit in 1976. At the time, only about a hundred young people lived in Berkakit. It was a new town. Zdanovich met a woman who worked at the town bakery. They married and stayed in the town. When Zdanovich walks into the doctor's office she says 'Oh, Mikhail, I recognised your voice.' He has a problem in his shoulder. The doctor writes a letter to say that he can't work, he must have an operation. He leaves, happy, and then he returns a few minutes later. He brings freshly cooked pies and some goat's milk.

For the people who live in this remote part of Russia, the *Matvei Mudrov* is more than a medical train. It's a social connection to the community of their country.

19. What is the BAM?
 - a) a part of the Trans-Siberian railway
 - b) a railway line that crosses part of Russia
 - c) a train for doctors to travel on
20. What main service does the *Matvei Mudrov* train offer?
 - a) diagnosing people's health problems
 - b) doing operations in emergencies
 - c) visiting the doctors in small towns
21. Where does the *Matvei Mudrov* train stop?
 - a) in the towns that have health centres
 - b) in the villages and towns along the BAM railway line
 - c) in villages with under 1,000 people
22. According to the article ...
 - a) the BAM is 650 kilometres long.
 - b) the BAM is 4,000 kilometres long.
 - c) the BAM only has one train service.
23. What happens when the *Matvei Mudrov* train stops in a village?
 - a) People come to the train to see the doctors.
 - b) The doctors visit people at home.
 - c) The doctors visit the local health centre.
24. According to the article ...
 - a) *Matvei Mudrov* was the name of a doctor.

- b) the BAM was built as a medical railway.
 c) the train was the idea of a Russian doctor.
25. In Khani ...
 a) a girl needs an operation.
 b) one patient has broken bones.
 c) there are two patients.
26. What's the patients' opinion of the train's doctors?
 a) bad
 b) not good or bad
 c) good
27. In Berkakit ...
 a) the doctor sees a patient she knows.
 b) the doctor treats a man's shoulder.
 c) the doctor visits the town bakery.
28. Mikhail Zdanovich ...
 a) can go back to work after seeing the doctor.
 b) isn't satisfied with the doctor's opinion.
 c) offers food to the doctor after the visit.

Answer Key

1) C	15) 35/ thirty-five
2) G	16) A34
3) D	17) 4/four
4) I	18) 2.30
5) A	19) b
6) K	20) a
7) F	21) b
8) E	22) b
9) H	23) a
10) J	24) a
11) B	25) b
12) L	26) c
13) 5/five	27) a
14) 7/seven	28) c

Тема 1.7 Страна/страны изучаемого языка

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. How many independent states are there on the British Isles?
 A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 1
2. What is the symbol of England?
 A. a thistle B. a rose
 C. a shamrock and a red hand D. a daffodil
3. What is the symbol of Scotland?

Тема 1.8 Россия

Устный опрос

Answer the following questions about the geographical position of Russia, its nature and climate.

1. Where is Russia situated?
2. How large is Russia compared to other countries?
3. What countries does it border on?
4. What are Russia's main regions?
5. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
6. What are the most important rivers in Russia?
7. What is the deepest lake in Russia?

ANSWER KEY

1. Russia is situated in the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia.
2. It covers almost twice the territory of either the United States or China.
3. Russia borders on 12 countries on land. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.
4. The main areas of Russia are the European part, Siberia and the Far East. The Ural Mountains separate Europe from Asia.
5. Russia is washed by 12 seas and 2 oceans. Russia is connected with the Atlantic Ocean through the Baltic Sea in the west and the Black Sea in the south. The Arctic Ocean and its seas including the White, Barents, Kara, Laptev, and East-Siberian Seas wash Russia in the north. The Pacific Ocean and its seas the Bering, Okhotsk and Japanese Seas wash Russia in the east.
6. Russia's greatest rivers are the Don and the Volga in its European part, and the Ob and the Yenisey in West Siberia. The largest river in Asian part of Russia is the Lena. The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, flow from south to north. The Ob is the longest river in Russia, but the Volga is the most important one. Many Russian towns are located on the Volga River: Vladimir, Tver, Yaroslavl, Kazan, and Nizhny Novgorod. Altogether there are over two million rivers in our country.
7. Lake Baikal is the largest freshwater lake in the world, one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, the pearl of Siberia. It's 636 kilometers long and 80 kilometers wide and is surrounded by forests and mountain peaks; the waters of the lake are transparent to a depth of 40 metres in summer. The lake has more than 2000 rare plants and animals – bears, elk, lynx, sables, freshwater seal, trout, salmon and sturgeon.

Task 1. Read and translate the text. Ask 5 questions to it (general, special, alternative, subject question and tag-question).

Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia. And of course, it is the centre of Russian economy, politics, and culture. The city was built many centuries ago by Yuri Dolgorukiy, the Rurikid prince. It is situated on the banks of the Moscow River. Nowadays, Moscow is the largest city in the country with the population of more than 13 million residents. The Russian capital is also considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Red Square is the heart of the city in all senses. The Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral are situated there. These constructions are the outstanding examples of ancient Russian architecture. The Spasskaya Tower, which is the main tower of the Kremlin, is now a symbol of the country. However, on the territory of the Kremlin, you can also see other cathedrals, the Bell Tower, the Tzar-Cannon and the Tzar-Bell, and the Palace of Congress. Apart from the Kremlin, one of the most popular tourist attractions is the Lenin's Mausoleum. It is also placed on Red Square. Hundreds of people wait in lines for hours in order to enter the tomb and to see Lenin's body. In addition, Moscow is famous for theatres. Bolshoi Opera house is considered one of the best theatres in the world. There are over 80 universities in Moscow some of which are in the list of World's prime higher education institutes. All in all, Moscow is a varied city that amazes with its sizes, culture, and people. Many foreigners come there not only as tourists but also to do business or to live in this vibrant capital.

Task 2. Fill in the gaps A – F with the correct words 1 – 8. There are two odd words.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) clear, | 5) exist, |
| 2) colour, | 6) popular, |
| 3) dark, | 7) see, |
| 4) enjoy, | 8) snow |

Lake Baikal is the world's oldest and deepest freshwater lake. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, the tops of which are covered with A _____. Its water is so B _____ that any object can be seen well at the depth of 40 meters. It contains more water than the Great lakes in North America. The C _____ of Baikal's water is close to that of the sea. It is similar to dark blue or blue green. In winter this lake is almost completely covered in ice. By the end of winter, the ice is 1 metre thick. Two-thirds of its 1,700 species of plants and animals don't D _____ anywhere else in the world.

The Baikal is one of the most beautiful lakes of the planet and one of the few that is still growing. Lake Baikal is a E _____ tourist attraction. Millions of people come to F _____ their vacations there.

ANSWER KEY

Task 1. Sample answers:

1. What is Moscow?
2. Is Moscow the capital of Russia?
3. Moscow is the capital of Russia, isn't it?
4. Is Moscow the capital of Russia or Belarus?
5. What is the capital of Russia?

Task 2. A8, B1, C2, D5, E6, F4

Тема 2.2 Промышленные технологии

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Составьте пересказ текста, будьте готовы пересказать его во время онлайн урока. Составьте к тексту 5 вопросов (по одному на каждый тип вопросительных предложений).

Technological progress

The Digital Revolution is considered to be the Third Industrial Revolution that, according to scientists, started in the 1940s but was widely accepted only thirty years later in the 1970s. Nowadays, this Revolution has achieved great results and has affected our lifestyle, habits and even mentality. It goes without saying that the technological progress has also exerted a significant impact on interpersonal communication.

However, it is not always clear whether the progress is a positive or a negative thing. On the one hand, there are many advantages of the progress which allow us to consider it as an opportunity. Firstly, it helps to develop human relations by means of the internet and electronic devices, such as PC, smartphone, and tablet.

We have become closer not only to those people who live nearby but to those who live in other countries as well. Secondly, the technological progress has an impact on interpersonal communication from a more global point of view. Technology can work as a driver in the process of collaborative consumption in which people learn to share, thanks to the Web. On the other hand, the Digital Revolution does not consist only of positive aspects. First of all, in some cases, the interpersonal communication becomes more primitive and people forget how to communicate with others personally. This leads to a more serious one that is about fear of in-person meetings. Finally, in the Digital Age, we rely more on technology and less on each other. As a result, we become more independent of other people and may feel more confident; however, it is only an illusion as we actually become more helpless.

Sample answers:

1. Have we become closer not only to those people who live nearby but to those who live in other countries as well?
2. We have become closer not only to those people who live nearby but to those who live in other countries as well, haven't we?
3. What does the Digital Revolution consist of?

4. Do we become more independent of other people or the government?
5. What has an impact on interpersonal communication from a more global point of view?

4. Фонд оценочных средств для рубежного контроля (по итогам 1 семестра)

Рубежный контроль проводится во время аудиторных занятий в соответствии с учебным планом и рабочей программой БД.03 Иностранный язык по всем разделам программы.

Рубежный контроль проводится в форме тестирования. Каждый правильный ответ приравнивается к одному баллу, если не указана иная шкала. Баллы суммируются и вычисляется процентное соотношение количества правильных ответов.

Таблица перевода количества правильных ответов в тестировании в баллы:

Менее 60%	2 балла
61-77%	3 балла
78-88%	4 балла
89-100%	5 баллов

На выполнение заданий рубежного контроля дается 2 академических часа (90 минут).

Вариант 1.

Task 1. Read the text and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

British artists living abroad

Article by James Noble

Sally Campbell is a 32-year-old actress from London, but right now, she's living in Paris in a flat that overlooks the Seine. Sally's mother is French, which means Sally can speak the language perfectly. Sally is very talented. She likes acting in films, but she can also sing and dance brilliantly and she currently has a leading part in a French musical. She can also play the piano very well. In her spare time, Sally likes to relax at home by watching romantic films. She has no plans to return to Britain.

Tom Hammond is from Glasgow, but he lives in New York. He's 18 and he's a music student. Tom can play the piano and the guitar very well. He also writes songs with his friend John. Tom writes the music and John writes the lyrics. When they're happy with a new song, they usually perform it to students at the college. They love to have an audience and would really like to be in a band. When he isn't composing, Tom downloads his favourite music from the Internet.

Hannah Brown is a writer. She's from Manchester, but she lives in Italy. Hannah is 25 and likes writing romantic novels. Her ambition, of course, is to be a published

writer, so she writes every day for at least four hours. Her favourite time to write is early in the morning, but she sometimes works late at night too. In the afternoons, Hannah works as a waitress in a café. She doesn't really enjoy this part of her life, but she needs the money to stay in Italy.

Example: Sally is English.

1. Sally writes music for films.
2. She can't sing very well.
3. Her uncle teaches her to play a musical instrument.
4. Tom plays two musical instruments very well.
5. Tom's friend plays football.
6. Tom and John play their songs at university.
7. Hannah speaks Italian perfectly.
8. She doesn't like writing in the evening.
9. Hannah sometimes works late.

Task 2. Write Sally, Tom, or Hannah

Example: Tom lives in America.

1. _____ studies music.
2. _____ is not happy about her work.
3. _____ acts in films.
4. _____ has a friend who writes songs.
5. _____ wants to stay in another country.

Task 3. Choose the correct answer, A, B, or C.

Example: My cousin's mum is my.

- A) aunt B) uncle C) nephew

1. there three stereos in the living room?

No, there

- A) Are/ aren't B) Are/ are C) Are/ not D) Are / *
2. You watch films at the
A) theatre B) cinema C) church
3. Her grandmother is 85 but she runs every morning. She's really
A) lazy B) outgoing C) active
4. You can get to the museum ... tram.
A) by B) on C) in
5. There are a lot of books on the ... in my bedroom.
A) desk B) fridge C) mirror
6. your parents have a pet?
A) Are B) Do C) Does
7. John a bath every day.
A) don't get B) isn't find C) doesn't take
8. I never ... up early at the weekend.
A) make B) get C) stand

9. We meet ... Friday .. the museum.

A) on.. at

B) at ...in

C) in .. near

10. We ... snowboarding in the mountains every January.

A) take

B) do

C) go

Write about 60-80 words.

Key

Task 1

1. F 2. T 3. DS 4. T 5. DS 6. F 7. DS 8. DS 9. T

Task 2

1. Tom

2. Hannah

3. Sally

4. Tom

5. Sally

Task 3

1A

2B

3C

4A

5 A

6B

7 C

8B

9 A

10 C

Вариант 2

Task 1. Read the text. Mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS)

The frozen extremes of the earth

The Arctic in the north and the Antarctic in the south are at opposite ends of the planet, but they are similar in many ways. Both are lands of ice and snow, where the temperature in winter can be so low that your skin can freeze in seconds – it can be as low as -80°C . Very few animals are able to survive these conditions, but there are some both in the north and in the south. The Arctic has more plants and animals than the Antarctic, including polar bears, the largest bear in the world. In the south there are no land animals because of the extreme cold, but there are penguins and other sea animals that live on or near the coast – although both in the north and the south the sea is frozen for much of the year.

One difference between the Arctic and the Antarctic is the human population. In parts of the Arctic there are towns and villages. Greenland, for example, the largest island in the world, has a population of 55,000 people. Many of these people work in fishing. They have a difficult life. There aren't many roads between towns and villages, so people travel by snowmobile or with dogs. From November to January, it's dark for 24 hours a day, but from May to July there are 24 hours of daylight.

In the Antarctic there are no normal towns and villages. Only scientists live there all year round, in special buildings called 'stations. They study the sea animals and learn about the history of the world's climate by studying the weather and the ice. It's a hard place to live, especially in winter, but many of them love it there and return again and again.

Example: The Antarctic is the coldest place in the world.

A True B False C Doesn't say V

1. There aren't any animals in the Antarctic.

2. No people live in the Antarctic.

3. There aren't any towns in the Antarctic.
4. It is usually -80°C in the Antarctic.
5. The sea in the Antarctic is usually frozen.
6. There aren't any sea animals in the Arctic.
7. In Greenland, people don't work in winter.
8. There aren't many roads in Greenland.
9. In Greenland in October it's light all the time.

Task 2. Read the text once again. Write the Arctic or the Antarctic.

Example: It's at the South Pole. *the Antarctic*

1. Scientists sometimes live here in stations.
2. No land animals live here.
3. People live here all the time.
4. There are more plants here.
5. In December it's dark for 24 hours a day.

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: My brother's daughter is my _____. C

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| A) granddaughter | B) sister | C) niece |
| 1. I work for a newspaper. I'm a _____. | | |
| A) journalist | B) politician | C) lawyer |
| 2. My sister works in an office. She's a _____. | | |
| A) builder | B) musician | C) receptionist |
| 3. My mother's brother is my _____. | | |
| A) grandfather | B) nephew | C) uncle |
| 4. Can I use my credit _____, please? | | |
| A) wallet | B) card | C) money |
| 5. The opposite of expensive is _____. | | |
| A) safe | B) cheap | C) empty |
| 6. The opposite of safe is _____. | | |
| A) dangerous | B) difficult | C) different |
| 7. You can buy food at a _____. | | |
| A) pharmacy | B) market | C) post office |
| 8. We eat in the _____. | | |
| A) bathroom | B) garage | C) dining room |
| 9. I need some _____ for this letter. | | |
| A) keys | B) stamps | C) coins |
| 10. My father's a _____. He flies all over the world. | | |
| A) pilot | B) builder | C) nurse |

Answer Keys:

Task 1.

1.F 2.F 3.T 4.DS 5.T 6.F 7.DS 8.T 9.F

Task 2.

1. the Antarctic 2. the Antarctic 3. the Arctic
 4. the Arctic 5. the Arctic

Task 3.

- 1.A 2.C 3.C 4.B 5.B 6.A 7.B 8.C 9.B 10.A

**5. Фонд оценочных средств для промежуточной аттестации
 (дифференцированный зачёт)**

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме тестирования. Каждый правильный ответ в тесте приравнивается к одному баллу, если не указана иная шкала. Баллы суммируются и вычисляется процентное соотношение количества правильных ответов.

Таблица перевода количества правильных ответов в тестировании в баллы:

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78-88%	4 балла
89-100%	5 баллов

На выполнение заданий промежуточного контроля дается 2 академических часа (90 минут).

Вариант 1.**ЧАСТЬ 1 – ГРАММАТИКА, ЛЕКСИКА**

1. I'm ... New York.
 A) in B) for C) at D) of
2. Is your surname Anderson?
 A) Yes, you are. B) Yes, it is. C) Yes, I am. D) Yes, my is.
3. A Mercedes is ... German car.
 A) a B) an C) the D) *
4. Ann is ... wife.
 A) John's B) John is C) John's is D) John
5. She ... a uniform.
 A) wear B) to wear C) wearing D) wears
6. Anna likes Joanna, but Maria doesn't like
 A) her B) them C) your D) their
7. What time is it?
 3:45
 A) It is quarter past three. B) It is fifteen past four.
 C) It is quarter to four. D) It is fifteen to three.
8. She ... a bus to university.
 A) always takes B) always take
 C) takes always D) take always

9. This doll is a present for my I hope she likes it.
 A) husband B) nephew C) niece D) uncle
10. ... sells things.
 A) A postman B) A nurse C) A doctor D) A shopkeeper
11. I like Tom ... I don't like his wife.
 A) and B) but C) because D) so
12. ... did you buy your new jacket? At supermarket.
 A) What B) When C) Where D) How
13. My brother is ... a book.
 A) riding B) reading C) speaking D) playing
14. Madison doesn't like working. She is
 A) happy B) poor C) rich D) lazy
15. I'll look in my ... and see if I'm free on Wednesday.
 A) diary B) dictionary C) briefcase D) calendar
16. Do you want to ... biscuit?
 A) eat B) see C) play D) read
17. Where ... they born? They ... born
 A) were / were / in 1995 B) was / were / in Italy
 C) were / were / in Denmark D) was / were / in 1995
18. New York is Paris.
 A) dirty B) dirtier than C) the dirtiest D) dirtier
19. I ... him three months ago.
 A) see B) sees C) saw D) seen
20. He takes photos only ... spring.
 A) in B) at C) on D) by

Key.

1.A 2.B 3.A 4.A 5.D 6.A 7.C 8.A 9.C 10.D 11.B
 12.C 13.B 14.D 15.A 16.A 17.C 18.B 19.C 20.A

ЧАСТЬ 2 – ЧТЕНИЕ

Задание 21

Read the letter and do the tasks on the text.

Dear Ann,

Thank you for asking to come and visit you and your family next month. It is a great idea.

I'm really interested in visiting new places. I like museums and old churches very much. I also like visiting art galleries - there are so many fascinating things to see there. I know there is one in your town. Can we visit it? You say that there isn't a sport center in your town but is there a swimming pool? I enjoy swimming a lot and I love diving. Is there also a place to eat fish and chips? Fish and chip shops are great!

The only problem is that I don't know what to take with me: warm shoes, a jumper, boots? What's the weather like in your area? In my town it rains a lot and that's why I always carry an umbrella with me. And what about other things? For example, a camera?

Please send me a leaflet about your town and a street map.

One last question - how old is your sister, Gina? I want to bring her a present.
Would she like the new Celine Dion CD?

See you soon!

Josephine

Read the sentences and choose T (TRUE) or F (FALSE)

1. Josephine likes going places.
2. Josephine is interested in visiting old churches
3. There is a big sports center in Ann's town
4. Josephine wants to buy Ann a Celine Dion CD
5. Josephine's hobbies are swimming and diving

Read the questions and answer Y (YES) or N (NO)

6. Does Josephine want to visit Ann next week?
7. Does Josephine know what to take on her trip?
8. Is there an art gallery in Ann's town?
9. Does Josephine like fish and chips?
10. Does Josephine want to get a street map of Ann's town?

Ответы: 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. N 7. N 8. Y
 9. Y 10. Y

ЧАСТЬ 3 – ПЕРЕВОД

Переведите текст.

BALLAST.

The ties the railroad track are not laid upon the soft earth of the roadbed, but rest upon a bed of crushed rock or gravel, which is called ballast. The main function of ballast is to drain the water away and to distribute the load evenly over the track. In wintertime water should not collect in the ballast and freeze. Ballast helps to provide needed drainage. The best kind of ballast is crushed rock, because it lasts long and is not dusty, it lets water drain away freely and its sharp edges keep it from rolling out from under the ties. Next to crushed rock, gravel is the best ballast. Other materials such as slag from iron furnaces, volcanic cinders, crushed seashells and even sand are used as ballast. Cinders are used both alone and in combination with other materials, especially on sidetracks and in railroad yards, but cinders are neither heavy nor durable enough to make good ballast. A few railroads are unballasted, that is, their tracks are laid directly on the earth, but such roads do not carry much traffic. The thickness of the ballast layer depends upon the category of the railway and, therefore, upon the traffic intensity as well as upon the soil used for the formation.

Key.

БАЛЛАСТ.

Шпалы железнодорожного полотна укладываются не на мягкую землю дорожного полотна, а на слой щебня или гравия, который называется балластом. Основная функция балласта заключается в отводе воды и равномерном

- B) The whole family was sleeping, when somebody knocked on the door.
- 14 Поезд прибыл вовремя, поэтому мы опоздали.
 A) The train was coming in time so we were late.
 B) The train came in time so we were late.
15. Сколько книг ты прочитала прошлым летом?
 A) How many books did you read last summer?
 B) How many books were you reading last summer?
- 16 Девочка плакала, так как потеряла свою собаку.
 A) The girl was crying, because she had lost her dog.
 B) The girl cried, because she was losing her dog.
- 17 Родители Анны поженились в 1980 году.
 A) Anna's parents got married in 1980.
 B) Anna's parents were getting married in 1980.
- 18 Когда гости приехали, моя мама еще пекла торт.
 A) When the guests came, my mom was still baking the cake.
 B) When the guests came, my mom baked the cake.
- 19 Анна встретила Макса, когда совершала покупки.
 A) Anna was shopping when she was meeting Max.
 B) Anna was shopping when she met Max.
20. В магазине Анна увидела то красивое красное платье, о котором мечтала целый год.
 A) In the store Anna saw the beautiful red dress she was dreaming about the whole year.
 B) In the store Anna was seeing the beautiful red dress she dreamed about the whole year.

Key.

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.C 7.A 8.A 9.B 10.A 11.B
 12.A 13.B 14.B 15.A 16.A 17.A 18.A 19.B 20.A

ЧАСТЬ 2 – ЧТЕНИЕ

Задание 21

Read the text and do the tasks on the text.

Ozherel'e technical school of railway transport.

The three-storeyed building of The House for technical school of railway transport was constructed in Studencheskaya street, 7. The construction works were finished in 1960. There were all main laboratories and classes. But on the first of September 1957 the first students came there. The technical school was founded in 1956 and called technical school of railway lines. The school provided secondary education in three specialities: mechanics, construction, technologies of maintenance, electrical engineering. Then was built a new building with a dormitory and a gym. In late 2000s was built a new four-storeyed construction of technical school. All the buildings were joint with the help of warm tunnels. Students took part in it as well. In 2008 a new sports complex was built. It has a sports ground and two gyms. On the 11 of January 2009 our college became a part of Moscow State University of Railway Engineering. On the 25 of May 2016 it became a branch of Saint-Petersburg State

Transport University. The students are trained at the fulltime department and by correspondence. They are trained both on free of charge and on a commercial basis. There are also many courses offered for those who want to improve their qualification. Nowadays training is offered in the following specialities: electricity supply for railway transport; automatics and telemechanics; locomotives; and the others.

Read the sentences and choose T (TRUE) or F (FALSE)

1. The three-storeyed building of The House for technical school of railway transport was constructed in Studencheskaya street, 8.

2. All the buildings were joint with the help of warm tunnels.

3. On the 12 of January 2009 our college became a part of Moscow State University of Railway Engineering.

4. On the 25 of May 2016 it became a branch of Saint-Petersburg State Transport University.

5. Students are trained both on free of charge and on a commercial basis.

Read the questions and answer Y (YES) or N (NO)

6. Were the construction works finished in 1960?

7. Were there all main laboratories and classes?

8. Was a new building with a dormitory and a gym built before 1960?

9. Were all the buildings joint with the help of warm tunnels?

10. Are the students trained at the fulltime department and by correspondence.

Ответы: 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. Yes 7. Yes 8. No
9. Yes 10. Yes

ЧАСТЬ 3 – ПЕРЕВОД

Переведите текст.

HIGH-SPEED RAILWAYS

The Russian company «High-speed railways» was registered in 1991. It was given three tasks: the planning and construction of the first high-speed railway in Russia between Moscow and St. Petersburg, the production of special high-speed rolling stock and the manufacture of electric trains for local services. The establishers of the company were the Russian Federal Government, the city governments of Moscow to St. Petersburg and the Oktyabrskaya Railway. The high-speed rail link from Moscow to St. Petersburg is a passenger service whose trains will be capable of a speed of 220-260 k/h. The journey time will be three to three and a half hours, and a passenger will go for business or pleasure from one capital to the other and will return on the same day.

Key

Российская компания «Высокоскоростные железные дороги» была зарегистрирована в 1991 году. Перед ней были поставлены три задачи: планирование и строительство первой в России высокоскоростной железной дороги между Москвой и Санкт-Петербургом, производство специального

высокоскоростного подвижного состава и производство электропоездов для местных перевозок. Учредителями компании были Федеральное правительство России, городские власти от Москвы до Санкт-Петербурга и Октябрьская железная дорога. Высокоскоростное железнодорожное сообщение из Москвы в Санкт-Петербург - это пассажирское сообщение, поезда которого будут развивать скорость 220-260 км/ч. Время в пути составит от трех до трех с половиной часов, и пассажир отправится по делам или ради удовольствия из одной столицы в другую и вернется в тот же день.