

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО РЫБОЛОВСТВУ Федеральное
государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего
образования
«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МОРСКОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

СУДОМЕХАНИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ

Приложение к рабочей программе дисциплины

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине

ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Специальность

22.02.06 Сварочное производство

Керчь

1. Назначение фонда оценочных средств (ФОС) по дисциплине

ФОС по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык» это совокупность контрольных материалов, предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения обучающимся установленных результатов обучения, а также и уровня сформированности всех компетенций, закрепленных за дисциплиной. ФОС используется при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся. Задачи ФОС

- управление процессом приобретения обучающимися необходимых знаний, умений и формирование компетенций, определённых в Федеральном государственном образовательном стандарте среднего профессионального образования по специальности 22.02.06 Сварочное производство;
- оценка достижений обучающихся в процессе изучения дисциплины с выделением положительных/отрицательных результатов и планирование предупреждающих/корректирующих мероприятий;
- обеспечение соответствия результатов обучения задачам будущей профессиональной деятельности через совершенствование традиционных и внедрение в образовательный процесс инновационных методов обучения;
- самоподготовка и самоконтроль обучающихся в процессе обучения.

2. Структура ФОС и применяемые методы оценки полученных знаний

В соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 22.02.06 Сварочное производство:

- обучающийся по специальности 22.02.06 Сварочное производство должен понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес; принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность; - обучающийся по специальности 22.02.06 Сварочное производство должен осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития; работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями; брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий; самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.
- обучающийся должен представить доказательство того, что он достиг требуемого стандарта компетентности, указанного во ФГОС СПО по данной специальности;

ФОС позволяет оценить освоение всех указанных в рабочей программе дескрипторов компетенции, установленных ОПОП. В качестве методов оценивания применяются активные и интерактивные методы обучения: разноуровневые задания, собеседование, экспресс-тестирование, ролевая игра, выполнение презентаций, контрольные работы.

Структурными элементами ФОС по дисциплине являются: входной контроль (предназначается для определения уровня входных знаний), ФОС для проведения текущего

контроля, состоящие из устных, письменных заданий, тестов, и шкалы оценивания; ФОС для проведения промежуточной аттестации, состоящий из контрольно-измерительных материалов, описывающих показатели, критерии и шкалу оценивания; методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания.

Раздел	Текущая аттестация (количество заданий, работ)							Промежуточная аттестация
	Устный опрос по разделам	Выполнение разноуровневых упражнений и заданий реконструктивного характера	Презентация	Ролевая игра	Экспресс-тестирование	Опрос по теме	Контрольная работа	
								Зачет (5,6,7 семестр) Дифференцированный зачет (8 семестр)
Раздел 1. Социокультурная компетенция	+	+	+		+	+	+	
Раздел 2. Устные контакты в ситуациях делового и профессионального общения	+	+		+		+		
Раздел 3. Исследование оригинальных иноязычных текстов научной и профессиональной направленности	+	+		+	+	+		
Раздел 4. Язык и профессия	+		+			+		

Раздел 5. Чтение и осмысление иноязычной литературы общенаучной направленности	+	+				+		
Раздел 6. Исследование иноязычной оригинальной литературы профессиональной направленности	+		+			+		
Раздел 7. Работа с источниками публицистического характера	+		+			+		
Раздел 8. Лексикограмматические способы релевантного (ориентированного на профессиональную потребность) создания коммуникативных намерений на письме	+	+				+	+	+

Оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля

Входной контроль (применяемая технология – тестирование)

Входной контроль проводится с целью определения уровня языковой подготовки более точного, чем тот, который следует из школьных отметок по иностранному (английскому) языку и определения дорожной карты обучения иностранному языку.

Технология входного контроля предполагает проведение тестирования.

Оценивание входного тестирования осуществляется по номинальной шкале – за правильный ответ к каждому заданию выставляется 1 балл, за не правильный – 0 баллов. Таким образом, максимальное количество баллов, которое можно набрать в данной работе – 18.

Тест считается пройденным (оценка «зачтено») при общей оценке 72% (13 правильных ответов)

18 – 17 баллов – оценка 5 (94% - 100%)

15 – 17 баллов – оценка 4 (83% - 93%)

13 – 14 баллов – оценка 3 (72% - 82%)

Количество попыток прохождения теста – одна. Время прохождения теста – 40 минут.

Инструкция по выполнению теста

Ответы к заданиям выполняются в форме теста (например: 1 с)

Писать работу следует чётко и разборчиво, не допуская исправлений и помарок.

Перед началом работы рекомендуется указать фамилию, имя, отчество и группу.

Содержание теста Part 1

Вопрос	Ответ
1. Greg is _____ a lot of time at Yvonne's house these days!	a) taking b) spending c) having d) doing
2. She _____ with her friends on Facebook everyday.	a) is communicating b) communicates c) will communicating d) —
3. They _____ football every other Sunday.	a) usually play b) play usually c) are usually playing d) usually are playing
4. Jan _____ her arm on a hot iron.	a) broke b) sprained c) burned d) hit
5. _____ plans you might have for the weekend, you'll have to change them.	a) Wherever b) Whovever c) Whatever d) However
6. _____ feeling OK? You don't look very well.	a) Do you b) You are c) Are you d) Have you
7. I can't hear you – it's _____ noisy in here.	a) too b) too much c) too many d) very much

8. Do you want _____ the match tonight?	a) watching b) watch c) watched d) to watch
9. "I've got a headache." "Maybe you _____ take an aspirin."	a) should b) must c) don't d) have to
10. "My job is never boring." The speaker's job is always _____ .	a) interesting b) popular c) difficult d) modern
11. If I _____ well in my exams, I _____ to university.	a) will do; will go b) will do; go c) do; will go d) do; go
12. I've been working here _____ about the last two years.	a) during b) for c) since d) from
13. Cassie went to bed early because she was _____ .	a) tired b) stressed c) relaxed d) upset
14. I promise I'll call you as soon as I _____ .	a) I arrived b) I arrive c) I'll arrive d) I've arrived
15. There _____ milk in the fridge.	a) is some b) are some c) is a d) -

STUDENT ANSWER SHEET

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Circle the correct letter.

- 1 a b c d 6 a b c d 11 a b c d
- 2 a b c d 7 a b c d 12 a b c d
- 3 a b c d 8 a b c d 13 a b c d
- 4 a b c d 9 a b c d 14 a b c d
- 5 a b c d 10 a b c d 15 a b c d

KEYS

1	b	6	c	11	c
2	b	7	a	12	b
3	a	8	d	13	a
4	c	9	a	14	b
5	c	10	a	15	a

Part 2

1. Read the text. Put the paragraphs of the text in a logical order.

Importance of Education

A *To summarize*, education is a ray of light in the darkness. It certainly is a hope for a good life. Education is a basic right of every human on this planet. To deny this right is evil. Uneducated youth is the worst thing for humanity.

.....

B *Also*, education teaches the value of discipline to individuals. Educated people also realize the value of time much more. To educated people, time is equal to money. Finally, educated individuals can explain their opinions in a clear manner.

.....

C *First of all*, education teaches the ability to read, write, and it makes people literate. Reading and writing is the first

step in education. Most information is done by writing. Hence, the lack of writing skill means missing out on a lot of information. *Secondly*, education is extremely important for employment and a high paid job. Uneducated people are probably at a huge disadvantage when it comes to jobs. *Thirdly*, education makes an individual a better user of technology. Education certainly provides the technical skills necessary for using technology.

.....

D *It goes without saying* that education is a weapon to improve our life. It is probably the most important tool to change one's life. Education improves our knowledge, skills and develops the personality. Education affects the chances of employment for people. A highly educated individual is probably very likely to get a good job. In this essay on importance of education, we are going to discuss the value of education in life and society.

.....

Бланк ответа

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Put the paragraphs of the text in a logical order.

1	2	3	4

2. Outline the key idea of the text. What is the author's purpose of writing? What does he or she want to say about the subject?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Keys/ Ключи:

1.

1	2	3	4
D	C	B	A

2. **The key idea:** The author discusses the importance of education, the value of education in life and society. It improves our knowledge, skills and develops the personality, affects the chances of employment for people.

Устный опрос по разделам

Критерии оценивания устного ответа

Критерии	«5» Отлично	«4» Хорошо	«3» Удовлетворительно	«2» Неудовлетворительно
Соответствие теме	Соответствует полностью	Соответствует полностью или частично	Частично соответствует	Не соответствует
Полнота высказывания	Предложения полные, развернутые, используются союзы и средства аргументация	Предложения полные, союзы используются с ошибками, отсутствуют приемы аргументации	Предложения краткие, выбор союзов ограничен, приемы аргументации отсутствуют.	Ответ в форме фраз или отдельных слов, отсутствуют союзы и приемы аргументации

Грамматика	2-3 негрубые ошибки, не влияющие на понимание высказывания	4-6 негрубых или однотипных ошибок, не влияющих на понимание высказывания	7-9 негрубых или однотипных ошибок, 1-2 грубые ошибки, влияющие на понимание высказывания	Многочисленные негрубые/однотипные и частые грубые ошибки, значительно затрудняющие понимание высказывания
Лексика	Используется лексика заданной тематики, словарный запас разнообразен в пределах той или иной темы	Используемая лексика соответствует теме, однако имеют место 2-3 негрубые ошибки неправильного употребления лексики	Частое использование лексики, соответствующей тематике, но не соответствующей уровню или используемой вместо изучаемой в ходе занятий, 4-6 негрубых ошибок, влияющие на понимание	Лексика не соответствует заданной тематике, заменяет лексику, изучаемую на занятиях, многочисленные ошибки в выборе слов значительно затрудняют понимание высказывания
Произношение	1-2 ошибки, не влияющие на понимание	3-4 ошибки, не влияющие на понимание	Более 4х ошибок, наличие грубых ошибок, затрудняющих понимание	Многочисленные грубые ошибки, вследствие которых понимание высказывания крайне затруднительно

Содержание устного опроса по разделам

Раздел	Контрольные вопросы	Рекомендуемое содержание ответа (источник)
Раздел 1. Социокультурная компетенция	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the official name of our country? What is the capital of Russian Federation? Is it the largest city in the world? 2. When and whom was it founded? What is the population of our country? 3. What is/are: the biggest Russian lake; the longest Russian river (in European and Asian parts of the Russian Federation); a city with subtropical climate; cities with arctic climate; agricultural regions; old historical cities; places of recreation and tourism? 4. How many types of federal subjects do you know? 	<p>1. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум для студентов 2 курса специальностей: 22.02.06 Сварочное производство, 26.02.02 Судостроение, 26.02.04 Монтаж и техническое обслуживание судовых машин и механизмов, 1 часть. Керчь, 2019. Тема 1.1, Unit 1- 5, стр.10 – 31, Тема 1.2, Unit 1- 5, стр. 32- 47.</p>

5. When did Sevastopol and the Republic of Crimea become the federal subjects of Russia?
 6. Do all federal subjects have equal federal rights?
 7. Where is the United Kingdom situated?
 8. What parts does the country consist of?
 9. What is the official name of the State?
 10. What is the climate of Great Britain like?
 11. Are there many rivers in Britain?
 12. Is the Thames the longest river?
 13. What is the population of the country?
 14. What is the capital of Great Britain?
What is the administrative division of the country?
 15. What do you know about the economy of Great Britain? What are the leading industries of the country?
 16. When was the US independence from Britain declared?
 17. What is the capital of the USA?
 18. What is the official name of the country?
 19. What languages are spoken in the USA?
 20. What are the main political parties of the USA?
 21. What makes 80% of the country's workforce?
 22. What does the term the "American Dream" mean?
 23. Which are the highest mountain ranges?
 24. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
 25. Which are the largest rivers?
 26. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it?
- По грамматическому содержанию:
1. Что такое глагол? На какие группы и классы делятся глаголы?
 2. Сколько форм у глагола и какие? Что такое правильные и неправильные глаголы?
 3. Какие правила образования форм правильных глаголов вы знаете?
 4. Назовите четыре группы образования форм неправильных глаголов.
 5. Как спрягается глагол to be в Present и Past Simple?
 6. Как образуются вопросительные и отрицательные предложения с глаголом to be в Present и Past Simple?
 7. Какие устойчивые выражения с глаголом to be вы знаете?
 8. Какие формы глагола to have в Present, Past и Future Simple вы знаете?

	<p>9. Какие категории существительного существуют? Краткие сведения об артикле. Какие правила употребления определённого артикля с именами</p>	
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	<p>собственными существуют?</p> <p>10.Какие правила степени сравнения прилагательных существуют?</p> <p>11.Какие виды местоимений вы знаете? Притяжательные местоимения. Указательные местоимения.</p> <p>12.Типы вопросительных предложений: Общий вопрос. Специальный вопрос. Вопросительные местоимения. Альтернативный вопрос.</p>	
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<p>Раздел 2. Устные контакты в ситуациях делового и профессионального общения</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is a shipyard? What kind of vessels are there in the shipyard? What does the site of a large shipyard contain? 2. What countries have large shipbuilding industries? 3. Where are shipyards usually constructed? 4. What is the reason of location of shipbreaking yards on a beach in South Asia? 5. What is a professional staff of a shipyard? 6. What is the mission of a shipyard? 7. How are shipyards for civilian and military ships kept? Why? 8. What are the most famous shipyards in the world? 9. Why is the process of ship building supposed to be complex? 10. What are some of the career options in a shipyard? 11. What are plumbers specialized in? 12. Why are plumbers so important? 13. How are the specialists responsible for installation of all the electric cables on board the ship, based on the cable routing plans called? 14. How many parts does the hull includes? How is the left-hand side called? How is the right-hand side called? 15. What are the common reasons of going on business trips? What difficulties can colleagues from different countries experience? 16. Why are business trips very important nowadays? 17. What is business etiquette? Why is business etiquette so important? 18. What do you do at an airport? What is the procedure of boarding a plane? 19. What do you need to go through customs and passport control? 20. What services can you find on board of a big ship? What beautiful sights 	<p>1. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум для студентов 2 курса специальностей: 22.02.06 Сварочное производство, 26.02.02 Судостроение, 26.02.04 Монтаж и техническое обслуживание судовых машин и механизмов, 2 часть. Керчь, 2019. Unit 1 -9, стр. 5 – 40.</p>
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	<p>and wonders can you enjoy travelling by ship? What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by ship?</p> <p>21. What things should you do to stay in a hotel? What services are included in your hotel check?</p> <p>22. When do meetings drive a lot of value and business opportunities to both sides? What does it mean to know what you want out of the meeting? What is the basic of all human interactions?</p> <p>23. What way should a successful meeting be finished?</p> <p>24. What does successful partnership require?</p> <p>25. What advice would you give somebody coming to live and work in your country?</p> <p>26. Why is it important to know and follow business etiquette?</p> <p>27. Must you know any rules when you speak over the telephone?</p> <p>28. Should important matters be discussed over the telephone? Why not?</p> <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <p>29. Причастие настоящего времени: общее понятие. The Present Continuous Tense.</p> <p>30. Модальные глаголы must, can, may.</p> <p>31. Выражение used to для выражения повторяющихся действий в прошлом. 32. Придаточные предложения времени и условия. The Future Simple Tense.</p> <p>33. Разделительный вопрос. Other , the other, another.</p>	
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<p>Раздел 3. Исследование оригинальных иноязычных текстов научной и профессиональной направленности</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is presentation? 2. Have you ever prepared and made a speech or presentation? 3. Do you know the rules of public speaking? Have you ever experienced the fear of public speaking? 4. What conferences have you already participated in? 5. Have you ever been a leader of the conference? 6. Have you ever been a speaker of the conference? Were you successful? 7. What does a success of a conference depend upon? 8. What is a conference? 	<p>1. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум для студентов 2 курса специальностей: 22.02.06 Сварочное производство, 26.02.02 Судостроение, 26.02.04 Монтаж и техническое обслуживание судовых машин и механизмов, 2 часть. Керчь, 2019. Unit 10, стр. 40 – 52.</p>
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. What is the role of a chairperson? 10. How is the schedule of a conference called? 11. What way should a speaker prepare for the report? По грамматическому содержанию: 12. Причастие прошедшего времени: общее понятие. 13. Что такое The Passive Voice? Каковы случаи его употребления? 14. Какие способы перевода глаголов страдательного залога на русский язык существуют? 	
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<p>Раздел 4. Язык и профессия</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are you good at preparing and planning a job from start to finish? 2. Do you like figuring out what's wrong with something and then repairing it? 3. Do you have good hand/eye coordination to guide a welding arc along the edges of metal? 4. Would it bother you to work around dangerous gases and intense heat? 5. What are the trades where your professional skills are used? 5. What does it take to be lowskilled/skilled specialist? 6. What are the job opportunities for lowskilled/skilled specialists? 7. Понятие об аннотации. Понятие о реферировании. <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Преобразование активных конструкций в пассивные и наоборот. 9. Косвенная речь. 10. Правило согласования времён. 11. Повествовательное предложение в 	<p>1. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум для студентов 2 курса специальностей: 22.02.06 Сварочное производство, 26.02.02 Судостроение, 26.02.04 Монтаж и техническое обслуживание судовых машин и механизмов, 2 часть. Керчь, 2019. Unit 10, стр. 40 – 52.</p>
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	косвенной речи.	
Раздел 5. Чтение и осмысление иноязычной литературы общенаучной направленности	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Понятие технического перевода. 2. Какие источники информации для технического перевода вы знаете? 3. Особенности устного перевода. 4. Что такое монологическое высказывание? 5. Структура монологического высказывания. <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Что такое модальные глаголы? 7. Какие эквиваленты модальных глаголов вы знаете? 8. Что такое инфинитив? 9. Какие функции инфинитива вы знаете? 10. Какие формы инфинитива вы знаете? 	<p>1. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум для студентов 2 курса специальностей: 22.02.06 Сварочное производство, 26.02.02 Судостроение, 26.02.04 Монтаж и техническое обслуживание судовых машин и механизмов, 2 часть. Керчь, 2019. Unit 10, стр. 40 – 52.</p>
Раздел 6. Исследование иноязычной оригинальной	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Какие лексические особенности текстов проф. направленности известны? 	<p>1. Агабекян, И.П. Английский для технических вузов / И.П. Агабекян, П.И. Коваленко. – Ростов н/Д:</p>

<p>литературы профессиональной направленности</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Что такое термины? 3. Какие способы выражения терминов существуют? 4. Приведите примеры неологизмов, фирменных названий, сокращений. 5. Что такое аббревиатуры? По грамматическому содержанию: 6. Как образуются глаголы группы Simple? 7. По каким признакам определяются времена группы Simple? 8. Какие наречия времени, характерные для времён группы Simple, вы знаете? 9. Каковы случаи употребления Present, Past, Future Simple? 10. Какова общая характеристика действий, выражаемых глаголами во временах группы Simple? 11. Для чего употребляются вспомогательные глаголы do/does в утвердительных предложениях? 12. Что обозначает выражение used to и как оно употребляется? 13. Что обозначает выражение to be going to и как оно употребляется? 14. Какую особенность имеет употребление глаголов Future Simple? 15. Как образуются глаголы группы Continuous? 16. Какие случаи употребления Present, Past, Future Continuous вы знаете? 17. Как переводятся на русский язык глаголы группы Continuous? 18. Какие глаголы не употребляются в форме Continuous? 19. Как образуются глаголы группы Perfect? 20. По каким признакам определяются перфектные времена? 21. Какие слова-маркеры времён группы Perfect вы знаете? 22. Когда употребляются времена группы Perfect? 23. Какое действие выражают глаголы в перфектных временах. 24. Как образуются глаголы группы Perfect Continuous? 25. Когда употребляется Present, Past, 	<p>Феникс, 2016. – 347с. Стр. 146 – 216.</p> <p>2. Агабекян, И.П. Английский язык для сузуов. [Электронный ресурс] — Электрон. дан. — М. : Проспект, 2017. — 288 с. — Режим доступа: http://e.lanbook.com/book/54918 Стр. 180 – 190.</p>
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	<p>Future Perfect Continuous?</p> <p>26. Как переводятся на русский язык глаголы группы Perfect Continuous?</p> <p>27. Какие глаголы не употребляются в форме Perfect Continuous?</p>	
<p>Раздел 7. Работа с источниками публицистического</p>	<p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <p>1. Какие инфинитивные конструкции вы знаете?</p>	<p>1. Агабекян, И.П. Английский для технических вузов / И.П. Агабекян, П.И. Коваленко. – Ростов н/Д:</p>

характера	2.Что такое The Complex Object (Сложное	Феникс, 2016. – 347с.
	дополнение) и каковы случаи его употребления? 3.Что такое The Complex Subject (Сложное подлежащее) и каковы случаи его употребления? 4.Что такое The For – to – Infinitive Construction ? 5.Что такое The Infinitive Absolute Construction?	Стр. 263 – 320. 2. Агабекян, И.П. Английский язык для сузов. [Электронный ресурс] — Электрон. дан. — М. : Проспект, 2017. — 288 с. — Режим доступа: http://e.lanbook.com/book/54918 Стр. 190 – 203.
Раздел 8. Письменные контакты в ситуациях делового и профессионального общения	По тематическому содержанию: 1. Опишите структуру делового письма. 2. Этикет деловой переписки. 3. Какие виды деловых писем существуют? 4. Заказ. Чтение образцов заказа. 5. Контракт. Предмет контракта. 6. Протокол совещания. 7. Инструкция по технике безопасности. По грамматическому содержанию: 8. Типы придаточных предложений. 9. Условные предложения 1 типа 10. Условные предложения 2 типа. 11. Условные предложения 3 типа. 12. Условные предложения смешанного типа	1. Агабекян, И.П. Деловой английский. English for business. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2016. – 320 с. Стр. 63 – 109.

Выполнение разноуровневых упражнений и заданий реконструктивного характера.

Критерии оценивания разноуровневых упражнений и заданий реконструктивного характера.
<p>Заполнены все пропуски в предложениях, найдены соответствия в таблицах, но имеется одна ошибка - 5 баллов</p> <p>Заполнены все пропуски в предложениях, найдены соответствия в таблицах, но имеется две ошибки - 4 балла</p> <p>Заполнены все пропуски в предложениях, найдены соответствия в таблицах, но имеется четыре ошибки - 3 балла</p>
Раздел 1. Социокультурная компетенция

Содержание заданий

Exercise 1. Remember the rules of formation of proper nouns. Make up new words following the examples.

Russia		<u>Russian</u>
Korea		<u>Korean</u>
Europe	+ - (ia)n	_____
Georgia		_____
Ukraine		_____
America		_____
China	+ -ese	<u>Chinese</u>
Japan		_____
Spain	+ -ish	<u>Spanish</u>
Britain		_____

Finland _____

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

European, Georgian, Ukrainian, American, Japanese, British, Finnish

Exercise 2. Insert the words from the box to make up sentence.

mountain chains	opportunities	increasing	are
exercised	is washed	European part	a sea border

1) The country _____ by 12 seas and 3 oceans; 2) It also has _____ with the USA; 3) There are several _____ on the territory of the country; 4) The legislative powers _____ by the Duma; 5) In spite of the problems Russia is facing today, there are a lot of _____ for this country; 6) Forests are concentrated in the _____ of the country; 7) The population of the country is constantly _____;

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.

- 1) is washed
- 2) a sea border
- 3) mountain chains
- 4) are exercised
- 5) opportunities
- 6) European part
- 7) increasing

Exercise 3. Make up sentences:

1) the
Russian
Federation consists of ...

2) Sevastopol
and the Republic of Crimea
became...

3) Subjects
have
equal rights in...

4) Autonomous
okrugs and okrugs are
intermediary...

5) Chukotka
Autonomous Okrug is an
exception in that ...

a) is not administratively
subordinated to any other federal
subject of Russia.

b) relations with federal
government bodies.

c) units of administrative
divisions.

d) republics, krays, oblasts,
cities of federal importance, an
autonomous oblast, and
autonomous okrugs.

e) the 84th and 85th federal
subjects of Russia.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.

- 1) The Russian Federation consists of republics, krays, oblasts, cities of federal importance, an autonomous oblast, and autonomous okrugs.
- 2) Sevastopol and the Republic of Crimea became the 84th and 85th federal subjects of Russia.
- 3) Subjects have equal rights in relations with federal government bodies.
- 4) Autonomous okrugs and okrugs are intermediary units of administrative divisions.
- 5) Chukotka Autonomous Okrug is an exception in that it is not administratively subordinated to any other federal subject of Russia.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences:

- 1) The economy of Russia started recovering in 1999 partially because of... ..
- 2) We've got used to making money on... ..
- 3) While Russia's industrial and farming sectors are as compared with those of the developed countries.
- 4) One of the main directions in the economic development of Russia is
- 5) Russian engineering supplies the timber industry with various machinery, such as... ..
- 6) Top military exports from Russia include... ..

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 4.

- 1) The economy of Russia started recovering in 1999 partially because of high export prices on oil and gas which Russia is rich in.
- 2) We've got used to making money on natural resources.
- 3) While Russia's industrial and farming sectors are still weak as compared with those of the developed countries.
- 4) One of the main directions in the economic development of Russia is forestry.
- 5) Russian engineering supplies the timber industry with various machinery, such as gasoline-motorpowered saws, branch cutters, loaders of original design, etc.
- 6) Top military exports from Russia include combat aircraft, air defense systems, ships and submarines.

Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences:

- 1) The UK consists of
- 2) It is separated from the Continent by
- 3) Most of the mountains are
- 4) The longest river is
- 5) Cambridge and Oxford are
- 6) London is situated on 7) The population of the UK is

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 5.

- 1) The UK consists of four different countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- 2) It is separated from the Continent of Europe by the English Channel.
- 3) Most of the mountains are in the north, in Scotland, but they are not very high.
- 4) The longest river is the Severn.
- 5) Cambridge and Oxford are famous university cities. 6) London is situated on the river Thames.
- 7) The population of the UK is over 57 million people.

Exercise 6. Match the defini-
(a)

-f) with the vocabulary (1-6).

1. prime
minister

2.
parliament

- a. The group of people who controls a country
- b. A group of people who share a common culture
- c. The group or groups of

3. queen/king	people who make up the government d. An area represented and recognized by one government e. The leader of the government (in some countries) f. The official leader of a country – often with no real political power
4. government	
5. nation	
6. state	

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 6.

1	2	3	4	5	6
e	c	f	a	b	d

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences, use the right word:

- In the medieval times, London _____ as a trading city.
A. emerged
B. appeared
C. unfolded
- British Museum's collection _____ from all continents.
A. derives
B. arises
C. originates
- The Silver Jubilee marked the anniversary of Queen's _____ to the throne.
A. elevation
B. accession C. assent
- Rosetta Stone contains important Egyptian writings _____ on a stone.
A. written
B. engraved C. carved
- Many city locations _____ in James Bond movies.
A. featured
B. starred
C. promoted
- Today, London is a _____ centre of finance and culture.
A. universal
B. world
C. global
- The collection _____ as many as 8 million art pieces.
A. equals today
B. counts
C. incorporates

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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A	C	B	C	A	C	B
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Exercise 8. Match the beginning of the sentences with their endings:

1. The administrative and financial center and most important...
2. Its agriculture is...
3. The chief imports are...
4. London is...
5. The largest industries include...
6. The widespread dairy industry...

- a) machine tools, electric power, automation, and railroad equipment, ships and aircraft.
- b) manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, and foodstuffs.
- c) produces milk, eggs, and cheese.
- d) port is Greater London.
- e) Europe's foremost financial city.
- f) highly mechanized and extremely productive.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 8.

1	2	3	4	5	6
d	f	b	e	a	c

Exercise 9. Do you think these statements are True or False? Correct the false statements.

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is EDINBURG.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called UNION JACK.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 9.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
F	F	T	F	F	T	T	T	F	T	F	T

Раздел 2. Устные контакты в ситуациях делового и профессионального общения

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list of vocabulary:

1. _____ is a place where ships are built and repaired.
2. Dockyards are sometimes more associated with _____ and basing activities than shipyards, which are sometimes associated more with _____.
3. The _____ is more fragmented in Europe than in Asia.

4. Many _____ are built or maintained in shipyards owned or operated by _____ or navy.
5. Shipyards are constructed near the sea or _____ to allow easy access for their ships.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

1. **Shipyard** is a place where ships are built and repaired.
2. Dockyards are sometimes more associated with **maintenance** and basing activities than shipyards, which are sometimes associated more with **initial construction**.
3. The **shipbuilding industry** is more fragmented in Europe than in Asia.
4. Many **naval vessels** are built or maintained in shipyards owned or operated by **the national government** or navy.
5. Shipyards are constructed near the sea or **tidal rivers** to allow easy access for their ships.

Exercise 2. Select words of similar meaning:

ship	room
body	hole
a number of	equipment
bow	vessel
port side	drinking water
facilities	a few
tank	bollards
space	hull
fresh water	left-hand side
bits	head
opening	cistern

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.

Ship – vessel, body – hull, a number of – a few, bow – head, port side – left-hand side, facilities – equipment, tank – cistern, space – room, fresh water – drinking water, bits – bollards, opening – hole.

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list of vocabulary:

1. Companies can _____ business trips both in and outside the country.
2. As a rule businessman has a chance to go _____ or to visit theatres, or just have some rest after the working day.
3. Eye _____ is very important at the first meeting.
4. Never use swearwords, or ethnic vulgarisms in _____.
5. The business _____ rules are quite similar to the basic do's and don'ts in the UK and America.
6. It is necessary _____ when you meet someone for the first time

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.

1. Companies can **arrange** business trips both in and outside the country.
2. As a rule businessman has a chance to go **sightseeing** or to visit theatres, or just have some rest after the working day.
3. Eye **contact** is very important at the first meeting.
4. Never use swearwords, or ethnic vulgarisms **in conversation**.
5. The business **etiquette** rules are quite similar to the basic do's and don'ts in the UK and America.
6. It is necessary **to shake hands** when you meet someone for the first time

Exercise 4. Read and complete the following story about a business trip by putting a compound noun from the box in each gap.

boarding card/pass	check-in desk	departure lounge duty
free shop	hand luggage	information desk passport
control		

The last time I came to this airport. I lost my passport. I was nice and early so there no queues at the **check-in-desk**. I checked my 2....., got my 3..... and went through 4..... all very quickly. Then, because I had so much time, instead of just sitting in the 5....., I decided to do some shopping. I wanted to get a present, so I was trying all the different perfumes in the 6..... I don't know how it happened but I must have dropped my passport there. I went to the gate to board the plane and then I realized that I couldn't find my passport. At the moment, they called me over the loudspeaker. "Will passenger Martinez travelling to Madrid please contact the 7.....?" I felt so embarrassed!

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 4.

2. Hand luggage; 3. Boarding card/pass; 4. Passport control; 5. Departure lounge; 6. Duty free shop; 7. Information desk;

Exercise 5. What do you do at an airport? Read the sentences and put them in the correct order.

- You wait in the departure lounge.
- You check in your luggage and get a boarding pass.
- You go through passport control.
- You check the departures board for your gate number.
- You board the plane.
- You got a trolley for your luggage.
- You arrive at the airport.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 5.

1. You arrive at the airport.
2. You check the departures board for your gate number.
3. You check in your luggage and get a boarding pass.
4. You got a trolley for your luggage.
5. You go through passport control.
6. You wait in the departure lounge.
7. You board the plane.

Exercise 6. Make up sentences, using the following words and translate them:

1. ships\ have\ large\ most\ comfortable\ need\ everything\ to stay\ you\ almost.
2. can\ the beautiful \you \enjoy \ and wonders\ the sea\ sights \that \hosts.
3. the ship \due to\ cinema halls \is able to\ its large size\ several\ host \movie shops\ and \playing fields\ bars.
4. can \ several\ sometimes\ take \ships\ the water\ weeks \in.
5. of \ has been\the danger\ for \icebergs\ there \a long time.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 6.

1. Most large ships have almost everything you need to stay.
2. You can enjoy the beautiful sights and wonders that the sea hosts.
3. Due to its large size, the ship is able to host several movie shops, cinema halls and playing fields,

bars.

4. Ships can sometimes take several weeks in the water.
5. The danger of icebergs has been there for a long time.

Exercise 7. The sentences in the list on the left (91-14) are spoken by a guest or "future" guest in a hotel. Match each sentence with the most suitable reply (9a-n) on the right.

1) Could I have a wake-up call tomorrow, please?	a) \$5 for half an hour
2) Do you have any vacancies for 5 th and 6 th July?	b) I'm afraid we're fully booked for the 6 th , sir.
3) What time is breakfast?	c) That's fine. Could you give me your credit card number?
4) Could I book the meeting room for 9 o'clock on Tuesday, please?	d) Yes of course. Help yourself.
5) Could I have a dry towel, please?	e) With ice?
6) Can I dial direct?	f) Yes. Which language?
7) Two diet Cokes, please.	g) What time is your flight, madam?
8) Could I arrange a taxi to the airport tomorrow?	h) Your name, please?
9) I'd like to book a room for those dates, please?	i) Yes of course, madam. For how long?
10) Do you offer a translation service?	j) From 6.00 to 10.00 am, sir.
11) How much do you charge for the Internet?	k) I'm afraid I'd have to downgrade you to room. The executive suites are fully booked.
12) Good morning, we have a reservation for three nights.	l) Yes, of course. Press zero for line.
13) I can't find the key to my locker now.	m) What time, sir.
14) Would it be possible to extend our stay in the suite by two nights?	n) I'm afraid there's a \$10 charge for lost keys, sir.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
m	b	j	i	d	l	e	g	c	f	a	h	n	k

Exercise 8. Match a word from the right column to the word in the left one

biz	communication
platform	to the conversation
meeting	a meeting
mutual	roadmap
technical	person
adult	collaboration
attend	career
transparent	opportunities
business	issues
core	invitation

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 8.

1. Biz person; 2. Platform roadmap; 3. Meeting invitation; 4. Mutual collaboration; 5. Technical issues; 6. Adult career; 7. Attend a meeting; 8. Transparent communication; 9. Business opportunities; 10. Core to the conversation.

Exercise 9. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word from the text. Translate the sentences into Russian.

In the same way	Japan	Global village
Exchange	Meal	Looking

1. Travelling to other countries is getting easier because we live in so-called _____.
2. The international communication is getting easier and easier nowadays, but this doesn't mean that we all behave _____.
3. An American or Canadian shakes your hand firmly while _____ in the partner's eyes is the right way of greeting.
4. In _____, you should take off your shoes when entering a house or a restaurant.
5. Each country has its own rules of doing business during the _____.
6. An _____ of business cards is essential for all introductions in many countries.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 9.

1. Travelling to other countries is getting easier because we live in so-called **global village**.
2. The international communication is getting easier and easier nowadays, but this doesn't mean that we all behave **in the same way**.
3. An American or Canadian shakes your hand firmly while **looking** in the partner's eyes is the right way of greeting.
4. In **Japan**, you should take off your shoes when entering a house or a restaurant.
5. Each country has its own rules of doing business during the **meal**.
6. An **exchange** of business cards is essential for all introductions in many countries.

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences and questions with the words in the box:

Would	Bye	Free	And you	See
About	Hello	Ashiro	Where	

- B:** (1)_____. Can I speak to Ashiro, please?
A: This is (2)_____.
B: Hi, (3)_____. This is Yuri. How are you?
A: I'm alright. (4)_____
B: I'm good/ I was wondering if you were (5)_____ this Saturday. **A:**
Yes, I am. (6)_____ you like to do something?
B: Yeah, I was thinking of going to (7)_____ the new Indiana Jones movie. Interested?
A: Definitely! (8)_____ should we meet?
B: How (9)_____ the big theatre in Roping Hills? Say, 2:00 p.m? **A:**
Sounds good. (10)_____ you there!
B: Cool! (11)_____!

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 10.

1. Hello;
2. Ashiro;
3. Ashiro;
4. And you;
5. Free;
6. Would;
7. See;
8. Where;
9. About;
10. See;
11. Bye.

Раздел 3. Исследование оригинальных иноязычных текстов научной и профессиональной направленности.

Exercise 1. Read the text. Find corresponding equivalents in the bolt columns:

Machine-tools are used to shape metals and other materials. The material to be shaped is called the workpiece. Most machine-tools are now electrically driven. Machine-tools with electrical drive are faster and more accurate than hand tools. They were important element in the development of mass-production processes, as they allowed individual parts to be made in large numbers so as to be interchangeable.

All machine-tools have facilities for holding both the workpiece and the tool, and for accurately controlling the movement of the cutting tool relatively to the workpiece. Most machining operations generate large amounts of heat, and cooling fluids (usually a mixture of water and oils) must be used for cooling and lubrication.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. shape parts | a) количество тепла |
| 2. hand tools | b) ручные инструменты |
| 3. holding facilities | c) охлаждающая жидкость |
| 4. amount of heat | d) придавать деталям форму |
| 5. cooling fluid | e) приспособления для удерживания |

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

1	2	3	4	5
d	b	e	a	c

Exercise 2. Insert necessary prepositions into the gaps:

- Machine-tools were important element ... the development of mass-production processes. (for; in; to)
- All machine-tools have facilities ... holding both the workpiece and the tool. (for; of; to)
- Most machining operations generate large amount ... heat. (in; for; of)

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.

- in
- for
- of

Exercise 3. Find English and Russian equivalents in the both columns:

1. Property 2. separation 3. dense 4. arrange 5. malleable 6. fracture 7. draw 8. wire 9. quenching 10. tempering 11. annealing 12. alloying 13. rolling 14. extrusion 15. fatigue 16. creep 17. failure 18. machine-tool	a) располагать (организовывать) b) проволока c) повреждение d) токарный станок e) свойство f) отпуск после закалки g) ползучесть h) станок i) плотный j) сосуд под давлением k) ковкий, податливый l) фрезерный станок m) отжиг n) ломать o) строгальный станок p) легирование q) усталость металла r) волочить, тянуть
--	--

19. lathe 20. milling machine 21. shaper 22. grinder 23. pressure vessel	s) отделение t) шлифовальный станок u) экструзия v) закалка w) прокатка
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Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
e	s	i	a	k	n	r	b	v	f	m	p	w	u	q	g	c	h	d	l	o	t	j

Exercise 4. Fill in the table with the words given below in correspondence with the parts of speech they belong to:

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb

Treatment; widely; separation; dense; slide; ductile; regularly; fracture; vary; soft; arrangement; crystal; crystalline; grain; coarse; add; pure; require; long; length; width; wide; cause; pressure; depend; melt; react; condition.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 4.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
------	------	-----------	--------

treatment separation fracture arrangement crystal grain length width pressure condition	slide vary add require cause depend melt react	dense ductile soft crystalline coarse pure long wide	widely regularly
--	---	--	---------------------

Exercise 5. Choose the necessary conjunction from the given in the box and form a Compound Sentence. Translate the sentences into Russian:

than	because	while	that	so
------	---------	-------	------	----

1. The separation between the atoms in metals is small, ... most metals are dense.
2. Lead is soft and can be bent by hand, ... iron can only be worked by hammering at red heat.
3. A metal with small grains will be harder and stronger ... one with coarse grains.
4. Special conditions are required for metals ... react with air.
5. Metals are malleable and ductile... their atoms are arranged regularly and can slide over each other.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 5.

1	2	3	4	5
so	while	than	that	because

Раздел 5. Чтение и осмысление иноязычной литературы общенаучной направленности

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets to the right Passive form. Translate the sentences into Russian:

- 1) Merchant ships can ... according to what they carry. (to classify)
- 2) Most of them ... to carry cargo. (to design)
- 3) Cargo ship can ... into two basic types. (to divide)
- 4) An OBO ship ... to carry both dry and liquid cargo. (to use)
- 5) Dry bulk cargo ... in bulk carrier. (to carry)
- 6) Cargo ... loose in bulkers. (to carry)
- 7) A full load of containers can ... on board within 36 hours. (to put)
- 8) One container can ... every 2 minutes. (to load)
- 9) Transport can ... at one terminal and ... of at the other. (to drive)
- 10) Huge quantities of oil need ... (to transport).
- 11) Ferries ... also to carry vehicles. (to design)

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

- 1) can be classified
- 2) are designed
- 3) be divided
- 4) is used
- 5) is carried
- 6) is carried
- 7) be put
- 8) be loaded
- 9) be driven
- 10) to be transported
- 11) are designed

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with necessary prepositions:

- 1) The average age of British ships is ... 6 years.
- 2) Some British companies are controlled ... overseas companies. 3) LNG carry their cargo ... specially insulated tanks ... a temperature of about -161°C.
- 4) Shipbuilding is concentrated ... a number of estuaries.
- 5) Belfast has long specialized ... smaller liners.
- 6) Shipbuilding is ... decline now.
- 7) The struggle ... the right to work is the most important.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.

- 1) about
- 2) by
- 3) in, with
- 4) at
- 5) on
- 6) in
- 7) for

Exercise 3. Find Russian an English equivalents in the both columns:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) transverse bulkhead | a) верхняя палуба |
| 2) shell plating | b) форпиковая переборка |
| 3) stiffening framing | c) поперечная переборка |

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 4) forepeak bulkhead | d) палубная обшивка |
| 5) upper deck | e) листы обшивки |
| 6) thwartships | f) укрепляющий набор |
| 7) deck plating | g) поперёк корабля |

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.

1 – c, 2 – e, 3 – f, 4 – b, 5 – a, 6 – g, 7 – d.

Exercise 4. Make up true sentences joining the beginnings and the ends. Use the verbs in the box in Passive Voice forms:

to call; to refer to;

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) The main body of a vessel... | a) the bow |
| 2) Vertical steel walls dividing the hull... | b) thwartships |
| 3) The forward end of the hull... | c) sides |
| 4) The after end of the hull... | d) fore-and-aft direction parallel to the centre line |
| 5) The lowermost part of the hull... | e) the hull |
| 6) The walls on either hand... | f) the stern |
| 7) The girderwork stiffening the shell... | g) bulkheads |
| 8) Longitudinal bulkheads... | h) the forepeak bulkhead |
| 9) Transverse bulkheads... | i) the framing |
| 10) The transverse bulkhead nearest to the bow... | j) the bottom |

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 4.

- 1) is called the hull
- 2) are called bulkheads
- 3) refers to the bow
- 4) refers to the stern
- 5) is called the bottom
- 6) are called sides
- 7) refers to stern
- 8) refer to fore-and-aft direction parallel to the centre line
- 9) refer to the framing
- 10) is called the forepeak bulkhead

Раздел 8. Письменные контакты в ситуациях делового и профессионального общения

Exercise 1. Read the text. Say if the following is true or false:

- 1) The safety management standards and safety consciousness could not catch up the speed of the shipbuilding industry development.
- 2) It is not essential for employers to plan and implement appropriate preventive and protective measures required to prevent the identified hazards and assessed risks.
- 3) Employers should have a system in place, in consultation with all workers and their representatives.
- 4) Workers should minimize the risk through the design of safe work systems.
- 5) The employer should establish, implement and maintain documented procedures to ensure hazard identification.
- 6) It shouldn't be taken in account the way work is organized, managed, carried out and any related changes.
- 7) Risk assessment is a process used to determine the level of risk of injury or illness associated with each identified hazard, for the purpose of control.
- 8) The employer should plan the management and control of those activities, products and services

that can or may pose a significant risk to safety and health.

9) Control measures should be monitored and reviewed at any convenient time.

10) All risks should be assessed in consultation with workers and their representatives, and have control priorities assigned, based on the assessed level of risk.

Safety and health in shipbuilding

A large number of accidents have been occurred in the domestic shipbuilding industry. Its number of accidents is approximately twice than that of manufacturing industry and three times larger than that of whole industry in general. There are several reasons that make it hard to control the accidents. First, it is because the shipbuilding industry is composed of many subcontractors who may need improvement in safety education and safety management. Second, the shipyard environments are exposed to lots of hazards such as high elevation works, isolated workspaces, heavyweight and huge structures/components. Last, the shipbuilding industry has grown too rapidly in a short period. For that reason, the safety management standards and safety consciousness could not catch up the speed of its development.

Hazard identification, risk assessment and preventive and protective measures

1. For work which by its very nature exposes workers to hazardous chemical, physical or biological factors, psychosocial factors and climatic conditions, arrangements should be made for the identification and periodic assessment of these hazards and risks to safety and health at each permanent or temporary workplace in both the facility and every new ship, generated by the use of different operations, tools, machines, equipment and substances.

2. Employers should plan and implement appropriate preventive and protective measures required to prevent the identified hazards and assessed risks, or reduce them to the lowest reasonable and practicable level, in conformity with national laws and regulations.

3. Employers should have a system in place, in consultation with all workers and their representatives, to identify hazards, assess risks to safety and health and apply control measures in the following order of priority:

- a) eliminate the hazard;
- b) control the risk at source, through measures such as substitution (for example, replacing hazardous equipment or substances with less hazardous equipment or substances) or engineering controls;
- c) minimize the risk through the design of safe work systems;
- d) in so far as the risk remains, provide for the use of PPE, including protective clothing, in various sizes, adaptable to Safety and health in shipbuilding and ship repair both women and men and at no cost to workers, and implement measures to ensure its use and maintenance.

In giving effect to the above, the employer should establish, implement and maintain documented procedures to ensure that the following activities take place:

- a) hazard identification;
- b) risk assessment;
- c) control of risks; and
- d) a process to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these activities.

Hazard identification

The identification of hazards in the workplace should take into account:

- a) the situation or events or combination of circumstances that have the potential to give rise to injury or illness;
- b) the nature of potential injury or illness relevant to the activity, product or service;
- c) past injuries, dangerous occurrences and illness;
- d) the way work is organized, managed, carried out and any related changes;
- e) the design of workplaces, work processes, materials, plant and equipment;
- f) the fabrication, installation, commissioning, handling and disposal of materials, workplaces, plant and equipment;
- g) the purchasing of goods and services;
- h) the contracting of plant, equipment, services and labour, including contract specification and responsibilities in relation to and of contractors and their subcontractors

Risk assessment is a process used to determine the level of risk of injury or illness associated with each identified hazard, for the purpose of control. All risks should be assessed in consultation with workers and their representatives, and have control priorities assigned, based on the assessed level of risk. The priority for control increases as the assessed level of risk rises.

The employer should plan the management and control of those activities, products and services that can or may pose a significant risk to safety and health.

Control measures should be monitored and reviewed at regular intervals and, if necessary, revised, especially when circumstances change or if new information becomes available about the risks identified or the suitability of existing control measures. Control measures should also be reviewed and, if necessary, revised following an accident.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

- 1) True
- 2) False - The employers should plan and implement appropriate preventive and protective measures required to prevent the identified hazards and assessed risks.
- 3) True
- 4) False – Employers should minimize the risk through the design of safe work systems.
- 5) True
- 6) False – It should be taken in account the way work is organized, managed, carried out and any related changes.
- 7) True
- 8) True
- 9) False – Control measures should be monitored and reviewed at regular intervals. 10) True

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences. Find the gap words in the text:

- 1) The shipbuilding industry is composed of many ... who may need improvement in safety education and safety management.
- 2) The shipyard environments are exposed to lots of ... such as high elevation works, isolated workspaces, heavyweight and huge structures/components.
- 3) For work which by its very nature exposes workers to hazardous ..., physical or biological factors, psychosocial factors and climatic conditions, ... should be made for the identification and periodic assessment of these hazards and risks.
- 4) Employers should plan and ... appropriate preventive and ... required to prevent the identified hazards and assessed risks.
- 5) Employers should have a system in place, in consultation with all workers and their representatives, to identify ..., assess risks to safety and ... and apply control measures in the following order of priority.
- 6) The identification of hazards in ... should take into account the situation or events or combination of circumstances that have the potential to give rise ... or illness.
- 7) Risk assessment is a process used to determine the level of risk of injury or illness associated with each ..., for the purpose of control.
- 8) The employer should plan the management and control of those activities, products and services that can or may pose a ... to safety and health.
- 9) The identification of hazards in the ... should also take into account the purchasing of goods and services.
- 10) Control ... should also be reviewed and, if necessary, revised following an accident.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.

- 1) subcontractors
- 2) hazards
- 3) chemical; arrangements
- 4) implement; protective measures
- 5) hazards; health
- 6) the workplace; to injury
- 7) identified hazard
- 8) significant risk
- 9) workplace
- 10) measures

Exercise 3. Finish the sentences with the appropriate ending and translate your sentences into Russian:

Risk assessment is...	a) the safety management standards and safety consciousness
	b) a process used to determine the level of risk of injury or illness
	c) control the risk at source, through measures such as substitution
The employer should establish, implement and maintain documented procedures to ensure that the following activities take place...	a) the nature of potential injury or illness relevant to the activity, product or service
	b) the fabrication, installation, commissioning, handling and disposal of materials, workplaces, plant and equipment
	c) hazard identification, risk assessment and control of risks
All risks should be assessed in...	a) consultation with workers and their representatives, and have control priorities assigned, based on the assessed level of risk.
	b) the assessed level of risk rises
	c) the suitability of existing control measures.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.

Risk assessment is...	risk of injury or illness
	b) a process used to determine the level of
The employer should establish, implement and maintain documented procedures to ensure that the following activities take place...	c) hazard identification, risk assessment and control of risks
All risks should be assessed in...	a) consultation with workers and their representatives, and have control

priorities assigned, based on the assessed level of risk.

Защита презентаций

Требования и рекомендации к подготовке презентаций

1. Продумайте план презентации заранее по следующим обязательным разделам:
 - Титульная страница (первый слайд);
 - Введение;
 - Основная часть презентации (обычно содержит несколько подразделов);
 - Заключение.
2. **Оформляйте текст и заголовки разных слайдов в одном стиле.**
3. Следите за тем, чтобы текст не сливался с фоном: на проекторе контрастность будет меньше, чем на мониторе.
 4. В титульный слайд необходимо включить следующую информацию:
 - Организацию (учебное заведение, предприятие и т.д.);
 - Тему доклада (название);
 - Фамилию, имя и отчество докладчика (полностью);
 - Фамилию, имя и отчество Вашего руководителя;
5. Подберите подходящие изображения (фотографии, графики, схемы и т.д.)

Критерии оценивания

Оценка	5	4	3	2	
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1 Содержание	Работа полностью завершена	Почти полностью сделаны наиболее важные компоненты работы	Не все важнейшие компоненты работы выполнены	Работа сделана фрагментарно и с помощью учителя
	Работа демонстрирует глубокое понимание описываемых процессов	Работа демонстрирует понимание основных моментов, хотя некоторые детали не уточняются	Работа демонстрирует понимание, но неполное	Работа демонстрирует минимальное понимание

Даны интересные дискуссионные материалы. Грамотно используется научная лексика	Имеются некоторые материалы дискуссионного характера. Научная лексика используется, но иногда не корректно.	Дискуссионные материалы есть в наличии, но не способствуют пониманию проблемы. Научная терминология или используется мало или используется некорректно.	Минимум дискуссионных материалов. Минимум научных терминов
Предлагается собственная интерпретация или развитие темы (обобщения, приложения, аналогии)	В большинстве случаев предлагается собственная интерпретация или развитие темы	Иногда предлагается своя интерпретация	Интерпретация ограничена или беспочвенна
Самостоятельно выбирает эффективный способ подачи материала	Почти везде самостоятельно выбирает эффективный способ подачи материала	Нуждается в помощи в выборе эффективного способа подачи материала	Может работать только под руководством наставника

2 Дизайн	Дизайн логичен и очевиден	Дизайн есть	Дизайн случайный	Дизайн не ясен
	Имеются постоянные элементы дизайна. Дизайн подчеркивает содержание.	Имеются постоянные элементы дизайна. Дизайн соответствует содержанию.	Нет постоянных элементов дизайна. Дизайн может и не соответствовать содержанию.	Элементы дизайна мешают содержанию, накладываясь на него.

	Все параметры шрифта хорошо подобраны (текст хорошо читается)	Параметры шрифта подобраны. Шрифт читаем.	Параметры шрифта недостаточно хорошо подобраны, могут мешать восприятию	Параметры не подобраны. Делают текст трудночитаемым
3 Графика	Хорошо подобрана, соответствует содержанию, обогащает содержание	Графика соответствует содержанию	Графика мало соответствует содержанию	Графика не соответствует содержанию
4 Грамотность	Нет лексических, грамматических, стилистических ошибок	Минимальное количество ошибок	Есть ошибки, мешающие восприятию	Много ошибок, материал трудно воспринимаем

Максимальная суммарная оценка – 50 баллов - 100%

50 - 45 баллов – оценка 5 (100% - 90%)

44 - 37 баллов – оценка 4 (89% - 75%)

36 – 32 балла – оценка 3 (74% - 65%)

Содержание презентаций

Тема	Тема презентации
Раздел 1. Социокультурная компетенция	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Россия на карте мира. 2. Государственная символика. 3. Крупнейшие административные центры. 4. Природные ресурсы России.. 5. Политическое устройство России. 6. Судостроение в России. 7. Великобритания на карте мира. 8. Государственная символика.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Составные части Соединённого королевства и их особенности. 10. Судостроение Великобритании. 11. Экономика Великобритании. 12. США на карте мира. 13. Административное деление США. 14. Природные ресурсы США. 15. Судостроение в США.

Раздел 4. Язык и профессия	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Моя будущая профессия. 2. Из истории моей будущей профессии (по специальности). 3. Структура компании или предприятия. 4. Возможности дальнейшего образования.
Раздел 6. Исследование иноязычной оригинальной литературы профессиональной направленности	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Понятие о термине (по специальности). 2. Аббревиатуры. 3. Фирменные названия, сокращения. 4. Инструкция по технике безопасности (по специальности). 5. Руководство по эксплуатации.
Раздел 7. Работа с источниками публицистического характера	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Что такое медиатекст? 2. Виды медиатекстов в современной концепции 3. Медиатекст. Работа с видеоматериалом.

Ролевая игра

Требования и рекомендации к подготовке

Ролевая игра проводится в формате диалога на основе сюжета в рамках данной темы. Предполагает распределение ролей с последующей самостоятельной подготовкой к воспроизведению диалогов. Преподаватель в процессе воспроизведения выступает координатором, также оценивает работу студентов в соответствии с разработанными критериями оценки ролевой игры. Отбор материала производится на основе изученной темы, заданий для самоподготовки и выполнении лексических и грамматических упражнений во время учебного процесса. Студентам рекомендуется:

- определить тему ролевой игры;
- продумать ситуацию;
- распределить роли;
- изучить дополнительные материалы по теме;
- подготовить вопросы по заданию – 2 общих вопроса, 1 разделительный, 1 альтернативный, 6 специальных;
- выступать строго в отведенных им ролях;

Критерии оценивания

Оценка	Содержание	Коммуникативное взаимодействие	Лексика	Грамматика	Произношение
«5»	Соблюден объем высказывания. Высказывание	Адекватная естественная реакция на	Лексика адекватна поставлен	Использованы разные грамматически	Речь звучит в естественном темпе, нет грубых

	соответствует теме; отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стиливое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на уровне, нормы вежливости соблюдены	реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач. Учащийся сумел решить коммуникативную задачу.	ной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку.	е конструкции в соответствии с задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку. Редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	фонетических ошибок.
«4»	Не полный объем высказывания. Высказывание соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стиливое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация не всегда на соответствующем уровне, но нормы вежливости соблюдены.	Коммуникация немного затруднена.	Лексические ошибки незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Грамматические незначительно влияют на восприятие речи учащегося.	Речь иногда неоправданно паузирована. В отдельных словах допускаются фонетические ошибки (замена, английских фонем сходными русскими). Общая интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

«3»	Незначительный объем высказывания, которое не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, стиливое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Учащийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.
	типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующем уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.				

Содержание ролевой игры

Раздел 2. Устные контакты в ситуациях делового и профессионального общения

Act out the dialogue

1. At a Passport and Customs Desk

Inspector: Your passport, please. How long are you planning to stay in the country?

Passenger: Three weeks. Could I prolong my entrance visa in case of necessity?

I: Sure. The receiving party shall take care of it. Can you put your bags on the table, and your customs form, please.

P: How much do they weigh?

I: 23 kilos. I'm sorry, but you'll have to pay an excess luggage charge.

P: Oh! It's only three kilos overweight.

I: Yes, sir...that's £6... Thank you. Have you anything to declare?

P: Pardon?

I: Alcohol, cigarettes, fresh fruit, plants...?

P: Uh, no.

I: Open your suitcase, please. Any gifts?

P: Only one bottle of wine.

I: All right. It's duty free. As you probably know, it's forbidden to bring in more than two bottles of alcohol and two blocks of cigarettes to England. And no limitations as to currency. Here's your form.

P: Thank you.

I: Not at all. Next please.

2. At the Hotel

A: Excuse me, can you spare me a minute? I believe you have a room for me. My name is Russell Brundon.

B: Oh, good morning, Mr. Brundon. We are waiting for you. We can offer you a single room from today for 7 days.

A: I'm a head of the UNESCO group, a Professor of Sociology. I hope my room is the best your hotel can offer?

B: Mr. Brundon, your room is the best in our hotel. It is very clean, comfortable, cosy and quiet. Your room is sunny. It faces the yard.

A: Is there a shower?

B: There's a private bathroom, a TV-set, a telephone and a fridge in it.

A: How much is it?

B: It costs 70 dollars a night.

A: It is a reasonable price.

B: Could you fill in this form, please? Will you sign here, please? Here is your key.

Раздел 4. Язык и профессия

Act out the dialogue

1. Job Hunting

— Good morning, sir.

— Good morning. Come in. Mr Klimenko, isn't it? Please take a seat. You will have to excuse me a moment while I finish signing these letters. Meanwhile please fill in the application form... . There, that'll do. Now I can concentrate on you, Mr Klimenko. Tell me, how long were you in your last job with Alpha?

— Five years. I am only leaving because the firm is moving to Sevastopol, but I think a change will do me good.

— What do you know about our company? Have you got any questions for me?

— I know that this is a very promising company, so I'd like you to inform me what will be the major focus of efforts in the next few years?

— We plan to expand our activities with English-speaking countries, mainly England, to buy equipment and technologies from there and run training programs here. We need a team of creative people to make our company competitive in the world market.

— What will my responsibilities and obligations be during the first year?

— Well, first of all to be responsible for our contacts with English partners. You will need to skilfully negotiate for and buy equipment. The job will involve much travelling. There is likely to be a trade fair in London soon, which we hope you will be able to go to.

— Yes, I see.

— So tell me what are your three main strengths?

— I think they are: reliability, loyalty, and energy.

— OK. Do you work well under pressure?

— Yes. I am accustomed to working under pressure.

— Are you a leader, an entrepreneur by nature?

— Yes, I think so.

— All right. Now, Mr Klimenko, I am quite prepared to offer you a job with us. You have excellent references from your previous job. You'll start on \$450 and if you do well we'll review it after three months. The hours are from nine to five thirty, with an hour for lunch and a fortnight's holiday. Does that suit you? Any questions?

— What about travel? Where will I go and for what length of time?

— Mostly to England for not longer than a month.

— All right. When do you want me to start, sir?

— In a week, if possible.

— I am afraid I can't start working till the 10th October.

— No problem. We'll be seeing you on the 10th then?

— Yes, certainly. Thank you very much. Goodbye.

— Goodbye.

Экспресс-тестирование

Критерии оценивания

Оценивание текущего тестирования осуществляется по номинальной шкале – за правильный ответ к каждому заданию выставляется один балл, за не правильный – ноль. Общая оценка каждого теста осуществляется в отношении количества правильных ответов к общему числу вопросов в тесте (выражается в процентах).

Тест считается пройденным (оценка «зачтено») при общей оценке 75%.

Количество попыток прохождения теста и время на его прохождение – неограниченно.

Раздел 2. Устные контакты в ситуациях делового и профессионального общения

Содержание теста

Choose the right variant

a) England, Wales Scotland, Ireland

1. What parts does the UK consist of? b) England, Wales Ireland

c) England, Wales Scotland

2. Where is Great Britain situated? a) in the Eastern Europe
b) in the Western Europe
c) in the North-western part of Europe

a) on the bank on the river Thames

3. Where is London located? b) on the bank on the river
c) on the sea shore

4. What are London's main parts? a) the West End; the East
b) The West End; the East End; the
Westminster
c) The South End; the East End; the City

5. What is the oldest part of London? a) the West End
b) the City
c) the east End

6. What is the official London residence of the Queen?
a) Buckingham Palace
b) Windsor Castle
c) Balmoral Castle

7. When did Elizabeth become the Queen? a) 1956 b) 1946
c) 1952

8. Who is the Queen's heir? a) Charles, Prince of Wales

Scotland, Northern

Severn

End; the City

a) Buckingham Palace

b) Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
c) Prince William

Ключи

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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в	с	а	а	в	а	с	а
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Раздел 3. Исследование оригинальных иноязычных текстов научной и профессиональной направленности (тест)

Содержание теста

Loudspeaker: Attention, please! Mrs. Painter from Liverpool is kindly requested to proceed to the entrance of the Foreign Visitors' Centre here in the New Town Hall. She is being awaited by Herr Winter and Herr Simon.

Simon: Ah, there's Mrs. Painter. We haven't met for ages!

Winter: Good afternoon Mrs. Painter. A very hearty welcome to you in Leipzig for our Spring Fair.

Mrs. Painter: Thank you, gentlemen. It's nice to see you again.

Simon: Let's take a seat.

Mrs. Painter: That's a good idea, let's sit down and have a cigarette. Will you let me have a light, please?

Simon: Lighter or match, madam?

Mrs. Painter: That does not matter. Is there an ash-tray?

Oh yes, thank you. - You know, I am a commercial traveler, and it is the first time I have visited the Leipzig Fair. What regulations have to be met?

Winter: Formalities are few and simple. Have you got a fair card?

Mrs. Painter: Of course, I have. I obtained mine from the Leipzig Fair Agency in United Kingdom weeks ago. But what does this card entitle me to do?

Winter: This fair card entitles you to enter all buildings of the Sample Fair in City of Leipzig and also the Technical Fair grounds in the neighbourhood of the memorial in commemoration of the Battle of Nations.

Mrs. Painter: And where have I to register?

Simon: You register here in the Foreign Visitors' Centre. **Mrs.**

Painter: And where can I get a room?

Winter: This will be arranged through the Accommodation Bureau here.

Mrs. Painter: That's fine. But I haven't got any German money at my disposal. Where may I change pounds sterling into German marks to meet my personal expenses here?

Simon: You may exchange your foreign currency either here or at the bank.

Mrs. Painter: The main reason why I came to Leipzig is to do business. How can that be arranged?

Winter: It's most important to buy the fair catalogue published in two volumes, volume I for the Sample Fair, volume II for the Technical Fair.

Mrs. Painter: I hope this catalogue contains a list of all exhibitors, of all the goods exhibited and also of the foreign trade companies of Germany. **Simon:** You are perfectly right, Mrs. Painter.

Mrs. Painter: This catalogue will be very useful. Publicity is the beginning of all business. And how do I come into contact with the individual businessmen?

Winter: There's the Contact Office of the Chamber of Foreign Trade which offers assistance to foreign visitors in arranging business meetings.

Mrs. Painter: Everything seems to be very well organized here in Leipzig. One feels the tradition of Leipzig as the shop window of world trade, the world's leading centre for the promotion and development of East-West Trade.

Simon: But I wouldn't like to point out that Leipzig is also a centre of the arts and sciences. I recommend you to get a ticket for our new Opera House if you want to relax after a busy day. **Mrs.**

Painter: That's marvelous. I like good music.

1. Which of the verbs is in the Passive Voice form?

- a) Painter from Liverpool is kindly requested to the entrance of the foreign Visitor's Centre.
- b) You are welcome to Leipzig for our Spring Fair.

2. Which of the verbs is in the Perfect form?

- a) We haven't met for ages.
- b) It's nice to see you again.

3. Choose the appropriate form of the verb **to be**

You ... perfectly right, Mrs. Painter. (am; is; are)

4. Choose the right form of the verb

This fair card ... you to enter all buildings of the Fair (to entitle, entitle, entitles)

5. Choose the right Modal Verb

You ... exchange your foreign currency either here or at the bank. (might, had to, may)

6. Choose the right word to complete the sentence

It is ... important to buy the fair catalogue (much, most, more.)

7. Choose the right form of the auxiliary verb

This catalogue ... contain a list of all exhibitors. (shall, will, do)

8. Underline the Gerund

Publicity is the beginning of all business meetings.

9. Match the equivalents

- 1. the technical fair – a) центр искусства и науки
- 2. the world's leading centre - b) техническая ярмарка
- 3. a centre of arts and science - c) ведущий центр мира

10. Choose the right preposition to complete the sentences a) at; b) in; c) through

1. You register here ... the Foreign Visitors' Centre.

- 2. This will be arranged ... the Accommodation Bureau here.
- 3. But I haven't got any German money ... my disposal.

Test 2

1. Underline the nouns in plural gentlemen, regulations, card, fair

2. Underline the verb in the Perfect form It is the first time I have visited the Leipzig Fair.

3. Underline the nouns which are used with the article **an** agency, formalities, commemoration, exhibition.

4. Choose the appropriate form of the verb **to be** Formalities ... few and simple. (is, am, are)

5. Choose the right Modal Verb Where ... I get a room? (could, had to, can)

6. Choose the right form of the verb I ... to Leipzig to do my business. (come, came, have come)

7. Underline the Past Participle

- a) I have a catalogue published in two volumes.
- b) I am reading a catalogue.

8. Underline the verb in Passive form

- a) This catalogue will be very useful.
 - b) This will be arranged through the Accommodation Bureau here.
9. Choose the right form of the verb

Everything... to be very well organized here in Leipzig (seem, seemed, seems)

10. Подберите эквиваленты:

- 1) A list of all exhibitors – a) окно мировой торговли
- 2) The beginning of all business – b) иностранная литература

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3) Foreign currency – | с) начало всего дела |
| 4) Window of world trade - | д) перечень всех экспонентов |

Ключи

Test 1

1a; 2a; 3 are; 4 entitles; 5 may; 6 most; 7 will; 8 the beginning; meetings;
9 – 1b; 2c; 3a;
10 – 1 in; 2 through; 3 at

Test 2

1 - gentlemen, regulations; 2 - have visited; 3 – agency; exhibition; 4 – are; 5 – can; 6 - have come; 7 – published; 8 - will be arranged; 9 – seems; 10 – 1d; 2c; 3b; 4a

Test 3

1. Расположите вводные слова согласно частям презентации в нужном порядке, переведите их на русский язык:

- thirdly • answering questions • lastly • conclusion • firstly • introduction • focusing attention • secondly • starting

2. Соотнесите фразы для презентации с соответствующим этапом презентации (см. этапы в задании 1):

- a. Good morning/afternoon ladies and gentlemen!
- b. The topic of my presentation is...
- c. Now I want to describe the development of the idea.
- d. I would like to talk to you today about
- e. I'm glad you asked that.
- f. Finally let me just sum up today's main topics...
- g. Let's move on to the next part
- h. My talk will be in three parts
- i. Let's start with...
- j. I'd like to finish...
- k. Now we have 7 minutes for questions and discussion
- l. Let me introduce myself...
- m. Let's welcome...

Ключи

1

1. Introduction; 2. Focusing attention – Starting with (начиная с...), Firstly – во первых, Secondly – во вторых, Thirdly – в третьих, Lastly – наконец; 3. Conclusion; 4. Answering questions. **2**

1. Introduction – a, d, h, l, m; 2. Focusing attention – b, c, g, i; 3. Conclusion – f, j; 4.

Answering questions – e, k.

Опрос по теме

Тема	Вопрос. Примерные варианты ответов.
Раздел 1. Социокультурная компетенция	

Контрольная работа**Содержание контрольной работы**

Тема	Контрольная работа
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Раздел 1.
Социокультурная
компетенция

The Russian Federation

I. Geographical position

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER

- 1) The _____ mountains mark the traditional boundary between European Russia and Asian Russia
 - a) Caucasus Mountains
 - b) Ural Mountains
 - c) Altai Mountains
- 2) The Caucasus Mountains are located between the _____ and _____ seas.
 - a) Black, Azov
 - b) Azov, Caspian
 - c) Black, Caspian
- 3) The Volga River connects Moscow with which body of water?
 - a) Caspian Sea
 - b) Kara Sea
 - c) Barents Sea
- 4) The _____ climate region dominates the landscape of Russia's far north.
 - a) taiga
 - b) arctic
 - c) tundra
- 5) Russia's largest climate region is the _____.
 - a) subarctic
 - b) subtropical
 - c) continental
- 6) Russia's taiga is the world's largest _____ forest.
 - a) coniferous
 - b) broadleaved
 - c) temperate
- 7) The taiga is important to Russia's economy because it produces about half of the world's _____.
 - a) hardwood timber
 - b) softwood timber
 - c) rough timber
- 8) The Ural Mountains divide the Northern European Plain from the

- _____.
- a) West Siberian Plain
 - b) Middle Siberian Highlands
 - c) East Siberian Plain
- 9) _____, located in _____, is the deepest freshwater lake in the world.
- a) Lake Ladoga, in north-west of central Russia
 - b) Lake Baikal, in western Siberia
 - c) Lake Onega, in Karelia
- 10) Most of Russia's longest rivers, which carry 84% of the country's water, are located in _____.
- a) Siberia
 - b) Urals
 - c) Altai
- 11) About _____ of the world's forest land is in Russia.
- a) 75%
 - b) 1/6
 - c) more than half
- 12) Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other _____ resources.
- a) natural
 - b) mineral
 - c) renewable
- 13) In the west the Russia Federation borders on Finland, the Baltic States, _____.
- a) Georgia, Ukraine, Byelorussia
 - b) Finland, Georgia, Ukraine, Byelorussia
 - c) Norway, Finland, Ukraine, Byelorussia
- 14) There are over _____ rivers in Russia.
- a) two million
 - b) three million
 - c) five million
- 15) The _____ in the Far East flows into Pacific Ocean.
- a) Volga
 - b) Amur
 - c) Lena

II. Administrative division of the Russia Federation

GIVE THE ANSWER TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- 1) What is the official name of our country?
- 2) What is the population of our country?
- 3) Is the Russia a parliamentary republic? Who is the head of the State?
- 4) How many types of federal subjects do you know?
- 5) When did Sevastopol and the Republic of Crimea become the federal subjects of Russia?
- 6) Do all federal subjects have equal federal rights?
- 7) What is considered to be the administrative division of other federal subjects?
- 8) Is administrative district recognized as a high-level administration division?

- | | |
|--|--|
| | <p>9) Why did former autonomous okrugs lose their federal subject status?</p> <p>10) Do typical lower-level administrative divisions include city districts?</p> <p>III. <u>Economy of the Russia Federation</u></p> |
|--|--|

COMPLITE SENTENCES

- 7) The economy of Russia started recovering in 1999 partially because of...
...
- 8) We've got used to making money on... ..
- 9) While Russia's industrial and farming sectors are as compared with those of the developed countries.
- 10) One of the main directions in the economic development of Russia is ...
...
- 11) Russian engineering supplies the timber industry with various machinery, such as... ..
- 12) Top military exports from Russia include... .. IV. Moscow – the capital of the Russia Federation

GIVE THE ANSWER TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 1)

- 1) What is Moscow?
- 2) When and whom was it founded?
- 3) How many people live in Moscow?
- 4) Are there many museums, theatres, galleries in Moscow?
- 5) What is the heart of Moscow?
- 6) Are there any stadiums and sportsgrounds in Moscow?

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Вариант №1

1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения на русский язык: 1) manufacturing -
2) public-enterprise economy -
3) private economy -
4) to border on - 5) to be situated off -
6) to consist of - 7) engaged in -
8) warship production - 9) ferries -
10) tugs –
2. Переведите слова и выражения на английский язык и заполните пропуски:
1) Great Britain is the largest island in the cluster of islands, or _____ (группа островов), known as the British Isles.
2) The _____ (плотность населения) of the United Kingdom is one of the highest in Europe.
3) The _____ (ВВП) is growing faster than the population, but still slowly.
4) _____ (главные зерновые) include barley, wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes.
5) _____ (экспорт) of goods and services account for as much as a third of the GNP.
6) Shipbuilding is the business of building large _____ (судно неограниченного морского плавания) usually of steel.
7) There are also manufacturers of marine equipment such as sails, engines, _____ (электроника и шлюпочное оборудование).

8) Ports support the needs of _____ (нефте- и

газовозы), ro-ro, liquid and dry bulk, ferry and cruise companies.

9) Boatbuilding is the term used for the construction of smaller vessels from materials such as wood, steel, aluminum, glass fiber or new _____ (композитные материалы).

10) The UK is a leader in _____ (производство военных кораблей) – an example being the HMS Daring.

3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы: 1)

What is the United Kingdom?

2) What is the area of the UK?

3) By what seas and oceans is the United Kingdom washed by?

4) In what regions is Great Britain subdivided?

5) What are the longest rivers?

6) What is the population of the UK?

7) Who is the head of state?

8) What kind of economy is in UK?

9) What are chief crops?

10) What is the mineral industry in UK?

11) What kind of good are export and import?

12) What is boatbuilding?

13) What kind of boats are in boatbuilders of Great Britain built?

Вариант №2

1. Переведите следующие слова и выражения на русский язык:

1) immigration -

2) to be subdivided into -

3) international trade -

4) dominated by -

5) chief crop -

6) income tax -

7) survey/research vessels -

8) electronics and boat fittings -

9) deep-water container ports -

10) liquid and dry bulk –

2. Переведите слова и выражения на английский язык и заполните

пропуски:

- 1) The United Kingdom is _____ (граничить с) the south by the English Channel, which separates it from the continent of Europe.
- 2) The UK is _____ (расположена) the northwest coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the north and northwest and North Sea on the east.
- 3) The United Kingdom has a developed _____
_____ (экономика, основанная на частном и государственном предпринимательстве) that is largely based on services.
- 4) Farming is highly _____ (механизировано), though farms are not extremely large.
- 5) A significant share of the United Kingdom's _____ (общий объём вывоза) exceed imports.
- 6) _____ (кораблестроение) is the term used for the construction of smaller vessels.
- 7) In the UK, there are currently a small number of shipyards _____ (вовлечен в) building large ships.

- 8) There are also a number of smaller shipyards building smaller vessels such as tugs, ferries, fishing and _____ (гидрографические/ исследовательские судна).
 - 9) The UK requires everything from _____ (глубоководные контейнерные терминалы) to small harbours. 10) In recent years, new national occupational standards, _____ (прохождение практики) and qualifications have been developed to support the wide range of modern services offered by UK ports.
3. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:
- 1) What are the main parts of the United Kingdom?
 - 2) Where is the UK situated off?
 - 3) What are the main islands?
 - 4) What seas are they separated by?
 - 5) What are the highest mountains? and where are they?
 - 6) What are the main ports of the UK?
 - 7) What are the main political parties in UK?
 - 8) Who belongs a real power?
 - 9) What is the GNP per capita?
 - 10) What kind of fish do British trawlers catch?
 - 11) What are the major manufactures?
 - 12) What is shipbuilding?
 - 13) What kind of vessels are in shipyards of Great Britain built?

Раздел 8.
Письменные
контакты в
ситуациях делового
и
профессионального
общения

1. Match the sentences and join them with if. Say what type they are.

1 The twins had worn different clothes. You might not be warm enough.

2 You tell me what the instructions say. I wouldn't have bought it.

3 People used public transport. I wouldn't sleep.

4 You don't wear a sweater. There'd be less pollution.

5 I hadn't seen the product advertised. We could have told them apart.

For example, I went to bed earlier. I'll try to follow them. If

I went to bed earlier, I wouldn't sleep. type 2

2. Adam is a music student. He rents a room from Mr Day. Put in the correct forms.

Mr. Day: Can't you stop playing that trumpet? You're making an awful noise.

Adam: Well, if *I don't practice* (I / not practice), I won't pass my exam.

Mr. Day: But why at night? It's half past twelve. If

(1)..... (you / play) it in the daytime,

(2)..... (I / not / hear) you because I'd be at work.

If (3)..... (you / tell) me about this trumpet when you first came here,

(4)..... (I / not / let) you have the room. I'm afraid it's becoming a

nuisance. If (5) (you / not / play) so loud,

(6) (it / not / be) so bad.

Adam: I'm sorry, but you can't play a trumpet quietly.

Mr. Day: If (7)..... (I / realize) a year ago what you were going to do, then (8)

(I / throw) you out long ago.

If (9)..... (you / go) on making this noise at night,

(10) (I / have) to complain to your college.

3. What might you say in these situations? Use a conditional sentence.

For example, You think Emma should book a seat on the train. The alternative is having to stand.

If Emma doesn't book a seat on the train, she'll have to stand.

- 1 You didn't know how unpopular Jason was when you invited him to your party.
- 2 Warn your friend not to put too many tins into the plastic bag or it'll break.
- 3 You haven't got a pen, so you can't write down the address.
- 4 You should have started your project earlier. You're so far behind now.
- 5 Your friend might need some help. If so, tell her to give you a ring.
- 6 The automatic result of the door opening is the fan coming on.

4. Look at the answers below and write the correct answer in each space.

For example,

A: There's always something going wrong with this car.

B: If you had any sense, you'd have sold it long ago. a)

be selling b) have sold c) sell d) sold

1 A: It's a pity the lake wasn't frozen yesterday.

B: Yes, it is. If it frozen, we could have gone

skating. a) had been b) was c) would be d) would have been 2 A:

Haven't you got enough money for a holiday?

B: Oh yes. I've got some saved up I suddenly need it. a)

if b) in case c) that d) unless

3 A: What are you going to do next year?

B: I wish I the answer to that question.

a) knew b) know c) could know d) would know

4 A: These figures are too complicated to work out in your head. B:

Yes, if we had a calculator.

a) better b) only c) really d) that

5 A: What are you doing later this afternoon?

B: Oh,the game finishes, I'll go home, I expect. a)

if b) in case c) unless d) when

6 A: Do you think I should take the job?

B: You shouldn't do anything..... you think it's the right thing to do.

a) if b) in case c) unless d) when

Ключи

- 1) 1 If the twins had worn different clothes, we could have told them apart, type 3
- 2 If you tell me what the instructions say, I'll try to follow them, type 1
- 3 If people used public transport, there'd be less pollution, type 2
- 4 If you don't wear a sweater, you might not be warm enough, type 1
- 5 If I hadn't seen the product advertised, I wouldn't have bought it. type 3 2) 1 you played
- 2 I wouldn't/couldn't hear
- 3 you'd/you had told
- 4 I wouldn't have let
- 5 you didn't play
- 6 it wouldn't be/it might not be
- 7 I'd/I had realized
- 8 I would have thrown
- 9 you go

10 I'll have

3) 1 If I'd/I had known how unpopular Jason was, I wouldn't have invited him (to my party).

2 If you put too many tins into the plastic bag, it'll break. 3 If I had a pen, I could write down the address.

4 If I'd/I had started my project earlier, I wouldn't be so far behind (now).

5 If you need some/any help, give me a ring.

6 If the door opens, the fan comes on.

4) 1 had been

2 in case

3 knew

4 only

5 when

6 unless

Критерии оценивания дифференцированного зачета

Промежуточная аттестация проходит в форме **дифференцированного зачета**, при котором итоговая оценка обучающегося определяется путем суммирования результатов текущей аттестаций по разделам и темам и определения среднего арифметического. Место (время) выполнения задания: дифференцированный зачет проводится за счет времени отведенного на изучение дисциплины (на последнем занятии по дисциплине) в форме устного опроса.

Критерии выставления дифференцированного зачета:

Оценка «5»: своевременно сданы отчеты о выполнении всех практических работ, средний балл по результатам выполнения практических работ «5», правильно дан ответ на вопрос.

Оценка «4»: своевременно сданы отчеты о выполнении всех практических работ, средний балл по результатам выполнения практических работ «4», во время ответа на вопрос были допущены несущественные ошибки, не противоречащие основным понятиям дисциплины.

Оценка «3»: своевременно сданы отчеты о выполнении всех практических работ, средний балл по результатам выполнения практических работ «3», выполнено практическое задание, во время ответа на вопрос, были допущены ошибки, противоречащие или искажающие основные понятия дисциплины, но верно был дан ответ на дополнительный вопрос.

Оценка «2»: не сданы отчеты о выполнении практических работ (всех или несколькими), обучающийся не смог ответить на основной и дополнительный вопросы.

Зачетный материал

Список тем для контроля усвоения лексического материала

1. У карты России.
2. Административное устройство России..
3. Судостроение в России.
4. Экономика России.
5. Географическое положение Великобритании.
6. Политическое и административное устройство
7. Соединённого королевства.
8. Судостроение в Великобритании.
9. Экономика Великобритании.
10. США – географическое положение, природные и минеральные ресурсы.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Судостроение в США. 12. Должности и обязанности на предприятии, фирме/ в экипаже. 13. Знакомство с партнёром, персоналом. 14. Деловая встреча. 15. Речевой этикет общения. 16. Устройство на работу. Назначение на должность. 17. Письмо – запрос 18. Письмо – предложение 19. Письмо – рекламация 20. Контракт. Предмет контракта. 21. Количество и качество производимых работ/ услуг. 22. Протокол совещания. 23. Инструкция по технике безопасности.
<p>Рекомендуемое содержание ответа (источники)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Агабекян, И.П. Английский для технических вузов / И.П. Агабекян, П.И. Коваленко. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2016. – 347с. Стр. 146- 216; стр. 263- 320. 2. Агабекян, И.П. Деловой английский. English for business. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2016. – 320 с. Стр. 63 – 109. 3. Васильева Е.А., Малащенко А.П. Практикум для студентов 2 курса специальностей: 22.02.06 Сварочное производство, 26.02.02 Судостроение, 26.02.04 Монтаж и техническое обслуживание судовых машин и механизмов, 1, 2 часть. Керчь, 2019. 1 часть. Керчь, 2019. Тема 1.1, Unit 1- 5, стр.10 – 31, Тема 1.2, Unit 1- 5, стр. 32- 47; 2 часть. Керчь, 2019. Unit 1 -9, стр. 5 – 40. 4. Иваненко, Т.И., Гришкина, Е.А. Профессиональный английский язык для судовых механиков рыбопромыслового флота. Учебник / Т.И. Иваненко, Е.А. Гришкина. – М.: Моркнига, 2017 – 428 с. Стр. 41 – 53. 5. Китаевич, Б.Е. Учебник английского языка для моряков. [Электронный ресурс] / Б.Е. Китаевич, М.Н. Сергеева, Л.И. Каминская, С.Н. Вохмянин. — Электрон. дан. — СПб. Стр. 170 -177, 194 – 200, 217 – 222, 285 – 288. Электронные ресурсы: 7. Библиотека КГМТУ [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа:

	<p>http://www.kgmtu.ru/biblioteka/resursy/eksmturepository</p> <p>8. http://www.dictionary.cambridge.org/</p>
Список тем для контроля усвоения грамматического материала	1. Глагол to be в Present и Past Simple 2. Глагол to have (got) в Present и Past Simple

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Глаголы группы Simple 4. Глаголы группы Continuous 5. Глаголы группы Perfect 6. Выражение to be going to do smth 7. Порядок слов простого повествовательного предложения. 8. Косвенная речь. 9.. Правило согласования времён. 10. Повествовательное предложение в косвенной речи. 11. Типы вопросительных предложений. 12. оборот there + to be 13. Выражение used to для обозначения повторяющихся действий в прошлом. 14. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты 15. Страдательный залог 16. Понятие о Participle I Active 17. Понятие о Participle II Passive 18. Количественные прилагательные much/ many/ (a) little/ (a) few 19. Местоимения some/ any/ no/ every и их производные. 20. Безличные и неопределённо-личные предложения. 21. Условные предложения.
<p>Рекомендуемое содержание ответа (источники)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Израйлевич, Е.Е., Качалова, К.Н. Практическая грамматика английского языка. – М.: ЛадКом, 2019. – 730 с. – Режим доступа: https://vk.com/wall-51506472_18 Том 1: стр. 101 – 151, 152 – 157, 160, 162 – 167, 170 – 175, 225 – 233, 249 – 258, 263 – 278; Том 2: стр. 45 – 50, 55 – 62, 2. Красавина, В.В. Английский язык : времена и модальные глаголы : учеб. пособие. [Электронный ресурс] — Электрон. дан. — М. : ФЛИНТА, 2017. — 140 с. Полякова, О.В. Грамматический справочник по английскому языку с упражнениями. [Электронный ресурс] — Электрон. дан. — М. : ФЛИНТА, 2016. — 159 с.

Оценочные средства для проведения среза остаточных знаний

Вопрос	Ответ
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Choose only one right variant:	
1. Greg is _____ a lot of time at Yvonne's house these days!	a) taking b) spending c) having d) doing
2. She _____ with her friends on Facebook everyday.	is communicating communicates will communicating —
3. They _____ football every other Sunday.	a) usually play b) play usually c) are usually playing d) usually are playing
4. Jan _____ her arm on a hot iron.	a) broke b) sprained c) burned d) hit
5. _____ plans you might have for the weekend, you'll have to change them.	Wherever Whoever Whatever However
6. _____ feeling OK? You don't look very well.	a) Do you b) You are c) Are you d) Have you
7. I can't hear you – it's _____ noisy in here.	a) too b) too much c) too many d) very much
8. Do you want _____ the match tonight?	a) watching b) watch c) watched d) to watch
9. "I've got a headache." "Maybe you _____ take an aspirin."	a) should b) must c) don't d) have to
10. "My job is never boring." The speaker's job is always _____ .	a) interesting b) popular c) difficult d) modern
11. If I _____ well in my exams, I _____ to university.	a) will do; will go b) will do; go c) do; will go d) do; go
12. I've been working here _____ about the last two years.	a) during b) for c) since d) from
13. Cassie went to bed early because she was _____ .	a) tired b) stressed

	c) relaxed d) upset
14. I promise I'll call you as soon as I ____ .	a) I arrived b) I arrive c) I'll arrive d) I've arrived
15. There ____ milk in the fridge.	a) is some b) are some c) is a d) -
16. He realized that he _____ his car keys in the office.	left has left had left was leaving
17. We couldn't fall asleep because our neighbours _____ a lot of noise.	made had made have made were making
18. They _____ out for a few years before they decided to get married.	had gone have been going were going had been going
19. You won't pass the exam _____ you start revising immediately.	as long as provided unless if
20. I can't find my keys. I _____ them.	may lose must lost might have lost should have lost
21. The police stopped us and said we _____ to enter the building.	can't couldn't didn't allow weren't allowed
22. Admission was free so we ____ any tickets.	needn't buy mustn't buy didn't need to buy mustn't have bought
23. I'm not sure if you're aware _____ the risk.	of to at in
24. She was only 19 when she sailed across _____ Atlantic.	a an the __
25. The square was _____ crowded we couldn't pass.	so such very as
Choose two right answers:	

26. ... is a place where ships are built and repaired.	a) Shipyard b) Dockyard c) Workshop
27. Dockyards are sometimes more associated with ... and basing activities than shipyards, which are sometimes associated more with initial construction.	a) Painting b) Maintenance c) Technical servicing
28. The ... is more fragmented in Europe than in Asia.	a) Shipbuilding industry b) Ship construction c) Docking
29. Many naval ... are built or maintained in shipyards owned or operated by the national government or navy.	a) War ships b) Pleasure boats c) Vessels
30. Shipyards are constructed ... or tidal rivers to allow easy access for their ships.	a) Away from b) Near the sea c) In close proximity to the sea
31. The main body of a vessel is called	a) The hull b) The framework c) The ship
32. Ferries are designed also to carry ...	a) Passengers b) Vehicles c) Grain
33. The forward end of the hull is called...	a) The stern b) The bow c) The fore end
34. The after end of the hull is called ...	a) The stern b) The bow c) The after body
35. Stairs in the ship are often called ...	a) Gangway b) Ladders c) Ramp
36. Cargo is stored in the ...	a) Holds b) Cargo holds c) Boxes
37. On top of the superstructure and aft of the main mast are the ...	a) The pipes b) The hoses c) The funnels
38. A vessel has its own ... that lift and move the cargo.	a) Cranes b) Derricks c) Lifts
39. ... through which cargo can be loaded and unloaded.	a) Door b) Hatch cover c) Cover for the opening
40. ... causes the ship to move.	a) A device with twisted blades b) A device c) A propeller
Find the equivalents:	
41.	
1. shape parts	a) количество тепла
2. hand tools	b) ручные инструменты

3. holding facilities	с) охлаждающая жидкость
4. amount of heat	д) придавать деталям форму
5. cooling fluid	е) приспособления для удерживания
42. 1. ship 2. body 3. bow 4. port side 5. facilities 6. space	a) room b) equipment c) vessel d) hull e) left-hand side f) head
43. 1) transverse bulkhead 2) shell plating 3) stiffening framing 4) forepeak bulkhead 5) upper deck	a) верхняя палуба b) форпиковая переборка c) поперечная переборка d) листы обшивки e) укрепляющий набор
44. 1. Environment 2. To pollute 3. Stuff 4. To point out 5. To deal wit	Everything around us To take action on; to do business with To make air, rivers, soil dirty and dangerous To take somebody or something away from danger; Any material, substance or group of things
45. <i>Match man's actions (1-4) with their consequences (a-d).</i> 1. Cutting down trees provides wood and paper and creates space for new roads and buildings. 2. Genetically modified (GM) crops improve the quality of food. 3. Power stations provide electricity for our modern lifestyles. 4. Modern transport (e.g. cars, planes) saves us time and effort.	A. They create CO2 emissions, which cause global warming and climate change. B. It destroys wildlife habitats and increases the amount of pollutants in the air. C. They may have negative effects on the environment. D. It congests and pollutes our towns and cities.
46. <i>Fill in the gaps:</i> The shipbuilding industry is composed of many ... who may need improvement in safety education and safety management.	a) subcontractors b) arrangements c) risks
47. <i>Fill in the gaps:</i> The shipyard environments are exposed to lots of ... such as high elevation works, isolated workspaces, heavyweight and huge structures/components.	a) risks b) chemicals c) hazards
48. <i>Fill in the gaps:</i> Risk assessment is a process used to determine the level of risk of injury or illness associated with each ..., for the purpose of control.	a) chemicals b) identified hazard c) subcontractors
49. <i>Fill in the gaps:</i>	

<p>The identification of hazards in the ... should also take into account the purchasing of goods and services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) workplace b) workshop c) work uniform
<p>50. <i>Finish the sentence with the appropriate ending</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the safety management standards and safety consciousness b) a process used to determine the level of risk of injury or illness c) control the risk at source, through measures such as substitution
<p>Risk assessment is...</p>	