

Приложение к ОПОП
по специальности 22.02.02 Metallургия цветных металлов

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине
Английский язык
основной профессиональной образовательной программы (ОПОП)
по специальности
22.02.02 Metallургия цветных металлов
(базовая подготовка)

Краснотурьинск, 2021

Общие положения

Данный комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан для проведения аттестации студентов 1, 3 курса специальности СПО **22.02.02 Metallurgy цветных металлов**. Результатом освоения учебной дисциплины являются приобретенные умения и усвоенные знания.

Результатом освоения учебной дисциплины являются приобретенные умения и усвоенные знания, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций по ППСЗ 22.02.02 Metallurgy цветных металлов.

Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является дифференцированный зачет. Дифференцированный зачет проводится в течение 2 академических часов на последнем занятии по учебной дисциплине в рамках учебных часов, предусмотренных учебным планом.

Оценивание образовательных результатов по учебной дисциплине осуществляется по рейтинговой / 5-тибальной системе в соответствии с Положением о текущем контроле и оценке учебных достижений и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся ГАПОУ СО «КИК».

Общие положения рейтинговой системы оценивания:

Уровень подготовки обучающихся оценивается по 100-балльной шкале:

- 36 - 60 баллов – за текущий контроль;
- 25 - 40 баллов – итоговый контроль (промежуточная аттестация).

Комплект оценочных средств раскрывает содержание и требования к итоговому контролю по УД в процессе промежуточной аттестации.

РАЗДЕЛ 1. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРОВЕРКЕ

1.1. Освоенные умения

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений:

уметь:

У1 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.

У2 Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности.

У3 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

1.2. Усвоенные знания

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине осуществляется проверка следующих знаний:

знать:

З1 лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

РАЗДЕЛ 2. ФОРМЫ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ И ОЦЕНКИ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Сведения по реализации *текущего контроля* в процессе изучения УД отражают системность образовательного процесса и его нацеленность на формирование итоговых образовательных результатов, проверяемых в ходе промежуточной аттестации.

Раздел, тема учебной дисциплины	Коды формируемых образовательных результатов		Формы и методы контроля и оценки
	З, У	ПК, ОК	
1-й курс (1-2 семестр)	З1, У1, У2, У3	ОК 1-8 ПК 2.1	Составление рассказа и диалога по теме Перевод текста Выполнение индивидуальных заданий Тестовое задание Словарный диктант Устный опрос Контрольная работа
Раздел 1 Курс повторения			
Тема 1.1 Мы изучаем английский язык			
Тема 1.2 Мой рабочий день			
Тема 1.3 Россия			
Тема 1.4 Времена года			
Тема 1.5 Путешествие			
Раздел 2 Страноведение			
Тема 2.1 Лондон – столица Великобритании			
2.2 Английский характер			
2.3 Знаменитые люди Великобритании			
2.4 Спорт в Великобритании			
2.5 Система образования в Великобритании			
2-й курс (3-4 семестр)			
2.6 Соединенные штаты Америки			
2.7 Вашингтон- столица США			
2.8 Нью-Йорк- крупнейший город США			
2.9 Знаменитые люди США			
Раздел 3 Профессиональная деятельность специалиста			
3.1 Метрическая система			
3.2 Функции компьютера			
3.3 Российские центры промышленности			
3.4 Электроника в промышленности			
3.5 Роль научно-технического прогресса			
Раздел 4 Металлы и сплавы			
4.1 Местоположение металлов в природе			
4.2 Свойства металлов			
4.3 Черные и цветные металлы			
3-й курс (5 семестр)			
4.4 Сплавы			
4.5 Алюминий и его сплавы			
4.6 Медь и ее сплавы			
4.7 Магний и его сплавы			
4.8 Титан и его сплавы			

РАЗДЕЛ 3. ИТОГОВАЯ ОЦЕНКА ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В ХОДЕ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Организационно-педагогические условия

Основной целью проверки освоения УД является оценка итоговых образовательных результатов: умений (У) и знаний (З).

Для допуска к дифференцированному зачету по УД студент должен выполнить практические работы по каждой теме и набрать минимальные рейтинговые баллы в сумме 36 баллов за семестр.

Условия проведения ДЗ:

Дифференцированный зачет проводится в течение 2 академических часов на последнем занятии по учебной дисциплине в рамках учебных часов, предусмотренных учебным планом. В ходе промежуточной аттестации каждому студенту предлагается выполнить 3 задания - грамматическое задание, задание на знание лексики и умения употреблять ее в речи и перевод текста. Задания приводятся в 10 вариантах. Каждое задание оценивается баллами:

1 задание: – 5-10 баллов

2 задание – 5-10 баллов

3 задание – 15-20 баллов

Рейтинговые баллы, полученные за выполненные задания, суммируются, и выводится общая сумма баллов за дифференцированный зачет. Для успешного прохождения промежуточной аттестации студент должен набрать 25 – 40 баллов.

Баллы, полученные в ходе промежуточной аттестации, суммируются с баллами, полученными в ходе текущего контроля в течение 2 семестров. Итоговые баллы переводятся в 5-ти балльную систему в соответствии с Положением о текущем контроле успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации студентов.

Содержание проверочных материалов для оценки освоения УД

Проверочные материалы составлены таким образом, чтобы все итоговые образовательные результаты:

З и У по УД «Иностранный язык/английский язык» были проверены у каждого студента.

Вопросы и задания носят равнозначный и деятельностный характер, направлены на комплексную оценку результатов обучения.

2 семестр

1. Типовые практические задания для проверки освоения образовательных результатов

Проверяемые умения: У1 - умение общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные темы

Направленность на ОК: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3

Задание 1.1:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are your favourite subjects?
2. What do you like to read?
3. What sport do you go in for?
4. What are you going to be?

Задание 1.2:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When do you get up?
2. Do you wake up yourself or does your alarm clock wake you up?
3. What do you usually have for breakfast?
4. How long does it take you to get to your college?

Задание 1.3:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What time do you come home?
2. How long does it take you to do your homework?
3. How do you usually spend your evenings?
4. Do you have a lot of free time?

Задание 1.4:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What seasons do you know?
2. What is your favourite season? Why?
3. What is the hottest month in the year?
4. How do you spend time in winter?

Задание 1.5:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world?
2. What oceans wash the borders of Russian Federation?
3. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
4. What is lake Baikal famous for?

Задание 1.6:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are the longest rivers in Russia?
2. What is the population of Russia?
3. What means of travelling do you know?
4. What is the best way to study geography?

Задание 1.7:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is London's population?
2. What parts is London divided into?
3. What river does London stand on?
4. How is London underground called?

Задание 1.8:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Are the British fond of watching sport games?
2. Do Englishmen like pets? Why do you think so?
3. Are the English people emotional?
4. How do the English usually spend their weekends?

Задание 1.9:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What kind of sport is especially associated with Britain?

2. What is the most popular game in the world?
3. Is rugby played by professionals?
4. What kinds of racing are popular in Britain?

Задание 1.10:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. How long does the primary education last?
2. Which range of subjects does the primary education provide?
3. Which subjects are studied at secondary schools?
4. Which choice do the pupils have at the end of compulsory education?

2. Типовые практические задания для проверки освоения образовательных результатов

Проверяемые знания: З 1 - лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов

Направленность на ОК: ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 8

Задание 2.1:

Текст задания: Вставьте вместо точек артикли a, an или the, где необходимо.

1. Can I have ... apple, please?
2. We stayed inside because of ... sun.
3. ... London stands on ... Thames.
4. Mr. Brown has ... new office.

Задание 2.2:

Текст задания: Образуйте от существительных в скобках форму множественного числа.

1. Peter goes to different (countries).
2. All the (boy) are good (sportsman).
3. There are two (box) of (chocolate) on the table.
4. They put their (brush) on the (shelf),

Задание 2.3:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужную форму прилагательного.

1. Mount Everest is (high) mountain in the world.
2. I think English is (easy) than French.
3. The weather is (good) than it was yesterday.
4. This is (wonderful) place for a holiday.

Задание 2.4:

Текст задания: Поставьте глагол „to be“ в правильной форме.

1. The roses ... very beautiful.
2. Harry ... a tennis player.
3. It ... hot yesterday.
4. I ... here soon.

Задание 2.5:

Текст задания: Поставьте глагол в Present Simple.

1. You (to make) a lot of mistakes.
2. The small boy (to ride) a bike.
3. John (not to go) to school by tram.
4. They (to swim) in the river in summer?

Задание 2.6:

Текст задания: Переделайте предложения, используя притяжательный падеж.

1. The children of my brother are at home..
2. The room of the boys is large.
3. This is the bag of Bess.
4. He showed me the letter of his sister.

Задание 2.7:

Текст задания: Поставьте глагол в Present Continuous.

1. We (to work) on the report right now.
2. It (to rain) very hard now.
3. What you (to do) here?
4. This evening I (not to go) there.

Задание 2.8:

Текст задания: Заполните пропуски местоимениями some, any, no.

1. I need ... new furniture for this room.
2. Did you buy ... newspapers yesterday?
3. There are ... cars from our town on Sundays.
4. There aren't ... chairs in the room.

Задание 2.9:

Текст задания: Заполните пропуски местоимениями much, many, little, few.

1. Ann hasn't got ... money.
2. Are there ... people on the beach?
3. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library.
4. There was ... sugar in the bowl, so we had to put more sugar in it.

Задание 2.10:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous или Present Simple.

5. Look! A girl (to paint) something on the pavement.
6. He often (to buy) flowers to his girl-friend.
7. The Moon (to travel) round the Earth.
8. I (to listen) hard now, but I (not to hear) anything.

3. Типовые практические задания для проверки освоения образовательных результатов

Проверяемые умения: У1 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.

У2 - умение переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты;

У3 - умение самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

Направленность на ОК: ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 8

Задание 3.1:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Foreign Languages in Our Life

Learning a foreign language isn't an easy thing. Nowadays it's especially important to know foreign languages.

Some people learn languages because they need them for their work, others travel abroad, for the third studying foreign languages is a hobby. Everyone, who knows foreign languages can

speak to people from other countries, read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider.

I study English. It's a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. Over 300 million people speak it as a mother tongue.

The native speakers of English live in Great Britain, the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand. English is one of the official languages of the United Nations Organization and other political organizations.

English language is a wonderful language. It's the language of the great literature. It's the language of William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens and others. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. It's the language of computers technology.

The great German poet Goethe once said, «He, who knows no foreign language, doesn't know his own one». That's why in order to understand oneself and environment one has to learn foreign languages.

I think, that to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist

Questions:

1. Is it an easy thing to learn a foreign language?
2. Why do people learn foreign languages?
3. Do you know any foreign language?
4. Where do the native speakers of English live?
5. What can you say about the English language?

Задание 3.2:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

My Day off

When we have time for leisure, we usually need something that can interest and amuse us. There are several ways to do this. In big cities it's often difficult to decide where to go in the evening.

If we want to go out there are a lot of theatres, cinemas and clubs in our country where we can spend our free time. (But in small towns and villages they have no actors of their own. So they invite a group of actors from a big town to show plays.)

People who are fond of music join a musical section where they are taught to play different instruments. Those who like to dance join a dancing section.

People who are interested in sports can join sport sections such as tennis, basket-boll, chess and others. And, of course, all the people use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the programme they like best of all. People who are interested in sports listen to or watch football and basket-ball matches. Everyone likes to see skating and dancing on the ice.

Some people like music. They listen to concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs and see dances. Television helps us to "visit" different lands, see fish and insects, lakes, rivers and seas. We are shown different countries, cities and people who live there. On TV people could even see both sides of the Moon.

Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world. All that we can do at home. So I think, that ways in which leisure time can be spent are different and interesting!

Questions:

1. How do you spend your leisure?
2. Do you have a lot of time for leisure?
3. Do you like to spend your leisure outdoors or at home?
4. Is it difficult to decide where to go out in evening in big cities?
5. What other ways in which leisure time can be spent do you know?

Задание 3.3:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Education in Britain

In England and Wales compulsory school begins at the age of five, but before that age children can go to a nursery school, also called play school. School is compulsory till the children are 16 years old.

In Primary School and First School children learn to read and write and the basis of arithmetic. In the higher classes of Primary School (or in Middle School) children learn geography, history, religion and, in some schools, a foreign language. Then children go to the Secondary School.

When students are 16 years old they may take an exam in various subjects in order to have a qualification. These qualifications can be either G.C.S.E. (General Certificate of Secondary Education) or "O level" (Ordinary level). After that students can either leave school and start working or continue their studies in the same school as before. If they continue, when they are 18, they have to take further examinations which are necessary for getting into university or college.

Some parents choose private schools for their children. They are very expensive but considered to provide a better education and good job opportunities.

In England there are 47 universities, including the Open University which teaches via TV and radio, about 400 colleges and institutes of higher education. The oldest universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge. Generally, universities award two kinds of degrees: the Bachelor's degree and the Master's degree.

Questions:

1. When does compulsory school begin?
2. How long does a child stay in compulsory school?
3. What subjects do children learn in Primary School?
4. What kind of exam do students have to take when they are 16?
5. Do students have to leave school at the age of 16 or to continue their studies?
6. How do private schools differ from the regular ones?
7. How many universities are there in England?
8. What is the Open University?
9. What kinds of degrees do universities award?

Задание 3.4:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Our Flat

We have a nice flat rather far from the centre of the city. It is in a new sixteen-storey high-rise building in Peace Avenue. As there are so many storeys in the building it has two lifts. Our flat is on the fourth. It has all modern conveniences such as central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, and a chute to carry rubbish down.

There are three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in our flat. The sitting room with a wall-size window facing the park is quite large. In this room there is a furniture unit. There is a TV-set, a video-recorder and a tape-recorder here. On the walls there are five paintings. A thick carpet covers the floor. We spend evening hours in this room. We watch TV, listen to the music or discuss the problems of the day.

My parents' room is small. There are two beds a dressing table with a mirror and a wardrobe there. An alarm clock and a small lamp with a pink lampshade are on the bedside table.

The third room is my study. There is not much furniture in it, only the most necessary pieces. It has a writing desk with drawers to keep papers in. There are books on the shelves all around the walls. There is a sofa with a cushion on it. Just behind it there is a reading lamp. There is an armchair and two chairs in my room.

Besides we have a kitchen. It is light and pleasant. In the kitchen there is a gas stove to cook the meals or boil the kettle on. There is very little furniture as the kitchen has fitted units, just a kitchen table and six stools. There is a refrigerator to keep food cool or frozen in hot weather.

The bathroom is very cosy. There is a bath, a washbasin with hot and cold water there.

My parents are hospitable. They often invite friends and relatives to our place. And everybody feels at home here.

Questions:

1. What is your address?
2. What conveniences have you got in your flat?
3. Will you describe your room?
4. Which is the cosiest room in your flat?
5. How is your living room furnished?
6. In what room do you receive guests?

Задание 3.5:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

My attitude to sports

Let me tell you about my own attitude to sports and sportsmen.

To begin with I must say that sport is one of the things that always keep people fit. I think that everyone must do all he can to be healthy. Physically inactive people get older earlier than those who have plenty of exercises. If you do daily exercises regularly you feel refreshed, have a good posture and that makes you feel well.

Wise people say that good health is a great blessing. Everyone should do all possible to stay healthy. Being in good health means having both body and mind in good working order free from diseases and pain.

There is a truthful Latin proverb: "A sound mind is in a sound body". If you want to keep yourself fit, you are to go in for sports.

Sport is very popular in our family. Together with my father we do our usual morning exercises at home and twice a week we have our basketball training in the sports club and in summer we like to swim most of all, because swimming makes a man healthy and strong.

I'm a hockey fan, too. I try to watch every hockey match on TV. Moreover I take part in different sports competitions which our school organizes from time to time. The most popular kinds of sport in our school are football, basketball, gymnastics, and wrestling. Some boys are also fond of boxing. Among girls callisthenics is very popular. All these sports have their strong supporters.

My favourite kind of sport is tennis. I have been playing it since I was eleven years old, and the more I play it, the more I like it. There is a good tennis court not far from my house and I often go there with my friends.

Questions:

1. Why should people go in for sports?
2. Is it difficult to choose the kind of sport you would like to go in for?
3. Why are the lessons of physical training at school so important?
4. What kind of sport are you fond of?
5. Why are you fond of this kind of sport?

Задание 3.6:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Tea is the Most Popular Drink in Britain

Everyone knows that tea is the most popular drink in Britain. It's even more popular than coffee, which is favoured throughout Europe and America.

The Dutch brought the first tea to Europe in 1610. But it was not until 1658 that the first advertisement for tea appeared in a London newspaper. At that time a pound of the cheapest tea cost about one-third of a skilled worker's weekly wages. Tea was guarded by the lady of the house and kept in special containers, often with a lock and carefully doled out by the teaspoon.

By 1750 tea had become the principal drink of all the classes in Britain. Later, tea-drinking developed into a fashionable social ritual. Tea parties were popular at home and soon the ritual of "afternoon tea" was firmly established.

Nowadays, throughout the homes, tea shops and hotels of Britain, the custom of tea-time continues. Tea in Britain is brewed in a teapot. Then the one spoonful of tea per person and one for the pot is added.

Most people in Britain prefer a rich, strong cup of tea with milk, and sugar is sometimes added to taste.

Questions:

1. What is the most popular drink in Britain?
2. When did the Dutch bring first tea to Europe?
3. When did tea become the principal drink in Britain?
4. What is the way to brew tea in Britain?
5. And what drink do you like?

Задание 3.7:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Isaac Newton

Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all times was born in 1642 in the little village in Lincolnshire, England. His father was a farmer and died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever woman whom he always loved.

After the school, Newton studied mathematics at Cambridge University and received his degree in 1665. Then the university was closed because of the danger of plague and Newton went home for eighteen months. It was most important period in his life when he made his three great discoveries — the discoveries of the differential calculus's, of the nature of white light, and of the law of gravitation.

These discoveries are still important for the modern science. Newton had always been interested in the problems of light. Many people saw colours of a rainbow but only Newton showed, by his experiments, that white light consists of these colours.

It is interesting how he discovered the law gravitation. Once, as he sat at the garden, his attention was drawn by the fall of an apple. Many people saw such a usual thing before.

But it was Newton who asked himself a question: "Why does that apple fall perpendicularly to the ground? Why doesn't it go sideward or upwards?" The answer to this question was the theory of gravitation, discovered by Newton.

Newton died at the age of 84, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument stands today.

Questions:

1. When and where was Newton born?
2. Where did he study?
3. What three major discoveries did Newton make?
4. When did Newton make these discoveries?
5. How did the idea which led to the discovery of the law of gravitation first come to him?
6. When did Newton die and where is he buried?

Задание 3.8:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, etc. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games.

For the period of the Games all the wars stopped. So the Olympic Games became the symbol of peace and friendship. In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until many centuries later.

In 1894 French Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed all the sports governing bodies and pointed out the significance of sport and its educational value.

Two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of course, the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition.

In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policy-making body of the Olympic movement. It is formed by the representatives of all countries, which take part in the Olympic Games.

Summer and Winter Games are held separately.

Questions:

1. When and where did the Olympic Games begin?
2. Why did the Olympic Games become the symbol of peace and friendship?
3. When did the Games in Greece stop?
4. Who renewed the Olympic movement?
5. When and where did the first modern Games take place?
6. When was the International Olympic Committee set up? What is its function?
7. Are Summer and Winter Games held separately?
8. Where were the latest Olympic Games held?

Задание 3.9:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

English is the Language of Communication

«Do you speak English?» — with this phrase begins the conversation between two people, that speak different languages and want to find a common language.

It's very good when you hear: «Yes, I do», and start talking. People of different countries and nations have to get along well with the progress in world trade and technology as well as with each other.

So it is very useful to learn foreign languages. Knowledge of foreign languages helps us to develop friendship and understanding among people.

English is very popular now. It's the language of computers, science, business, sport and politics. It's spoken all over the world. It is the official language of the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, Canada, Australia. There are more than 750 million speakers of English in the world.

Speaking a foreign language you can read papers, magazines and original books by great writers, watch satellite TV programs.

If you like travelling you can go anywhere without being afraid that other people will not understand you. English is very important to find a good job.

Questions:

1. Do you like to speak English?
2. How many years did you study English?
3. Is it useful to learn a foreign language?
4. Is English the official language in the U.S.A.?
5. Does English help you to make friends?

Задание 3.10:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Travelling/Holidays

Modern life is impossible without travelling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through.

Modern trains have very comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country.

As for me, I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve tour tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish, and spend at any place as much time as you like.

Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there.

But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes, we can place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long.

As a rule, I make new friends there. In the day-time we play volley-ball, tennis, swim in the warm water of the sea and sunbathe. In the evening.

I like to sit on the beach watching the sea and enjoying the sunset. I'm fond of mountaineering. So I do a lot of climbing together with my friends. Time passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home sunburnt and full of impressions.

Questions:

1. Why is modern life impossible without travelling?
2. What are the fastest and the most convenient way of travelling?
3. Why is travelling by sea very popular?
4. Why is travelling by car very convenient?
5. Where do you go every year?
6. Where do you make new friends?

3-й курс, 5 семестр

Типовые практические задания для проверки освоения образовательных результатов

Проверяемые умения: У1 - умение общаться на иностранном языке на повседневные темы

Направленность на ОК: ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3

Задание 1.1:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where is USA located?
2. How many states are there in the USA?
3. What is the capital of the USA?
4. What are the biggest cities in the USA?
5. What famous American people do you know?
6. What is the population of the USA?

Задание 1.2:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What do D.C. stand for?
2. When was Washington D.C. founded?
3. What are the main tourist attractions in D.C. ?
4. Is there any law about building structures in D.C.?
5. Who was the city named after?

Задание 1.3:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When and where was New York founded?
2. What is the heart of New York?
3. Is New York a multinational city?
4. What is the second name of the city?
5. Would you like to live in New York? Why?

Задание 1.4:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What famous English people can you name?
2. Who is the most famous English writer?
3. Name the English scientist who was born on December 25, 1642.
4. Name one of the most famous English footballer.
5. What time do the English usually drink tea?

Задание 1.5:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What metric systems are there in the world?
2. What metric system is in use in our country?
3. What are the advantages of using the International System of Units?
4. What countries do not use the International Metric System?
5. When was the International System of Units introduced in our country?

Задание 1.6:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Do you have a PC?
2. What do you use it for?
3. What were the first computers like?
4. What are advantages and disadvantages of PC?
5. In what spheres of life can computers be used?

Задание 1.7:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. Where are the Urals located?
2. Why are the Urals not very high?
3. When did the Ural mining industry begin?
4. How many metals and mineral were first discovered in the Ural Mountains?
5. What problems do plants face in the region?

Задание 1.8:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What electronic equipment do you have at home?
2. What is the difference between electric and electronic devices?

3. Where can we see the example of electricity jumping through space?
4. What are advantages and disadvantages of electronics in our lives?
5. How do you think the electronics will change our lives in 10 years?

Задание 1.9:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is the role of scientific and technical revolution?
2. What are advantages and disadvantages of using computers?
3. In what way are computers harmful for people?
4. Can you imagine your life without gadgets? Why? Why not?
5. What do you think will be the next step of using gadgets?

Задание 1.10:

Текст задания: Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What do you study? Do you like it?
2. Why did you decide to learn non – ferrous metallurgy?
3. What subjects do find the most difficult?
4. What subjects do you like most?
5. Are you going to work within you speciality?

2. Типовые практические задания для проверки освоения образовательных результатов

Проверяемые знания: З 1 - лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов

Направленность на ОК: ОК 2, ОК 4, ОК 8

Задание 2.1:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму *Past Simple Tense*.

1. Yesterday I (watch) TV.
2. My favourite football team (win) the match.
3. They (not have dinner) at home.
4. (rain) it at the weekends?
5. (have) you a good rest?

Задание 2.2:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и употребите правильную форму глагола в *Past Continuous Tense*.

1. They (play) football for the whole evening.
2. I (do) homework from 5 to 7.
3. He (not sleep) yesterday night.
4. She (not cook) breakfast in the morning.
5. (Tidy) your room from 10 to 11?

Задание 2.3:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в *Present Perfect Tense*.

1. I _____ never (be) to France.
2. You (wash) your hair.
3. We (not have lunch) yet.
4. They (have dinner).

5.(come back) he?

Задание 2.4:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в *Future Continuous Tense*.

- 1.This time tomorrow I (fly) over the Pacific Ocean.
- 2.Next Friday my mum (interview) Vladimir Putin.
- 3.Next Summer he (not work)
- 4.What (do) you this time tomorrow?
- 5.We (write) our coursework at the weekends.

Задание 2.5:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в *Future Perfect*.

- 1.By the time you come home, I (cook) dinner.
- 2.By the time I graduate from university, I (find) a job.
- 3.By the time you wake up, I (cook) breakfast.
- 4.By the time he finishes his work, she (come) to pick him up.
- 5.By the time they come, we (buy) the tickets.

Задание 2.6:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в *Future Perfect Continuous*.

- 1.Next year I (work) for 3 years in this college.
- 2.He (study) English for 10 years.
- 3.She (train) for 5 months.
- 4.It (rain) for 10 hours by the evening.
- 5.We (drive) for 15 hour by the morning.

Задание 2.7:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в *Past Simple or Past Continuous*.

- 1.They (play) basketball yesterday.
- 2.They (play) basketball yesterday from 5 to 7.
- 3.We (sleep) last night.
- 4.We (sleep) from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m.
- 5.I (read) a book when he (come).

Задание 2.8:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в *Present Perfect or Past Simple*.

- 1.I (come) just home.
- 2.You (come) home at 2 p.m.
- 3.He (not arrive) yet.
- 4.She (arrive) home 3 hours ago.
- 5.They met each other in Moscow.

Задание 2.9:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в *Future Continuous or Future Perfect Continuous*.

- 1.This time tomorrow I (prepare) for my exams.
- 2.By the time you come, I (cook) for 2 hours.

3. By next year he (drive a car) for a year.
4. Next month he (work) as a waiter in a local café.
5. Next year we (travel) in Europe.

Задание 2.10:

Текст задания: Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в *Past Simple*, *Past Continuous*, *Present Perfect*, *Past Perfect*.

1. I (come) home, (turn on) the light and (have) dinner.
2. What you (do) when I (call) you?
3. He already (finish) his article.
4. By the time they (get to) the party, most people (go) home.
5. When I (open) the door, she (train)

3. Типовые практические задания для проверки освоения образовательных результатов

Проверяемые умения: У2 - умение переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты;

У3 - умение самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

Направленность на ОК: ОК 4, ОК 5, ОК 8

Задание 3.1:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

First Americans

Indians were the first Americans or “Native Americans” as they prefer to call themselves. They populated North America long before the continent was settled by Europeans. More than 12 000 years ago long before Columbus came to the New World they entered North America by crossing a narrow strip of land that once connected Alaska and Siberia. Today this place is called the Bering Strait.

Some of these people remained in North America, while others kept on moving further south to Central and South America. The migrants entered a new world in which there no people at all. But there were many animals to hunt, forests where nuts, roots and berries could be gathered.

When Columbus arrived there in the 15th century there were maybe 10 million in North America alone. They were the people that Columbus called “Indians” as he believed that he had reached the East Indies.

These people belonged to quite different cultures and spoke a variety of languages. There at least 200 separate Indian languages in North America, each with its own grammar and vocabulary, and none is related in any way to English or any other European languages.

From the European viewpoint the Indians were a primitive Stone Age People. However, at first relations were friendly. The Indians taught the settlers to plant corn, which they had found as a wild plant, to bake clams, make canoes, eat pumpkins, and squash and smoke tobacco. In return, the whites introduced horses, gunpowder alcohol and smallpox. But the struggle for land could have only one result- war. As the Europeans established towns and cities, they pushed the Indians back.

Mark each of the following statements T, if it is true, or F, if it is false. Correct the false ones.

1. Alaska and Siberia used to be connected by a narrow strip of land.
2. The Indians found very little food when they first arrived from Asia.
3. Several Indian languages are closely connected to English.

Tick the right letter.

1. The first Indians came from
 - a) Asia
 - b) Africa

- c) Europe
- 2. The Indians originally entered North America by crossing
 - a) The Pacific Ocean
 - b) The Atlantic Ocean
 - c) The Bering Strait
- 3. The Indians entered a new world that was
 - a) Already settled by Europeans
 - b) Completely uninhabited by other people
 - c) Inhabited by primitive people
- 4. When settling the country, the Indians moved into
 - a) North America only.
 - b) North and Central America only
 - c) North, Central and South America
- 5. The American Indians all speak
 - a) The same language.
 - b) A few languages.
 - c) Over 200 different languages

Задание 3.2:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Chicago – “City of the big Shoulders”

Just as the Midwest is considered the “most American region”, Chicago, Illinois, has been called the most typically American city.

For almost a half century after the founding of the nation, Chicago remained a small settlement on the Chicago river, at the head of Lake Michigan, almost invisible in the middle of vast, undeveloped prairie. It was burned down a few times, but rose again from the flames. Foreigners, commenting on America, classified the extraordinary vitality of Chicago along with Niagara Falls as one of the wonders of the New World.

Chicago was the center for meatpacking and grain storage, as well as for the manufacturing of farm equipment, and in this way, it played a key role in the growth of the Midwest and the United States.

Chicago of today is the city of skyscrapers. They appeared due to the Great Fire at the end of the 19th century. In 1871 Mrs. O’Leary’s cow kicked over a lantern in a barn, starting a fire that destroyed Chicago. From the ashes of the fire rose that great modern innovation – the skyscraper. In the 1880s and 1890s Chicago attracted engineers and architects from around America and Europe, these men, known as the Chicago School, included William Jenney, Louis Sullivan, John Root, and Frank Lloyd Wright.

Chicago’s tallest buildings are the John Hancock Tower (or “Big John”), the Standard Oil Building (“Big Stan”), and the Sears Towers, which is the world’s tallest building.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. Why was Chicago called one of the wonders of the New World?
- 2. Why did skyscrapers appear in Chicago?
- 3. Who did the Chicago school consist of?
- 4. What are the tallest buildings in Chicago?
- 5. What are advantages and disadvantages of living in Skyscrapers?

Задание 3.3 Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

July 4, 1776 – America’s Birthday

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania is the city where the two the most important decisions in American history were made.

In May 1775, representatives of the thirteen colonies, controlled by England and not happy under

the rule of King George III (Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Ireland, South Carolina, Virginia), met in Philadelphia to decide whether to remain with Britain or fight for independence. Fighting had already begun, but year later, on July 4, 1776, the *Declaration of Independence* from Britain was unanimously approved. The declaration says that independence is a basic human right.

When independence was won, the colonies came together, not as a nation, but as a *Confederation* or group of states. To prevent tyranny, there was no president, and the central government had very little power. Each state had its own army. The states taxed each other's goods like they were separate countries. The result was great confusion.

In 1787, representatives from all the states met in Philadelphia to discuss the problems. They soon decided that the confederation could not work and that a new system of government was needed. For this purpose, they wrote the *United States Constitution*. The Constitution united the states into the country. For over two hundred years it has provided the framework for American government, because the *Founding Fathers* or the *Founders* did not try to solve every possible problem on paper. Instead, they created a document that could be adaptable through amendments to inevitable changes in the country. The Constitution contains nearly three hundred separate principles of effective government.

Today the *Fourth of July or Independence Day* is the most important American holiday. Many families celebrate it having picnics and watching fireworks.

Answer the following questions.

1. What did the thirteen colonies declare in Philadelphia?
2. What is the basic human right according to the Declaration of Independence?
3. How did the colonies unite after independence was won?
4. Did confederation work?
5. Why is the Fourth of July the most important American holiday?

Задание 3.4:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

He is important to all Americans

Many of the leaders who helped to found the United States were highly cultured; yet even among them *Thomas Jefferson* stood out for his learning and his talents. He was born in Richmond, Virginia on April 13, 1743. He was 6 feet 2.5 inches tall. He was very slim. He had red hair and freckles. He was shy and retiring. He was a classical scholar, learned in Greek philosophy and in ancient literature. He was a successful lawyer. A gifted architect, he designed his beautiful home, *Monticello* (which still stands near *Charlottesville, Virginia*), as well as the building of the University of Virginia. He was also a musician and a clever inventor, who originated many useful devices, including folding doors, revolving chairs, and an improved plow.

One of the important things that Jefferson did was to write to Declaration of Independence.

In the famous picture painted by John Trumbull Jefferson holds the Declaration, which he is presenting to John Hancock. Hancock was the president of the Continental Congress that adopted the declaration. A version of the painting is also on the \$2 bill.

Two-dollar bills don't show up as often as other bills.

Jefferson was a member of the committee of five that was named to draft the Declaration. The committee which included Benjamin Franklin turned the job over to Jefferson. It took him about two weeks. Few changes were made before it was adopted. Jefferson put into his writing the ideas of colonists who were demanding rights.

He wrote: "*All men are created equal... endowed (given)... certain rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness*"; and that government has power only "*by the consent of the governed*".

Jefferson also drew up the constitution for his state, Virginia, and served as its governor. He was

sent to France as the foreign minister of the United States and afterwards was President Washington's Secretary of State.

After forty years of brilliant public service Jefferson left political life. In his remaining years he founded the *University of Virginia* and acted as its administrator. This he considered his most important work, above all his political achievements. It is an interesting fact that Jefferson died fifty years later on July 4, 1826.

Questions:

1. Was Thomas Jefferson a many-sided person? What did he invent?
2. What important documents did he write?
3. How did he serve his nation?
4. What was so symbolic about his death?

Задание 3.5:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

All - American sport

In 1911 an American writer defined Monday as "the day after the baseball game". Times have changed and in the US of today *football* is the most spectator game. *Baseball* now is in the second place. Both football and baseball are American developments of sports played in England. But baseball does not come from cricket, as many people think. Baseball comes from baseball. As early as 1700, an English churchman in Kent complained of baseball being played on Sundays.

Football is different from its European brothers – rugby and soccer – not just because of the size, speed and strength of its players. It is considered to be the most scientific of all outdoor sports as specific rules state what each position may and may not do. It is often called "an open-air chess disguised as warfare."

Sports indeed American in origin are *basketball* and *volleyball*. The first basketball game was played in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1895. During the First and the Second World Wars, American soldiers took volleyball with them overseas and helped to make it popular.

There are many other sports and sports activities in America which attract millions of active participants. Among them are golf, swimming, tennis, marathons, track and field, bowling, archery, skiing, skating, squash and badminton, rowing and sailing, weight lifting, boxing and wrestling.

The question is why so many sports are so popular in the United States. One reason is that the variety and size of America and different climates found in it provide Americans with a large choice of summer and winter sports.

Another reason might be that Americans like competition, by teams or as individuals. It is the challenge, some say. Others conclude that Americans simply like all sorts of sports activities.

Questions:

1. Which is the most spectator game in the US now?
2. Was baseball invented in America?
3. How is American football different from European one?
4. Which sports are American in origin?
5. Why are so many sports popular in the US?

Задание 3.6:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

The history of buildings

For many thousands of years people have lived in houses and liked comfortable and safe living, not so dependent on weather conditions.

At first people started building houses of wood, stones or clay. Clay was mostly used in hot countries, as people had learnt that clay bricks dried in the sun became as hard as stones. People

learnt the use of these sun-dried clay bricks especially in ancient Egypt. Some of buildings created at that time are still standing through several thousands of years passed.

Hundreds of years later, the ancient Egyptians discovered that stone could be used as a building material. They built temples, palaces, tombs with it.

Another ancient civilization, the Greeks, also used stone, and their beautiful buildings remind us of their great culture. The Greeks decorated the houses with splendid carvings. They were fond of using upright pillars for supporting and decoration. In Greece parts of many of these ancient buildings can still be seen today. The elements of ancient Greece architecture started to be used again during the period of Renaissance in Europe. In our country the latest period when trends were followed was the period of “Stalin classicism”

Greek culture was inherited by Roman one. The emperor August said that when he became the emperor of Rome was made of clay and that he left Rome made of stone. The Roman period left many architectural monuments, such as coliseum, arch of Titus, Pantheon and many others.

Ancient Rome embodied the tradition suppressed by time and followed to a logical end.

Many ancient cultures had their own architecture- ancient China, Burma, civilization of the American Indians. Archeologists find more and more places left by men for centuries – the legendary city Petra in Jordan which is hidden in the mountains, the city Machu – Picchu in Peru, left for three centuries and found in 1911 by an American architect Hiram Bingham.

Modern architecture is quite different from ancient ones.

In all epochs there have been buildings, designed to be beautiful and stand for centuries.

Nowadays architecture is free to choose and combine all the experience accumulated during the centuries. There are hundreds of buildings worth admiring in any country.

Answer the following questions

1. Why do people build houses?
2. What were the first houses made of?
3. Who discovered that a stone was a good building material?
4. What famous monuments of the Roman architecture still exist?
5. Is modern architecture different from ancient ones?

Задание 3.7:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Forests – ecosystems or green gold?

The forest is a basis for the existence of many organisms. The forest protects the Earth from erosion, prevents evaporation – in this way it feeds the rivers and serves home for animals. Forest is not only trees. Under the branches of higher trees there are lower trees and then grass, mushrooms, etc. In this way the density of organisms and its diversity is very high.

Forests are often called “the lungs of the planet”. As we know, when people breathe, they consume air containing oxygen and give out air containing carbonic gas. So the amount of carbonic gas increases. That gas is also educed in the process of burning. But there is a way back. During the photosynthesis carbonic gas turns into oxygen. Forests do the main part of work turning CO₂ into O₂.

People have always needed to build houses and fields for growing crops. That’s why for hundreds of centuries forests have been disappearing and ecological balance has been changing.

For the first civilizations of people it was difficult to realize the possible danger. Recently paleontologists found out that ecological crises happened in ancient times. One of the tribes of the South American Indians – Anasasi – abruptly left its place of living with roads and irrigation systems around 1200 AD. It happened because they had destroyed forests so violently that the letter didn’t replenish on the devastated areas. Similar problems appeared in the 20th century.

It’s extremely important to take care of forests. If the forest is destroyed because of commercial interests, there will be little water and erosion will start on the slopes. Thus, the productivity of the planes will decrease. This shows how important forests are.

Our country does much to preserve forests. In 1942 so called “forests of the first group” were created. It is illegal to cut them. Still, much depends on people. Because of them forest fires take place. It will take one hundred years to grow a similar forest on the same place. It’s our task to save natural resources because we are a part of the nature. Only if we take care of the Earth, people will have a clean planet, fit for healthy living.

Questions:

1. What do forests do for the planet?
2. Why are forests often called “the lungs of the planet”?
3. Where the ecological crises in ancient times? Give an example from the text.
4. What happens if forests are destroyed?
5. Does our country preserve forests? What has been done for their protection?

Задание 3.8:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Bronze and Brass

About 6,000 thousand years ago people discovered that copper could be made harder if mixed with tin. This alloy is called bronze. It was so widely used for many years that this period of time became known as the Bronze Age.

If you had been a soldier in Ancient Greece, you would have had to stop in a battle to straighten your bronze sword. But bronze was a great improvement on copper, which bends even more easily. Most pure metals are weak and soft. But two soft metals mixed together make a harder metal called an alloy. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin. It was the first alloy.

Tin was the fifth metal discovered by man. It is a soft whitish substance. Various proportions of the two metals produced different qualities in the bronze. Most early metal workers used about eight parts of copper to one of tin. Because weapons made of bronze were harder and stronger than those of copper, tin became very important. However, there was little tin to be found in Western Asia- still the centre of metal working world. Mostly it was found in Europe, and the merchants of Troy, who brought their goods to Europe, began loading their boats with tin on their return journeys. In England tin was and mined in Cornwall and was a main export for a long time.

When zinc was discovered it was used to produce an important alloy in combination with copper. This alloy was brass, a hard wearing yellow metal which was valued more than bronze. The exact date of discovery is uncertain but it was probably about 200 BC. Brass is often mentioned in the Old Testament, most of which was written before zinc was discovered and therefore when there could not have been any brass. The biblical metal must have been either bronze or copper, and the word “brass” is the result of a translator’s error at some time. So bronze and brass were the first alloys – man made metals.

Questions:

1. Why was bronze a great improvement on copper?
2. What does bronze consist of?
3. Where were the main tin deposits located?
4. What alloy was produced of zinc in combination with copper?
5. Why was brass valued more than bronze?

Задание 3.9:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Alloy Steels

Alloy steels play an important role in all fields of industry. They are produced by the introduction of certain non-ferrous metals into low-carbon steels, notably tungsten, manganese and chromium.

One of the earliest alloy steels was introduced by R. F. Mushet who by adding tungsten to steel discovered self-hardening steel in 1868. Tools made by this method revolutionized machining process, and it was also upon Mushet's self-hardening steel that the experiments were based, which led to the production of the high speed steels developed later in America.

In 1893 Robert Hadfield made an important step forward in this field by incorporating manganese in steel. This alloy was found to possess remarkable tensile strength, elongation and hardness, and became invaluable for all machinery and plant subject to abrasive action such as railway crossings, dredger buckets and the like. These types of steel, did not provide a steel suitable for general constructional purposes, a start in this direction being made by I. Riley of Glasgow, who in 1889 by small additions of nickel to steel, markedly increased the strength and the toughness without decreasing the ductility. By addition of a further alloying element, chromium, H. Brearley in 1913 founded a class of constructional steels which, in addition to strength and resistance to wear, were also resistant to corrosion.

These alloy steels heralded in the Alloy Steel Age, and so great was their development that at the outbreak of the 1939 war there were no less than 2, 000 different specifications dealing solely with alloys having various proportions of nickel, chromium and small additions of other elements. With such developments as jet propulsion, nuclear fusion as a source of power and space technology, the acceleration in alloys is likely to continue.

Questions:

1. What is the way of producing alloy steels?
2. Why was incorporating manganese in steel an important step forward?
3. Which alloy steels are good for constructional purposes?
4. Why is the acceleration in alloys likely to continue?

Задание 3.10:

Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст, ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

Aluminum

Aluminium is the most common metal on Earth. It occurs naturally in many different kinds of rocks. But most of the aluminium we use is extracted from an ore called bauxite, which is formed over long periods by the weathering of rocks containing aluminium silicates (aluminium, silicon and oxygen).

Aluminium is extracted from bauxite by the Bayer process and electrolysis. In the Bayer process, bauxite is mixed with caustic soda and heated. This produces sugar like crystals of pure aluminium oxide. This are dissolved in molten sodium aluminium fluoride, called cryolite. Electrolysis is then used to split up the aluminium and oxygen.

In 1886 two chemists independently discovered how to extract aluminium using electricity. This discovery reduced the price of aluminium to a fraction of the price of silver in four years. The two chemists were Charles Martin Hall (1863-1914), a student of Oberlin College in the USA, and P.L.T. Heroult (1863-1914), a young chemists working in France. By coincidence, they were not only the same age when they made their discovery, but also died within eight months of each other.

Before this, the metal was much more expensive than silver and gold. The Emperor of France, Napoleon III, for example, used aluminium plates to impress the most important guests. Today we use aluminium foil to wrap food as it is so cheap.

Aluminium is also durable, light and a good conductor of electricity. It is used to protect metals against corroding because when the surface of aluminium reacts with oxygen in the air, a thick coating of aluminium oxide forms that seals a metal from the air. It is also used to make parts for planes, cars and lorries, to make electric cables.

Questions:

1. Where does aluminum naturally occur?
2. Was aluminium always a cheap metal?
3. What reduced the price of aluminium?

4. What are the properties of aluminium?
5. Is aluminum widely used and where?

РАЗДЕЛ 4. КРИТЕРИИ И ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ОЦЕНКИ:

4.1 Критерии и показатели оценивания в процессе дифференцированного зачета

Итогом *дифференцированного зачета* является балльная оценка в соответствии с рейтинговой/ 5-ти балльной системой оценивания за задание, выполненное непосредственно в процессе аттестационного испытания.

Критерии оценки для задания №1: 9 – 15 баллов

«14-15 баллов» - студент умеет свободно высказываться по пройденным темам, отлично знает клише и лексику по пройденным темам (не более 2 ошибок), отлично владеет этикой общения, принятой в странах изучаемого языка, свободно отвечает на дополнительные вопросы

«12-13 баллов» - студент умеет правильно высказываться по пройденным темам, хорошо знает клише и лексику (не более 4 ошибок), хорошо владеет этикой общения, отвечает на дополнительные вопросы.

«9-11 баллов» - студент умеет поддерживать беседу по пройденным темам, удовлетворительно знает клише и лексику (до 6 ошибок), удовлетворительно владеет этикой общения, отвечает на большинство дополнительных вопросов.

«менее 9 баллов» - слабо сформировано умение вести диалог и строить высказывание по пройденным темам, неудовлетворительное знание клише и лексики, (7 ошибок и более), неудовлетворительное владение этикой общения, отвечает на отдельные дополнительные вопросы или не отвечает вообще.

Критерии оценки для задания №2: 7 – 10 баллов

«10 баллов» - Студент очень хорошо знает грамматический и лексический материал, допускает не более 1-2 ошибок, правильно переводит предложения на русский язык.

«8-9 баллов» - Студент хорошо знает грамматический и лексический материал, допускает не более 2- 3 ошибок, адекватно переводит предложения на русский язык

«7 баллов» - Студент слабо знает грамматический и лексический материал допускает 4-5 ошибок, не достаточно точно переводит предложения на русский язык.

«менее 7 баллов» - Студент не знает грамматический и лексический материал, допускает 6 и более ошибок, делает перевод с большими неточностями или не может перевести совсем.

Критерии оценки для задания №3: 9– 15 баллов

«14-15 баллов» - студент глубоко понимает текст, правильно формулирует ответы на вопросы (не более 2 ошибок), правильно отвечает на дополнительные вопросы по содержанию текста.

«12-13 баллов» - студент хорошо понимает текст. Ответы на вопросы содержат не более 3 ошибок, студент правильно отвечает на большинство дополнительных вопросов по содержанию текста

«9-11 баллов» - студент понимает основное содержание текста. Ответы на вопросы содержат не более 4-5 ошибок. Студент отвечает на некоторые дополнительные вопросы по содержанию текста.

«менее 9 баллов» - поверхностное или ошибочное понимание текста. Ответы на вопросы содержат 6 ошибок и более, студент не отвечает на дополнительные вопросы к тексту.

4.2 Итоговая оценка по учебной дисциплине

Итогом освоения учебной дисциплины в целом является балльная оценка в соответствии с рейтинговой/ 5-ти балльной системой оценивания.

Критерии оценивания освоения УД в целом:

145 - 160 баллов (для 2 семестра) 91 - 100 баллов (для 5 семестра)	5 «отлично»	все образовательные результаты (знания, умения) продемонстрированы в полном объеме и на высоком уровне в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО, что подтверждается выполненными заданиями без недочетов и замечаний, продемонстрирована высокая результативность достигнутых образовательных достижений, обучающийся полностью владеет содержанием учебного материала; все качественные и количественные показатели подтверждают освоение знаний и умений в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО
123 – 144 балла (для 2 семестра) 78 – 90 баллов (для 5 семестра)	4 «хорошо»	все образовательные результаты (знания, умения) продемонстрированы в полном объеме на достаточно хорошем (среднем) уровне, все задания выполнены, в некоторых есть незначительные недочеты; продемонстрирована средняя результативность образовательных достижений, обучающийся в целом владеет содержанием учебного материала; все качественные и количественные показатели подтверждают освоение знаний и умений в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО
97 – 122 балла (для 2 семестра) 61 – 77 баллов (для 5 семестра)	3 «удовлетворительно»	продемонстрирована невысокая результативность образовательных достижений, не все образовательные результаты (знания, умения) продемонстрированы, задания выполнены не в полном объеме; обучающийся слабо владеет содержанием учебного материала; знания и умения освоены на минимальном уровне в соответствии с требованиями

			ФГОС СПО
<i>менее 97 баллов</i> (для 2 семестра)		<i>2 «неудовлетворительно»</i>	результаты подтверждения освоения образовательных результатов в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО не представлены, обучающийся не справился с минимальными требованиями, задания не выполнены/ выполнены неправильно, обучающийся не владеет основным содержанием учебного материала.
<i>менее 61 балла</i> (для 5 семестра)			