

Приложение к ОПОП
по специальности 22.02.02 Metallургия цветных металлов

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

Красноурьинск, 2021

Общие положения

Данный комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан для проведения аттестации студентов 2 курса специальности СПО **22.02.02 Металлургия цветных металлов**. Результатом освоения учебной дисциплины являются приобретенные умения и усвоенные знания.

Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является дифференцированный зачет. Зачет проводится в течение 2 академических часов на последнем занятии по учебной дисциплине в рамках учебных часов, предусмотренных учебным планом. Студентами выполняется 3 задания. Задание № 1 – лексическое, проверяется знание лексики, задание № 2 – грамматическое, проверяется знание студентами грамматики. В задании № 3 проверяется умение переводить текст и беседовать по прочитанному материалу. Перевод текста из задания № 3 готовится дома. 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.

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 контроля и оценивания по учебной дисциплине

Таблица 1

Раздел / тема учебной дисциплины	Форма текущего контроля и оценивания
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 Тема 2.2 Английский характер Тема 2.3 Знаменитые люди Великобритании Тема 2.4 Спорт в Великобритании Тема 2.5 Система образования Великобритании	По каждой теме: Составление рассказа и диалога по теме Перевод текста Выполнение индивидуальных заданий Тестовое задание Словарный диктант Устный опрос Внеаудиторное чтение Контрольная работа
4 семестр	Дифференцированный зачет

Раздел 3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Общие положения

Основной целью оценки освоения учебной дисциплины является оценка приобретенных умений и усвоенных знаний.

Оценка учебной дисциплины предусматривает использование рейтинговой системы оценивания.

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

Итогом дифференцированного зачета является качественная оценка в баллах от 2-х до 5-ти.

Установлены следующие интервалы перехода от 160-балльной к 5-балльной системе:

- 145 - 160 баллов – «отлично»
- 123 – 144 балла – «хорошо»
- 97 – 122 балла – «удовлетворительно»
- менее 97 баллов - «неудовлетворительно»

3.2. Дифференцированный зачет

Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

1) Типовые задания для оценки освоения З1, У1:

Проверяемые результаты обучения:

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

текстов профессиональной направленности.

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

Задание 1.1:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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?

Критерии оценки: 5 – 10 баллов

«9 – 10 баллов» - студент знает лексический материал, правильно использует его при ответе на вопросы.

«7 – 8 баллов» - студент знает лексический материал, правильно использует его при ответе на вопросы, но допускает 1-2 ошибки.

«5 - 6 баллов» - студент знает лексический материал не в полном объеме, отвечает на вопросы, допуская ошибки.

«менее 5 баллов» - студент не знает лексический материал, не может ответить на вопросы.

Задание 2.1:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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.

Критерии оценки: 5 – 10 баллов

«9 – 10» - студент знает грамматические правила и явления, умеет использовать их без ошибок в речи.

«7 – 8 баллов» - студент знает грамматические правила и явления, умеет использовать их в речи, допуская 1-2 ошибки.

«5 – 6 баллов» - студент знает грамматические правила и явления не достаточно хорошо, прибегает за помощью к справочным материалам, словарю, допускает 3 - 4 ошибки при использовании правил в речи.

«менее 5 баллов» - студент не знает грамматические правила и явления, не умеет использовать их в речи, не умеет пользоваться справочным материалом.

2) Типовые задания для оценки освоения У1, У2, У3:

Проверяемые результаты обучения:

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.

Задание 3.1:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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?

Критерии оценки: 15 – 20 баллов

«19 – 20 баллов» - Студент читает фонетически правильно, бегло, переводит текст четко, не допускает ошибок при ответе на вопросы к тексту.

«17 – 18 баллов» - Студент читает фонетически правильно, переводит текст, отвечает на вопросы к тексту, но допускает несущественные ошибки.

«15 - 16 баллов» - Студент допускает ошибки при чтении, текст переводит частично, отвечает на вопросы к тексту, допуская ошибки.

«менее 15 баллов» - Студент не знает правил чтения, неправильно переводит текст, не умеет пользоваться словарем, не может ответить на вопросы к тексту, т.к. не понял содержание текста.

4. Направленность контрольно-оценочных материалов (КОМ) на формирование компетенций

4.1.1 Направленность умений на формирование ОК

Таблица 2

Коды проверяемых умений	Коды компетенций, на формирование которых направлены умения
У1	ОК 1, ОК 2, ОК 3
У2	ОК 5
У3	ОК 8

4.1.2 Направленность усвоенных знаний на формирование ОК

Таблица 3

Коды проверяемых знаний	Коды компетенций, на формирование которых направлены знания
З1	ОК 2, ОК 5, ОК 8